

# EIR

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# EIR

## From the Editor

**H**ow dangerous is the world in which George “Mr. INF Treaty” Bush might become President of the United States?

That is the question foremost in the minds of patriots, here and in Western Europe, following the undemocratic debacle of the “New Hampshire primary” election of Feb. 16. This week, *EIR* has a series of exclusive reports on the strategic deterioration in Asia, in the era of superpower deals, starting with Israel:

- The Shamir government of Israel has allowed the notorious “Terror Against Terror” network to be revived, along with bestial actions against Palestinians in the occupied territories. How this plays into the hands of Moscow, is detailed in our exclusive news story on page 30.

- The “peace” deal about to be sprung over Afghanistan, between the U.S. State Department and Gorbachov, reeks of further appeasement of Soviet aggressive intentions. Pakistan is the major target, as Ramtanu Maitra reports on page 32, supplying information you won’t read anywhere else in the West.

- The Carlo De Benedetti takeover of Belgium’s “second government,” Société Générale, which we warned weeks ago would put command of much of Africa’s strategic mineral reserves into the hands of leading agents of the Soviet “Trust,” proceeds apace, and is the harbinger for further Soviet moves into Western European economic power. See story, page 6.

What forces can be pulled together to stop the tragedy, of which Lyndon LaRouche warned in the wake of New Hampshire (see page 54)? First of all, there is the LaRouche presidential campaign itself, very much alive in the Southwestern states (article on page 56) and at the grassroots of the Democratic Party, as LaRouche plans his second nationwide 1988 television address in early March. The second and concluding part of LaRouche’s policy paper on secondary curriculum is found on page 22.

Next week, we will feature a citizens’ Fact Sheet on the INF Treaty, itemizing the reasons this tissue of treason must *not* be ratified by the Senate.

*Nora Hamerman*

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**Correction:** The article in *EIR* of Feb. 12, 1988, Vol. 15, No. 7, entitled, "The hoax of nuclear non-proliferation," was adapted from a longer study in German by Rosemarie Schauerhammer, but not written by her. Also, the chancellor of the Federal Republic in November 1969 was Willy Brandt, not Ludwig Erhard, as the article mistakenly states.

## Reagan's last budget sent to U.S. Congress

by Chris White

On Feb. 18, President Ronald Reagan's last budget was sent down to Congress to begin the ritual act of passage which will endow the nation with an operating budget for the next fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1988. Unlike the budgets of the past four years, each of which became enmeshed in ritualistic warfare between the Executive and Legislative branches, this, the last one, promises to be different.

It's been put together on the basis of an agreement worked out between the outgoing administration and the Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives. The agreement's framework is that hammered out during the weeks of theatrical non-stop bipartisan emergency negotiating sessions which followed the collapse of the stock market on Oct. 19, 1987.

As the agreement was finalized, in the run-up toward the legislators' Christmas recess, we reported that the nation's finances actually had very little to do with the package that had been concluded. We weren't alone in that. The deal, now manifest in the form of the fiscal 1989 budget, was to push off all the real problems into the lap of whoever happens to be elected President in November 1988. That way no one, whether from the administration, or from the Congress, expects to have to carry the proverbial can for implementing what are called "unpopular" measures, during an election year.

The budget, delivered to Congress, went with a message from James Baker, the Bush league campaigner who heads the Treasury Department, full of the usual paeans of praise to the durability of the last 60-plus months of unprecedented economic recovery. In which, as Baker said, not for the first time, the United States created more jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined. This budget is based on the same

kind of lying methods of fraud that created the so-called recovery in the first place.

Those who think, now, that adopting the chosen agreement will save their rearends come November have therefore got some painful lessons to learn. Yes, the budget package is based on a tissue of lies, known politely as "optimistic forecasts" of what can be expected over the months ahead. No, the budget isn't a "do-nothing" budget, and there's going to be hell to pay, as people realize that's the case.

Defense is savaged. Held at about \$299 billion, with presumably more prearranged cuts to come, as the apparent outcome of compromises between the administration and Congress, the SDI is being pushed into defunct status, the anti-satellite weapon is dropped, classes of weapons systems are wiped out, and a beginning is made on reorganizing U.S. troop deployments around the world. Namely, the dispositions are being made to begin to pull U.S. forces back from their engagements in Korea, and to rejigger deployments in Europe to involve less manpower.

It is not going to be any different on the domestic side. Federally backed programs in housing, transportation, water treatment, and sewage plant construction are chopped with the cutters' axe. Medicare is savaged again. The old don't seem to enter into the equation when the politicians get together to figure out how to avoid trouble in an election year. The housing and infrastructure cuts will pull the last remaining props of federal input out from states and localities.

### Wild assumptions

This more than \$1 trillion budget is premised on some pretty wild foundations. Gross National Product is supposed to grow by 3.5% over the next year, taking the country over



the \$5 trillion level for the first time. Personal income is expected to rise. Pre-tax corporate profits are expected to rise. And therefore the government's revenue stream is expected to increase.

Inflation is supposed to come down to 3.9% from its present supposed 4.3%. Unemployment will head down toward 5.5%. And of course, rates of interest, on the market 91-day Treasury bills are expected to decline to average 5.2% over the course of the fiscal year.

This rosy outlook was made possible by the end of year agreement, under which the Democratic majority in the Congress permitted the Executive branch, through revision of the notorious Gramm-Rudman law, to "set the economic assumptions" which govern the budget-making process. Under this, agreed-on draft, the budget will fall under the Gramm-Rudman limit for the deficit in Fiscal 1989, of about \$135 billion, by some \$6 billion. In that sense, of twisty word games, the "hard decisions" won't have to be taken this year, as the budget is put through the process.

The official alternative view is represented by the Congressional Budget Office, which, employing assumptions significantly less rosy optimistic than those of the administration, foresees a budget deficit of \$176 billion for the same fiscal year, \$40 billion over the Gramm-Rudman limits.

Neither foresees what the pundits call "a recession," still less what they call a "deep recession." They both assume a linearly growing revenue base, and incorporate idiotic ideas about what's going to happen with interest rates, as the framework for the agreement. Yet, it's all a load of baloney.

Even assuming that the coming next phase of the collapse submits to the expectations of the parties to the agreement and obediently holds off till after the elections, the government's revenue stream is still going to be wiped out by what happened from August through October on the stock markets, and by what has also happened to bank and other corporate earnings. The results will swell the deficit, affect interest rates, which will swell the deficit, increase unemployment, which will swell the deficit, and so on.

### **Alternative is well known**

On that basis the looney tunes in the administration and Congress have missed what might well turn out to be their last opportunity to do something about the looming financial crisis, without being stampeded by the onrush of the crisis itself. It is well known what that alternative would be, since the basic measures to be adopted have been circulated on national television, on the radio waves, and in the print media, by economist and presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

First on the list is to drop the idiocy that the budget can be balanced by cutting out categories of expenditures. Since the value of the revenue tax dollar is falling faster than the expenditures can be cut, it's never going to work. For ex-

ample, last year's budget included a provision to mint several billion dollars' worth of pennies. It costs now 1.49 cents to mint a one-cent piece.

Instead concentrate on measures to increase the tax revenue base, by putting people back to work in productive jobs in manufacturing industries, agriculture and infrastructure maintenance. If this were done, along with the financial reorganization measures LaRouche has proposed, the oncoming crash would be stopped dead in its tracks, and the country put back on the path of a real economic recovery.

This kind of approach is what those who insist on pushing everything into the lap of the next President refuse to think about. The Bush people, of course, know that Bush is electorally dead if phase two does happen any time over the next months. The Democrats don't want the heat of implementing draconian austerity now, but all their official candidates are running around the country organizing for it.

It is known that the adopted course will make things far worse. Even Sen. Pat Moynihan (D-N.Y.) is talking of a conceivable \$300 billion deficit as a result of the budget now proposed. These characters are counting on their bipartisan economic commission, another presidential blue-ribbon body, made up of Moynihan, Lee Iacocca, Robert Strauss, Felix Rohatyn, and awaiting its Republican appointees, to do the job for them. Come up with a crisis austerity program next March, which the incoming President will, supposedly, have no choice but to accept, and to implement immediately.

For such people, George Bush has almost certainly been assigned the role Walter Mondale played in the 1984 elections. He's the Republican candidate the austerity-Democrats, and their banker backers, suspect they can most readily defeat. Therefore, he's the one they want to run against.

Back in the real world though, the bond markets began to sag in the days before the budget was released, as the Japanese central bank, and others, began the financial screw-twisting which is supposed to lead to an increase in U.S. rates of interest over the coming weeks. The Japanese were selling U.S. government paper they had bought in the auctions a couple of weeks before, and forcing the U.S. Federal Reserve to eat it. Declining bond values helps promote pressure for increased interest rates. Increased yields on declining bonds helps suck funds out of other markets, and into the bond market.

The Japanese move was a signal that, after all, the United States is now a net debtor nation. The kinds of arrangements the administration and Congress are counting on, to secure smooth sailing for the months ahead, are not in fact in the capability of the arrangers to make. Not only does what they arrange make matters worse, by far, but they also have the foreign creditors of the United States to contend with. Among them, it is now being said, as it was in Europe not long ago, that the second phase of the collapse cannot be postponed into next year. But that's not something the U.S. "arrangers" seem yet prepared to contemplate.

# Behind De Benedetti: Asset strippers push *perestroika* on Western Europe

by William Engdahl

While most European and North American stock markets are sinking to new lows in the wake of Black Monday, the bourses of Paris and Brussels have made a remarkable rebound. An elite group of European financiers has launched the first assault in a continental war to change the political and economic map of Western Europe between now and 1992, the target date for creation of a "Single European Market" free of all border controls on goods, capital, and people.

In the vanguard of this West European "restructuring," are the companies most actively promoting expanded East-West trade links with Gorbachov's Russian empire. For four weeks, European financial press has been preoccupied with a spectacular hostile takeover attempt by Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti and widely promoted as the prototype of a "new" breed of European financier. De Benedetti's target has been one of the most valuable holding companies in the world, the Belgian Société Générale de Belgique.

Some 18 months ago De Benedetti diversified from his northern Italy base, creating a Paris financial holding company, Cerus, to take advantage of the then-emerging deregulation of French financial markets and sell-off of state companies which has been the pivot of the Chirac government's "privatization" program. In mid-January, De Benedetti began to buy shares on the depressed Brussels Bourse for the company known as "Belgium's alternative government." Initially set up in 1822 by King William I of the Netherlands, since Belgium's 1930 "independence" the company grew to become the primary vehicle of Belgian Royal House control of its rich African colonial possessions including copper, diamonds, uranium, and a wealth of strategic minerals. The company today controls fully one-third of all Belgian industry from chemicals to steel to telecommunications and banking, with both Dutch and Belgian Royal Houses holding a significant share via various shielded investments.

## Insider trading is legal

The tactics of De Benedetti in his hostile takeover hint of the kind of "insider trading" abuses which sent Ivan Boesky and other Wall Street arbitrageurs to prison. Belgium has almost no restrictions on "insider" trading. Brussels financial insiders say the takeover likely has involved collusion of Etienne Viscount Davignon, currently vice chairman of So-

ciété Générale de Belgique; it also reportedly involved the Flemish head of Gevaert, a financial company tied to the Belgian-German AGFA-Gevaert. And, it is rumored to have involved the "white knight" who reportedly came to the rescue of Société Générale, the Paris financial conglomerate, Cie. Financière de Suez. De Benedetti sits on the board of Suez and was present at a critical Feb. 4 board meeting in Paris, together with current "old guard" president of Société Générale and also Suez board member, René Lamy. Suez made the decision to enter the bidding game for Société Générale.

Although it is a touchy matter, rumors in Brussels are that the Paris-London-New York merchant bank, Lazard Frères, was working on behalf of the De Benedetti group as well. If true, that would be quite a bombshell. Lazard was the investment banker advising Lamy and the management of Société Générale on tactics to preserve the company's control from the hostile bid. As of press time, it appears that De Benedetti will forge a takeover alliance with a "Belgian" group of shareholders led by Albert Frère, chairman of Belgium's second largest bank group, Group Bruxelles Lambert, itself closely tied to the Lazard Frères group through a secretive Swiss holding company, Pargesa.

## The Single Europe Act of 1992

Little noticed outside Brussels and a few corporate boardrooms was the final passage during summer 1987 of what promises to be one of the most controversial acts in modern European history: The Single European Act. On the surface, it seems innocuous enough. Common rates of sales tax, VAT, will be applied in all member countries within the 330-million-large 12-nation European Community (EC). Animal health standards will be made uniform, together with a long list of regulations standardizing for example, the size of electrical light plugs to encourage more rational markets within the EC.

But, as EC officials admit privately, the real centerpiece of the Single European Act is financial. The act will set up "free flow of capital, goods, services and people within the EC. It will be a true United States of Europe," one senior EC official stressed. "The plan all rests on the assumption of liberalization of capital markets within the EC." If the plan takes effect, there will be no more customs policing the



borders of France, West Germany, Denmark, Italy, or other EC nations.

It will also open the floodgates for concentrations of financial power such as that behind De Benedetti, to asset-strip European industries, much as Ivan Boesky, Carl Icahn, Drexel Burnham Lambert, and allied Wall Street firms have done to U.S. industry in recent years, charging ahead under the flag of "efficiency" and higher financial returns.

### **Knights of a new 'roundtable'**

According to EC and other Brussels sources, the inspiration and pressure which has brought the Single European Act of 1992 to the fore is a little-known private industry group formed five years ago under the name European Business Roundtable. The chairmen of Europe's most important corporations are in this group, including Carlo De Benedetti of Olivetti; Wisse Dekker of the Dutch Philips Co.; Raul Gardini of Montedison-Ferruzzi and Umberto Agnelli of Fiat, both of Italy; Etienne Davignon of Société Générale in Belgium; Hans Merkle of Bosch in Germany; Helmut Maucher of Nestlé in Switzerland; Unilever of U.K. and Holland; Curt Nicolin of ASEA and Pehr Gyllenhammer of Volvo, both linked with the Wallenberg family interests and a number of others, totaling 29 of Europe's most influential business elite.

These are the very European multinationals that have been most involved in trade with the East. De Benedetti has been a leading advocate for a "Marshall Plan for the East" where Western banking and industrial groups, with generous state subsidies, would finance the war build-up in the Warsaw Pact, known as *perestroika*.

That this is no random selection of businessmen is clear from the guest list at a two-day strategy session held in early February in Stuttgart, West Germany at the joint invitation of Germany's top banker, Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen and the ambitious governor of Baden-Württemberg, Lothar Spaeth, just before Spaeth traveled to Moscow to discuss "joint ventures" with the Kremlin leaders. The chairmen of Bosch, Nestlé, ASEA's Peter Wallenberg, Philips, Unilever, were among the invited strategists, along with Carlo De Benedetti and Gevaert's André Leysen, and Sir Ian MacGregor of Lazard Brothers, the London merchant bank associate of the Paris Lazard Frères of M. David-Weill.

They reportedly based their strategy on a grand consultancy project being drafted by the multinational management consultants, McKinsey & Co. termed "Concept 1992." The aim is wholesale removal of decades of social and employment safeguards; ending state subsidies; lowering wages in economically depressed regions such as the steel regions; wholesale sell-off of state-owned enterprises as Thatcher has done in Britain, to allow "rationalization" by the private sector. In West Germany, this group demands subsidy elimination in steel, coal, and agriculture which would wipe out at least 500,000 jobs. This is being sold under the catchy rubric "freedom of investment and freedom of disinvest-

ment." The professed goal, as the industry captains at Stuttgart hinted to press after their two days of talks, is "cheaper production" and "innovation" where "old production" sectors give way to so-called "new production." "Old production" includes the steel industry and agriculture so essential to national security!

McKinsey, together with Ian MacGregor's Lazard's as well as Etienne Davignon, have been collaborating since the oil and interest rate shocks of the late 1970s to "triage" European production capacities, using the financial community argument of "shrinking markets" to cover for cartelization by a handful of international financial institutions.

MacGregor took a leave from Lazard's to head British Steel in the early 1980s where he applied his "Lazard Plan" to force permanent cutbacks in steel production capacities by blowing up the blast furnaces. McKinsey served as management consultant to the Davignon Plan, named for then-EC Commissioner for Industry, Viscount Davignon, who pushed the McKinsey and Lazard schemes as official EC policy, to destroy steel capacity.

One result is that the "free market" EC has growing cankers of depressed regions in the Ruhr and Saar in Germany, northeast France, Belgium, and elsewhere which formerly were thriving steel centers.

### **Just the beginning**

Whatever the final-outcome of the De Benedetti takeover attempt of Société Générale, it is clear this is just the beginning. London brokerage houses report that there is now a process of scouring European bourses in the wake of the catastrophic market collapse since Oct. 19 in order to find "cheap bargains," as corporate assets are termed now. Already, another associate of De Benedetti, Assicurazioni Generali, Italy's largest insurance conglomerate whose vice president is Camillo De Benedetti, Carlo's relative, has announced a move to buy shares of the giant French insurance firm, Compagnie du Midi. London brokerages report Assicurazioni's investment partner in the takeover attempt is the normally low-profile investment bankers of Lazard Frères. The fight to control European insurance is seen as the heart of control of enormous assets in the deregulated post-1992 Europe, as these giant and well-protected insurance firms privately control some of Europe's most valuable companies.

Lazard's has just completed arranging the takeover of one of the oldest French cognac firms, Martell, as the investment banker to the Canadian Bronfman family's Seagram's. Senior London financial insiders say that the now-erupting merger wave across Europe will at least initially be dominated by Warburgs and Lazard Frères. "Lazard's has made a public virtue of the fact that it refused to enter the London 'Big Bang' and after Oct. 19, they are one of the most well-positioned investment bank groups" to take advantage of the collapse of the paper values of many of Europe's most valuable industries.

# Malthusian bankers write off Africa

by Mark Burdman

The chiefs of the international financial community and their agents in Western governments have initiated a policy of cutting off aid flows to Africa. The word from bankers' headquarters in London, New York, and on the European continent, is that Africa has been "written off," and if this creates more chaos and deaths on the continent, that is, in their view, all the better.

The policy behind this "write-off," *EIR* has learned, is that the malthusian elites claim there is a "racial imbalance" in the world: too many of the darker "Negroid" races, relative to the "Caucasian/Anglo-Saxons." In the words of one close associate of former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders has become a command center for malthusian propaganda, AIDS, famine, and locust plagues are *not good enough* for reducing population, since they "don't produce many deaths" and are "not really affecting, in quantitative terms, population growth," which must be curbed by "limiting births."

On Feb. 4, the U.S. government announced a cut-off of development aid to Zambia, on the flimsy premise that the country was in arrears on debt repayment of a few million dollars. Zambian government pleas that the country did not have the ability to pay, and that it could not deviate from its policy of debt repayment at the rate of 10% of export earnings, fell on deaf ears. Days later, the French government followed suit, and cut off aid to Zambia. This was soon followed by a bizarre decision by a Dutch court declaring the nation of Zaire bankrupt.

Zambia and Zaire are two of the worst AIDS-ridden countries in the world. One-half of the Zambian army, by some estimates, is AIDS-infected. Both countries are desperately in need of assistance to build health and technological infrastructure as rapidly as possible. Cutting off aid, and denying debt-forgiveness, means radically increasing the death rate.

On Feb. 14-15, the Swiss bankers' daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, derided Zambians as normally "idle and indolent."

In contrast to this barbarism, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was the voice of reason and conscience in his speech to the conference of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Rome on Jan. 27 of this year: "There's no doubt at all that the natural resources that exist in most developing countries are abundant enough to feed the existing populations of these countries a hundred times over. This is no exaggeration."

## Death sentence for nations

According to the French-language newsletter, *Lettre de l'Afrique*, in its Feb. 9 edition, a policy of cut-off of aid to Africa, was decided at the highest levels of the U.S. financial-industrial establishment. In late January 1988, claims the newsletter, leaders of large industrial concerns, the major banks, and several multinationals held informal discussions on American global economic strategy for the coming 4-5 years. On this occasion, the "big bosses" decided that the United States had devoted too much attention to aid to Africa, relative to other areas in the world: "For them," the newsletter writes, "the African continent is now of a very secondary interest, and they are seeking to rally to their point of view, the Democratic and Republican staffs. . . . [They think that] to accord an excessive attention to the difficulties of development of the African continent, is to concentrate on the dying trees, and to refuse to see the rest of the healthy forest."

The newsletter reports that on Jan. 29, the Reagan administration informed Congress officially that 30 countries would no longer receive American strategic assistance for the budget year from July 1988 to June 1989. Seven African countries, including Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, the Central African Republic, and the Sudan, would be cut off from the Military Assistance Program. Kenya would be cut off from the Foreign Military Sales program, while the Economic Support Fund would be totally cut off to 10 countries in Africa: Botswana, Cameroon, Gambia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zambia.

## The financial inspiration

One senior London financial expert opposed to the general policy thrust, said: "The atmosphere in banking capitals is that Africa will no longer receive financial aid. There's a fundamental indifference to Africa. As long as Africa is going through hunger, backwardness, turmoil, and confusion, that's fine. Bankers think they already have enough problems with difficult Asians and Latin Americans. So, if Africa goes down the bloody mire, all the better. It's very cynical, and it is becoming the official policy of governments as well. . . . It's de facto genocide."

The aforementioned close associate of Helmut Schmidt, said bluntly, during a Feb. 15 discussion: "As far as the financial community is concerned, Africa has been written off, period! The banks are not going to intervene in black Africa. Why expect them to do otherwise? They have come

to the conclusion that any money lent to Africa, is lost money. And since when have bankers had a conscience?"

Then, this fellow admitted that the real issue is reducing Africa's population: "The population viewpoint toward Africa is very clear," he said. "We have never had the slightest doubt that Africa should master its demography. Schmidt and [Japan's Takeo] Fukuda have always been extraordinarily open, frank, and direct on this point at Inter-Action Council meetings. They would like to see smaller growth rates of population."

Asked if Schmidt et al. were not sufficiently satisfied that general famine, AIDS, locust spread, etc., were reducing world population, he said: "All these factors don't produce many deaths. They are really not affecting, in quantitative terms, population growth. They are factors that count in the *many thousands*, which is nothing compared to the *millions* born every day. I agree, Africa is a place where AIDS will be devastating. There *will be* more and more famine. And, Africa will suffer all kinds of locust plague. But all these factors together, do not limit the fact that there has been an incredible *extension of life span*, thanks to medical drugs, vaccination, eradication of smallpox, and the like. *Natural*, extraordinary causes which provoke *death*, do not balance out *man-made* interventions which increase *life*."

Schmidt is a policy spokesman for the elite banking families of Hamburg, including Warburg, Brinckmann, Toepfer, and others, as well as powerful elements in the Swiss and Venetian banking-insurance cartels. His Inter-Action Council Policy Board will be holding a meeting on Africa, in Harare, Zimbabwe, from March 20-22 (see *EIR*, No. 7, Feb. 19, 1988).

### World Bank: Projects spread AIDS

A variant on the Schmidt/Inter-Action theme, is coming from the World Bank in Washington, D.C., which is now arguing that development projects in Africa *cause* the spread of AIDS, and therefore must give way to new "priorities."

The World Bank argument was endorsed in the Feb. 8, 1988 edition of the newsletter of the Berne, Switzerland Ost Institute, directed by one Dr. Peter Sager. The newsletter draws attention to a "highly disturbing document about the economic aspects of AIDS," published in Washington by the World Bank, "the most important financial institution dealing with multi-national development assistance."

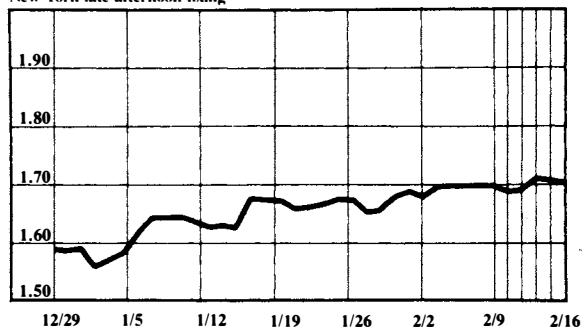
The newsletter writes: "The World Bank thinks that economic aid and technical cooperation has itself contributed to the spread of AIDS throughout the world. Technical assistance personnel from the industrialized countries become infected and bring the disease home. One of the results is that AIDS is by no means restricted to Africa, and the economic consequences are spreading."

A Sager aide recently admitted, "Dr. Sager points to the fact that population in Western Europe is stable, while the population of Africa is rising too fast. . . . The point of racial imbalance comes across."

## Currency Rates

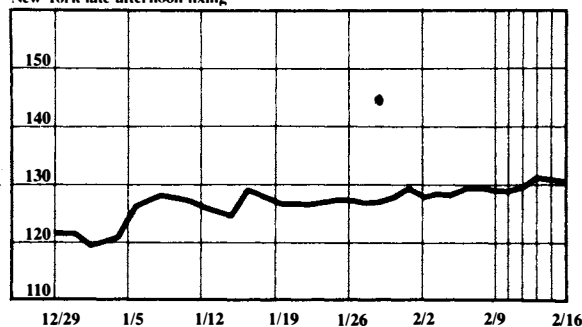
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



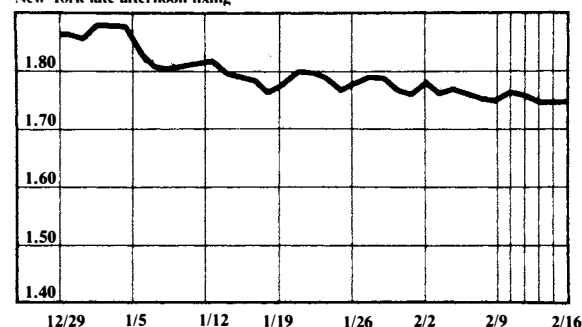
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



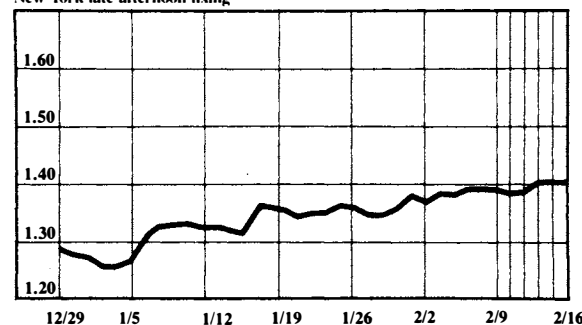
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# García defends Peru's economic gains from bankers' panic

by Mark Sonnenblick

While Brazilian President José Sarney now recants the debt moratorium he declared last year, calling it "the biggest error my government has made," Peruvian President Alan García is sticking to his guns. García maintains that without limiting foreign debt payments, he would never have been able to increase Peru's production, consumption, and living standards. Peru achieved the highest growth rate in the hemisphere in 1986, at 8.5%, and again in 1987 at 7%, because García put the well-being of his people above usury. Agricultural growth quadrupled, rice production doubled, and 17 million poor are eating better.

Paul Adolph Volcker asserted at January's *International Herald Tribune* debt conference that Sarney's retreat makes the Brazilian economy "viable," while Peru is "not viable." Volcker was merely reiterating the orders he issued while at the Federal Reserve: no development credits to Peru.

Since his inauguration in July 1985, García has recognized that Peru could not sustain development without a new world economic order or, at least, Ibero-American integration. Every other Ibero-American leader has caved in to U.S.-backed International Monetary Fund austerity.

In such a hostile environment, aggravated by the continuing drop in the prices Peru is paid for the metal ores, fishmeal, and other raw materials it exports, García's economic growth has reached an end.

## Caught between two Senderos

García is trapped in a pincer movement between the Soviet-sponsored Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) terrorists and the U.S.-sponsored economic tract, *The Other Sendero*. Almost every night, Sendero Luminoso hits an economic target in an undisguised attempt to grind the economy to a halt. On Feb. 6, fifty *Senderistas* machine-gunned five telephone company workers when they went to repair a microwave transmitter station they had repeatedly blown up, cutting official communications links between Lima and the jungle cocaine-producing areas.

On Feb. 9, the narco-terrorists derailed 15 freight cars loaded with lead, zinc, and copper concentrates; they sent it plummeting down a precipice, causing \$4.3 million in losses.

The next day, they dynamited the water pipes leading to the nearby concentration plant and an electrical pylon, stopping production.

During the past six months, however, economic sabotage by *The Other Sendero* has taken an even greater toll. *The Other Sendero* is a book which President Ronald Reagan endorsed at the United Nations, saying that it proved that his "free enterprise" ideology was taking root in the Third World. Its author, Hernando de Soto, was financed by Washington's National Endowment for Democracy (a.k.a. Project Democracy).

The line of *The Other Sendero* is that the practitioners of "the informal economy" are heroic individualists fighting against the overbearing state. The "informal economy" is made up of people who, in informal English, are called "tax cheats." They operate "off the books." In Peru, as in the United States, the endemic and growing "underground" provides an ideal camouflage for laundering the proceeds of the biggest unregulated business enterprise of both countries, Dope, Inc.

*The Other Sendero* put García under siege last August, after he swore he would nationalize the oligarchy's banks to turn them from cocaine-dollar laundering machines into efficient sources of credit for private sector industrial entrepreneurs. In a Jan. 10 interview with the Lima daily *El Comercio*, García said, "The historic aspect of the nationalization is separating the banks from the financial oligarchies . . . and that credit be oriented toward agriculture and small industry." García may have misjudged what he was up against in attempting to destroy the financial power of the aristocratic families which had exploited Peru since the Conquistadores.

They abused the García regime's absolute freedom of the press to sow panic in the business class. Cooperation between government and business was poisoned, the will to produce destroyed, plans for new investments to meet heavy consumer demand shelved. Foreign banks suspended credit lines, causing shortages of vital imported goods during the final quarter of 1987. It is a wonder that Peru produced 0.5% more in the second half than the first half of the year. But, the year ended with an annualized 114.5% inflation, with a 200% rate

in January. The government is desperately grasping for dollars and facing a daily blitz of press exaggeration about its swapping a small part of its gold reserves.

The biggest damage effected by the unending psychological warfare barrage on television, radio, and in the press against García, however, was its breaking of his reform momentum and reversing the optimism he had, miraculously, generated after the fatalism of the preceding Fernando Belaunde regime. García noted the relationship between the several *Senderos* in a Jan. 10 interview: "There is an armed *Senderism*, a *Senderism* of contempt toward authority, shouting in the streets; there is a sexual *Senderism* which is sadistic use of the body. . . . Although it may seem heretical, democracy itself, with its advertising of terrorism and its teaching of contempt, feeds subversion."

García also fought rough in the bank nationalization war. At one point, he sent armored cars crashing through barricaded bank doors. In the end, the state will own 51% of the major banks and 30% of "regional" banks. García was deserted in battle by corrupted members of his APRA party, opposed by communists who had always demanded bank nationalization, and betrayed by a judiciary bought and paid for by the bank owners and drug traffickers.

García resumed the offensive in January, by nationalizing the Nestlé cartel's milk-canning monopoly, after he found millions of tins of milk hoarded in its warehouses after weeks of mothers' finding none in the stores. Yet, he seems painfully aware that he is fighting alone to save his country from being overwhelmed by cocaine traffickers and narco-terrorists. He lamented, "When you give an order, everyone transmits it and nobody carries it out; and what they give you later are explanations. If I could have a thousand bodies, I would be in a thousand places."

### Reagan administration hypocrisy

Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard visited Peru Feb. 13 to read García the riot act for permitting the Soviets to set up a beachhead on the South Pacific. Nobody can deny the dramatic expansion of Soviet influence in Peru; but neither can the Reagan administration disclaim its responsibility for it. Alan García is no friend of the Russians. As soon as he came to office, he abrogated the contract made by his predecessor, Fernando Belaunde, under which Peru imported corn from the big grain cartels, mixed it with Peruvian fishmeal, fed it to chickens, and sent boatloads of frozen chickens to Russia as payment for debts. Under García, Peru's chickens improved the diet of undernourished Peruvians. García also closed Belaunde's open door to Soviet trawlers' fishing in Peruvian waters.

Washington has handed Peru to the Soviets on a platter; the Russians have been clever enough to accept the gift. Thanks to the Reagan administration, which organized an embargo of Western development credits to Peru, and Peruvian businessmen's refusal to invest, the Soviets have made

almost the only offers for expanding Peru's productive capacity. Peru struck the best deals it could.

In January, Moscow agreed to reduce interest payments from 7.5% to 3% on the \$957 million Peru owes it. Peru will pay no cash. Instead, it will pay over the next 10 years in non-traditional exports which are hard to sell on the world market, such as clothing, copper wires, computers, and concentrated soup. The Soviets agreed to complete the Bayovar phosphate mining complex in the far north of Peru, after decades of stalling by prospective foreign partners. Its 1.5 million tons of annual output will be split between Russia and Peru.

The most politically interesting part of the deal entails a military shift toward the Soviets. In May, the Soviets will sign on to finance a \$65 million repair drydock in Peru's main port, Callao. It will supply other equipment for the Peruvian Navy's shipbuilding complex there and will pay about \$400 million cash for 80 fishing boats and tenders to be built there over the next five or six years. Peruvian and Soviet Navy ship repair services will thus be effectively integrated, giving the Soviets major strategic operating capacity in the Pacific.

A dozen years ago, the Peruvian Navy showed how it felt toward the Communist bloc by twice blowing up Cuban fishing boats in Callao harbor. In 1985, it bombed a special store for Russian seamen in Callao. Now, the once U.S.-influenced Navy has become the biggest apologist for restoring full fishing rights to the Soviets and Cubans.

Armando Villanueva, secretary general of the APRA party, is busy setting up "fraternal" links between his party and the totalitarian parties of Eastern Europe. He proclaims "perestroika in the U.S.S.R. is a step toward peace." García, on the other hand, fears that the Reagan-Gorbachov alliance "would be dangerous if those two nations began to carve the world up among themselves."

The Reagan administration's "Other Sendero" coalesced Feb. 12 in a "Democratic Front." The front's president, Project Democracy's novelist darling, Mario Vargas Llosa, says its objective is to make sure García is defeated in the 1990 presidential elections, but the intent is clearly to make Peru ungovernable as soon as possible. The front extends little beyond Vargas Llosa and the remnants of the oligarchic parties of Belaunde and Luis Bedoya, which ruled before García. They bankrupted the nation, threw it into a depression, subjected it to the IMF, and made it into a paradise for narcotics traffic.

The pro-García daily *Hoy's* editorial Feb. 5 challenged *The Other Sendero*. *Hoy* writes, "If the book truly had a patriotic purpose, it would have been better to convince the Reagan administration to encourage capital and technological investment so as to build Peru's heavy and electronic industry and to boost agrarian production for internal consumption. However, the book does the opposite . . . [and Washington believes] our people have no right to well-being and development."

# Business Briefs

## Austerity

### U.S. announces massive defense cuts

At a press conference in Washington Feb. 18, U.S. Defense Department comptroller Robert Helm announced how the department intends to reduce defense spending by \$33 billion from a year ago, in order to stay within the proposed 1989 budget of \$290.8 billion.

The \$33 billion in cuts is the level for defense agreed to between the White House and congressional representatives at the "budget summit" talks that occurred in the wake of the Oct. 19 stock market crash.

Some of the proposed Pentagon cuts are:

- Active military personnel will be reduced by 46,000.
- The Strategic Defense Initiative will be cut by \$1.7 billion, leaving a total budget of \$4.9 billion, and program director "General Abrahamson has been directed to go back and restructure his programs to deal with that."
- The Navy will retire 16 frigates, and the *Poseidon* submarine will not be overhauled as planned, but will be mothballed.
- The Army will retire 2,000 older helicopters.
- The Air Force will reduce two tactical air wings and a reserve air wing.
- Vandenberg Air Force Base's space launch facility will be mothballed, "pending the correction of the Space Shuttle situation."
- Three ASAT missiles already developed will not be produced.

## NATO

### London paper decries U.S. defense cuts

British-American defense cooperation and the U.S. position in NATO will be adversely affected by the "huge cuts" in U.S. defense spending announced by the Pentagon Feb. 18, the *Times* of London warned on Feb. 17, in anticipation of the announcement. The

loss of tens of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and airmen, the paper said, has "implications for troop strengths in Europe and other foreign posts."

"Scores of combat aircraft, hundreds of helicopters, many frigates and perhaps two strategic submarines are likely to be sacrificed."

One possible victim of the cuts will be a collaborative project between Westinghouse and Britain's Airship Industries to build a new aircraft. The project would have resulted in orders totaling several billion dollars.

Another Anglo-U.S. project likely to be canceled, says the *Times*, is the high-frequency anti-jamming shipborne radio project, worth \$50 million next year.

## Energy

### Dixy Lee Ray attacks Dukakis on Seabrook

In a letter to the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* Feb. 14, former Washington State Gov. Dixy Lee Ray attacked Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, for sabotaging the start-up of the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire. Dr. Ray is a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The utility that built the Seabrook plant, Public Service of New Hampshire, recently filed for bankruptcy.

The text of her letter reads as follows:

"To The Editor:

"Your coverage of the bankruptcy filing by Public Service of New Hampshire missed the most important point: This is a utility brought to its knees by the arbitrary action of a governor of another state, Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts.

"The Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant has not received a license largely because Dukakis has refused to allow Massachusetts to take part in the emergency planning required by federal regulators. If he had cooperated, the plant would be operating today; it would be reducing our oil imports by 10 million barrels a year; the cost of the plant would be millions of dollars less; and Public Service

of New Hampshire would be solvent, if not prosperous.

"A secure supply of electricity is vital to the economy of New England. Its eight nuclear plants avoid the burning of over 50 million barrels of oil every year, and supply New England with one-third of its electricity. Nuclear plants have been operating safely there since 1960. Electric power demand in New England is increasing faster than the national average, and without nuclear energy the only real options are more imported oil and Canadian electricity. Both hurt our balance of payments and each has a security of supply risk.

"It is distressing that an elected official—one who is presenting himself as a presidential candidate—would not only drive a company into Chapter 11, but more important, take such a dangerous attitude toward our need for energy and economic security.

"Signed: Dixy Lee Ray, Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy."

## Euthanasia

### Living wills pushed in Britain

Ian Kennedy, professor of law and medical ethics at King's College, London, is drafting legislation to make living wills available to everybody in Britain. Under "living wills," a patient gives medical authorities the right to "pull the plug" or otherwise murder them should they be unable to take that decision at the time authorities deem appropriate to save money.

Kennedy, a collaborator of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, argues that two factors are making euthanasia more generally acceptable to Western populations: demographic changes, with a higher percentage of aged, and "limited resources."

One Voluntary Euthanasia director close to Kennedy commented, "With advances in medicine, the amount one could spend on keeping people alive is infinite. If we chose to keep alive every handicapped and every seriously ill person, we would have nothing left, and we would have to, God forbid, ha



ha, cut our defense budget."

Another leading figure in the Voluntary Euthanasia Society said in a private discussion that an attack on "the Judeo-Christian idea that human life is sacred" is fundamental to winning philosophical support for euthanasia today. She pointed to two books authored recently by an Australian, Helga Kuhse, who attacks both those who want to keep the "grossly handicapped alive at all costs," and those who insist without compromise on the "sanctity of life principle."

Asked what kind of euthanasia she favors, this activist reported, "Logically, you can't distinguish between passive and active euthanasia. After all, once you've decided to withhold treatment, you've made an active decision, speaking logically."

### ***The Recovery***

## **Housing starts, bank profits way down**

U.S. housing starts were way down in January, lower than they have been in more than five years, according to a Department of Commerce report.

Housing starts fell 1.9% in January, after a steep 15.5% decline in December.

The Federal Reserve, however, has come up with some rosy new figures to juxtapose to the Commerce Department's. It says that the decline in the dollar has caused industrial production for export to continue to rise—0.2% in January, 0.4% in November and December, according to whoever looks up such figures in the Fed basement.

In the past, *EIR* investigation has established, by direct contact with the industries involved, that no such growth in production is occurring.

Meanwhile, the nation's largest banks had the worst year since the depression, in part because they were forced to create large loan-loss reserves against bad foreign debts. The picture is actually even worse, because even those reserves fail to cover about two-thirds of what the major financial institutions stand a good chance of losing from their foreign debt holdings.

J.P Morgan suffered a 92% drop in per-

share net income, from \$1.18 per share in 1986 to 9¢ per share in 1987.

### ***Foreign Aid***

## **Japan to aid Vietnam after typhoon**

The government of Japan has announced that it will offer Vietnam emergency aid in the wake of a devastating typhoon. Japanese officials specified that they would offer Vietnam \$150,000 in cash and medicine worth 15 million yen to help the country recover from the typhoon.

The typhoon struck Vietnam in November, leaving 101 dead and producing food shortages and a health emergency.

An official of Japan's International Co-operation Council, said the announcement, will personally deliver the medicine to Vietnam.

### ***Agriculture***

## **EC program disaster for Europe's farmers**

Europe's already depressed agricultural sector will be badly hit by the terms of a European Community "summit" accord reached in Brussels, to extend through 1992.

According to informed sources, a ceiling has been set on cereal harvests of 160 million tons. This is likely to be exceeded this year, which will automatically trigger a 3% tax on cereals, a 3% cut in EC price supports paid to farmers, and an effective 1.5% additional price cut that will result from EC intervention purchasing.

The Brussels summit, under pressure from the international grain cartel, also agreed to price penalties on EC domestic production of rapeseed and other competitors of the soya bean import market controlled by Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland. This will mean an 18% reduction in rapeseed prices this year.

# Briefly

● **HUNGARY** is expected to sign a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund before the end of February, in exchange for a \$350 million standby loan. According to the *Financial Times* of London, the Hungarian central bank "hopes the loan will reassure Western creditors and demonstrate that Hungary's three-year austerity programme has the full backing of the IMF." Hungary recently introduced a value-added tax and personal income tax, the only such taxes in a Soviet bloc country.

● **THE BRITISH ARMY** of the Rhine (BAOR) should be cut back for budgetary reasons, according to a report by the National Audit Office in London. Budget cuts would begin with the laying-off of 5,000 German civilian workers, whose jobs are to be occupied by lowered-paid relatives of soldiers.

● **VATICAN RADIO** broadcast a 15-minute special feature on the Third World "Marshall Plan" proposal of French Agriculture Minister François Guillaume the morning of Feb. 15. The program was a strong endorsement of the plan and underlined the urgency of economic development, particularly in Africa. The radio also reported that the Japanese agreed with Guillaume's idea and would be ready to join in its realization.

● **INDIA** and the Soviet Union signed an accord in Moscow Feb. 10 for joint naval construction. After meeting with Soviet officials including Mikhail Gorbachov, K.C. Pant, the Indian defense minister, toured Soviet military facilities in Tbilisi, Tashkent, and Sevastopol.

● **BRIDGESTONE** Tire of Japan plans to acquire 75% of Firestone, the third-largest U.S. tiremaker, for \$1 billion. Analysts believe that this will be the largest investment by a Japanese company in a U.S. manufacturing firm ever.

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## Planetary exploration celebrates 25th year

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*Though planned missions to Venus, Mars, and Jupiter are years behind schedule, scientists met last December to celebrate the first quarter century of planetary exploration. By Marsha Freeman*

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The tiny Mariner II U.S. spacecraft arrived at Venus on Dec. 14, 1962, twenty-five years ago, taking the first close-up photographs of this strange new world. Over the following two decades, nearly the entire span of our Solar System has been visited by spacecraft, sent primarily from the United States. In 1989, Voyager 2 will encounter Neptune—the last regular planet in our system.

There has been no field of science so changed in so short a span of time, as planetary exploration. Entirely new fields, such as comparative planetology, emerged as similarities and differences between Earth and her neighbors were revealed by the “eyes and ears” of the planetary voyagers.

U.S. craft, historically prepared and sent in pairs, allowed scientists to use the initial discoveries of the first encounter to more precisely target and aim the second. Preparing two craft also allowed for the possibility that launch vehicle and other failures might occur. For years scientists harvested the bonanza of data sent via telemetry from the spacecraft to Earth, and spent years evaluating and analyzing the information.

Warmly held “facts” and assumptions, such as the handful of rings of Saturn, went out the window. Dozens of new moons were added to the giant planets, which began to more and more resemble small solar systems. Hundreds of questions were generated after each visit, and the basis was laid for more detailed exploration, to generate more questions and perhaps some answers.

But the United States lost its ability to sustain a continuous series of new planetary missions in the beginning of the 1970s, when funding for the space program underwent severe cutbacks. Planetary scientists, recognizing that the number of new science program starts was shrinking, tried to pack as

much equipment, to reap as much science as possible, into the few remaining missions.

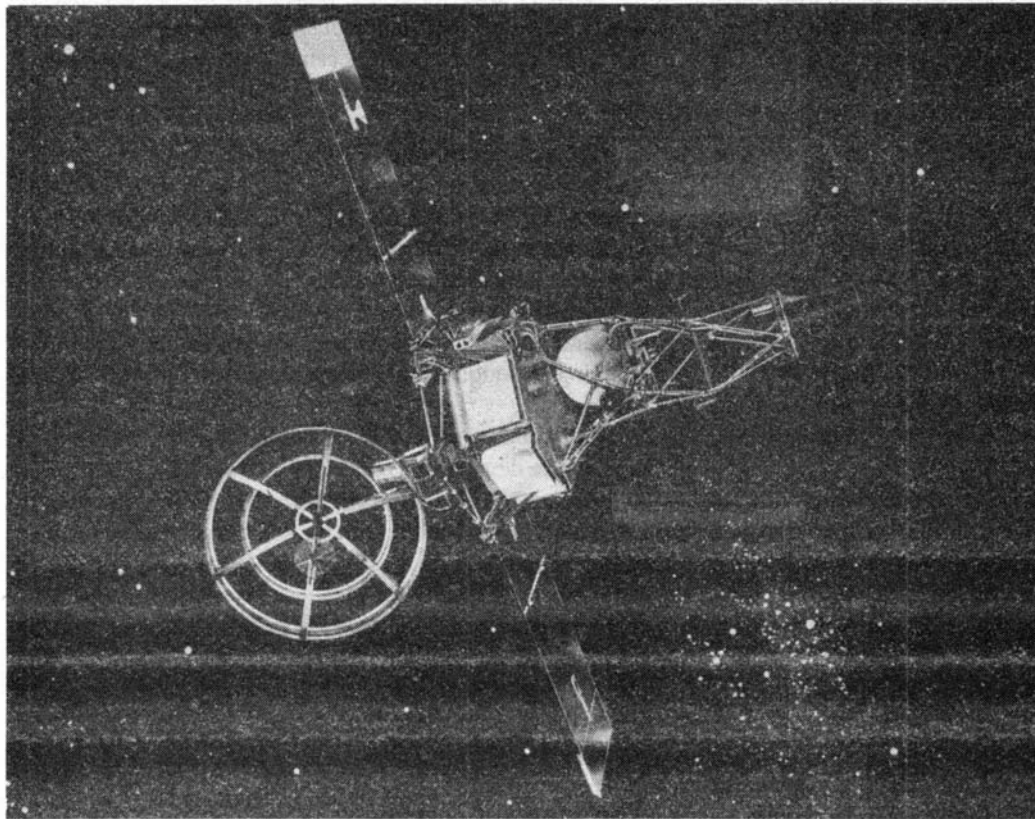
As planetary projects became more and more expensive, fewer and fewer were funded, and those under development were stretched out as budgets became tighter. At the present time, instruments such as the Hubble Space Telescope, and spacecraft such as Galileo to Jupiter and the Mars Observer are ready for launch to continue to revolutionize space science. But because the Space Shuttle is grounded, and expendable rockets for these missions will take years to ready because their production had been shut down, the United States has no launch vehicles to take them into space.

In a presentation at a George Washington University symposium to celebrate 25 years of planetary exploration, Dr. Bruce Murray, who formerly directed the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and is currently a professor at the California Institute of Technology, summarized the history and current state of the U.S. planetary programs.

Arguing against the straw man put up by some scientists, that the manned NASA programs “steal” support from science, Murray stated that the national commitment to the Apollo program of the 1960s, “allowed all the exploratory programs” to go forward, because Apollo was a “pull” on all the space technology.

Murray explained that the current trip of Voyager 2 to Neptune is an example of how the U.S. stripped down its planetary programs. It was the first mission where only one spacecraft will complete the mission, as Voyager 1 was not on an energetic enough trajectory from Earth to continue on to Uranus and Neptune.

In order that the audience at the symposium would appreciate the precision with which these complex missions have



Artist's sketch of the Mariner II spacecraft on its way to Venus. Mariner II arrived at Venus on Dec. 14, 1962. It made infrared and microwave measurements of the planet, and sent this data over 36 million miles, back to Earth.

NASA

to be done, and the reason that redundancy of a second spacecraft is wise, Murray recounted how the Titan II rocket that launched one of the Voyagers did not fire its engines long enough to put the spacecraft on the correct trajectory. But the Centaur upper stage had been automatically programmed to compensate if something went wrong with the first stage, and burned its engines longer. The Centaur, Murray proudly reported, still had four seconds of fuel to spare when it had finished setting Voyager on its billion-mile, multi-year course.

Today there are planetary spacecraft ready to be launched, but no vehicles to take them, Murray said, because the decision was made in the early 1970s that the Space Shuttle would be the national launch vehicle. The planetary program became dependent upon a manned space system.

Since 1979, the Shuttle payload schedule has lost one year each year, delaying the launch of all of the science missions. The "failure" of the Shuttle, Murray stated, was unrealistic expectations. "It is not possible to make the Shuttle 'safe.' It should be used for things worth risking human life for," he stressed.

The Soviets, he said, use the same launch vehicle (the Proton) for manned and unmanned missions. It is also the case that they have used the Proton for over 25 years. Since the launch vehicle is not connected to the particular mission, Murray stressed, unmanned science missions are not held up because of problems in the manned program.

As current JPL Director Dr. Lew Allen said in a later presentation at the symposium, "Voyager is now in the ninth year of its three-year mission." The scientists who planned the missions, and the engineers who made them possible, have provided the world with a completely new view of the Earth and the rest of the bodies that make up the Solar System. This is no time to halt planetary exploration.

### How was the Solar System created?

In an unusually serious and thoughtful speech, Carl Sagan presented a thumbnail sketch of the major discoveries of the 25 years of *in situ* planetary exploration at the anniversary symposium. He began with the discoveries made by the first Solar System explorer.

Sagan said that the 1962 Mariner II mission to Venus made a fundamental discovery. There was an hypothesis at the time that there was a solar wind, or continuous flow of high-energy particles and radiation from the Sun. But the evidence that existed was from observed concentrations of matter in the tail of comets, that are accelerated as they travel near the Sun, through the Solar System.

Mariner II made the first direct measurement of the solar wind; Mariner II used its radio telescope to look at the radiation near Venus, which led to the discovery that the surface was very hot. Mariner II, said Sagan, demonstrated that it was possible "to make fundamental discoveries from space."

Mariner II did not have any cameras on board, which Sagan said was due to the fact that people thought that they would produce too much "PR" and not enough science.

But there are many remaining fundamental questions in space science, some of which Sagan summarized:

Where do meteorites come from? They may come from the asteroid belt, or from the Moon, or Mars. How is interplanetary material transported? Is it possible that debris from meteorite impacts on Mars have reached the Earth?

The E ring of Saturn, which is made of tiny 1-micron (a billionth of a meter) particles which are scattered by the solar wind, is thought to be a recent ring. Could the material come from debris from the moon Enceladus? Why are there no rings around the (inner) terrestrial planets? Are the rings ephemeral? Why does Neptune apparently have only ring arcs, and not complete rings?

How much interstellar organic matter is there? What are the origins of organic matter in the atmospheres of Titan and Jupiter, the asteroids, comets, meteorites? Why isn't there more on Mars?

The ultimate question, Sagan said, is, how was the Solar System created? The key, he stated, is to find other solar systems, which should give us more insight into our own.

### **The first planetary program**

Space scientist Al Hibbs, who has spent 36 years at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, explained to the symposium attendees that the laboratory began in the late 1930s and was initially operated by the U.S. Army and tested guided missiles. It was in that role that JPL entered the space program in the period of the International Geophysical Year, in 1957. "Many of you remember that the IGY was actually 18 months long, which is a comment on the way geophysicists keep time," Hibbs commented.

The IGY was the occasion for sending satellites into orbit around the Earth. The joke at that time, Hibbs related, was that there were four budding space programs in the world: the Soviet program, the U.S. Army program, the U.S. Navy program, and the U.S. Air Force program.

"But the decision was finally made to go with the Navy Vanguard program, and in the latter part of 1957, there were unfortunately some failures in this new launching system. In the meantime, the Army had somewhat surreptitiously gone ahead and developed the Jupiter C, which was the Redstone booster with solid rockets. At that time, the Army was constrained from doing any work on satellites," Hibbs reported.

After the Vanguard failure, Wernher Von Braun's group in Huntsville, Ala., had the Redstone rocket ready to go. "We at JPL had the high-speed rockets and the satellite on top and had that system ready to go. We took the whole system down to Florida, put it together, and got it launched successfully on Jan. 31, 1958 Eastern Time, Feb. 1, Greenwich Time. That was the beginning of JPL's and the United States' entry into the space business.

"Shortly after we at JPL joined NASA, we decided we would get out of the satellite business. We would not go into the manned flight business because it was too big. We decided to go into lunar and planetary exploration," Hibbs recounted.

One of the first things JPL proposed was to get away from spinning spacecraft and to develop three-axis stabilized spacecraft, which had not yet been done in 1958-59. "We knew that in the future we would have to have such things. We felt at that time that it was the only way we could imagine, given the technology of the day, to successfully point cameras and other instruments and aim [them]. It seemed the spinning technique could not handle that demand," Hibbs explained.

Work began on the Ranger program, which was the first program to develop the capability of three-axis stabilization in spacecraft. The goal of the early Ranger program was to crash land on the Moon, with the spacecraft "taking pictures as it went in."

"One of the early Ranger designs was to land a seismometer encased in a balsa wood ball on the Moon, to radio back lunar quakes, if any. Those three Rangers that carried that equipment were all failures, so the seismometer never got to the surface of the Moon. Later, Rangers simply took pictures on their way down," Hibbs said.

### **The Mariner series**

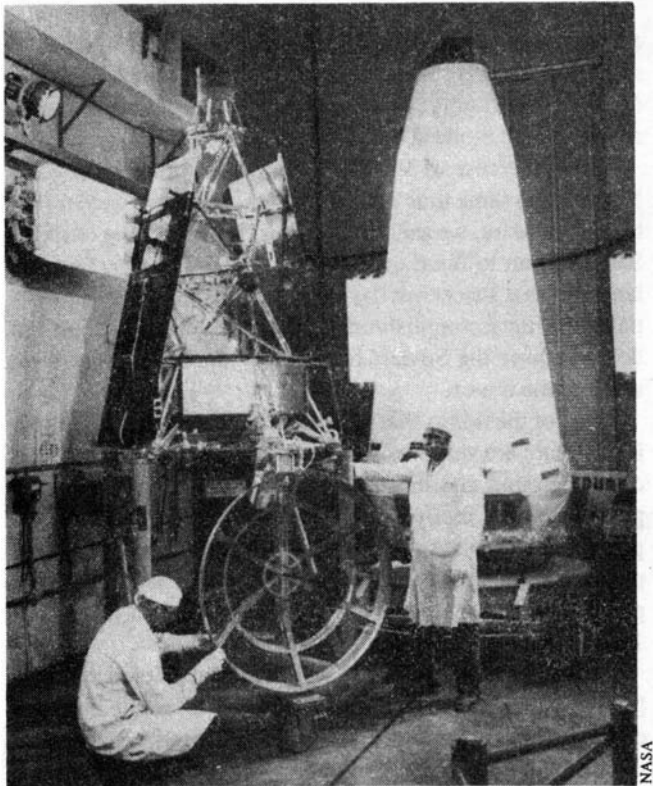
The Ranger technology was expanded to a new series called Mariner, designed to go to the planets. Mariner A was to go to Venus, and Mariner B to Mars. "We intended to use a rocket under development," for the Mariner missions, Hibbs said. "A highly efficient rocket called the Centaur, which used oxygen and hydrogen, and was an upper stage for the Atlas rocket. "It would have the capability to take between 1,000-1,500 pounds on a trajectory to Mars or Venus."

However, during the summer of 1961 it became quite clear to the scientists at JPL that the Centaur "was not going to meet its development schedule, and would not be available for the launches we had planned in mid-1962. At that time, we suggested to NASA that we could adapt the Ranger spacecraft design for a Venus flight. . . .

"It would weigh less than half the amount we had planned the Mariners for, and would carry fewer instruments, and have a smaller instrument component. The time for this decision was crucial. This was in August of 1961. The launch was to be the following June or July, 10 or 11 months away. . . .

"Mariner 1 suffered a failure of its launching rocket," Hibbs reported, which was why building two of each spacecraft was so important. Mariner 2 got launched in a "wild manner." The Atlas rocket rolled over 360 degrees, or one complete turn, as the rocket was ascending, and as Hibbs said, "it's not supposed to roll one degree, much less 360!"

The Earth sensor, needed to orient the spacecraft, "suddenly went completely out, with the whole spacecraft rolling



Before launch, the small Mariner II spacecraft is subjected to a spin test and check out at Cape Canaveral. The test verified that the measuring instruments would remain steadily pointed while the spacecraft spun, to remain stable.

around in the sky. It rolled around once, and then the Earth sensor was right back on full power—we never understood that one!”

Hibbs described in vivid detail, and through his own experience, the rocky road of the space planetary programs in the early days. Scientists submitted experiments and hardware to the laboratory to be carried into space. Hibbs recounted how, “we received one piece in the early days which was supposed to go on one of the Rangers.

“This was the proverbial ‘black box’ with a couple or three wires going in for power, and five or six wires going out for the data. We were instructed at JPL, when the box was delivered, not to open it.” Naturally, the scientists at JPL opened the experiment, “and we found down in the corner there was a resistor stuck in some compound. We didn’t know whether it was supposed to be part of the circuit or was an accident!

“But the worst thing was little blobs of solder just sitting there in the can. Of course, in space there is no gravity—things tend to float around, and blobs of solder tend to float around, too, and cause short circuits.” These, plus a number of other problems, “were so awful that we did not try to clean up this box. We went back [to the scientist] with it and showed him the box, and he was as dumbfounded as we were.

“We checked in to how it was built, and it was built by having a big wiring diagram on the wall, and graduate students would come in, in their spare time, and hook together various parts, and then check it off with a red pencil! We got his wiring diagram and the rest of his specs, and we built the instrument at JPL,” Hibbs said.

Procedures have become quite a bit more formalized since those early days, Hibbs reported. Now thousands of scientists respond to announcements of opportunity from NASA, for missions being planned, and have the chance to design an experiment and compete with their peers.

But the planetary programs of the United States were to have a rocky road, over the two decades to come. Dr. John Naugle, formerly the chief scientist at NASA, recounted the painful decisions that had to be made in the planetary programs of the 1960s as the budgets contracted. Dr. Naugle’s history has some important lessons for today, considering the near 50% cut the Congress has recently made in the space station.

## Voyager and Viking

*The following is excerpted from the address of Dr. John Naugle.*

Mariner 2 was a great achievement. It was one of the few times, in those days, that we got something into space before the Soviets.

[In the fall of 1967, Naugle became the NASA associate administrator for space science,] and NASA had absolutely no plans for the 1970s or late ’60s. JPL was building spacecraft for Mariner 6 and 7, to fly by Mars, but beyond Mariner 6 and 7, we had nothing.

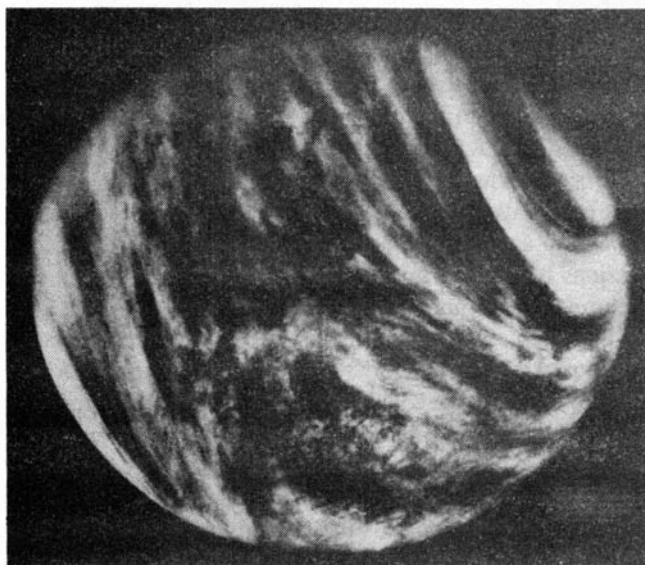
Why was there no planetary program? [NASA Administrator James Webb, who was entrusted by President Kennedy to take mankind to the Moon,] had carefully and deliberately, cancelled it. Why? Because earlier in the summer, for the first time in NASA’s history, Congress had cancelled a major NASA project—the big Voyager project, to orbit and land on Mars.

[Since there was later the grand tour Voyager program, which sent two spacecraft to the outer planets, Naugle distinguished between the two, by referring to the Voyager Mars program as “big Voyager.”]

NASA had decided that it would use a Saturn V rocket and was going to put two orbiters and two landers on that same Saturn V and launch it all to Mars, to orbit and land, at the 1971 opportunity. It was a \$2.5 billion project. In those days, a billion dollars was worth about 7-8 billion of today’s dollars, and that was the “going in” price, before any overruns.

[There were a number of reasons why Congress cancelled the project]. One of the things, of course, was that President Johnson had turned his attention from the space program to the Vietnam war. Secondly, Congress was uneasy about the project. It was a lot of money, funding was tight in those





*This photo of Venus, composed from invisible ultraviolet light, prominently shows the swirl of clouds at the south pole of the planet. This view was taken from a distance of 450,000 miles by Mariner 10, on Feb. 6, 1974.*

days, they turned to the scientists and found them divided, so they cancelled the project.

Webb, irritated with the Congress, decided with his staff, to cancel all plans, and directed us to start over, from scratch. We did.

Eighteen months later, in July 1969, we laid out a program for a new administrator, Tom Paine, which included two Mars orbiters, a Venus/Mercury flyby, a Viking Mars lander, and a grand tour of all of the outer planets.

But in the fall of 1967, that was all ahead of us. For the first time, NASA fired people, and earlier that year, we lost three astronauts in the Apollo fire.

From the experience with big Voyager, there was a limit on the scale of missions we could plan. It was certainly below \$2.5 billion. Probably more like \$500 million. We also knew that it took about \$6-7 million just to get a bare, stabilized spacecraft in the vicinity of a planet.

We also knew some things about the Mars atmosphere: that it was very tenuous, that you couldn't land a payload there with a parachute. You either had to glide in or use a retrorocket. We didn't know if there was life on Mars yet, but we knew we had to avoid carrying any Earthly life there, and we knew that if we landed on Mars, we certainly had to look for life.

We had serious launching problems. NASA had the Atlas Centaur and the Saturn V. The Atlas was too small to land a payload on Mars, and the Saturn V cost too much. We didn't know whether a spacecraft would survive the flight through Jupiter's radiation belts. These were some of the scientific and technical problems we had to worry about.

There was one other thing we had before us all the time,

and that was, what were the Russians doing? And the Russians were sending a couple of spacecraft to Venus and Mars at every opportunity, in those days. We were pretty much in a competitive mode at that time.

So in the case of Viking, a big, major program to go to Mars, in the same time period when the Russians were trying to land on Mars, we said to ourselves, if we're going to spend \$500 million to three quarters of a billion dollars, then the lander of that spacecraft has to be, or appear to be, a substantial scientific accomplishment. We can't just come along and do something the Soviets had already done. So those were some of the issues.

One of the things that we learned in NASA headquarters, is that there are very few projects that the scientists could get off the ground and make happen, but there's never been a program that's really gone forward that the scientists opposed. The way we solved [the problem of recommending projects the scientists would support, was] that we formed a planetary missions board. It started working in the fall of 1967.

We worked very closely with the Space Science Board [of the National Academy of Sciences] to select the right chairman and right members. We selected a radio astronomer to chair this group, Dr. Pittman. What John brought to the chair was first of all, that he was a good chairman, and that's important. Secondly, he had no particular axe to grind. He had a good job, he had nothing which depended upon the fate of NASA's projects.

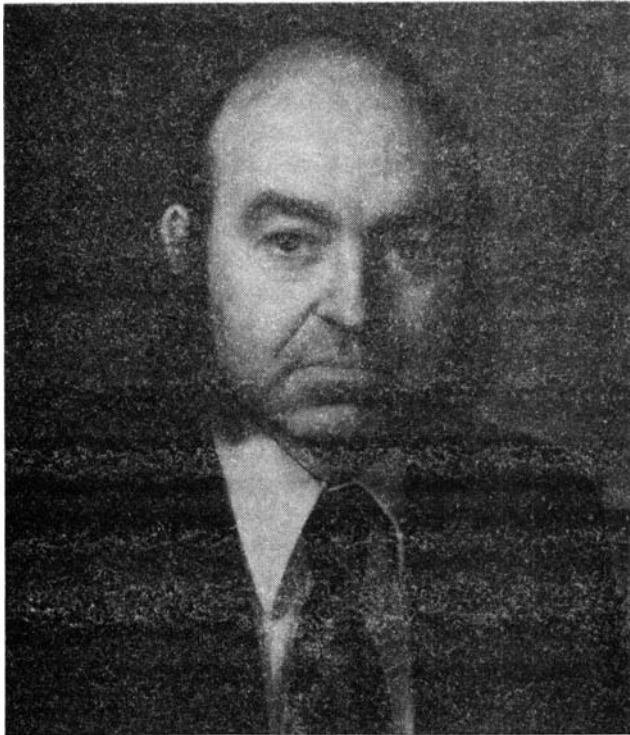
Then we deliberately looked around and said, "Who are all the people who have been quarreling in newspapers, who have testified before Congress, about the planetary programs? Let's get all of those people together and let them do their fighting around the conference table, rather than in the media."

One of the issues was focused entirely on Mars. The big Voyager program had been the focus of all of NASA's planetary programs, which was based on that one Saturn V shot to Mars. There were no other plans for orbiters to precede that. The board felt that there should be a Mars orbiter. Homer Newell, God bless him, promptly objected. He said there had to be two orbiters, or none. We happily accepted the second, and it brought back all those nice pictures that we wanted. The first orbiter lies on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, dumped there by an Atlas Centaur rocket. I always think of those pictures [from the second orbiter] as Homer Newell's pictures.

In that December time period, in that budget, we took the first small step to solve our launch vehicle problems and awarded what was to become Viking. We put some money in to study a type of orbiter/lander. This was a controversial concept inside NASA.

The Titan [rocket] was not a NASA vehicle, it was an Air Force vehicle, and by itself it couldn't land much of a payload on Mars. It really needed a Centaur upper stage. The Centaur





*Dr. John Naugle was the NASA Association Administrator for Space Science in 1967 when the planetary program was temporarily cancelled. He later was Chief Scientist for the space agency.*

was a NASA vehicle, built by General Dynamics, a fierce competitor of Martin Marietta, the builder of the Titan. In those days, there was a good deal of competition, also between the Air Force and NASA, so how would you make a marriage like that?

Even though Webb had killed the planetary program, he approved it, and pressed us pretty hard about the orbiter, but we told him everybody seemed to agree on it, [and] he agreed with that. Then we began to discuss with the mission board, various Mars missions based on Titan. During this time, there were some people at JPL who did some work on celestial mechanics and pointed out that we could fly a spacecraft past Venus. It seemed like a good idea, and was cheap, and the board liked it.

We had enough spare Mariner hardware to make one spacecraft. Mariner 6 and 7 had worked well by that time, and the Atlas/Centaur seemed a little more reliable. We then solved some of our [NASA] center workload problem, by turning to the Ames Research Center to study a mission to Jupiter. Ames had handled some small Pioneer spacecraft, but for a long period of time, they had been advocating sending a spacecraft in close to the Sun. Ames's dream was a solar probe, so it seemed eminently logical to ask them to work on a Jupiter mission!

Their task was simplified when some people at TRW

came up with an idea for a spin-stabilized spacecraft that would spin with its antenna pointed back at the Earth. The Atlas/Centaur would send the spacecraft to Jupiter to get some data back. There were people on the board that had been arguing that Jupiter was a much more interesting object to study than Mars. So they strongly supported this mission, and we put it in to the plan. In 1968, we solved the other part of the [NASA] center workload problem when Ed Cortright became director of the Langley Research Center.

Ed had led space science for a small stint in the space flight business, and had left that and gone to take over as director of Langley. His heart was really in planetary exploration and he agreed to have that center undertake responsibility for a Titan-based mission to Mars.

He by no means had the bulk of the Center behind him. I didn't realize how much of a schism there was at Langley until I went to pass out the award after the Viking success. It was the poorest-attended ceremony that I was ever at. The Viking team was there, that got the award, and not much else.

The Langley team put together eight possible options for Mars. The smallest, cheapest, was a hard lander—a direct entry hard lander that simply required sending something in to Mars to land. All the way up, the eighth option, the most expensive, was an orbiter, nuclear-powered soft lander that would last 30 days or so, and numbers six and seven were options in between.

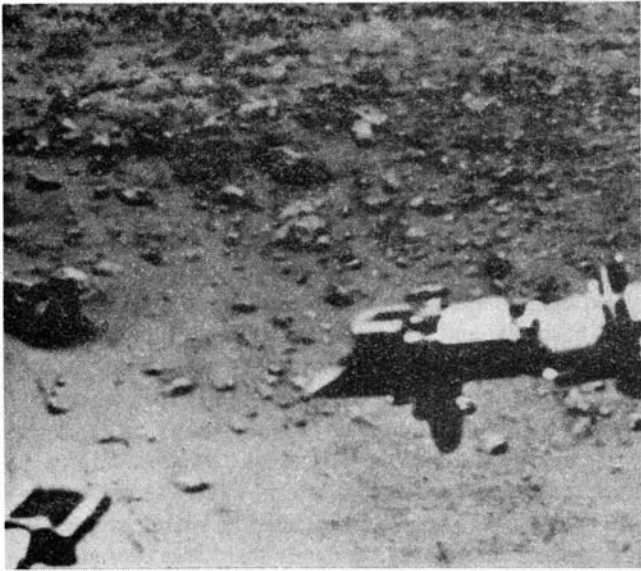
A strange situation developed when you considered those eight options. The farther up the management chain you went, the higher up the option chain you went. The people at Langley and JPL, who had been badly burned by the big Voyager fiasco, were very conservative, and opted for about option five. They didn't think the board would [provide money for more than that], and they didn't want to waste their time on something that wasn't going to go.

Don Hearth, Langley director at that time, was a little more bullish than they were, and he opted for six. I was more bullish—I hadn't been involved in the Voyager fiasco, this was all fun and games for me—so I opted for seven. And, of course, as anyone who knows Tom Paine [would expect], Tom Paine opted for eight, which was what we put in the budget, and was pretty much what we did.

By this time, we were getting pretty far out on a limb with this Titan vehicle, and option eight required a Titan/Centaur. We still had no agreement with the Air Force to use the Titan mated with a Centaur. The election in 1968 helped solve that problem for us.

President Nixon was elected and changed things around, and lo and behold, two old friends wound up in significant positions in the Air Force. Nixon appointed Dr. Robert Seamens the Secretary of the Air Force, and he in turn put Grant Hansen, for former project manager of the Centaur, into the Air Force as undersecretary for launch vehicles.

Seamens, for course, had been associate administrator of



NASA

*The Viking landers sent back spectacular views of the rocks and soil of Mars. On the right is the arm of the lander, which had a scoop at its end to pick up and chemically analyze the soil to search for life.*

NASA, and Grant Hansen knew the Centaur from General Dynamics, and he was [now] in charge of the Titan programs for the Air Force. So, for the first time, I began to feel that maybe we might be able to marry the Titan to the Centaur, and send a spacecraft to Mars.

Seamens met with Paine and agreed NASA would develop the Titan/Centaur vehicle, and Grant Hansen and I put together a very elaborate plan. You had to marry the Air Force and NASA, and you had to marry Martin Marietta and General Dynamics.

Meanwhile, the people at JPL had continued the work on celestial mechanics and had discovered that in 1976 there was a once-in-every-176-year opportunity to send a spacecraft to Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune. The board members who felt that the first thing that we should do in planetary exploration was survey all the planets, liked that.

We presented the whole business to Tom Paine in July 1969 using a big screen for projection and the opening theme from 2001. Tom loved it! It wasn't, of course, all that simple. We had to postpone Viking from the best opportunity in 1973. It was a wonderful opportunity in 1973, with Mars close to the Earth. Then there was the following opportunity [1975] which I think was the worst opportunity for the next several decades, in which Mars was on the opposite side of the Sun from the Earth.

We had to postpone Viking from that best opportunity to the worst. [Viking 1 was launched Aug. 20, 1975, and began to orbit Mars on June 20, 1976].

On New Year's Day 1970, early in the morning, I received a call at home that we had budget problems and that I

had to come down to NASA headquarters. Between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. that day, we took \$200 million out of NASA's budget, out of the Office of Space Science programs, out of Viking. The missions board became incensed when we proceeded with Viking when the budget was tight, and they threatened to quit one dark and stormy night up in Boston.

They were afraid that if we started this flight, it would eat everything up in the planetary programs, and in the rest of the space science programs. We wouldn't be able to do the Pioneers, we wouldn't be able to do the grand tour [of the Solar System, Voyager]. Their fear was generally groundless. That's a good thing, because had they been right, I wouldn't be here, and nobody would be here, describing what we did.

I hope I have given you a picture of a planning process based on a mixture of compromise, opportunism, and dogged persistence, and some very clever ideas. Are there any generic ideas that might apply to today's problems?

In hindsight, Webb's decision to abolish the planetary programs was sound. There was a mess at the time, and that decision cleared the air and got everyone's attention, and put people to work together to resolve the issues, rather than stand fast for their principles. We started small, and built up the program, mission by mission.

What's different today? Several things. Planetary exploration is different. Nothing but simple flybys had been to the planets in the '60s when we were putting this program together. Today we have watched [parts of Mars] rise out of the dust clouds, and studied Jupiter's red spot, and Saturn's rings. The intense competitiveness we felt toward the Russians would be difficult, if not impossible, to recover.

I think America and Americans are different now than they were in 1967. I do not know how you can arouse the same broad public concern that [existed] among Americans as a result of those years' Sputniks, and Gagarin's flight.

Americans are more interested in career paths, less interested in maintaining U.S. leadership in space science and technology. The Office of Space Science is different. I had control over all elements of the program, and the field centers reported to me. I developed and launched my own launch vehicles. I did not have to spend a lot of time negotiating with another office or another agency for my transportation.

NASA and NASA people are different. For one thing, on the average they are a good deal older than we were in 1967. At that time, if you were over 40, you were over the hill. Today if you're not over 50, you don't have experience!

Today, people are more dedicated to their career paths and their salaries, than they are to their professions, their institutions, or their particular missions.

Now, we were ambitious, we sought higher positions, and more responsibility; we were not all that altruistic. But we also sought higher positions and more responsibility because we wanted the power to make things happen, the way we wanted them to happen.

# Russians admit advanced work on radio frequency weapons

*A new report from EIR's Wiesbaden bureau, documents the revolution in warfare.*

Soviet media have begun to "leak" the existence of an advanced research and technology program to develop radio frequency weapons, a technology using shaped pulses of electromagnetic radiation to destroy human targets. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov wrote an article for the Feb. 8 issue of *Pravda*, speaking about "conventional weapons developed on principally new frontiers." Then on Feb. 12, *Pravda* announced the awarding of the Lomonosov Science Gold Medal to a scientist working on the Soviet "SDI" program and a pioneer in the field of electromagnetic research.

The award was given to A.M. Prokhorov, who according to *Pravda*, has "revolutionized modern physics" through his work in "radio physics, solid-state physics, spectroscopy, and the physics of electromagnetic phenomena," conducting "experiments in establishing the coherency of VHF/microwave frequencies." The head of the Institute of Spectroscopy in Moscow, Prokhorov is one of the Soviet inventors of the laser and, *Pravda* hinted, has contributed to the Soviet radio frequency weapon program.

## Nuclear weapons turn obsolete

Although not talked about in the West, and little known outside a small circle of military and scientific experts, the technology of radio frequency weapons is about to revolutionize the doctrine of warfare, making the nuclear missiles negotiated under the INF and upcoming START treaties increasingly obsolete and irrelevant to the emerging Soviet war plan masterminded by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov.

Those better informed include a few hundred participants in a series of seminars sponsored in late 1987 in Munich, Paris, Milan, Rome, Oslo, and Stockholm by the newsweekly *Executive Intelligence Review*. Speeches from those seminars, combined with several newly written studies, form the chapters of a new *EIR Special Report*, "Electromagnetic-Effect Weapons: The Technology and the Strategic Implications," just published in English and soon to be published in German. The report supplements the Dec. 7, 1987 *EIR* report "Global Showdown Escalates: The zero option and the Berlin crisis of 1987."

For the first time in the West, the public here can get acquainted with the basic scientific principles and technolog-

ical applications of electromagnetic pulses, their use in weapon systems to destroy human tissue and the function of the brain, as well as, potentially, for civilian purposes in healing illnesses not yet mastered by man, or in agricultural development.

The report also documents the scary Soviet advantage in benefiting from a longstanding, comprehensive scientific research program in areas where Western efforts are neglected, creating the potential for some very nasty "new Sputnik" surprises to the West.

## Gyrotron

One case in point is the Soviet work on gyrotrons, a type of cyclotron resonance maser which generates electromagnetic pulses from helical motion of an electron beam. Since the Russians built the world's first gyrotron in the mid-1960s, they have developed high peak power gyrotrons which at some frequencies operate efficiently at peak powers three orders of magnitude greater than any in the West. But while Soviet personnel involved in gyrotron research has increased sixfold since the 1960s, the number of scientific papers reporting on the results of this research in literature available to the West has declined.

Publicly available information on Russian development of compact sources of coherent electromagnetic radiation delivered in pulses of billions of watts, combined with Russian expertise regarding the effects of such pulses on chemical and biological processes, indicate successful development and the capability of early deployment of offensive weapon systems superior to and more frightening than nuclear missiles.

Ranging from hand-held weapons suitable for spetsnaz assassination and sabotage missions, through mobile, truck- or aircraft-carried applications and tactical, battlefield weapons, to strategic, land- or space-based weapons capable of attacking distant cities or command centers, radio frequency weapons imply a thorough revolution in the concept of warfare. This revolution, yet to be acknowledged as a bare idea in the West, the new *EIR* report documents as an emerging reality of current Soviet military doctrine, reflected in each decision from scientific projects down to the last appointments of military commanders.

## Creativity and secondary curriculum

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In part 1 of this article, entitled, "Creativity and curriculum in the emerging age of nonlinear physics," and published in *EIR*, Vol. 15, No. 8, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche wrote: "The worst of the evil done to Western civilization by the professed malthusians Charles Darwin and Thomas Huxley, was that they degraded mankind implicitly to the moral condition of the beasts. Out of this has come the academic popularity of such absurdities as the attempt to derive a human psychology from the study of behavior of animals.

"Kindred views have affected the shaping of policies of education, to the effect of a downgrading of the primary mission of secondary education: the development of the distinctively human potentialities of the adolescent to the highest possible level of general capability for successful adaptability to both the foreseen and unforeseen challenges of adult life.

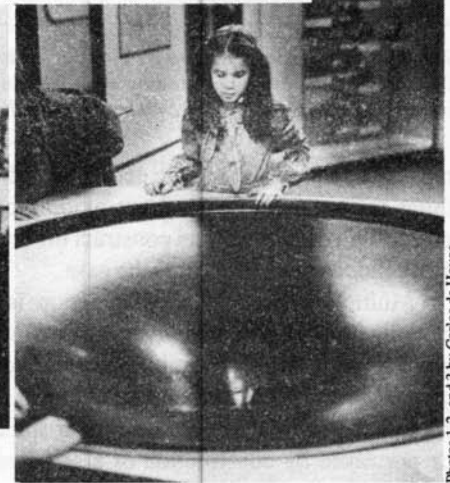
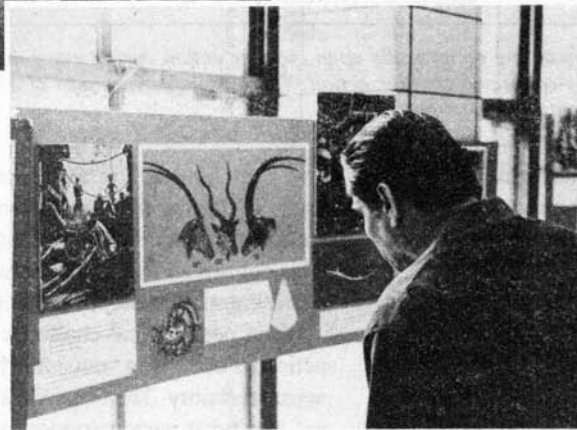
"My purpose here, is to make clear why, unless we return to the principles of classical secondary education, the next two generations of pupils will generally lack the ability to cope successfully with the new forms of technological and other challenges presented—in higher education and adult life generally—during the remainder of this century and the early decades of the next."

Below is the concluding section of his report, which was released for general publication by the LaRouche Democratic Campaign.

In the section which ended last week's installment, LaRouche observed, "The process of fundamental scientific discovery is a continuous one, in the respect that one such transformation establishes the preconditions for a subsequent one. For such reasons, it is clear that the process of scientific progress is of the character of a continuous function; yet, the appropriate function which might provide us an intelligible representation of the process so defined, is one based on the successive generation of discontinuities of the form we have identified."

### 4. The synthetic representation

There exists, from nineteenth-century physics, a classic case of such a type of problem. In its simplest expression, this is termed a *Weierstrass function*, after



Clockwise from upper left: 1) Mexico City children perform a version of Mozart's "The Magic Flute." 2) Baltimore children construct lines and points by means of rotational action. 3) A child follows a trajectory inside a cone, at Philadelphia's Franklin Institute. 4) A New York exhibit shows the self-similar-spiral growth of living things.

Photos 1, 2, and 3 by Carlos de Hoyos

one among Riemann's leading contemporaries, Karl Weierstrass. The same problem was scrutinized further by a student of Weierstrass, Georg Cantor.

The most important feature of Cantor's contributions is the notion that the density of discontinuities within an arbitrarily small interval is enumerable by the principle of transfinite orderings. Once I had defined the problem to be solved, as the foregoing critique of the Kant problem summarizes that approach toward a solution, my attention was focused upon the work of Cantor.

What was required was a more advanced theorem. I had determined that, contrary to [Norbert] Wiener, the proper measure of negative entropy ("negentropy") is an ordered increase of the density of discontinuities per small interval of action of a process, and entropy measured as a decrease. It was necessary to go beyond Cantor's extant work, to define the next higher-order transfinite function, the notion of rate of increase (or, decrease) of the rate of propagation of increasing density of discontinuities. This required turning back to the work of Riemann, beginning with several key papers of 1853, including his more famous inaugural dissertation, "On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry."

In brief, the case is as follows.

Cusa's central discovery bearing upon methods of physical science (as reported within his 1440 *De Docta Ignorantia*), is a "Maximum-Minimum" principle which he discovered as a correction to Archimedes' work on the problem of quadrature of the circle. Essentially, circular action is the minimum perimetric action required to subtend the relatively maximum area or volume per unit of perimetric displacement. (A simple student's proof of this is available on the secondary level.)

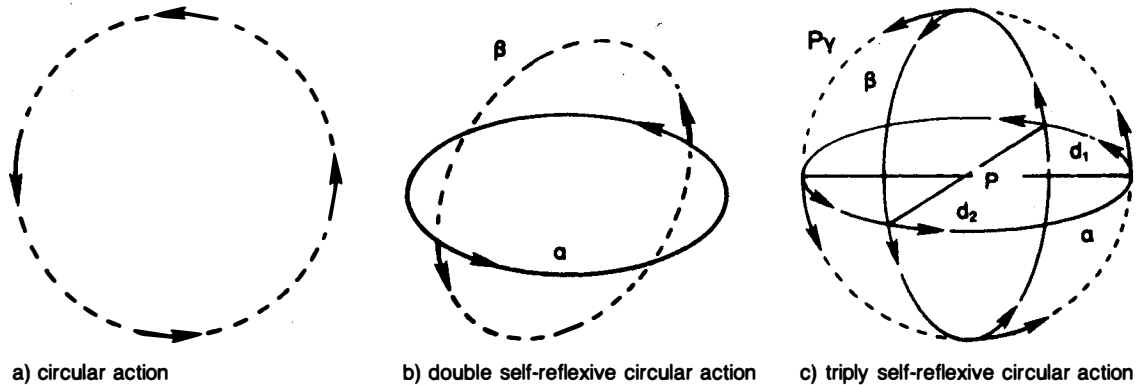
The question thus posed is, whether or not the laws of the universe are in elementary conformity with this isoperimetric principle? If so, then the laws of the universe are implicitly derivable from the notion of isoperimetric action as physical least action. In other words, the pathway of action is always the action which represents the least action required to accomplish an effect. The refraction of light is the simplest general demonstration that this is so.

In that case, the universe is characterized by circular action acting reciprocally upon circular action during every interval of action. In that case, lines and points are generated by such multiply-connected circular action. In these terms of



FIGURE 1

**Rotational action**



*The universe is characterized by circular action acting reciprocally upon circular action during every interval of action. In that case, lines and points are generated by such multiply-connected circular action. These examples are part of a purely synthetic geometry, which proves everything by construction, without axioms or postulates.*

reference, a purely synthetic geometry, which proves everything by construction, without axioms or postulates, and prohibiting deduction, can construct the entirety of the scope of Euclidean geometry, as is the case.

Multiply-connected circular action is not an adequate construction of the entire universe. If we make circular action more general, the problem is solved implicitly. Let the more general form of least action be a uniform rate of increase or decrease of circular action: self-similar-spiral action, as might be portrayed by construction of a self-similar spiral on the surface of a growing cone.

This was the approach employed by Gauss to solve Kepler's assigned problem of rendering elliptic functions fully intelligible. The cross-section of a cone, constructed in terms of reference of the self-similar spiral, provides us, in each case, an elliptic cross-section, for which one focus of the ellipse lies upon the axis of the cone. This provides also a plane projection of the ellipse on the plane intersecting the apex of the generation of the cone. The characteristics of the series of ellipses and their plane projections, so ordered in terms of a function expressed in terms of a self-similar-spiral action, affords a general theory of these simplest forms of elliptic functions.

The multiply-connected form of self-similar-spiral action presents us with some results most relevant to the representation of continuous functions dense with enumerable discontinuities. In every instance, such a function generates discontinuities. The function is a continuous one, yet increasingly dense with discontinuities. In physical economy, such functions are indispensable for measuring the real rate of economic growth.

This defines the Gaussian complex domain in an elementary way. Least action occurs in the form of multiply-connected self-similar-spiral action. By expressing the rotating

and stretching action as a locus-function, we generate the array of trigonometric representations which enable us to state these functions in what appear to be an algebraic way. This defines all real physical functions as requiring adequate representation in the form of complex functions.

The pedagogical challenge is, that this locates physical action as occurring "outside" the domain of pure and simple sense-certainty. The Gauss-Riemann complex domain shows us, that what we experience as the events of sense-certainty are projections of actions lying primarily within the complex domain. This affronts the popular belief, that our senses show us directly "what is there"; our senses supply us, instead, with an excellent and reliable set of meter-readings on what is occurring within the complex domain.

The generation of discontinuities inherent in the Gaussian complex domain threatened to become a crisis within Gauss's mathematical physics, until a first elementary solution was contributed by Lejeune Dirichlet, a solution which Riemann named *Dirichlet's Principle*. The same problem is that addressed, relative to a similar point of crisis in Fourier Analysis, by Weierstrass. Riemann generalized the work of Gauss, Dirichlet, and Weierstrass in his definition of a Riemann Surface function.

Creative-mental processes are nonlinear functions of the form of a Riemann Surface function.

**5. The physics of creativity**

There are two mutually exclusive notions of mathematical physics. The one is derived from Euclidean deductive geometry, as typified by Descartes. The other is derived from the successive work of Cusa, Leonardo, and Kepler, and implicitly from Plato's dialogues. The latter is also the standpoint of Leibniz, and also of the work of Gauss, Dirichlet, Weierstrass, and Riemann. The former is the standpoint of



Gauss's leading nineteenth-century adversaries, such as Clausius, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Rayleigh, and Boltzmann.

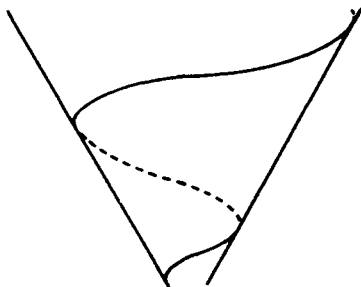
In the Cartesian, or deductive model, the definition of substance, or matter, is limited to discrete particles roaming in empty space and empty time. In a deductive mathematics, no physics other than the Cartesian Euclidean model is possible. For the same reason, already shown by Archimedes' theorems on the subject of the quadrature of the circle, such a physics is incapable of tolerating explicit solutions for non-linear processes.

In synthetic geometry, that kind of distinction among matter, space, and time is not possible; only physical space-time exists. It is for this reason, that Kepler's physics is recognized today as being a relativistic physics, in contrast to the mechanistic physics of a Descartes, Newton, Kelvin, Maxwell, et al. For example, no adequate form of explicit solution of any proposition in relativistic physics can be reconciled with the electrodynamics of Maxwell and his followers. Similarly, the only possible modern relativistic physics is a Riemannian physics, reflecting the more adequate treatment of Kepler's discoveries by way of the discoveries of Gauss.

Earlier, we examined the gap between two deductive lattices differing only in some particular feature of their respective sets of axioms and postulates. We then shifted our perspective, to the non-deductive, non-Euclidean vantage-point. We indicated a gap between all formal deductive lattices and those premised on constructive (synthetic) geometries. Next, we identified the distinction between multiply-connected synthetic manifolds premised upon simply circular least action, and those premised upon self-similar-spiral action.

FIGURE 2

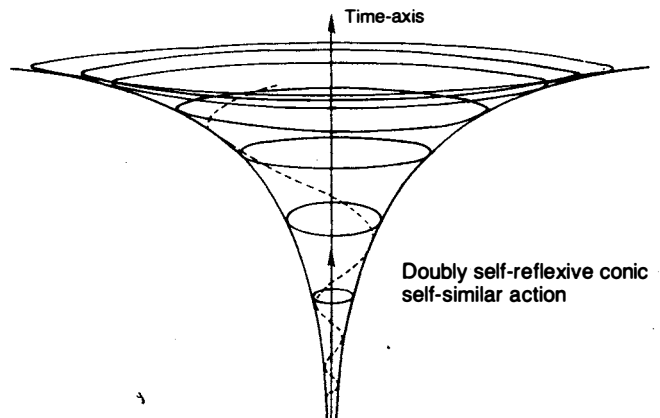
### Self-similar spiral action on the surface of a growing cone



*Multiply-connected circular action is not an adequate construction of the entire universe. To make circular action more general, let the more general form of least action be a uniform rate of increase or decrease of circular action, as might be portrayed by construction of a self-similar spiral on the surface of a growing cone.*

FIGURE 3

### Hyperbolic flaring of doubly-connected conical section



*Doubly self-reflexive conic self-similar action. Discontinuities have been introduced into the action, which causes the metrical characteristics of the action to change.*

We have now emphasized the existence of an absolute gap between all physics represented by formal deduction, and all physics represented by synthetic methods. This leads us to crucial considerations bearing upon the general representation of the mental-creative processes. The pivot of the matter in this section, is the importance of emphasizing that Kepler's physics was already a full-blown relativistic physics.

We preface the remarks on that point with a necessary observation on the ascending hierarchy of relationships among the world as represented by sense-certainty, the meaning of sense-certainty from the standpoint of a synthetic geometry based upon multiply-connected circular least action, and the view of the latter from the vantage-point of self-similar-spiral least action.

All assumptions respecting the laws of physics which are based upon formal deduction, such as Euclidean geometry, are wrong ones. Nonetheless, what our mental perceptual apparatus shows us are true shadows of real effects. The error of formal deduction is that it superimposes a wrong interpretation upon those effects. That error is implicitly removed if we but employ synthetic methods, rather than Euclidean ones.

From the highest standpoint, multiply-connected self-similar-spiral least action, there is nothing in a physics premised upon circular least action which is intrinsically false. The difference between the two is, that the latter considers only constant circular action, whereas the former considers constantly increasing (or, decreasing) rates of circular action. The higher form includes, as special cases, every proposition contained within the lesser form; but, the lesser can represent only limited ranges of special cases in the terms of the higher form.

So, we discard none of the data of mechanistic physics; we discard only the arbitrary Euclidean interpretation of such data. We discard nothing of elementary synthetic geometry in the Gauss-Riemann manifold. From the standpoint of physics, the practical difference between the two synthetic geometries is shown by the limitations of Fourier Analysis, as Weierstrass isolated the essential difference in its primitive form. Generally, we may say, the higher-order discontinuities can not be represented by any less adequate means than the synthetic-geometric construction of the Gauss-Riemann complex domain.

The established classroom customs of the recent hundred years or so have presented pedagogy with a problem in attempting to make clear the practical implications of the distinctions we have just described.

The political power of the Cartesian faction in science, as typified by Kelvin, Clausius, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Boltzmann, et al., is such that the community of physicists requires all scientific propositions to be stated in the formal terms of deductive physics. The aura of mystification which surrounds discussion of topics of relativistic physics is largely a consequence of this custom. One is not permitted to say, even implicitly, that the deductive world of Euclidean formalism is flatly wrong. One is permitted to attempt to prove any experimental result, on the condition that the proof is argued in the terms of a Euclidean formalism.

Although these considerations are customarily viewed as advanced ones, way beyond the scope of most undergraduate science curricula, the implications bear directly upon the choice of advanced standpoint which the secondary school teacher adopts in defining the conceptual goals of pre-science education. As we shall indicate in a following location here, this is also essential for adequate approaches to teaching of the classical fine arts. Without this advanced standpoint, the meaning of creative-mental processes, and the bearing of this meaning upon proper choices of secondary curricula, are not clear.

The crux of the matter, for mathematical and physics instruction on the secondary level, is the proper study of the leading contributions of Kepler.

For axiomatic reasons, the Euclidean standpoint demands that cause-effect in the universe occur only in the form of direct and pairwise interactions among elementary particles roaming in empty space and empty time. This, as Newton conceded, leads us fatally to the false view of the universe, that the material universe was created by a "big bang," and has been running down, in the sense of a mechanical time-piece, ever since.

From the synthetic standpoint, the opposite is true. As Cusa elaborated in his *De Docta Ignorantia*, all action occurs as a functional interrelationship between the minimum and the maximum, between microcosm and macrocosm, between the particular and the "field." The actions between particulars is determined by the efficient relationship between each particular and the "field."

The relationship between the particular and the field is defined by the principle of physical least action. The interaction between two particularities is their interaction with the field subsuming the existence of both.

Thus, if we discover the form of adequate representation of least action, all of the laws of the physical universe are implicitly derivable directly from that representation. The task of science is essentially that of discovering empirically the nature of an adequate representation of least action; at least, that is the bare bones of the matter.

The scientific authority of Kepler is broadly established empirically, by the fact that his astrophysics works, and those of his leading adversaries, such as Newton, do not. The most crucial feature of Kepler's construction of the solar system, is his prediction of the necessary existence and destruction of a planetary body lying in an harmonically defined orbit situated between those of Mars and Jupiter. The discovery, at the turn of the nineteenth century, of the asteroids Pallas and Ceres, was a crucial-experimental proof to this effect. Gauss showed that the harmonic values of the asteroid orbits were those specified for the missing planet by Kepler.

Kepler set out to show that the existence of the solar system was the reflection, not of pairwise actions among solar bodies, but of an harmonic ordering of the astrophysical field. In contemporary usage, the planetary orbits, with their harmonic characteristics, represent the minimum-force pathways of action available within solar space.

We might use the imagery of a sheet in which the planetary orbits are troughs, such that the planets fall into the elliptic troughs. To get out of a trough a great deal of work must be done upon them. The number of planets is limited to the number of troughs available. We might imagine the troughs each to be friction-free, and the elliptical orbits to be tipped (in a classroom model), such that the planets accelerate toward their perihelion, and slow toward their aphelion.

Such a pedagogical trick does not show us the actual laws of the universe, but it represents crudely the phenomena to be considered. The illustration is made more useful, in this way, by stipulating that the mass and mass-densities of each of the orbits are functions of their orbit's position, rather than the position being a function of the pairwise interaction among their masses.

The question is posed, what is the character of physical space-time, to such effect that the number and ordering of the planetary orbits is determined so, even, hypothetically, if no planets existed in those places? Such was Kepler's approach.

As Kepler insists, his solar hypothesis was based upon the solar hypothesis of Nicolaus of Cusa, as Kepler's method was based on the "Maximum-Minimum" principle introduced by Cusa. For the rest, his chief debt was to the collaboration between [Luca] Pacioli and Leonardo, who showed that living processes were regulated by harmonic orderings congruent with the Golden Section. Hence, the laws of the universe must include the harmonic determination associated

with the Golden Section.

So, Kepler constructed successive hypothetical geometrical "models" of what solar space must be. His empirical discovery was the observation that the orbits were elliptic, rather than circular. His further accomplishment was to show that elliptic orbits were consistent with the harmonic ordering prescribed, and that that harmonic ordering of orbital velocities was consistent with the best observations available to him.

Thus, action among particles is not determined by mechanical pairwise interactions among them. Physical space-time has a determining "shape," consistent with harmonic orderings congruent with the Golden Section. Hence, particles can act upon one another only as they act each upon the "field" which contains them both.

The significance of individual human existence is of the same nature, but at a much higher level of interaction.

The form of human action which is characteristic of human existence, is creative-mental activity to the effect of generating and assimilating scientific and technological progress. The primary action of the individual, is the individual's action upon society, and, through society, the physical universe we inhabit. It is the generation and transmission of such creative activity which changes the potential population-density of society, and thus changes the relative value of the behavior of every individual in society.

These notions point toward what we signify by the terms "curvature of physical space-time." Kepler was the first to measure, albeit with a fair degree of approximation only, the curvature of universal physical space-time.

This takes us immediately to a challenging proposition. Does the existence of the acting individual alter, in some way, the efficient curvature of physical space-time? In one sense, this is precisely what human existence does, especially as the effects of scientific and technological progress illustrate this. Yet, it does not change the underlying curvature of the universe as a whole. What occurs, then?

Local changes in the curvature of physical space-time occur only in the form of increasing, or decreasing the density of discontinuities per arbitrarily small interval of action. If the density increases, the result is what we term "negative entropy." If the density decreases, the result is what we term "entropy."

For this to occur, the laws of the universe must permit such effects. In other words, the laws of the universe pertain not simply to the kind of fixed curvature of physical space-time intrinsic to Kepler's founding of a comprehensive form of mathematical physics. The laws of the universe cause what Kepler portrayed, but what Kepler portrayed is not an adequate representation of those laws themselves.

We must situate Kepler's laws within the higher, subsuming domain of universal negentropy. Universal negentropy is the law of the universe. That negentropy is of the form which subsumes a physical space-time curvature of Kepler's sort as a special, universal case.

This does not suggest that Kepler did not recognize such a form of universal negentropy. Quite the contrary. He emphasized that the laws of the universe were congruent with the characteristic physical space-time of living processes, the latter the model for the notion of negentropy. He also emphasized, that this negentropic character of universal creation coincided with the effect of harmonic orderings congruent with the Golden Section. Kepler was correct, as far as he went; but, as he emphasized to those who would follow him, he left much to be completed by the scientists who came after him.

The relevant demonstration of this point to secondary students, is elementary. The metrical characteristic of any plane projection of self-similar-spiral action, is the Golden Section. Once we progress from the multiply-connected circular action of Kepler's physics, to multiply-connected self-similar-spiral action, all the relevant mystery is dispelled. Those functions which represent increasing density of singularities within the complex domain, cast shadows harmonically congruent with the Golden Section in the domain of sense-perception.

The crucial point to be made here, is the following one.

The curvatures of physical space-time on the astrophysical and biophysical scales are the same. It has been demonstrated in plasma physics, that physical space-time on the atomic and subatomic microphysical scales has the same curvature as astrophysical and biophysical space-time. My representation of the creative mental processes shows the same space-time curvature. In summary, there is this form of projective congruence among astrophysical, microphysical, and biophysical space-time, on the one side, and creative mental processes on the other.

For reasons indicated, this correspondence of mental processes to reality does not exist within the scope of mere formal deduction. It exists only in terms of the creative processes. We know nothing about the lawful composition of our universe, except from the standpoint of processes of valid fundamental discoveries so ordered.

In all four cases—astrophysics, microphysics, biophysics, creative processes—the processes are elementarily "nonlinear." This signifies that the laws of the universe can be stated correctly only if they are stated in such nonlinear terms of reference. The mere fact that some statement in a linear (deductive) mode is represented as stating a law of nature, is conclusive evidence that what is stated is not a law of nature. This does not mean that such statements are categorically false in any respect but that they are misrepresented as describing a law of nature; if they are based on rigorous experimental observations, there is some truth to them. It is merely the case that no universal statement can be made competently in a formal deductive (linear) mode.

## 6. The definition of 'reason'

It is an unfortunate fact, that common dictionary definitions of the term "reason" represent that term as a synonym

for “logic.” This was Kant’s definition. It is important to stress the fact, that this definition is false. A policy of education based upon such a false definition of “reason,” is the practical issue we are addressing.

By “reason,” we ought signify the processes by means of which knowledge of the lawful ordering of the universe is secured. Those processes are nothing but the creative processes; logic, in the sense of formal deduction, is no substitute for this. On those grounds, classical education recognized, at least implicitly, that the Socratic method of Plato’s dialogues is a model of reason. The Socratic method partakes of reason, but, as we have indicated, by itself it is not yet an adequate definition, merely a useful approximation.

It is important to restate our theme in this light. The function of education is to foster the student’s development of his or her potential for task-oriented creative mental activity. This is accomplished, in large degree, by use of those primary source-materials, written materials, and experiments, which best represent discoverers of the past at work. By aid of these means, the student relives those processes of discovery, and by reliving them repeatedly in this way, develops a corresponding rigor. The contrast between this approach and “textbook learning,” is among the points to be stressed.

The testing of students should focus upon their ability to “rediscover” such past discoveries, the capacity both to reconstruct such discoveries, and to present a coherent exposition of that reconstruction.

The critical mission in this aspect of secondary education, is to lift the student not only above irrationalism to logic, but beyond logic. The included goal is to foster an improved version of Socratic method. This signifies that the student acquires the habit of identifying the “hereditary principle” underlying any proposition, to the effect of identifying the set of implied axioms and postulates associated with the assertion of that proposition as a proposed theorem. This signifies, in turn, that the student grasps the point that all sets of axioms and postulates are elements of an enumerable series. This is to be accomplished in the only way in which it can be accomplished, from the standpoint of synthetic method.

## 7. The fine arts

Since classical Athens, those harmonic orderings which are congruent with the harmonics of healthy living processes have been the mark of *natural beauty*. The precondition for the student’s comprehension of aesthetics is rendering the idea of *natural beauty* an intelligible one, derived from reason as we have defined reason above.

To this purpose, the initial study of biology in secondary schools should echo Luca Pacioli’s *De Divina Proportione*. Once the student has progressed to the level of propositions of the tenth through thirteenth books of Euclid’s *Elements*, the student is prepared to verify Pacioli on the harmonic

ordering of living processes. The work of Albrecht Dürer on the human form, and the work of Leonardo and Dürer on the harmonic ordering of the most natural motions of the body, is to be incorporated at this point.

Life is beauty, and deadness and decay are ugliness. This is the root principle of *natural beauty*.

This aids in establishing the congruence of truth and beauty. The notion of that congruence affords the student a rigorous basis for comprehension of *artistic beauty*. The student is enabled to recognize, that the distinction between natural beauty and a work of classical fine art, is that although all classical fine art is enslaved to the principle of natural beauty throughout, something distinctively human is added. This human quality added, is the distinction between natural and artistic beauty.

This is readily demonstrated for painting, by reference to Leonardo’s discoveries in perspective. Leonardo superseded linear, Albertian projective perspective with perspective based upon reflections of a convex spherical mirror. This is demonstrated most conveniently in Leonardo’s own work, and the work of Raphael. The same principle applies to artistic beauty in architecture.

It can be shown, that the crucial feature of these works of art, which define their artistic beauty, is the degree to which they go beyond natural beauty without violating it. It is demonstrable, that the artistic composition adds singularities—such as those determined by the interaction of the light sources in Leonardo’s “Virgin of the Rocks,” to the effect of marking the distinction of artistic beauty.

The same is demonstrated for music, although this subject is more sophisticated than the subject of the plastic arts.

This requires a critical view of Kepler’s treatment of musical harmony. From the standpoint of the Gauss-Riemann manifold, we are able to correct Kepler’s construction, and to show that the only natural musical scale is the well-tempered one. However, this shows that that is no mere, note by note scale-progression, but that the scale-progression is determined by Keplerian harmonic intervals.

It can be shown, to more advanced students, that the method of voice-training termed *bel canto* is the only natural manner of singing, that any other mode of voice-training is relatively ugly and inefficient. From this standpoint, the interaction of the well-tempered system and the characteristics of singing-voice registration defines the way in which classical polyphony was composed by such as Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Throughout, the point is to render the principle of beauty intelligible. By showing, contrary to Kant, that there is an intelligible standard of both natural and artistic beauty, we define the congruence of truth and beauty as the essential quality of classical fine art.

The importance of classical fine-arts curricula in the secondary schools lies precisely here. There are two facets to this. First, there is the fact that the essential feature of the

formal composition of artistic beauty is the exercise of the creative-mental faculties. The function of classical fine art is to celebrate joyfully the creative mental powers of the individual. The second aspect is the emotional one.

The human emotions are of two qualities. In the lower part of our natures, emotion is erotic hedonism, in the sense of irrational motives of lust, greed, fear, hate, and rage. In the higher part, our motives tend toward what the New Testament Greek names *agapē*: the quality of love of God, love of mankind, love of truth, and love of beauty.

The latter quality of emotion is typified by the reference to "tears of joy." This quality of emotion is essential to creative-mental activity. It is the emotion we experience as the reward of discovery. It is the emotion which energizes, which sustains our powers of concentration in creative work. It is the characteristic emotional correlative of the creative-mental processes, without which the creative processes can not be sustained.

It is judgment informed by this guiding quality of emotion, which is true morality. The emotional quality associated with love of God, love of mankind, love of truth, and love of beauty, is the root of what we rightly define as the strength of moral character of the individual. It is the association of one's notion of personal identity, happiness, and self-interest with those actions which cohere with a heightened sense of such emotional quality, which is the essence of a strong moral character.

From this vantage-point, the artistic beauty of great classical tragedy, and of classical poetry, is recognized.

The establishment of the complementarity of scientific creativity with the intelligibility of artistic beauty, is the essence of a classical humanist secondary curriculum.

## 8. History as science and art

The function of study of history, is to situate the individual's sense of personal historical identity. When this is accomplished, the student says of his or her choice of adult life, "This is the profession I shall adopt to make my contribution to mankind." The student locates his or her personal identity in mankind, as a microcosm contributing to the shaping of the future of the macrocosm. "I shall discover," or simply, "I shall contribute," are the primary objectives served in the teaching of history from that vantage-point.

The general objective to be reached, is to afford the student a sense of the meaningfulness of his or her individual existence in the universal history of mankind. This is made realistic for the student, by reference to the history of the nation, and reflection upon that nation's proper contribution to the shaping of history for the advantage of mankind.

This requires that the sense of history be made concrete in other ways.

Classical tragedy intersects here. A grasp of the principles of classical tragedy affords the student a reference-point for study of history. Concrete history is presented as a real-



Leonardo da Vinci's "Virgin of the Rocks," (detail). The artist's composition—such as the interaction of light sources—goes beyond natural beauty to the effect of marking the distinction of artistic beauty.

life form of classical tragedy. The student understands past history in the same general manner the internal history of scientific progress is mastered. One must employ classical primary source-materials and related facts to place oneself, at the same time, in the shoes of the leading figures and ordinary persons in the period of past history considered. One must relive, in that degree, a sense of being the leader who succeeded or failed, and so forth.

In this way, the student is led to acquire a sense that universal history has laws akin to scientific laws.

By bringing history since approximately classical Greece up to the present—from whence we came, and by what means we arrived at our present condition—we instill a capacity for responding effectively to the challenges of present history as present history.

Art is morality, and the physical sciences define the powers to which morality has access for meeting the challenges before it.

A student who has completed such a process of fostering of his or her potentials of character and creative thinking, has been afforded everything secondary education should provide. He or she is better equipped to meet the challenges of adult life than the most excellent sort of any different approach to education.

Since the frontiers of science and technology today, are all focused upon nonlinear processes, no different approach to education could be an adequate one.

## Israeli crazies activate 'Terror Against Terror'

by an *EIR* Investigative Team

The Cyprus car-bombing in February which killed three leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the bombing of a ship chartered by the PLO to return over 100 Palestinians expelled from the Israeli-occupied territories, have signaled the reactivation of Israel's "Terror Against Terror" apparatus, according to informed Israeli and U.S. intelligence sources. These sources state that both attacks "had TAT footprints all over them."

"The purpose," stated one Israeli source, "was to inflame the PLO, particularly its more radical wing, and generate terrorist attacks against Israelis and Jews around the world. And the more brutal the better. I think that some Israelis were more satisfied with Arafat's statement that the PLO was no longer bound by their agreement not to pursue terrorism, than they were about the success of the mission," the ship bombing.

"Such action by the PLO would then be used to justify Israel's actions in the occupied territories in the world's eyes, and at the same time generate a swing to the right within Israel. These bastards would do anything to sabotage the chance for peace."

Backing up this evaluation, a U.S. intelligence official stated, "While the Cyprus actions were technically efficient, they were politically crude. What this points to is that, while Rafi Eytan probably ran the operation, it was most likely Sharon who made the political decision. It smells of a Sharon operation. Hopefully, like most Sharon operations, this one will come back to haunt him."

The "bastards" being referred to is the faction of former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, and his close associate Rafael "Dirty Rafi" Eytan. Eytan, on Sharon's advice, was appointed Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Adviser on the War against Terrorism; he ran the Terror Against Terror unit, as

an "off-line" intelligence and paramilitary capability. It was ostensibly designed to fight Israel's war against anti-Israeli terrorist networks, outside of Israel. Its method: Run the terrorism yourself.

From the outset, Terror Against Terror was used by a specific grouping within Israel, to conduct operations designed to create a political backlash within Israel in favor of the policy measures demanded by Sharon and Israel's extreme right. They utilized assets among Israeli crazies of the type of Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League or the Gush Emunim, as well as assets within the most radical Palestinian groups, to launch an anti-Israel or anti-Semitic terrorist act, then generate the desired political blowback.

One such operation was the assassination attempt in London against Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov in the spring of 1982. It was the Argov assassination attempt which led to then Prime Minister Menachem Begin's fateful decision to give Sharon the go-ahead for the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

### Why now?

The renewed activation of TAT came within days of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's announcement that he would visit Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, as part of a renewed U.S. peace initiative in the context of the disturbances in the occupied territories. Although most Israelis who are actively pursuing a path toward peace consider Shultz's trip to be a non-event, the trip is being viewed with alarm by Israel's extreme right, whose brutal policies to suppress the disturbances are being attacked daily by most nations of the world.

The brutality is typified by two events that were widely covered in the international press. First, was the arrest of Israeli soldiers who attempted to bury alive four Palestinian



protesters. According to most accounts, the protestors would have died had their neighbors not dug them out with their bare hands.

No sooner had that revelation been confirmed by Israeli military authorities, and two soldiers been arrested, than a group of four U.S. physicians reported that the Israeli Army has been continuing the policy of systematic beatings of demonstrators, many of whom were not threatening to the Israelis. The beatings, according to the physicians, were being administered with the explicit purpose of breaking limbs and causing serious bodily harm. Moreover, due to the lack of competent medical care, many of those beaten, may experience permanent injuries.

It has been believed by all sides in Israel, dove and hawk alike, that so long as the disturbances continue to be relatively nonviolent, world opinion would ultimately force Israel to give up the occupied territories for peace, something that has been anathema to the Israeli right; hence the activation of Terror Against Terror, in a desperate attempt to create a justification for Israeli actions.

### **Political and intelligence warfare**

Many senior political and intelligence figures within Israel have been endorsing the idea of giving up the occupied territories for peace, including former Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former head of military intelligence. The latter recently wrote a page-long analysis in the *Jersusalem Post* forum section, stating that ultimately Israel has no choice but to take this course if it expects to survive as a nation. Under the title, "A Policy for the Moment of Truth," Harkabi argues that this should occur sooner rather than later, given demographic changes which will shortly see Israel's Arab population making up 50% of the population, and the damage done to the morality of the Israeli population because of the continued occupation.

This view has begun to find expression even in the conservative Likud bloc and Israel's military. In fact, there is growing discontent within the highest levels of the military over the policies they are being ordered to carry out by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. That discontent is being reflected in the important role now played by Israeli reservists in the growing Peace Now movement.

Leaders of Peace Now have been quick to point out that there is no guarantee of peace in the near future. While Peace Now is growing, they also say that as a result of political polarization, the extreme right is also beginning to grow. In particular, there are indications that the Tehiya Party, the political arm of Geula Cohen's Gush Emunim, the most radical among the settlers of the occupied territories, is experiencing growing support.

There are only two courses toward some kind of peaceful resolution of the current crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The first would be if the United States enforces that peace, threatening to cut off all U.S. aid to Israel if positive action

is not taken. Despite the optimal conditions for such U.S. action, these sources believe that because 1988 is an election year in both the United States and Israel, this is highly unlikely.

The second course is to build Peace Now as a mass-based political movement which presents a political and economic solution to the crisis. This is slowly but surely being pursued, with the backing of actions by the Israeli and U.S. intelligence community.

### **The Pollard and Kalmanowich affairs**

Among the most visible of these actions has been interviews given by Isser Harel, the grand old man of Israeli intelligence, on the subjects of the Jonathan Jay Pollard and Shabtai Kalmanowich spy cases. Harel's raising of *both* cases is important, because even though he makes no direct linkage, France's *Le Monde* and Egypt's *AlDastour* have run articles which implied that Soviet spy Kalmanowich may have been the courier who took the intelligence Pollard stole from the United States to the Soviets.

For his part Harel characterized the Pollard case as the "worst mistake we ever made," and as "like shooting poison into our own veins." Surprisingly, Harel then laid the blame for this disaster on Foreign Minister and Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and his "ruthless and untrammelled ambition," which led him as defense minister under Ben Gurion to "set up his own foreign affairs network in the Defense Ministry . . . the forerunner of Lekem," the unit that deployed Pollard.

Given that Peres is generally identified as the spokesman within the Labor Party for an international peace conference, and that it is well known that Lekem was run by Rafi Eytan, the significance of Harel's remark lies in the fact that Peace Now sees Peres as an impediment to the peace process, for precisely the reason Harel identified, that Peres's personal ambitions are more important to him than peace. In short, there is an effort to push Peres out of the way, so that a more serious grouping can assert themselves as the leadership of the Labor Party.

Sharon and company are not being ignored, however. Israeli sources assert that they will come under a lot of pressure once the Kalmanowich case comes to trial, and with the reactivation of the Pollard case. The latter is heralded by a Feb. 19 front-page article in the *Washington Post* which discusses the search for "Mr. X," the higher level U.S. official involved with Pollard.

In the meantime, the Soviets seem to have taken a wait-and-see attitude on the current Israeli-Palestinian problems. As one Israeli source stated, "Why should they do anything overtly. All they have to do is let the United States fall on its face, let Israel go to hell, and they can pick up the pieces. That, of course, doesn't mean that the Soviets have been inactive. They haven't been overtly active. But don't you think that the fact that Rafi Eytan runs Terror Against Terror, and that he ran Pollard, which was ultimately a Soviet operation, is meaningful? I certainly do."

# Gorbachov plays hardball in Afghanistan

*The recent troop withdrawal proposal is no white flag. writes Ramtanu Maitra from New Delhi. It is a calculated move to put Pakistan to the wall.*

On Feb. 8, Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov stated that Moscow would begin to withdraw its 115,000 troops from Afghanistan on May 15 and complete the pullout in 10 months—provided a settlement is achieved by March 15 in the U.N.-sponsored Geneva “proximity talks” between Pakistan and Afghanistan. No spectacular capitulation to Western pressure, the proposal is aimed squarely at forcing Pakistan to sign an agreement in Geneva with Dr. Najibullah’s Afghan government, trading recognition of the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul for a troop pull-out, or suffer the consequences of being branded the betrayer of carefully cultivated hopes for a quick settlement.

Whether this maneuver works or not remains to be seen. But the logic of developments in Asia, where a process of Sino-Soviet accommodation is now a reality and a credible U.S. presence palpably diminished, is in its favor. In the event an agreement which leaves the Najib regime intact issues forth from Geneva on the appointed day, the détente-iks in Washington and elsewhere can bathe comfortably in the aura of victory. The victims of such a peace accord will be Pakistan and Afghanistan, the ones who most urgently need a real solution.

## A new game of hardball

The Gorbachov proposition, transmitted by the Soviet news agency TASS, came at a time when U.S. mediator Diego Cordovez had been shuttling between Kabul and Islamabad for more than two weeks in a vain search for a date for the eighth round of talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva. The Kremlin’s gambit worked like a charm. Nearly simultaneous with the Gorbachov announcement, the March 2 date was set for what was pre-advertised as “the last” round in Geneva, and a cloud of euphoria that an Afghanistan settlement was all but signed went up.

But for any who cared to notice, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov’s Feb. 10-11 trip to Islamabad was a sharp reminder that the Kremlin was not exactly crying uncle. Following talks with Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq, Prime Minister Junejo, and acting Foreign Minister Zain

Noorani, Vorontsov warned that if Pakistan maintained its insistence that an agreement include building a new coalition government in Kabul, this would lead to “the derailing of the entire Afghanistan settlement.”

TASS followed this up with a warning of “unforeseeable consequences” should Pakistan fail to reach an agreement with Najibullah’s regime. TASS emphasized that there was “no rapprochement” between the Soviet Union and Pakistan during Vorontsov’s visit. Instead, said TASS, the talks led to a “sharpening of differences” on the question of how to solve the crisis. TASS charged Pakistani officials with “illogic” in insisting that there is a connection between “removing external factors” and an “internal Afghan settlement.” The Geneva talks, Moscow now claims, are concerned only with “external aspects” of the situation.

*Pravda* threatened that if Pakistan refuses to sign on Soviet terms, “the already tense situation” in Afghanistan will “further intensify.” *Pravda* concluded with an attack on Pakistan that stands truth on its head, charging that any attempt to block a settlement is “a crime not only against the people of Afghanistan, but against all of humanity.”

## What’s in the fine print?

The Soviet interest in hermetically sealing “external” and “internal” factors is only the most obvious aspect of the Gorbachov maneuver, but it points to the importance of the fine print in the negotiations whose official agenda is deceptively simple. The reputed agreement on three of the four “instruments” involved in the proximity talks thus far—namely, self-determination for the Afghan people; return of all the refugees; and establishment of a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan—helped to create the impression that once a date and timetable was set for withdrawal of Soviet troops, the fourth and most contentious “instrument,” the case could be neatly closed.

Hammering out a real solution is a bit more complicated. For example, the Soviet demand that arms supplies to Afghanistan from Pakistan, China, Iran, and the United States must come to a halt has been accepted in principle, but it

needs to be signed and ratified. One might expect that Afghanistan's neighbors—Pakistan, Iran, and China—would insist on a similar hard assurance from the Soviet Union that no arms supplies, adviser corps, or bases be allowed in Afghanistan. So far, one has heard no discussion of this point, but it is obvious that such considerations have a material bearing on both the self-determination and non-aligned status of Afghanistan that are official subjects of the Geneva agenda.

The issue of the return of the more than 5 million Afghan refugees is another where reality imposes certain preconditions the Kremlin has so far refused to acknowledge—namely, removal of the minority Marxist government which owes its existence to Soviet troops. Largely concentrated in Pakistan (3 million) and Iran (2 million), the Afghan refugees began to stream out of their homeland following the 1978 Marxist takeover, the so-called Saur Revolution. The stream turned into a torrent when the Red Army marched into Afghanistan in December 1979 to prop up the minority regime.

Now after 10 years of Marxist experiments which have led to the annihilation of more than a million Afghan civilians, 5 million Afghan men, women, and children fleeing their homes to seek shelter from the Kabul ruling clique and invasion by the mightiest military power in the world, it is certainly time that the Afghans, however insignificant they may be in the eyes of the world community, install a government with which they can live, a government that will allow the refugees to return and the country to conduct its foreign and domestic policies as a sovereign nation-state.

Since it is also true that the Soviet troop withdrawal cannot be delayed until such time as an elected government is established in Kabul—indeed the idea is a contradiction by definition—establishment of a transitional coalition government, satisfactory to all the main Afghan forces, to preside over the Soviet withdrawal, safe passage of the returning refugees, and fresh elections is a clear requirement. In the absence of a suitable replacement for the traitorous Najibullah regime, as a leading daily here put it, a Soviet withdrawal will deliver Afghanistan “to God and anarchy.”

### **What doesn't work**

The Shevardnadze remark that Dr. Najibullah could come to Moscow for a few years notwithstanding, there is as yet no indication that the Soviet Union is interested in an interim set-up based on real power sharing. The Najibullah regime's “national reconciliation” campaign and related efforts beginning January 1987 attempted to paper over this fact.

The “national reconciliation” campaign was ostensibly aimed at broadening the base of the regime, bringing the resistance fighters and PDPA rulers together to share power and lay the basis for the refugees to come home. It involved such initiatives as removal of the Marxist ideologue Shah Mohammad Dost as foreign minister and appointment of Hazi Mohammad Tsamkani, vice chairman of the Revolu-

tionary Council but not a member of the ruling Marxist party, as Acting President of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Dropping “Democratic” from the ruling party's name, the “People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan,” to make it sound less Marxist and more popular was part of the act. Efforts to gain admission to the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was another aspect of the same campaign.

But Najibullah's power-sharing concept, even as late as November, gave the game away. He agreed to open up the cabinet provided that the portfolios of President, prime minister, and ministers of defense, interior, finance, and foreign affairs, were retained with the ruling party! On the ground, meanwhile, the “national reconciliation” was utterly still-born. Though the pro-Soviet crowd and the Soviet front organizations in South Asia are still clinging to the corpse, even TASS admitted late last year that “despite the obvious successes of the reconciliation policy—its principal goal, the termination of the war, has not been attained.” The most exaggerated figures indicate that not more than 80,000 out of 5 million refugees have so far returned. Figures for the resisters who have laid down their arms and resistance groups negotiating terms of accommodation are also insignificant.

The highly visible battle for control of the Khost-Gardez Road and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's sudden visit to Kabul early this year are other indications that very few are reconciled to the “national reconciliation” policy. The fact remains that the present Kabul government has failed to either consolidate or broaden its base; it has merely survived, and that too, only by virtue of the direct backing of Soviet troops.

### **The Zahir Shah option**

That does not, however, mean that the alternative is obvious. The going superpower candidate for titular head of an interim coalition government consisting of various Afghan factions is the former monarch, Mohammad Zahir Shah, who since his ouster in 1973 has lived in luxury in Rome. It is not a new proposal, but until recently the former king had refrained from lending support to the idea. The scheme only resurfaced as a distinct possibility following Zahir Shah's meeting with the American businessman and Soviet back-channel Armand Hammer, and the subsequent involvement of Henry Kissinger.

If media hype is any gauge, Zahir Shah appears to be a shoo-in for the job. It is impossible at this time to evaluate to what extent the Afghan resistance groups inside and outside of Afghanistan would accept the king. Some resistance leaders have openly reminded the news media that it was the corrupt rule of King Zahir Shah that brought in the Marxist regime and the country's ensuing calamities. Afghan resistance fighters might be expected to wonder what the ex-king was doing all these years as his countrymen were being slaughtered by PDPA and Soviet troops.

Moreover, the resistance is highly fragmented, with at least 1,200 groups separately operating within Afghanistan. Though some are reportedly inclined to trust the Najibullah regime if the latter were genuinely willing to share real power, many others are simply interested in keeping control over their territory and being left alone. Since these groups are actively involved in defying the Soviet occupiers, however disparate their views, they must be heard. The seven major resistance groups outside of Afghanistan, the Mujahiddin, flush with money, arms, and foreign publicity, do not see eye to eye on the settlement terms, and at least two are interested in establishing an Islamic Republic à la Iran. Nominally representing 3 million Afghans, and having been puffed and paraded by the U.S. State Department, the Western media, and elements in Pakistan, these forces will also demand a say.

### **China's card and other interests**

These things are rather obvious. Yet the distorted lens of superpower politics has almost completely obscured the fact that anyone other than the United States or U.S.S.R. has a material interest in Afghanistan. This is strikingly demonstrated by the absence of serious discussion of the stakes for Pakistan, and virtually no mention of either Iran or China in commentaries on the settlement prospect. But the fact is that no agreement can be real without involvement of these three parties, each of which has been affected to a different degree by the Soviet invasion and occupation, and each of which has its own interests and orientation to the superpowers.

Iran, for example, has given shelter to 2 million Afghan refugees but refuses to have direct talks with the Soviet Union. The Soviets, for their part, have long been trying to drag Iran into the proximity talks. As recently as January, the Soviet Ambassador in Iran, Vladimir Gurev, issued an invitation to Iran at a press conference in Teheran to participate in the talks and use its influence with the insurgents to come to an agreement. Iran's hatred of the United States is the common denominator here.

Although Iran has assisted the refugees in Pakistan, its relationship with the "big seven" Mujahiddin leaders based there is strained. Since Iran views the U.S. as the "great Satan," the U.S.-financed Mujahiddin in Pakistan are naturally suspect.

But, Iran has its own designs. Last February, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati floated a proposal for a conference on the solution to the Afghanistan imbroglio to be attended by Iran, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, and the Mujahiddin. "The Soviet leaders heard us with interest," Velayati later told the press, and since the proposal has not been officially buried to this day, it may be a candidate for revival by Iran and the Soviets if the Geneva talks fail.

China's interest in Afghanistan is a historical fact. As recently as 1978, China tried to set up a Muslim Republic of Pamir in the Wakham corridor and Badakshan region of

Afghanistan. Had the gambit succeeded, the republic would have been established in an area adjoining both Sinkiang Province and the Pakistan-held part of India's Jammu and Kashmir—giving China a very neat strategic footing in the subcontinent itself.

Given the close relationship between China and Pakistan militarily, it has long been suspected that despite its recognition of the Kabul regime, China was contributing arms to the Mujahiddin through Pakistan. President Zia confirmed this suspicion in a recent interview with the *Washington Post*, stating that China's help during the period following the Soviet invasion was as important as that of the United States. Even if President Zia's statement reflected a bit of gamesmanship in light of his increasing difficulty with Washington on the nuclear issue, it is unlikely that China would fail to take advantage of its assets on the ground in Afghanistan and stake its claim for a say in the settlement involving its former enemy number one.

Interestingly, on Feb. 12 the official Chinese news service Xinhua aired its disapproval of Moscow's troop withdrawal proposition. Xinhua criticized the Soviet conditions for withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan. Russia has not changed its goal of "organizing" a future Kabul government, Xinhua said, and much blood will be spilled before the Afghan resistance allows that to happen.

### **Pakistan against the wall**

But it is without doubt Pakistan that continues to bear the brunt of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It has accommodated 3 million refugees, most of whom pay scant respect to the laws of the land. Many are involved deeply in gun-smuggling and narcotics-trafficking. They have branched out across the country from the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), where they have taken over trucking and other industries. Some, flush with arms and cash, have settled as far south as Karachi, and in the process helped turn the port city into a hotbed of ethnic tension.

Along with the refugees also came a significant number of Afghan Secret Service agents, well-organized by Dr. Najibullah during his earlier political incarnation as head of the Afghan secret police. These agents have turned the frontier areas into a snakepit of intrigue and violence. In the process, local Pakistanis have turned bitter and helpless. The presence of active guerrilla bands, controlled by the "big seven" Mujahiddin organizations has also invited misery to local inhabitants in the form of deadly air attacks by the Afghan Air Force.

Surprisingly, the Afghan refugees apparently have scant regard for their hosts and benefactors. One indication is the refusal of any Mujahiddin organization to recognize the validity of the Durand Line (the present line of actual control) as the common border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. This has been a troublesome bone of contention since 1944, when Afghan negotiations with the British rulers laid the

basis for the still-existing claim to parts of the NWFP and Baluchistan.

At the same time, in return for welcoming the Mujahiddin, Washington designated Pakistan a "frontline state," a title whose benefits in terms of arms aid are much better known than its price in terms of policy independence and real security. As a former Pakistani diplomat, Sajjad Hyder, pointed out in 1984, Pakistan has carefully held back from giving the Mujahiddin the kind of assistance which could have really made a difference—for instance, infiltrating a major part of its army and paramilitary forces that are ethnically indistinguishable from the Afghans—for fear of provoking an actual military assault on Pakistan, an assault which would doubtless expose the hollowness of the U.S. tie.

The Soviets have had little trouble seeing through Pakistan's terrible dilemma. Hence, the carrot-and-stick policy that is lately so evident. On the one hand, intense pressure has been kept on via Afghan refugees through infiltration and sabotage. Frequent strafing of border areas by the Afghan Air Force is a reminder of what could come. On the other hand, the Soviets hold out a hand to the beleaguered Pakistan government. According to Pakistani press reports, the olive branch includes the offer of a secure, legitimized Durand Line; 300 industrial projects, including as many joint projects as Pakistan can come up with; better relations with India; and non-objection to Pakistan's bilateral military relations with the paper tiger in Washington.

### A geopolitical victory

It is an offer a poor nation like Pakistan cannot be expected to reject out of hand, and otherwise points to the fact that the Soviets are dealing from a position of strength—both militarily and diplomatically. While it is true that they do not expect to gain much more militarily in Afghanistan in the coming days, it would be utter folly to conclude that they have been *defeated* by what can at best be described as the half-hearted effort by Pakistan and the Mujahiddin.

Soviet strategy in Afghanistan has been pretty much a carbon-copy of British colonial policy: Control the tribal areas at a minimum cost by seizing the high ground, communications centers, and urban areas. On the ground, follow a two-track policy: Aggressively develop socialist institutions and indoctrinate students, military, and political cadre in the urban areas on the one hand; and on the other, position yourself as the protector of tribal customs in the rural areas.

In fact, the Soviets have gained significantly in their handling of Afghanistan. Iran, whose chief enemy is the United States, will not allow any government in Kabul which even faintly smells pro-West. China, no doubt, will play its hand close to the chest, but a pro-Soviet government in Kabul in 1988 or 1989 has an altogether different connotation to the Chinese than it would have had in 1980. And Pakistan? It is already evident that Pakistan has very little leverage to shape things its own way. Apart from the dangerous boil the Afghan

refugees have come to be on the body politic of Pakistan, Pakistan is becoming increasingly close to both China and Iran, a diplomatic closeness which mirrors geographic proximity. Under such constraints, it will be virtually impossible for Pakistan to set up an independent government in Kabul.

The disposition of a future Afghan government will certainly also be dependent to some extent upon the disunities among the Afghans themselves. But the bottom line under the present circumstances is that the Soviets have enough leverage to bar any truly non-aligned government in Kabul. Therein lies the total victory of Soviet policy, and conversely, the total bankruptcy of the illusions and delusions of those who promoted the "Vietnam analogy" for the Soviets' Afghan adventure.

Perhaps most important, it is evident in South Asia that the geopolitical backdrop for Moscow's recent Afghanistan initiative is the reality of a process of Sino-Soviet accommodation—and its corollary of U.S. withdrawal, Moscow's overriding strategy priority—in Asia. One Soviet expert on Sino-Soviet relations, Dr. Sergei Goncharov, told a pro-Moscow Indian daily that China has already taken the Afghanistan solution into account and does not consider it a major difficulty between the two nations. For example, he said, the Najibullah government was earlier called a "puppet government," but it is now called the "Kabul government."

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# Congress party takes over the left 'fortress' in northeast India

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The dramatic victory of the Congress-I and its electoral ally over the ruling Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) in the Feb. 2 election in the strife-torn northeastern state of Tripura has given the ruling party a much-needed boost and dampened the Indian left's hope of becoming the only viable alternative to the Rajiv Gandhi government.

The elections for control of the 60-seat state assembly saw the Congress-I and its poll partner, the Tripura Upajati Juba Samaj (TUJS), gain a slender majority over the Left Front—strongly dominated by the CPI-M. The CPI-M controls two state governments, West Bengal and Kerala in the south. Although the party began as a pro-Chinese split-off from the Communist Party of India, it is now engaged in its own "rapprochement" with Moscow, and CPI-M leader Jyoti Basu met with Soviet Central Committee secretary Anatolii Dobrynin when the latter visited India in July 1987.

The CPI-M, which came to power in 1977, winning 54 of the 60 seats, has long been proclaiming the border state its "fortress." For this reason alone, the Congress-I victory is significant. More important, New Delhi will now have an opportunity to put a stop to the 10-year-old insurgency which has been terrorizing the citizens, and brought about the CPI-M defeat.

Tripura, a Hindu kingdom which joined the Indian Union in 1949, juts into Bangladesh, whose inaccessible hill range—known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts—surrounds the state on three sides. These rugged hills and the dense forests—60% of the state is under forest cover—serve as hide-outs and escape routes for the insurgents. In 1949, when Tripura joined the Union, the state was thinly populated with a little more than 1 million people, half of whom were members of various tribes. But over the years, the demographic pattern in the state has gone through a drastic change.

Bengalis from East Pakistan (later Bangladesh), Assam, and West Bengal came to settle in Tripura, sometimes lured by abundant land and timber, sometimes to escape torture

and oppression by the Pakistani Army. A significant number of Buddhist Chakma tribes have also come to settle in Tripura from Bangladesh. The land that they occupied historically belonged to the local tribals—a fact which has brought about many deaths since. By 1981, the year of the last Indian census report, Tripura's demography had become lopsided, with the non-tribals dominant and the tribal population reduced to only 30% of the total.

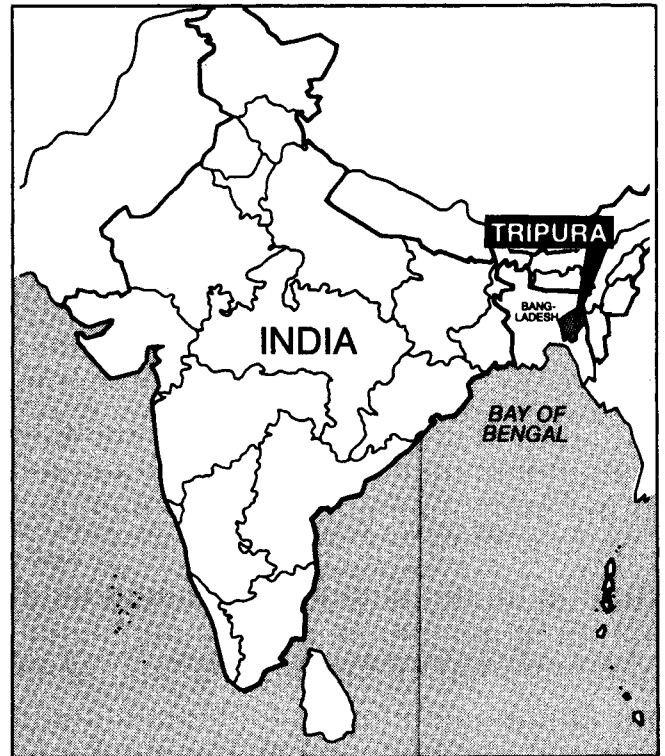
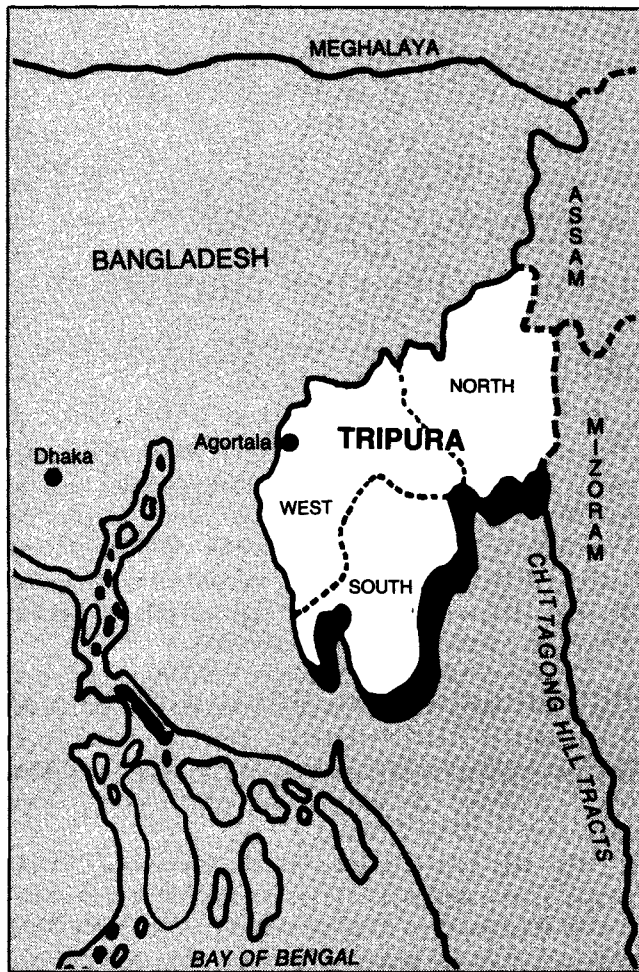
## Seeds of insurgency

The result is a deep sense of insecurity among the tribals, who had only their land. Since almost no industrial development occurred, land and language have become the issues of deadly fights. The tribals, handicapped by poverty and a tradition-bound slash-and-burn agricultural method, found themselves stuck at the bottom of the economic totem pole while the migrants, using tribal land, moved ahead.

Trouble started in the early 1970s, but in 1978, a militant-extremist group called the Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) was formed. Their demand was to get back the land from the non-tribals and take control of the state, by then in the hands of the overwhelmingly non-tribal CPI-M. Like other extremist groups, the TNV soon called for an independent "Free Tripura" and took to the gun. The forests and hills gave them the cover to retreat and regroup after "guerrilla actions"—which in the real world means terrorizing helpless non-tribal families living in tribal-dominated areas.

TNV soon developed ties with other extremists in the tribal-dominated northeastern states. The group began to have close collaboration with the Mizo separatists in the neighboring State of Mizoram, and, according to some reports, with some Bangladeshi Army men on the Bangladesh side of the hills.

The tribal insurgents made national news headlines in early June 1980, when non-tribals were massacred. Whether the killers were all TNV members is not known, but it is



*The Indian state of Tripura, jutting into Bangladesh and surrounded on three sides by inaccessible hills, has for 10 years been under siege by terrorist insurgents.*

known that the TNV had masterminded the carnage. Since then, the TNV has been involved in sporadic killings of non-tribal landholders. Just before the last election, following incessant killings by the TNV, the entire state was declared a “disturbed area” and put under Indian Army control.

### **The game called politics**

During its 10-year rule, the CPI-M’s Left Front in Tripura proved incapable of coming to grips with the insurgency. First, to defuse the extremist demands, the CPI-M made the tribal language the language of the state, though only 30%—the tribal population, that is—of the state’s population speak it.

Another move was a demarcation of 65% of the state’s land as the Autonomous District Council (ADC), where no new non-tribal will be allowed to settle. It seemed a good tack, but then the removal of those who had already settled became a serious matter. The tribal leaders wanted all non-tribals settled after January 1960 to be forced off the land. Under pressure of a large non-tribal voting bloc, the CPI-M could never agree, and compromised with an agreement to remove only those who had settled after January 1969.

The “solution” prompted a new problem. Formation of the ADC provided the TNV with the logic of founding their “Free Tripura”—cut out of the state. The pattern of TNV attacks in the last seven years indicates the targeting of those non-tribals living in the tribal-dominated ADC, not soldiers, paramilitary groups, or other obvious targets.

### **Caught in its own web**

There is a deeper logic to the Left Front’s failure in Tripura. In its early days, CPI-M had organized the tribals, encouraging them to aggressively retain their tribal identity to fight the “class struggle” against exploitation. Being poor and dependent on land, many tribals were caught up by the CPI-M campaign. The majority of non-tribals, threatened by the surging tribals, continued to support the Congress Party.

Meanwhile, the changing demography slowly but surely made the non-tribals the king-makers, increasingly dominating the voting. Hedging their own bets, they courted CPI-M, too. The CPI-M had to bind itself more closely to the same non-tribals against whom it had originally agitated the tribals.

The insurgency was an ideological as well as a practical child of the Communist movement of the state. As the late



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had emphasized in a famous parliamentary exchange with a Communist MP, the Marxists have a communalist, blood-and-soil notion of "nation" that is antithetical to India's democratic republican constitution.

Both the TNV, with its Maoist tendencies and an aggressive "tribal identity," and the Tripura Upajati Juba Samaj were formed out of the CPI-M. A parallel can be found in the hills of Darjeeling in West Bengal, where the militant Gorkhas, imbued with an aggressive identity and engaged in a "class struggle" against wealthier low-landers, are claiming their Ghorkhaland. West Bengal's CPI-M government, ideologically strapped, is feebly calling them renegades.

There are reports that the CPI-M in Tripura has been in contact with the TNV leaders all along. On Jan. 10, 1987, the CPI-M chief minister told a journalist of the Madras-based daily *The Hindu*, that had he, the chief minister, been a tribal, he, too, might have been in the TNV. These organic links with the TNV had also prevented the Left Front from acceding to Delhi's requests to deploy more army personnel and crush the TNV's gunmen. Instead, the CPI-M launched a campaign against the *foreign* assistance coming to the TNV guerrillas. The Left Front accused missionaries (many TNV members are reported to be Christians), the Bangladesh Army, extremists and secessionist groups, and renegade Pakistani Army men of acting as the mentors of the TNV.

### The way out

The ethnic conflict is exacerbated by the fact that Tripura has remained underdeveloped, with meager employment opportunities. The sole industry in the state consists of an ancient jute mill that has no power to run.

The only way the tribals can be integrated is through development programs which provide meaningful employment and skills. This implies overthrowing the incompetent national security axiom that has prevailed since Nehru's days, that sensitive border areas should be kept undeveloped for the good and safety of the country.

Once, during a visit to the state in November, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that he is proposing a development package for Tripura which would include expansion of railways, installing a gas-based fertilizer plant, setting up fisheries, and providing better-quality seeds for agriculture.

The defeat of the CPI-M provides Gandhi with the opportunity to solve the Communist-entangled political turmoil in this sensitive border state. His success will depend on the new government's commitment to developing the state economically, while dealing with the TNV with an iron fist.

The Tripura poll results are a setback for the Left Front nationally. Buoyed by recent victories in the West Bengal and Kerala State Assembly elections, the Left Front leaders had begun to project themselves as a national alternative to the Congress-I. They have already planned a month-long demonstration to "Oust Rajiv Gandhi, Save India" beginning Feb. 23. The fall of the "fortress" will no doubt make them less than invincible.

## Imperial games follow Thai ceasefire

by Linda de Hoyos

After talks in Bangkok Feb. 16 and 17, Thailand and Laos agreed to a ceasefire and a general military pullback from the Ban Rom Klao area of the Thai border, which has seen the worst fighting in the region since Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978. The agreement was worked out between Thai Supreme Commander Chavalit Yongchaiyudh and Laotian Army Chief of Staff Sisavat Koobounphan.

Before the ceasefire, the Laotian and Thai armies stood face to face along the 1,000-mile border, on full alert. In the Ban Rom Klao area in Phitsanulok, Thai and Laotian forces had been battling for two months over a 27-square mile piece of territory which Laos seized in December. Casualties were likely over 2,000 for Thailand.

After two days of talks, Generals Sisavat and Chavalit agreed upon a ceasefire to begin 8 a.m. Feb. 19; the withdrawal of all forces by three kilometers from the battle site at Hill 1428 within 48 hours; and instructions to their troops to avoid armed clashes and coordinate the mutual withdrawal. The agreement also called for "political negotiations in earnest within 15 days from the commencement of the ceasefire" for a formal definition of the border in that region.

The agreement gives the advantage to Thailand, since the three-kilometer withdrawal from Hill 1428 extricates the Laotian troops from Thailand completely.

Although General Chavalit appears to have upstaged Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savestila in bringing the clash to an end, Thai government officials, according to the *Bangkok Post*, say that former prime minister Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan was the "key figure" behind the ceasefire. On Feb. 11, Kriangsak, who as prime minister signed the first communiqué of friendship with postwar Laos in 1979, called on Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane in Vientiane. According to Bangkok sources, Kriangsak carried a stern warning that unless Laos left Thai territory, it was in for more than it bargained for. Or, as publicly reported in the *Post*, Kriangsak conveyed Prime Minister Prem's "concern that a localized border clash was threatening to get out of control."

The Ban Rom Klao fighting was an amplified version of the Vietnamese occupation of the Chongbok Pass in the first half of 1987. After steady escalation leading to heavy casualties, the Vietnamese withdrew. The pattern is clear, say

Bangkok military thinkers, but the Laotian motivation and timing is not.

In part, the Laotian occupation of Thai territory may have been motivated by a step-up in operations into Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam by the West. In December, the Vietnamese People's Supreme Court brought to trial a number of Vietnamese exiles who had allegedly attempted to infiltrate into Vietnam in August with Thai and U.S. sponsorship for the purposes of creating an armed insurgency. According to certain sources, Soviet KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov may have been touring Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam in December, in order to assess counterinsurgency operations against such infiltration into the Indochinese countries.

### Hard nut to crack

However, the Laotian operations against Thailand also coincided with repeated Soviet desires since mid-November for a Sino-Soviet summit and a new round of diplomacy around the Cambodian conflict. These efforts have included two meetings between Cambodia's exiled Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

The intransigent element in the negotiations for a Vietnamese withdrawal of their 120,000 troops from Cambodia and the creation of a new government, has been China. China has turned down three invitations for a summit from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov proffered in the last three months—demanding a Cambodian settlement as a prerequisite.

The Sihanouk and Hun Sen talks in Paris constituted a major step in the Cambodian stalemate, or so it appeared. In his second round of talks with Hun Sen in mid-January, Sihanouk said he was willing to consider joining a provisional coalition government with Phnom Penh after only two-thirds of the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn. But to Hun Sen's insistence on the elimination of the Khmer Rouge, the Chinese-backed forces of the genocidal Pol Pot regime of 1975-79, Sihanouk stated plainly that he has no power to do so. (Khmer Rouge forces far outnumber Sihanouk's own and have repeatedly attacked Sihanouk's forces over the years of their uneasy coalition.)

Back in Beijing after the Paris talks, Sihanouk on Jan. 30 resigned from his position as president of the opposition coalition composed of his forces, those of Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge. The dramatic move, which Sihanouk said was "irrevocable," appeared to be an attempt to engage Vietnam in a dialogue for the possible establishment of a coalition government in Phnom Penh.

On Feb. 1, Sihanouk reportedly met with Chinese General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. According to the New China News Agency, Zhao stressed that China will continue to supply the Khmer Rouge as long as any Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia, and repeated China's expectation that any new Cambodian government will combine all four factions—definitely including the Khmer Rouge. Reportedly, the

Chinese are now upgrading the Khmer Rouge into a full army with "auxiliary" forces.

A week later, Khieu Samphan, a sanitized spokesman for the Khmer Rouge, traveled to Beijing to implore Sihanouk to rejoin the coalition—since without the prince, the coalition loses its international credibility.

Meanwhile, Sihanouk received encouragement but no backing from Hanoi. Vietnam, its press stated, could not become directly involved in the negotiations until an agreement had been worked out by the various Cambodian factions themselves. In a Feb. 8 interview with the *Bangkok Nation*, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that if Vietnam were to become prematurely involved, it would lead to a "stalemate."

The Vietnamese "are very pleased with my resignation" from the Democratic Cambodia coalition, but are still "disdainfully" refusing to open dialogue, Sihanouk told *Le Monde* Feb. 12. "This forces me to return to a more cautious attitude. I cannot yet give a categorical 'no' to the pressing demand of the Khmer Rouge" to stay on as head of the coalition.

Sihanouk was not reluctant, however, to point to Chinese intransigence as a major problem. As reported by *Le Monde*: "Neither China nor the Khmer Rouge are happy about my talks with Hun Sen," nor about his overtures toward Hanoi. . . . The Chinese camp is bound to 'be reassured' by the deadlock in negotiations with Phnom Penh and to 'silently hope' that the prince fails. . . . The Cambodians' fate does not rest with any of the Khmer armed factions, it rests with China, Thailand, Vietnam, and the U.S.S.R., which can decide 'on a compromise or on an endless continuation of the war in Cambodia. But I am not discouraged. I will continue.'

"Can the Khmer Rouge still hamper any political solution? Sihanouk thinks so. . . . They have 'infiltrated their agents into all villages, communes, districts, provinces, cities, and administrative and military sectors' of the Phnom Penh regime. . . . 'The day that the last Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge will seize absolute power there again without any difficulty.

"In conclusion, we are faced with trying to do the impossible: The Vietnamese will not leave Cambodia until the Khmer Rouge Army has disappeared. And the Khmer Rouge will not accept any peaceful political solution until the Vietnamese have withdrawn all their troops from Cambodia unconditionally.' "

Under conditions of this stalemate, the Laotian attack on Thailand could well be viewed as a proxy fight orchestrated from Moscow against China. Thailand is China's cooperative partner in permitting the Chinese supply line to the Khmer Rouge. In this case, Moscow has offered the carrot to its imperial rival, while reserving the use of the stick for Thailand. Such pressure on Thailand, however, does not appear to have made a dent in China's stance. Chinese-Khmer Rouge pressure has induced Sihanouk to rejoin the coalition. As for Thailand's border problems, Beijing has remained absolutely mute.

# Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas: Can he fulfill his father's legacy?

by Hugo López Ochoa

More than 100,000 Mexican farmers gathered between Feb. 11 and 14 in the northern state of Coahuila, to demonstrate in support of dissident presidential candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano. He is the son of Mexico's nationalist President, Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-40), who established the foundations of modern Mexico. The candidacy of his son is backed by a coalition of political parties organized in the National Democratic Front (FDN).

It is the first time in this entire electoral period that a candidate of the opposition has succeeded in gathering more supporters at a campaign event than were drawn, in the same region and during the same week, by the official candidate of the ruling PRI party, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. It is not really all that surprising. The region in question is known as La Comarca Lagunera, which until a few years ago was one of the most productive agricultural areas in the country, but is now in ruin.

Coahuila is already being referred to by Cárdenas's supporters in the Mexican press as the "Waterloo" of the PRI party, which has ruled Mexico since 1929. This doesn't necessarily mean that Cuauhtémoc, who walked out of the the PRI in September 1987 as part of a group known as the Democratic Current, will win the presidential elections come July. But his candidacy is serving as a magnet for a growing number of PRI dissidents, primarily within farming layers, who oppose the government's policy of submission to international usury. There are also important labor union locals, which have stated that their rank-and-file will vote for Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, in the aftermath of the decision by leaders of the Labor Congress (which represents the principal unions affiliated with the PRI) to abandon the fight for economic justice and suspend a general strike planned for last Dec. 15.

## The fruits of treason

The general strike had been announced with great fanfare in order to pressure President Miguel de la Madrid into im-

posing total exchange controls, suspending the monetary measures decreed Nov. 18—principally the 50% devaluation of the Mexican peso—and allocating only 10% of oil export income to payment of the foreign debt.

But President de la Madrid decided instead to continue to capitulate to the international bankers. He imposed a shock program euphemistically called the Economic Solidarity Pact (see *EIR*, Jan. 22, 1988), which thrust the economy into a hyperinflationary spiral and is driving the population toward a level of generalized starvation not seen since the era of the continuous civil wars that plagued the nation from 1910 to 1930.

If any part of the nation reflects the ruin to which Mexico has been reduced under the dictates of the International Monetary Fund, it is La Comarca Lagunera. This region had become the dairy center of the nation, as well as an important producer of fodder, grains, and cotton. Today, it is in urgent need of major hydraulic projects to compensate for the exhaustion and salinization of ground water. But the De la Madrid administration condemned that region to disappear as a modern agricultural center under the "adjustment" requirements of servicing the foreign debt.

This has left local producers facing the burden of a nearly 200% increase in electricity costs, as well as rising prices for medicines, imported fodder, and other vital inputs, while fixing "guaranteed prices" to the farmer at below the cost of production. In 1987 alone, 250,000 dairy cows were slaughtered by farmers to get liquidity to maintain the remaining 80,000—all that was left of the dairy herds.

The president of the Cattleman's Union of La Laguna told *EIR* recently, "It appears that efficiency is prohibited and effort penalized." The majority of the farmers, under the best of conditions, work only half the year. Unemployment is horrifying, and family life in the area is disintegrating under the combined impact of drug addiction and religious cults.

But it is not simple discontent which has brought the farmers of La Laguna to rally around Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

## Who is Cuauhtémoc?

The 54-year-old Cárdenas was PRI governor of the state of Michoacán from 1980 to 1986, and before that held various posts within Mexican officialdom. In 1986, Cuauhtémoc and several PRI political figures—headed by former party president and ex-ambassador to the United Nations Porfirio Muñoz Ledo—formed a group within the PRI to publicly oppose deals with the IMF. The Cárdenas-Muñoz Ledo group dubbed itself the Democratic Current.

Among other things, the Democratic Current came out publicly in favor of adopting the economic strategy of Peruvian President Alan García—limiting debt service payments to 10% of export earnings. This catalyzed tremendous political ferment within PRI ranks. Following the choice of former Budget Minister Carlos Salinas de Gortari as the official party presidential candidate in September 1987—an unmistakable signal that the same disastrous economic strategy would be followed for another six years—Cuauhtémoc, Muñoz Ledo, and the rest of the dissident faction abandoned the PRI.

Cárdenas's presidential candidacy is supported by a coalition of parties which, at the end of 1987, founded the National Democratic Front (FDN). The FDN is made up of three registered opposition parties: the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), the Popular Socialist Party (PPS), and the National Cardenist Party (PNC). But the potential of the political movement that has coalesced around Cárdenas does not stem from the parties, each of which is relatively insignificant in forces. The strength of the FDN comes from the enormous popularity of the Cárdenas family among Mexico's farmers and workers. Cuauhtémoc's father, Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, is to Mexican 20th-century history what Jawaharlal Nehru is to India, or Juan Domingo Perón to Argentina.

General Cárdenas's 1934-40 administration established the basis for the social stability and economic development of Mexico. Without receiving a penny from the international banks—and also without handing over a peso of debt service, because “first comes the development of the nation”—Cárdenas succeeded in achieving economic growth rates of 8% a year, through dirigist control of internal credit. By means of extensive agrarian reform, he freed Mexican agricultural production from the historical problem of the *latifundio*.

It was precisely in La Comarca Lagunera that Cárdenas carried out one of the most spectacular experiments of his agrarian reform. Before decreeing land expropriations, Cárdenas armed the peasantry and formed “peasant militias” to defend themselves from the armed thugs in the pay of the latifundists. Once the land distribution was completed, a great ceremony was held at which the peasants “exchanged their rifles for tractors,” to begin the task of producing wealth for the nation.

Those 100,000 farmers of La Comarca Lagunera, many of whom personally knew the elder Cárdenas, clearly see in Cuauhtémoc a hope for restoring the policies of the general.

Or, as one journalist put it, “Lázaro Cárdenas to vote against the PRI.”

Lázaro Cárdenas also nationalized the Mexican oil industry in 1938, which became the backbone of the industrialization process in Mexico as well as the nation's principal source of export revenues. Oil workers and the technicians who handle Mexico's oil technology are, in the majority, dyed-in-the-wool *cardenistas*. Not accidentally, it has been the oil union which has consistently presented the most open opposition to the IMF policies of the present administration, and various of its locals have already publicly announced their intention to vote for Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

Cuauhtémoc has also received impressive support from professional associations linked to the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN), the great center of scientific and technological training founded by Lázaro Cárdenas. The IPN was founded not only to enable Mexico to achieve technological independence for its oil industry, but also to serve as the seedbed for scientific cadre for such high-technology industries as Mexico's embryonic nuclear industry. In fact, 40% of the technicians and operators of Mexico's first commercial nuclear plant at Laguna Verde, Veracruz come from IPN.

For the first time since he began campaigning, his mother Doña Amalia Solórzano joined the Coahuila leg of Cuauhtémoc's tour. In the town of San Francisco de Arriba, Doña Amalia and more than 20,000 farmers welcomed the candidate. Said the widow of General Cárdenas, “They invited me to La Laguna to appear at this event. It is not the first time I have come; I accompany you every year, so that this is nothing new. Now my son has come here, and I am with him 100%!”

Doña Amalia is known throughout the region from the decade of the thirties, when her husband organized the peasants in the region and equipped them with land, machinery, and the necessary credit to become modern-day farmers.

## Like father, like son?

Will Cuauhtémoc be able to fill the shoes of his father? This remains to be seen. His links to the environmentalists, who have violently opposed the Laguna Verde nuclear complex, raise serious doubts about whether he truly understands the legacy of his father. As governor of Michoacán, Cuauhtémoc opposed the installation of an experimental nuclear plant in that state.

Undoubtedly, the FDN could garner sufficient votes to put quite a scare into the PRI. But its challenge is far greater. Unlike the separatist National Action Party (PAN) financed by bankers and drug traffickers, or the Mexican Socialist Party (PMS) and Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) controlled by Moscow, the Cardenista FDN has the potential not only to capture the dissident PRI vote but also to programmatically influence the PRI into changing government economic policy, toward one of growth and continental integration.

# Soviets, OSI push 'Nazi war criminals' hoax in Britain

by Mark Burdman

During late January-early February period, the Soviet government and its collaborators in the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) mounted a serious campaign against alleged "Nazi war criminals" now living in Great Britain.

From Jan. 28 to Feb. 10, the Soviet Union's leading "Nazi-hunter," Natalia Pavlovna Kolesnikova of the Procurator General's office in Moscow, paid a visit to Great Britain. Madame Kolesnikova met with members of the All-Party War Crimes Group—approximately 80 parliamentarians—and watched British courts in action in Scotland and England. Her main purpose was to present "evidence" against an emigré Lithuanian, Antanas Gecas, who was with the Lithuanian Twelfth Police Battalion during World War II. Gecas has repeatedly denied Soviet charges that he committed war crimes. Discussion of the "Gecas file" was also the official purpose of a November 1987 visit to Britain by OSI head Neil Sher.

On Feb. 10, the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* featured the British visit of Kolesnikova, whom it identified as a "senior Soviet jurist," under the heading, "Nazi War Criminals in the United Kingdom." The paper began by quoting her, on her meeting with the parliamentary group. "The question is the following: Can the Soviet Union present to Great Britain materials, archival documents, witnesses, and other evidence, if, in Britain, there will begin an investigation into the Nazi past" of certain identified individuals? Her "answer": "The Soviet Union is fulfilling its responsibility, and is ready to fully cooperate."

She noted that five years ago, the U.S.S.R. had presented 6,000 letters of documentation to the juridical organizations of various countries, and that 195 Soviet witnesses were sent overseas to various countries to present evidence against "alleged Nazis." She singled out the United States, West Germany, and Canada, as three countries that had begun to "actually do a lot" on the "Nazi war crimes" issue.

She told *Izvestia* that, in late 1986 and early 1987, "international organizations working on exposing Nazi crimes" had told the Soviets that they had presented a list of names of "alleged Nazis" living in Britain, demanding government action against them. British Interior Minister Douglas Hurd had agreed to take such charges into account, but indicated that any deportations "would be out of the question." That,

Kolesnikova claimed, "called forth complaints and protests on our side and in Britain."

The *Independent* reported, on Feb. 3, that Kolesnikova's visit would "increase pressure on ministers to act against resident war criminals."

Obviously, the "increased pressure" paid off handsomely. On Feb. 8, Hurd announced before the British Parliament that the government was undertaking an independent investigation into charges that as many as 17 Nazi war criminals are living in Britain. The inquiry would be headed, said Hurd, by Sir Thomas Hetherington, former Director of Public Prosecutions for England, and William Chalmers, who held the same post for Scotland.

Hurd suggested that the "war crimes" question would eventually require a change of Britain's Criminal Justice Bill, to allow for trials in Britain of alleged Nazis. He said: "Normally, when crimes are committed abroad by British citizens, the remedy we would seek to apply would be extradition. . . . However, given that we have no extradition treaty with the Soviet Union, and the crimes are alleged to have been committed in territory that is now under Russian control, this is not going to be an inquiry in which rules of evidence will apply. It is an inquiry outside the ordinary processes of investigation, in order that Government and Parliament can decide whether there is a strong enough case to change the law."

Hetherington and Chalmers have been given the authorization to travel wherever they feel it necessary in order to gather information. Visits to the Soviet Union and Israel are in the offing. The *Sunday Express* of London Feb. 14 reported that the investigations into the backgrounds of the 17 alleged Nazis "is to be turned into a worldwide inquiry."

## Target: Eastern Europe

What are the Russians really up to? It is no coincidence that the vast majority of alleged "Nazis" in Britain are Lithuanians and Latvians, including the most publicized of those targeted, Gecas.

Unrest in "captive nations" of the Soviet empire, and in such satellite nations as Poland, has the Soviets very nervous. Mass demonstrations against Soviet imperialism in Lithuania on Feb. 16, the 70th anniversary of Lithuania's independence, are among the things that has the Kremlin uneasy.

This is complicated, for the Russians, by the continued strength of Catholicism in many areas of Eastern Europe.

What better thing for the Russians to do, than to discredit Eastern European populations as "Nazi" collaborators and/or criminals? Their sensitivity on the point, is underscored by the Feb. 10 *Izvestia* article's reference to the targeted British residents as "so-called fighters for freedom."

In strict legal terms, the Soviets have no grounds to demand extradition, because the republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were illegally annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, under the Hitler-Stalin Pact, and the official position of Western governments remains that the Baltic republics do not constitute part of the Soviet Union. During the 1940-41 period, and immediately after the war, the Soviet Union murdered or forcibly deported to Siberia hundreds of thousands of citizens of the three Baltic republics. How about "war crimes" investigations into the Russians' treatment of these subject populations?

According to the Feb. 14 *Sunday Express* report, several of the East European emigrés in Britain now called "Nazis" are asserting outright that those in the West who are retailing the Soviet charges, such as the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, have "been duped by KGB agents who have manufactured false papers to discredit emigré community leaders in the West."

### **'A dog angrily attacking a shoe'**

Quickly, the "Nazi-hunter" operation is becoming a bottomless pit of accusations, charges, and revelations. The overkill involved here, might backfire against the perpetrators.

As to the "Nazi" lists made available to Hurd, for example, the actual number involved is not only the 17 now publicized, but an additional 34, compiled from lists largely concocted by the Soviets themselves, and filtered into Britain through Scottish Television and the Wiesenthal Center. The Scottish TV crew collaborates closely with Sher and the OSI.

But that is only the beginning of the story.

On Feb. 14, the *Sunday Times* of London reported that, on hearing of the Hurd announcement before Parliament Feb. 8, the Yugoslav government suddenly submitted a list of "hundreds of war criminals" to the British government for investigation into actions in the Serbo-Croatian area during World War II. The Yugoslav dossier is being complemented by information provided to the British authorities by Sir Fitzroy Maclean, a high-level British intelligence operative with longstanding ties to the Russians.

At the same time, underground traders in "Nazi memorabilia" in Britain reportedly have possession of some of the 80,000 documents that, according to the *Berliner Morgenpost* of Feb. 14-15, were stolen from the Berlin Documentation Center in the American Occupation Zone, providing enormous potential for secret services' blackmail of political figures in the West.

Already, many prominent Britons are calling into question Hurd's decision to launch a big "Nazi hunt" in 1988-89.

Commenting on the decision, prominent British Jewish writer Barbara Amiel wrote in her *Times* of London column Feb. 16, "Recently, at a party, I met Zoltan Vas, who was a minister under the vicious Stalinist regime of Matyas Rakosi in Hungary during the 1950s. Vas now lives in the West as well. Does anyone care about his associations? I wonder if

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*The "Nazi-hunter" operation is becoming a bottomless pit of accusations, charges, and revelations. The overkill involved here, might backfire against the perpetrators.*

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this single-minded concentration of moral fervor against old Nazis whom we defeated more than 40 years ago may not be in part a moral displacement activity."

Noting that British ministers will gladly meet with Soviet-linked murderers and terrorists at cocktail parties, while "investigating 80-year-old Latvians," she said, "It's like a dog who is mad at another dog or his master but doesn't dare attack either, and so goes angrily for a shoe."

### **'Messy, divisive, and dangerous'**

On Feb. 14, *Sunday Telegraph* chief editor Peregrine Worsthorne, under the title, "Why there must be no show trials in Britain," warned that since there is no chance of "a fair trial" for Nazi war crimes, "one must devoutly hope that the Commission set up last week by the Home Secretary to consider changing British laws . . . will dismiss the idea out of hand."

Arguments against such "show trials," Worsthorne stressed, should not be "construed as an attempt to suggest that Nazi war crimes—at any rate those against the Jews—were not uniquely damnable; still less to suggest that they should now be allowed to fade from living memory. If there is a danger of this happening, it is indeed the duty of humanity to make sure that it does not." "But," he insisted, "agitating for the resignation of Dr. Waldheim, and putting octogenarian Latvians and Lithuanians on trial in Britain, will not have this desired effect; indeed could have exactly the opposite effect. . . . As for having war crimes trials in this country, let them be avoided at all costs. There could be no worse way of perpetuating the memory of Nazi iniquity than by making



this country a party to a protracted and profoundly alien judicial charade.”

On Feb. 3, the *Independent* had reported on the Kolesnikova visit under the heading, “A danger in tracking down Nazis.” Columnist Sarah Helm warned, “But the result of stepping up denazification might not be entirely positive. . . . In the U.S., there have been strong calls for the OSI to be disbanded. It has been accused of operating witch-hunts against East European emigré groups. It has also been accused of collaborating hypocritically with the Soviets, who have been only too willing to assist in the Nazi hunt. Reliance upon Soviet evidence has opened the Nazi-hunters in America to allegations of condoning KGB frameups. Ukrainian, Baltic, and other Soviet satellite emigré and refugee communities are also voicing concern in Canada and Australia about the way they are being tarred with the one Nazi brush. . . .

“In Australia, other serious questions about the denazification process have been raised as the country has moved towards changes in the law to allow prosecutions. Could Australians who took part in blanket Allied bombing raids in the Second World War be deemed guilty of war crimes, a columnist in the *Melbourne Age* newspaper recently asked. And could Jews who cooperated with Soviet puppet regimes which persecuted people opposed to communism in the mid-forties also be caught by the new laws? And what about Jews who themselves collaborated with Nazis?

“The debate in Australia, warns the columnist, Michael Bernard, is ‘shaping up to be messy, divisive, and dangerous.’ It is a warning perhaps to be borne in mind by British legislators.”

A small minority of British legislators have, indeed, mobilized against Hurd’s independent-inquiry announcement. Conservative MP Ivor Stanbrook, for example, charged during the Feb. 8 debate, “This is a bad decision, and one which is quite likely to lead to what others would call a witchhunt. British courts have never sought to try alleged crimes committed long ago, by foreigners in foreign countries. This has been for the very good reason that such evidence would be inadmissible by ordinary, normal standards, and therefore it is very wrong for the government to attempt to make such arrangements for a special class of accused people, who are alleged to have committed offenses a long, long time ago.” Conservative MPs Tom Sackville and Tony Marlow warned that Soviet evidence comes from a polluted source.

The *Daily Mail*’s parliament correspondent, Colin Welch, reporting Feb. 9, challenged Hurd’s contention that the Soviets were as keen on “justice” as anyone in the British Parliament: “The Soviet Union is keen, not perhaps on justice, but to discredit Poles, Ukrainians, and Balts who have fled from Soviet tyranny. Naturally, it would prefer them to be handed over to its own tender mercies. Short of that, in order to make trouble for its enemies, it is more likely to fabricate evidence than to withhold it.”

## Colombian Church battles over drugs

by Valerie Rush

Colombia’s Catholic bishops convoked an extraordinary assembly starting Feb. 8, to respond to the crisis of authority afflicting their nation. Their official statement called on the Colombian republic to stand firm against the onslaught of narco-terrorism. This was immediately contradicted by at least two prominent bishops, who held a press conference to declare that “dialogue” with the drug mafia was the only means of avoiding total dissolution of the country.

One week later, Alfonso Cardinal López Trujillo answered the renegade bishops. In a Feb. 16 interview with the Caracas, Venezuela daily *El Nacional*, the Cardinal insisted, “The [Colombian] Church is committed to denunciation of this trade in death, which Pope John Paul II called vile, and the begetter of worse slaveries. Therefore, I think the dialogue of which the bishops spoke refers fundamentally to that between the confessor who demands conversion, and the penitent who recognizes his sin.”

Since last December’s “legal” escape from jail of cocaine kingpin Jorge Luis Ochoa, the institutions of government have been paralyzed with fear. The kidnap/blackmail of Bogotá mayoral candidate Andrés Pastrana and the murder of Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos in January, both actions carried out on orders of Ochoa’s “Medellín Cartel,” were final warnings that anyone who tried to buck the mob could end up dead.

The bishops’ conference’s official statement therefore carried special weight when it appealed to the Colombian population to battle immorality, “one of whose most serious manifestations is the drug trade,” and to “resort to those deep spiritual reserves that God has given us to oppose courage to the intimidation of force that seeks to tear down our capacity to resist.”

However, there some are in the midst of the Church—like the “theologians of liberation”—who gather weapons instead of souls. And then there are those, like Bishop of Pereira and president of the Latin American Bishops’ Council Darío Castrillón, who gather blood-money. Monsignor Castrillón caused a scandal a few years back when he publicly admitted to having accepted donations from cocaine czar Carlos Lehder, who now faces multiple drug-trafficking charges in a Jacksonville, Florida courtroom. Castrillón ar-

gued at the time, that a donation is a donation, no matter from what source. Now he is calling for *surrender* to the drug mob.

In the press conference that followed the extraordinary bishops' conference, Castrillón declared: "When a country invades another, that nation is committing a crime, but to avoid war, dialogue is suddenly appropriate. . . . The government and armed forces know how the situation is; the common citizens see, by the information we are given, that there are many weapons, sophisticated weapons, and when one sees this one also sees that there is a serious risk of suffering by many persons. For that reason, it seems to me that one can never refuse dialogue. How many times has one country invaded another? Nonetheless there must be dialogue."

After Castrillón, the Archbishop of Popayán, Msgr. Samuel Silverio Buitrago, argued, "This flood of dollars that enters the country from the drug trade has served to balance Colombia's balance of payments." He called for Colombia to "find systems whereby that money can be directed toward protecting or resolving health problems," in exchange for which the drug traffickers would "convert, return to legal activities." Buitrago also said of the drug traffickers that "putting them all up against the wall or sending them to jail" will resolve nothing.

Next, the apostolic vicar of Tierra Adentro, Msgr. Germán García, told reporters that one could not refuse dialogue "with those who, through the drug trade, are outside the law." García responded to a question about excommunication as a Church weapon against the traffickers, saying, "There was no agreement [in the conference] in that regard, and as long as no agreement is reached, it should not be done. There are those who believe it should be done and those who feel it is useless, and therefore it is not worth it." It is widely known that Cardinal López Trujillo is an advocate of using excommunication against the drug mafia.

These mafia apologists, however, do not yet speak for the mainstream of the Colombian Church. After the press conference, a spokesman for the bishops' council told *EIR* that dialogue with the drug traffickers should only take place when they have already been cornered and are prepared to abandon crime, or face jail. Dialogue is appropriate when the drug traffickers are ready to surrender, but not when it is the surrender of the nation that they seek, he declared. The priest said that mafia money should only be used *after* it has been confiscated from the criminals.

### The face of Satan

On Feb. 17, Colombian Army units raided a mafia estate near the drug traffickers' center of operations in Medellín, where they found an underground bunker capable of resisting nuclear attack and equipped with disguised periscopes. They also found rooms outfitted for voodoo and black-magic rituals, and torture chambers described by the press as "straight

out of horror films." Dessicated cobras, crucifixes with pins sticking in them, chicken feathers, incense, daggers, and chains adorned the chamber.

Colombians—and especially the Church—are not unaware of the drug traffickers' satanic tastes. Carlos Lehder, whose "National Civic Movement" is still alive in Colombia and competing for dozens of elected posts, is a homosexual and professed Hitler-worshipper, whose February 1987 arrest occurred in the midst of a prolonged drug-saturated orgy with his youthful bodyguards.

The calls for capitulation from within the Catholic Church have horrified many Colombians, especially the victims of the violence and terror who have relied upon the Church for moral support—and hope. Shock was expressed by the widow of Don Guillermo Cano, the former director of the anti-drug newspaper *El Espectador* who was assassinated by the mob in December of 1986.

On Feb. 18, Ana María Busquet de Cano wrote in *El Espectador*, "Monsignor Castrillón, who so beautifully spoke to us at Guillermo's funeral, when he appeared to be so hurt by what had happened and so repentant for having agreed to welcoming alms for the poor, no matter where they came from, today returns to us with the same argument, as if no more innocents had died after Guillermo." She also criticized clergymen Buitrago and García "who speak to us of the generosity of those who have made their money through the misfortune of their fellow man."

Mrs. Cano expressed her gratitude to the Cardinal, "Thanks to his words I think that my [religious] upbringing was not bad, and that I understood well . . . the unworthiness of the saying 'he who sins and prays comes out even,' that it is not so clear that killing half of humanity benefits the other half. . . . I pray to the God who taught me to love that the words of certain bishops do not force the sheep to flee the flock and get lost in the confusion."

# SILVER

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## Turkey: target of narco-terrorism

*The Iranians have flooded their neighbor to the north with drugs—part of Soviet operations against NATO's southern flank.*

Part from the ratification of a deal for the construction of a pipeline between Iran and Turkey, the item which will top the agenda of discussions between Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal and the Iranian leadership on Feb. 28 will be drugs and terrorism.

Despite numerous verbal promises made last July by Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Moussavi during his visit to Ankara, Iran has flooded Turkey with drugs and heroin over the last year. This reached such a critical point in the first weeks of the year that in early February, Ankara announced that it was deploying its regular armed forces to the border with Iran, to beef up border guards visibly overwhelmed by the situation.

A few figures show the change in recent years. Turkish police seized a mere 47 kilos of heroin coming from Iran in 1985. They seized more than 545 kilos during the first 11 months of 1987. Turkish officials acknowledged that these seizures, however large, may have represented only 10% of what is actually being smuggled in the 3,500 trucks daily crossing the Iranian-Turkish border.

TIR trucks, which are given inspection-free passage across European borders, are only one aspect of the smuggling. For example, it was learned that many Iranians allowed to leave the country had a special price to pay. Beside the usual *baksheesh* to buy passports, many are ordered to smuggle varying quantities of drugs into Istanbul. From there, the drugs join the usual Bulgarian connection, being placed aboard the many trucks passing through, reaching West Ger-

many and later Amsterdam. Part of that traffic was exposed last summer after a series of shootouts involving Iranians and Iraqis in Istanbul.

Iran's decision to flood the European market with drugs, including many shipments smuggled across Afghanistan with Soviet complicity, has several purposes. Intelligence reports suggest that, confronted with a severe economic crisis, the Iranian mullahs have given the green light for use of all of "Iran's natural resources," to bridge the gap in the budget. Drugs are such a "natural resource" in the eyes of the holy mullahs. A wave of executions of drug-smugglers inside Iran has only meant that the trade has been "nationalized." Private initiative in such matters is considered a threat to the state's coffers.

The Revolutionary Guards, or Pasdarans, led by Mohsen Rezaei are responsible for implementing the policy, and receive the bulk of the monies. For the Pasdarans, the traffic has enormous advantages. It provides them with the hard currency needed to buy the weapons on international markets, even at inflated prices. They can also create self-supporting units abroad, using the proceeds of drug traffic to pay their own way.

The security implications are obvious, and that has the Turkish authorities extremely worried. Their worry was confirmed by the dismantling of a 15-member group of Pasdarans in northern Italy in late November. Functioning primarily as an intelligence-gathering cell, the Pasdarans masqueraded as university students, and were in the process of creating a

large intelligence network based on their contacts with neo-Nazi organizations. Their main aim was to establish a network for spying on the activities of, and assassinating, anti-Khomeini Iranians. When the group was dismantled, enough drugs were found in the apartments of the unit's members to indicate that this was a large and profitable operation.

Turkey is an Iranian target, as part of broader Soviet-sponsored operations against the southern flank of NATO. With Iran providing the drugs and the financing, East bloc intelligence, through Bulgaria, is set on re-launching operations within Turkey itself.

There is ample evidence that arms are also being smuggled along the same routes. It is expected that both the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA and the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), whose operations have been curtailed in recent months, will be reactivated. The PKK was badly hit when, under various economic and political pressures, Syria's Hafez al Assad decided it was temporarily useful to have good relations with Turkey. As a result, the PKK was told to move out. Instead of launching its terrorist raids from northern Syria, whence it killed more than 500 persons during 1987, it has had to do so from northern Iran.

The issue of the PKK is expected to be raised during Özal's trip to Tehran. Whether, it will lead to an effective curtailment of their activities is, however, another matter. On Feb. 16, the Iranians said they would consider stopping the PKK, provided that Turkey clamps down on the activities of anti-Khomeini Iranian exiles. But, Iranian-Turkish relations are certainly not based on matters of mutual interests; much will depend on what Moscow says and wants now. So, Turkey has placed its army at the Iranian border.

# Italian crisis: a test for Europe

by Paolo Raimondi

After weeks of parliamentary defeats on the important budget debate, on Feb. 10 the five-party ruling coalition of Italian Prime Minister Francesco Gorla resigned. It would be wrong to see the present crisis as simply the 47th postwar government change in Italy. It is a very dangerous test for all the European democracies at a moment of global confrontation. Italy was, after all, the first country in the West where "new solutions" were tried after World War I.

Neither internal squabbles in the Christian Democracy, nor the opposition by powerful lobbies to the austerity measures in the *Finanziaria*, a law modeled on the American "Gramm-Rudman" budget cuts, explain the crisis. The reality has to do with international pressures to adjust Italy to the context of the INF treaty and the worldwide economic depression.

Italy is being squeezed to move on a more neutral path and to set up a corporatist scheme to reorganize its economy. Gorla finally resigned when it was clear that Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and the Communist Party had joined forces against him. Andreotti's faction has used the secret ballot dozens of times to sabotage the coalition and to discredit not only the government, but Parliament in particular, as an institution.

Recently, Andreotti, the strongest booster of the INF treaty with Moscow, objected to the plan to deploy the U.S. F-16 jet fighters from Spain to Italian air bases because this might disrupt disarmament talks. The Communist Party, which took credit for forcing Gorla out, is campaigning to dissolve the Italian army and replace it with a civilian unit to deal with ecological questions!

Andreotti wants to make a deal with the Communists, if possible now, or as soon as the resistance to this is wiped out inside his Christian Democratic Party. Failing that, Andreotti will try to install Ciriaco De Mita, the party secretary, in the government, knowing that he will soon be discredited by the economic and institutional crisis. Andreotti's third option would be to accept another Gorla-type transitional government while he concentrates on capturing the Christian Democracy's power center. This would put him in a position to deal directly with the Italian Communist Party, in the context of the superpower deal over a neutralized Europe.

## Families go for political power

If we look at the crisis from the economic angle, the picture comes into sharper focus. The families that control Italy have been very dissatisfied with the budget discussion, which they consider too soft; they demand that the next government impose more draconian measures. They complain that in 1987 the deficit ceiling was overspent by some \$5-8 billion.

The message is clear: There is an economic reality which more or less functions despite the existence or not of the government. This is a very important point in the strategy of the old oligarchical families and their aggressive economic operatives like Fiat president Gianni Agnelli, and Olivetti chairman Carlo De Benedetti.

Italy is shaken right now by a wave of economic strikes which are first hitting the public sectors like transportation, health, and education. These strikes are socially destabilizing, both because they hit the nerve centers and are run by new, independent groups which are outside the traditional trade unions and very volatile.

Politicians' stupidity is feeding the unrest. Education Minister Galloni told teachers in Milan that they have to accept wage cuts. Former Premier Gorla told the doctors who were complaining that even the 1987 budget planned to combat AIDS was not used, that "we are not sure that by spending this money we could stop the AIDS virus."

In recent months, almost without a murmur of public debate, the public sector of the economy was almost completely dismantled. Mediobanca, which has controlled Italian finances since World War II, has been privatized; the state steel company Finsider will be dismantled. Next in line to be given away is the oil giant, ENI. In this situation the Agnellis and the De Benedettis are moving to become economic superpowers by liquidating any opposition, destroying the small competitors, and merging with other forces in a reorganization process in which, according to them, only 20 big economic conglomerates worldwide will emerge from the economic depression with total oligarchical power and control.

While the politicians, the parties, the governments, and other institutions discredit themselves and are discredited by this old and new oligarchical drive toward domination, the Agnellis and the De Benedettis are profiling themselves as the real leaders and owners of the nation. All the channels of the private and public television networks are mobilized to give appealing profiles of Agnelli and De Benedetti and their families as the future "fathers" of the Italian population.

A recent editorial in *Espresso* magazine, largely a De Benedetti fiefdom, called for a new institutional government led by the governor of the Bank of Italy or by the president of the Constitutional Court, to rule in the coming period of critical economic decisions and reorganization. A few days earlier, the editorial of *Corriere della Sera*, mainly controlled by Agnelli, spoke about the "families" coming back into the economy and into political power.

## German bishops will attend jubilee

*The Catholic delegation's decision amounts to a slap in the face of the Pope.*

Despite Moscow having in effect declared Pope John Paul II *persona non grata* (the Soviet Foreign Ministry recently ruled out a 1988 papal visit to the Soviet Union), a German Catholic Bishops' Conference delegation has accepted a Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) invitation to attend the June "Russian" Millennium (Christianization of Kievan Rus) celebrations in Moscow.

This was decided Feb. 11, after 10 days of talks in Bavaria between an ROC delegation led by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk, and Munich Archbishop, Cardinal Friedrich Wetter. The agreement constitutes a slap in the face to the Pope, whom Moscow has publicly disinvited from attending the June festivities, and followed the December Moscow visit of Bavaria's Minister-President and Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss. The connection was underscored when, on Feb. 9, the Bavarian state government hosted a reception for the Russian Church delegation.

The major part of the itinerary of the ROC delegation (including the ROC "German Question expert" Archbishop German, the Exarch of Berlin and Central Europe) were meetings with the German Catholic Bishops Conference, Feb. 6-12, in the Fürstenried Castle, near Munich. The Russian Church visit marked a major thrust in Moscow's use of the 1988 Jubilee to stage a deep cultural offensive into the West, above all in Germany. The declared Soviet aim of this cultural offensive is to "eliminate the enemy image" of the Soviet Union in Germany, and to promote the sup-

posed "cultural unity" of East and West, to undermine the Western cultural identity of Germany, Moscow's priority target on the European continent.

With these aims in mind, the ROC delegation scored big successes. The German Catholic Bishops' Conference, while admitting "differences" between the two churches on the role and authority of the Pope, announced that the German Catholic Church will "continue the brotherly talks" with the ROC "soon" in the Belorussian capital of Minsk. The Minsk talks will mark the third round (the first was in Moscow in 1986) of ecumenical discussions between the German Catholic Church and the Moscow Patriarchate.

The initial call for the "ecumenical dialogue" between the two churches came from a group, known to insiders as the "Sankt Emmeran Club" (named after the old Benedictine Abbey near Regensburg), around the Ostkirche Institut (Institute of Eastern Churches) in Regensburg, the seat of an extremely rich and powerful oligarchic family, Thurn und Taxis. On April 21-26, 1987, the Institute was host to a Symposium on the theme "Mir-Miru [Peace on Earth]—A Millennium Between the Volga and the Rhine." The event was co-sponsored by the Ecumenical Council of the German Catholic Bishops' Conference headed by Cardinal Wetter. Thirteen ROC delegates of bishop rank and higher attended, including Metropolitan Pitirim of Volokolamsk and Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev.

The "spiritual high point" of the February talks was a co-celebration of

mass Feb. 7 in Altoetting, followed by a Byzantine Rite Vespers at the Niederaltaich Benedictine Abbey. The German Catholic Bishops stressed that the Fürstenried Castle talks opened with "thoughts on the theme, Unity of the Church, Unity of all people, in accordance with the Sacraments, Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist (Communion)." While strong divisions remain, "trust has grown and more openness has been reached," said the German Bishop Eder of Passau. The closing communiqué of the German Catholic Bishops and the ROC stated that there exists "the hope that a consummation of the unity of both churches" can be achieved. The communiqué's language is astounding, given that Moscow Patriarchate publications and the Soviet government have been engaged in brutal attacks on the Pope over the past two years.

Even as the German Catholic Bishops' played ball with the ROC in Bavaria, the Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a sharp attack on the Pope. It appeared in the February 1988 edition of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's German language monthly *Soviet Union Today* published by the Soviet embassy in Bonn. The Pope was denounced above all for "the conduct of the Vatican regarding the status of believers, above all the Catholics in the U.S.S.R., as well as the Vatican's support for the [Ukrainian] Uniate Church, with which it is allied, and which operates illegally on the territory of the Soviet Union. . . . The Uniates abroad, are today aiming at splitting Soviet society, and heating up conflicts among different nationalities. The hard course which the Vatican has followed in its *Ostpolitik*, has not brought the expected results. Neither social-political nor any kind of significant religious changes [re: Uniates], which one had counted on, have emerged in the Soviet Union."

## Depression and irregular warfare

*The German elite's call for harsher austerity plays right into the Kremlin's hands.*

**T**he ongoing process of radicalization of labor in Germany provides an opportunity that Kremlin leaders, always seeking "class struggle" conditions to develop an infrastructure for irregular warfare, would not want to miss, and indeed, they aren't.

The broadening mass strike and riot ferment among steel, iron, and mining workers in the Ruhr region is being exploited by the tiny but well-organized German Communist Party (DKP). Never before in postwar West German history, have the Communists had such a big catalytic influence on the labor movement at-large and the Social Democrats. Never before have left-wing socialists among the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had such influence on previously moderate labor bureaucrats.

This process of radicalization has the potential of mobilizing some 900,000 SPD members in tandem with the 60,000 DKP members controlled directly from Moscow, and 8 million members of the organized labor movement in Germany. Once set into motion under a common banner, this front for social upheaval is certain to overthrow any government in Bonn and transform every social and political institution in the country.

Quite amazingly, the political and economic elites in Germany show no intention of defusing this threat, but rather, are proposing policies that will be of great help to the agitators.

Faced with the results of the Oct. 19 "Black Monday" crash, namely, the devaluation of German blue chips by some 30-40%, the elite of German banking and industry have decided on

a policy of "utilizing the crash for a profound restructuring of the economy." The big names in banking and industry see what they call a "long-awaited chance" in the collapse of sectors like steel, iron and mining, shipbuilding, and agriculture.

It is expected that under the building pressure of world monetary instability, gaping budget deficits and increasing debt service, the government will cut subsidies to "old production" and invest in "new production" (largely identical with the technetronic sector). Products of the "old industries" are to be imported from select, cheap-labor low-cost enclaves in the Third World. The Bonn government is expected to privatize the state-sector economy (public transport, steel, the Volkswagen auto works) and increase consumer taxes to gain budget liquidity. It is also expected that the labor movement, faced with new waves of layoffs, will accept a general lowering of industrial wages.

Some of the big names in banking and "new production" industry met Feb. 5-6 in Stuttgart at the governmental palace of Lothar Spaeth, the minister president of Baden-Württemberg who apparently is their choice for next chancellor of Germany. This gathering, featuring Alfred Herrhausen (Deutsche Bank), Edzard Reuter (Daimler-Benz), Gert Lorenz (Philips), and Marcus Bierich (Bosch), among others, discussed a platform calling for "the freedom to disinvest from problem regions" and for "regionalization of industrial wages." They discussed steps toward privatization of the telecommunication and

transportation sectors, as well as a deregulation of state-subsidized industries and the farming sector.

Translated into concrete effects on the employment situation, this platform means laying off several hundred thousand industrial workers, of which only very few could hope to be reemployed in "new production." It means that some 60,000 workers in the steel sector, 40,000 in coal mining, and 10,000 in shipbuilding will have to go in the next two or three years, and that of currently 260,000 railway workers and employees, 180,000 will be laid off within the next eight to ten years. On the agenda are also layoffs of some 100,000 construction workers. Together with the feeder industries and crafts, this adds up to some 1.5 to 2 million workers in "old production"—8% of the total workforce of the country!

Already, Germany has 2.518 million officially-registered unemployed workers, to whom some 1 to 1.5 million non-registered workers can be added, who either work in the black economy and don't pay taxes, or depend on social welfare. Some 40% of the jobless have been without employment for more than two years.

In terms of just the figures, this adds up to at least 20% of the country's total workforce, whose employment has been canceled, is insecure, or will end over the next few years. Roughly estimated, some 35% of the 57 million West Germans are affected by this policy, making for a very fertile ground for radical agitation.

As if ruled by "lust for decline," the government here plans to increase consumer taxes. A 15% price increase on gasoline, expected to yield 8 billion deutschemarks in additional revenue to the state treasuries, is only the beginning of the austerity policy that could help deliver 57 million West Germans to Moscow.



## Sabotaging the constitution

*The present government would like to usurp power from the congress, but Brazil's military shows no sign of going along.*

On Feb. 11, during a meeting sponsored by the São Paulo Industrial Federation (FIESP), Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhães gave an improvised speech to the nation's most powerful industrialists on the need to dissolve the National Constituent Assembly. Magalhães, considered the strongman behind the Sarney government, argued that "the Constituent Assembly began in error," and should therefore be replaced by a "commission of jurists," with whom "the congress is not filled."

Minister Magalhães clearly hoped to find backing for his proposal to usurp power from the constitutional congress still in session, given that FIESP president Mario Amato had recently proposed that all matters of importance be submitted to a popular plebiscite, rather than congressional debate and decision. To his surprise, the industrial leaders greeted his proposal with silence.

The next day, President José Sarney himself confirmed his government's offensive against the Constituent Assembly, during his weekly radio program, "Ao pé do Rádio," broadcast nationwide. In unprecedented fashion, Sarney denounced one of the articles of the new constitution, which has still to be ratified, as a path to "chaos, the empire of crime and of impunity."

President of the Assembly Ulysses Guimarães, already upset with Sarney for having declared that "the [debt] moratorium was his first mistake," has not responded directly to these attacks, in the belief that this would only

contribute to political tensions at a moment when the democratic transition is in danger. Guimarães' cautious silence makes clear what is becoming evident to all, namely, that the floundering Sarney government is trying to provoke just such political tensions as a means of buoying itself.

It fell to other forces, with important links to the Armed Forces, to come out in defense of the Constituent Assembly. PMDB Sen. José Richa declared in an interview with *Estado de São Paulo*, that "the government is unaware of the situation—which is its own responsibility—and is preoccupied with the new constitution—which is not its task."

He went on: The country is moving toward "ungovernability and chaos. . . . I fear that, among the sacrifices asked of the nation is the very loss of sovereignty." He added that there exists, among the armed forces, "neither the tendency nor the will [for] an intervention representing regression, but the continued deterioration of the situation will bring Brazil to that. . . . Social difficulties will end up contaminating the Armed Forces."

Congresswoman Sandra Cavalcanti declared: "Whose interest would be served if the Constituent Assembly did not advance? Whose interest would be served if it became a circus? This government is living its last days of Pompei. . . . The members of the palace guard that surround the President are counting on a stagnation of the process of the Constituent Assembly, as the last hope for their survival and that of the government."

But the most critical support for the Constituent Assembly came from Navy Minister Adm. Henrique Saboia, who declared, "We believe in the democratic option of the Brazilian people, and we are confident that out of the efforts of the Constituent Assembly will emerge a Magna Carta that can reflect the aspirations of the Brazilian people, [and] relate to both the present and the future."

Since Admiral Saboia is the only military figure to speak out during the present crisis, his statements have been taken to represent the firm support of the Armed Forces for the Constituent Assembly.

It is now clear that the confusion reigning within certain political circles in Brasilia stems from the fact that the intimate group that co-governs with President Sarney, no longer has support either among the parties of the now-defunct Democratic Alliance, the PMDB and the PFL, or among the "legalist" group of the Armed Forces. Neither of these power centers are ready to endorse an effort to usurp power; on the contrary, they are anxiously awaiting the promulgation—of the earliest possible moment—of the new constitution, which will put an end to the government that has fallen into Magalhães' power-hungry hands.

Who is Magalhães, whose primary political backer is Roberto Marinho, owner of the O Globo radio and television empire? It was Magalhães who in 1985, together with Delfim Neto, tried to install in the presidency the ultra-monetarist Col. Mario Andreazza, who promised to do away with the "great projects" of President Ernesto Geisel (1974-79). Magalhães today is working with Antônio Delfim Netto's pupil, Brazilian Finance Minister Maílson da Nóbrega, to drive the country back into the fold of the International Monetary Fund.

## Deal-making with the mob spreads

*Colombia's failure to take on the drug traffickers has put the entire region in danger of mob takeover.*

When the Barco government in Colombia permitted the "legal" release from jail of Jorge Luis Ochoa, one of the world's most wanted drug criminals, it was not only pronouncing a death sentence for Colombian justice. The Barco administration's surrender to the mob—under pressure from the international banks—has also facilitated the spread of capitulation throughout the Andean region.

In neighboring Peru, the courts have taken a lesson from their "hear-no-evil, see-no-evil" Colombian counterparts, issuing a ruling that paves the way for the ultimate release from jail of Peru's most prominent mafia "godfather," Reynaldo Rodríguez López. He is the owner of the cocaine-refining complex in Lima known as "Villa Coca." Lack of evidence was cited, by judges going all the way up to the Peruvian Supreme Court, as the basis for absolving Rodríguez of charges of customs fraud.

In addition, the courts ordered that Rodríguez's police record be wiped clean. Thereby, the "godfather" will face drug-trafficking charges as a "first offender." Under such circumstances, his well-paid lawyers hope to get him out of jail with a slap on the wrist.

Equally distressing is the report that a top leader of the narco-terrorist Shining Path, Laura Zambrano (a.k.a. Comrade Meche) has just been released from jail under a new anti-terrorist law which abolishes the crime of "apology" or defense of terrorism. Although Zambrano is a known Shining Path chieftain, there allegedly exists no evidence against her to back up

the charge of terrorism.

The same legal mechanism protects the Lima newspaper *El Diario*, the acknowledged mouthpiece of Shining Path which daily exhorts the population to arms against the government, and editorially exults whenever military or police officers are gunned down by terrorists. The frustrated mayor of Lima, Jorge del Castillo, denounced the failure of the anti-terrorist statute to define defense of terrorism as a crime, arguing, "One cannot confuse freedom of the press with the assault that *El Diario* carries out daily through its publication encouraging terrorism."

Perhaps worst of all has been the García government's own capitulation to the very drug bankers García had previously risked his administration and head to do battle with. Initially, President García denounced the financial sector's collaboration with the drug trade as the worst treason against the nation, and threw the entire effort of his administration into a bank nationalization initiative designed to break the drug bankers' stranglehold over the economy.

But now, under the combined pressures and blackmail of the international creditors, the Peruvian economy is flat broke. On Jan. 28, the government issued Decree 009-88, which authorizes the Foreign Trade Institute to issue licenses for importing producer goods (capital goods, repair parts, etc.) without use of official (regulated) dollars, a perfect mechanism for laundering drug dollars.

*El Comercio* editorialized Jan. 31

that the decree "gives birth to a mechanism for capturing foreign exchange. . . . Behind the bureaucratic language is the important recognition on the part of the government that there is a lack of foreign exchange and its own apparent incapacity to provide such through increasing legal exports." The government's decision to create a kind of *ventanilla siniestra* on the Colombian model—accepting undeclared dollars with no questions asked—marks the beginning of the end of that country's fight against the mob.

In Venezuela, where the presidential campaign is hot, a political scandal was triggered when pro-terrorist journalist José Vicente Rangel charged on national television that the presidential campaigns were receiving money from the drug trade. Outraged denials were issued by the various candidates, and the personal integrity of Vicente Rangel himself was called into question. Rangel claims to have proof, but has as yet offered none to the public. No one has yet commented on the announcement made just weeks earlier by the leading figure of the opposition Copei party, Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, who charged his own party's presidential candidate, Eduardo Fernández, with taking money from the drug mafia.

In tragic Bolivia, the government has not only publicly admitted that the bulk of its foreign exchange earnings come from cocaine, but has just announced a deal struck with the leftist labor federation COB to make coca cultivation legal, pending congressional approval. Although the argument used is that legalizing it will make it controllable, and permit the slow phase-out of drug production, the reality is that Bolivia, under the financial gun of the creditor banks, has no other economic resource upon which to survive.

# International Intelligence

## ***Philippines military to call up reservists***

Some 45,000 military reservists in the Philippines will be called for active duty this year to form new community self-defense groups called Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units (CAFGU), which will replace the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF). This was reported in the *Philippines Daily Globe* on Feb. 8.

Sources at Camp Aguinaldo said that many more reservists will have to be activated, because the program requires the deployment of at least one 600-man CAFGU battalion in each of the 75 provinces.

Brig. Gen. Honesto Isleta, Armed Forces deputy chief of staff for civilian-military operations, said that preparations were being made for the organization of one or two squads of 12 men each in every district, and two platoons of 32 men each or a company-size force of three platoons in every town or city.

While the military tries to deal with the communist insurgency, the Philippines House of Representatives was split in a vote Feb. 4, on whether or not to retain the U.S. military bases in the country.

According to the *Manila Bulletin*, Speaker Ramon V. Mitra, Jr. led the group of pro-administration congressmen in urging the ouster of the bases, while Minority Floor Leader Rodolfo Abano (KBL) and many independents moved for their retention. But both leaders stressed that the Philippines should get what it deserves in rental and other forms of compensation, comparable to amounts received by other nations hosting U.S. bases.

## ***Europeans condemn plan for U.S. withdrawal***

European officials have "unanimously condemned the views advanced by Mr. Iklé," concerning the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear umbrella from Western Europe, the British newspaper the *Independent* reported

on Feb. 12.

Fred Iklé, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for policy, was the co-chairman, with Prof. Albert Wohlstetter, of the U.S. Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy, which on Jan. 12 released its report, "Discriminate Deterrence," which concluded that it would be suicidal for the United States to go to nuclear war with the Soviet Union, in order to defend Europe.

The *Independent* cites a West German Army source, that Iklé went on a "damage-control tour" of Europe, following the initial stunned reaction to the report. But, says defense correspondent John Eisenhammer, Iklé "failed to ease West European worries." One unnamed senior adviser at the French foreign ministry is quoted, saying the report is "bad," and provides further evidence of the "unreliability" of American thinking on European defense.

Comments Eisenhammer: "At the recent Wehrkunde meeting on defense in Munich, West German delegates expressed the hope to U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, that the report would never become official policy. In Europe, Mr. Iklé said that he expected some of it would. . . . The suggestion that NATO could fight and even win a conventional war in Europe, with the benefit of new high-technology weaponry, is seen in European NATO capitals as impossible."

## ***Left-right polarization takes off in Argentina***

As Argentina's economic and political crisis intensifies, radical groups on the left and right are mobilizing to further destabilize the nation.

In the aftermath of an unsuccessful military coup attempt in January, three Army officers have announced that they are going "underground . . . to fight Marxism." One has said he recognizes only Col. Aldo Rico, the imprisoned leader of the mutiny, as head of the Army.

The model for the move is the Secret Army Organization (OAS) of the 1950s, which spearheaded French atrocities in Al-

geria and then tried to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle on numerous occasions. The scenario is to try to draw in as much of the military as possible, especially its more nationalist wing, around the issues of the continuing collapse of Army prestige under the Alfonsín government, the constant cutting of the military budget, and other grievances.

The other half of the operation is to create a leftist movement, which has already been launched in the form of a coalition called "Movimientos Todos Por la Patria" (MTP) (Movement of Everyone for the Fatherland), which includes elements of the Montoneros guerrillas and Communist Party-ecologist groups.

## ***French strategist exposes Soviet designs on Europe***

Mikhail Gorbachov is "on the verge of a major diplomatic offensive toward Western Europe," warned Pierre Lellouche, deputy director of the French Institute for International Relations, in a commentary in the *International Herald Tribune* Feb. 12, under the heading, "Architect Gorbachov Has Designs on Europe." He compared Gorbachov's actions to the Stalin Note of 1952.

"After the new Cold War of the early 1980s, we are now back in the golden days of 1970s-style 'détente,'" Lellouche wrote. "Meanwhile, the Soviets have pocketed key strategic advantages: elimination of Pershing and cruise missiles will weaken, perhaps irreversibly, America's nuclear commitment to Europe; the much-feared Strategic Defense Initiative is unlikely to fly in any big way, given the compromise reached on the 1972 ABM treaty and cuts in defense funding by the U.S. Senate; East-West trade is picking up again, and even CoCom rules are being relaxed. . . ."

"The catch phrase for this new Soviet drive is 'common European home'. . . . To its potential European tenants, the architecture of the common European home will look quite familiar—not much different in fact from the *dacha* originally proposed by

Stalin and Rapacki in the 1950s. Basically, Western Europe would be denuclearized and quasi-demilitarized, U.S. troops would have gone home and the 'blocs' would have been dismantled. . . .

"The Soviets would have the largest room in the house, and of course the yard as well—meaning the rest of Soviet possessions around the world. . . .

"The Soviets have their building schedule ready. With the INF treaty ratified and the START treaty signed, the next step will be the opening this year of a Europe-wide disarmament conference, combined in one way or another with talks on the reduction of tactical nuclear arms. . . .

"Like it or not, the battle opened by the INF affair is by no means over. The big test of European and alliance unity is still to come."

## ***Did spetsnaz 'invade' island near Alaska?***

Under the headline, "Russian Commandos 'Invade' U.S. Isle," the *Daily Mail* of London reported on Feb. 12 that "startling evidence of a Soviet commando 'invasion' of the U.S." has been found on St. Lawrence Island, near Siberia. Pieces of Soviet uniforms, a half-buried life raft, a gas mask, and fresh footprints were discovered.

"U.S. officials suspect," according to the paper, "that a unit of Soviet spetsnaz commandos landed on the island to conduct some sort of exercise. They were probably landed from a submarine after an aircraft circled the island photographing suitable beach landing areas."

Maj. Gen. John Schaeffer, commander of the Alaska National Guard, is quoted, "The circumstantial evidence is that the Soviets are conducting some sort of activity on the island. They are doing it around the world—in Scandinavia and the Philippines—so why not here?"

Sgt. Renard Nichols is also quoted, on the sighting of frogmen in the area. "When we hear about frogmen and there aren't any fishing boats around, that sets the alarm bells ringing."

In a related development, two U.S. Air Force F-15 jet fighters intercepted a Soviet short-range transport plane off the southwest coast of Alaska on Feb. 14. The F-15s escorted the Soviet aircraft for about an hour. So far this year, six Soviet planes have been intercepted in four separate incidents in the region, according to a spokesman for the Alaskan Air Command.

## ***Kohl tells U.S. Senate: Ratify INF treaty***

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, during a visit to Washington, D.C. on Feb. 19, met with numerous U.S. senators to lobby for ratification of the U.S.-Soviet treaty on withdrawing nuclear missiles from Europe. He also addressed the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. Kohl met privately with Sens. Robert Byrd (D-WV), Robert Dole (R-Kans.), and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Helms, a critic of the treaty, was "deeply impressed by the German chancellor's arguments for the INF treaty," according to news reports in Germany.

At a press conference on Feb. 19, Kohl was asked by *EIR*'s Nicholas F. Benton to comment on the "Discriminate Deterrence" report of the U.S. Commission on Long-Term Integrated Strategy—a report which advocates the lifting of the U.S. nuclear umbrella from Europe. He replied that it was "not his purpose here" to discuss the report, since it was prepared by persons out of political office. But he added that "there must be no zones of different security in NATO. . . . We must see defense as one whole—indivisible."

Kohl said that NATO was a "community of shared risks; this is particularly true of West Germany, because, in geopolitical terms, we are the forefront." He pointed out that the Federal Republic has mandatory conscription to the armed forces, which has been extended from 15 to 18 months for all 19-year-olds, and which allows the country to provide 500,000 troops for the defense of the alliance. This policy, he said, has affected "an entire generation of our sons."

## ***Briefly***

● **THE WEST** is miscalculating Gorbachov's intentions. Gen. Harald Wust (ret.), former inspector-general of the Bundeswehr, said in a speech in Munich on Feb. 12. "Gorbachov is constantly strengthening the armed forces and orienting their tasks along the principles of unaltered Marxist-Leninist objectives," he said. Wust criticized politicians who "have apparently subscribed to a détente euphoria."

● **BORIS PANKIN**, Soviet ambassador to Sweden, declared in a speech on Feb. 11, "I would not be surprised if the Pope would be invited for the celebration of the millennium [of the Christianization of Russia] in June. I would not be against such an invitation. That is my personal opinion."

● **'YOU'LL NEVER FIND** an SS-20! the Soviets are gloating. In *Lit'eraturnaya Gazeta* of Feb. 3, Soviet KGB writer Iona Andronov drew attention to a *Pravda* article of Dec. 17, describing an SS-20 unit: "The missile division moved through the night. . . . Military nomads. . . amid endless fields and forests, changing location, unbeknownst to the enemy. It is futile to search for them from space, to feel for them with radar beams." Max Kampelman, take note!

● **JIMMY SWAGGART**, the television evangelist, was given the red carpet treatment in Nicaragua, in a mid-February visit. His "analysis" of the crisis: "Half the world blames the Sandinistas, but the fault is not with the Sandinistas. Half the world blames the Contras, but the fault is not with the Contras. Satan is at fault. Satan is the cause of the problems here."

● **A BRITISH NUCLEAR** physicist has been found dead, the latest in a series of such mysterious deaths. Dr. Colin Fisher had worked at Rutherford Laboratories, near the top-secret Harwell Atomic Energy research base.

## LaRouche warns of tragedy after New Hampshire fraud

Officially recorded “victories” in the New Hampshire presidential primaries for George Bush and Michael Dukakis will prove hollow. Fraudulent elections are no demonstration of political support.

Actually, no one knows the actual vote cast for any of the candidates; the fraud was that crude and thick.

Lyndon LaRouche was officially credited with only 172 votes in the Democratic primary, although it was generally acknowledged that LaRouche had the biggest independently organized campaign organization in the state, as opposed to those rented for the occasion—an organization instrumental in signing up 25,000 new voters.

In election night remarks to supporters, LaRouche dismissed so-called victors Bush and Dukakis as “slimeballs” morally unqualified to hold public office. Bush, he said, was “knee-deep in the Contra mess, despite his enraged rejections of all questions on that subject.” Noting that Bush is campaigning as “Mr. INF Treaty,” LaRouche called him “the type of man most likely to use a crisis as pretext for establishing a Soviet-soft fascistic police-state rule.”

The political forces behind Bush and Dukakis, he added, were among those principally responsible for covert and legalized theft of millions of dollars from LaRouche’s associates and campaign supporters and legal frame-ups against them.

In contrast to the rash of campaign dropouts like Babbitt and du Pont, LaRouche stressed that the primary results left him more determined than ever to pursue his campaign for the presidency. Repeating that the United States, under the Reagan-Bush administration, is facing an imminent financial breakdown crisis which threatens to become the worst depression in history, LaRouche said, “We fight because we have no moral choice but to do so; perhaps, in that way, we

might earn the miracle which would save our republic from the doom Bush’s candidacy portends for it.”

LaRouche continues to emphasize that he is running for President not out of personal ambition, but because he can see no other way to prevent catastrophe.

In an election-night address to approximately 100 campaign workers, LaRouche told them, “You are living in the middle of a tragedy—a Greek classical tragedy. It’s not something on the stage, it is you on the stage—it is reality. The problem of our educational system, the cruel, immoral, degraded defect of our education system is, it does not teach the classics.

“*Don Quixote*, in complete, is actually a classical tragedy, and it has humor, but that is not unbecoming a good tragedy. It’s a true tragedy. What is *Don Quixote* about? You have a fool, a relic of the past, this poor old Don Quixote who thinks he represents aristocracy. Then on the other hand, you’ve got Sancho Panza, who has difficulty deciding whether he should ride his donkey or his donkey ride him.

“Sancho Panza has the task of trying to govern an island, but he can never do it. It’s like the typical New Hampshire citizen. He stuffs his gut. He cannot govern himself, and he is not capable of being a citizen in a representative form of self-government, and therefore, he suffers tyranny, not only because there are tyrants, but because he’s incapable of representative self-government.

“What do we do in a society in which most of the citizens are Sancho Panzas? We have to save the society. We have to save these poor citizens for the sake of the grandchildren donkeys, which we hope will not be donkeys anymore.

“In every classical tragedy, you see that certain characters are betrayed. A whole mass of humanity is implicitly portrayed on stage. Their lives are at stake on stage, and yet, in

every tragedy, one or two persons must decide whether the nation goes to heaven or to hell. It falls on their shoulders. If they avoid that responsibility, the nation is doomed. Why? Because nations are made up of, largely, Sancho Panzas, and evil ones—a society of representative government that no longer exists, ruled by an oligarchy which makes Satan blush. This is real history. The loss of one or two individuals at crucial points in history, dooms entire nations. The failure of a few individuals, at crucial points in history, determines the success or failure of entire civilizations—and, so we are today.

“Don’t look for the great leaders. They don’t exist. Look to yourself. Accept the Gethsemane, in yourself. Accept the cup that is given to you. Do not reject that cup. You, and others like you, who are dedicated to saving this civilization and this nation, and its people, and the grandchildren of these people—you are the leaders. There are no other leaders. There are no higher authorities to be trusted.

“What gives you authority? Very simple: You accept the cup of Gethsemane, your own Gethsemane. When you say, ‘I accept this duty, for which I am not qualified,’ that’s the only thing that can save humanity.

“Unfortunately, our schools don’t teach classical tragedy. Our citizens don’t understand that. All we can do is hope that you do.”

### The actual vote

LaRouche campaign organizers estimated the candidate’s actual vote in New Hampshire at from 7-10% minimum. Secret Democratic Party polls run shortly before the election projected this range. The LaRouche campaign’s own count of its organized vote projected the same results.

In many locations, the number of official votes for LaRouche was greatly exceeded by the number of candidates who ran for office at the invitation of the National Democratic Policy Committee, the political action committee which backed LaRouche; or subscribers to the *New Federalist*, the only paper which regularly covered LaRouche’s press conferences and major policy statements. For example, in the whole city of Manchester, there were only 35 votes reported for LaRouche, but 40 candidates and 500 *New Federalist* subscriptions; in Rochester, LaRouche’s birthplace, there were 2 votes for LaRouche recorded; but 8 candidates and 80 newspaper subscriptions.

As much as 20% of the total vote may have been scrambled.

In Manchester, for example, significant numbers of voting machines did not record the vote. Election officials simply made up the vote tallies after the polls had closed. Poll-watchers were not permitted to observe the vote being counted; they were restricted to another part of the room, under police supervision.

In at least two instances, pollwatchers were subjected to physical brutality by police officers and were arrested when

they tried to exercise their rights to observe.

According to Democratic officials’ confidential information to undercover investigators before the election, the plan was to dump the LaRouche vote into the Jackson and Gephardt hoppers, holding the reported LaRouche vote below one-half percent.

Probably, the Dukakis vote itself was nearly real, since it was on the order of about the total vote the Ted Kennedy machine is able to deliver automatically in a New Hampshire primary. It is highly improbable that Dukakis himself will become a serious national contender.

On the Republican side, it is doubtful that Bush actually won. Indications are that a massive theft of the Robertson vote was key to the general result. The intensity of the thugery around the primary as a whole appears to have radiated from the Bush organization.

### Campaign perspective

“The reported vote is virtually meaningless,” LaRouche commented after the primary. But he stressed, “The New Hampshire campaign was not meaningless. There was relatively large-scale political organizing during that campaign, establishing a broad basis for building a new Democratic Party machine in that state over the months ahead. In the long run, it is the effect of that campaign which counts.”

LaRouche indicated that he expected to more than double a campaign organization of 4,000 or so in New Hampshire-Massachusetts.

Even before the New Hampshire vote, LaRouche had already moved his campaign into the March 8 “Super Tuesday” primary states in the South and West. The candidate said he intended to run a “put up or shut up campaign” on the issue of an emergency trigger price of \$26 a barrel for oil, to keep the bottom from dropping out of what is left of U.S. industry and farm production, and begin to turn the U.S. economy around.

Symptomatic of the crisis, LaRouche said, was the situation of state and local governments. “The state of Louisiana faces an unsolvable \$800 million deficit in the state budget right now. The state is on the verge of bankruptcy. Oklahoma is headed toward a similar condition.”

In Texas, he added, “You can drive into Houston, and you’ll find high-priced, high-rise, new office space going for about 25¢ a square foot.” The same thing is becoming true in Colorado, Wyoming, and elsewhere. “So, these states are going to have the wonderful opportunity of deciding whether they wish to survive.”

LaRouche said he expected the Atlanta Democratic National Convention to be “brokered in the back rooms, and the brokering will start before the convention occurs.” In addition to building up delegate support through state and local party officials, LaRouche indicated, “we’re running a primary campaign in about 30-odd states,” which he said would produce “a number of surprises.”



# LaRouche tour in Southwest, calls for building a federal-state partnership

by Mel Klenetsky

The wind chill hit 30° below as the campaign caravan of presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche zipped past the working oil rigs outside the Oklahoma state legislature. Political temperatures would certainly start to rise as LaRouche began his multi-city tour of Oklahoma and Texas. Soon the Oklahoma City press corps would be abuzz with the fact that LaRouche was to address, separately, the Oklahoma State Senate and House.

With the New Hampshire primary just six days away, political pundits were hard put to explain LaRouche's appearances in Oklahoma and Texas from Thursday, Feb. 10 on through Sunday, Feb. 14. As the sequence of campaign forums, press conferences, and political appearances unfolded, the historic significance of LaRouche's campaign tour became manifest. Beside unloading one political bombshell after another, which began to shake even the most ossified of the Texas press corps, LaRouche began to define a campaign strategy leading up to the Super Tuesday (March 8) primaries and beyond, which held out the potential of bringing this nation back to the principles of a federated republic, as defined by the U.S. Constitution.

LaRouche's conception began to be enunciated with his separate 10-minute addresses to each house of Oklahoma's legislature, where he defined the financial and economic crises now facing the nation. Most striking was LaRouche's call for a new partnership between the Executive branch and the state legislatures. LaRouche indicated that we are facing a John Law-style financial bubble of trillions of dollars, which cannot be prevented from popping, even with full-scale government intervention.

LaRouche also explained how he, as President, would declare a national economic emergency, empowered to do so by the Constitution, which would allow him to protect the value of the U.S. dollar and U.S. bonds, while keeping the regional banks open, so that citizens involved in capital improvements and capital goods production, in the areas of the physical economy, would have the credit they need to keep the economy of the country from collapsing.

LaRouche asked the state senators and representatives to draw up a list of activities, within the categories of capital goods and capital-goods improvements in infrastructure, in-

dustry, agriculture, and exports, and to identify individuals and groups of entrepreneurial interests that would step forward to meet the challenges. He explained that he would issue \$2 trillion in credit, at 1-2% rates, in the form of U.S. Treasury notes, to be lent by the Federal Reserve to the regional banks, earmarked for these categories of the physical economy. Given the power to do so by Article I of the Constitution, and improving on the policy that FDR used to get us out of the Great Depression, when he issued War Production Credits for categories of physical production, LaRouche intrigued the legislators as he asked for their participation in drawing up the menu of projects their economy needed.

LaRouche's addresses were met by standing ovations, both before and after his presentations. In the House, a motion was quickly approved to have his remarks entered into the record. Gene Stipe, the dean of the Oklahoma Senate, introduced LaRouche and explained the policy of welcoming presidential aspirants who come to Oklahoma to speak before the Senate. On the House side, John Monks made the introductory remarks. Oklahoma educational television filmed the entirety of LaRouche's remarks and played them across the state.

That evening NBC television, proven antagonists of LaRouche's efforts, made a pathetic effort to undermine his impact, by showing a film clip of legislators walking through the doors of the legislative chambers, claiming they had staged a walkout. There was no walkout, everyone stayed, and the only sign of disagreement that might have occurred was that one or two legislators remained in their seats as LaRouche received standing ovations from both houses. Senators and legislators asked about NBC's portrayal of a walkout were flabbergasted.

## 'It's simple'

In campaign forums in Oklahoma City, Houston, and Dallas, and a speaking engagement at Rice University in Houston, before a cumulative total of 500 people, LaRouche delineated the importance of restoring this concept of federated power outlined by the U.S. Constitution. Some supporters traveled for more than two hours across the snowy,

bramble bushed terrain of western Oklahoma and the flat eastern plains, braving hazardous weather, to hear LaRouche in Oklahoma City elaborate on the economic importance of a federal-state partnership.

In his words: "It's simple. We can calculate at various levels, what the tax revenue base collapse in the state of Oklahoma might be, based on the loss of families and personal income, and can even calculate the impact of that on state and local revenue. Now, we need to turn around the other way and say, 'Well, how much lending power [do we need,], given that we have lending power at 1%, for medium- to long-term loans, and we have some tax and credit investment incentives. So we encourage people to invest in infrastructure projects, water projects, power projects, transportation projects, sanitation projects, educational, hospital, medical facilities—capital facilities are needed, and that sort of thing. . . . And remember, we're talking about \$2 trillion a year . . . divided among states. . . ."

"Instead of the usual image of people trying to give something to their constituents, the porkbarrel idea, it works the other way, the way it always should work. The problem with trying to implement a recovery is not the problem of giving money away. The problem is to find state and local programs, and federal programs, and farmers and industrialists, who will invest and make the investments work, so that the total of these investments will bring you up to the level at which the state budgets will work. So, it's like fundraising. You're out there saying, 'Look, we need another industry in this part of the country. Who's willing to invest to bring us up this amount in this part of the country. . . . Who's willing to say they'll make it work?'"

In his Dallas forums, LaRouche continued to develop the importance of this bipartisan federal-state partnership. LaRouche reported that one of the problems in Washington, D.C. these days is the failure of Congress to respond to its constituents. Congress and the state legislatures have become alienated and antagonistic to each other. Congress responds to national, Washington-based political action committees, rather than its own constituents. LaRouche explained how his economic recovery program would forge a new relationship between the President and state governments, as the state projects lined up against the federally provided credit got the economy moving again.

LaRouche also indicated that the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta, Georgia will draw on delegates chosen from caucuses, primaries, and party elected officials, many of whom are in the state government. This last category comprises between 20% and 30% of the delegates sent to Atlanta. LaRouche becomes an increasingly attractive candidate for the presidency for these elected officials for two reasons. First, the state legislatures have a much better sense of the collapse, compared to Congress. Second, another crisis like Black Monday will lead to massive drops in state and local tax-revenue bases. He estimates this to be more than a 50% drop.

## Political bombshells

LaRouche dropped lots of political bombshells. One so startled a Houston reporter, that he asked LaRouche to backtrack five questions. LaRouche had predicted that President Reagan would be indicted for his role in the Iran-Contra affair shortly after he leaves office next year. *Houston Post* and *Houston Chronicle* articles on the press conference were headlined with this forecast. LaRouche also indicated that Bush was in "deep kimchee" on this question, explaining that he felt that the President and vice president, while morally wrong on the Iran-Contra issue, probably did not violate any law, but this may not be the interpretation of the special prosecutor.

The candidate imparted a strong sense of hope and courage to his constituents. First, he outlined how *there is no other candidate*, and delineated the basic predicament we find ourselves in. Exemplary were his Houston remarks: "What you've got is the bottom of the barrel, one critter in the bottom of the barrel, and that's me. You ought to have hundreds of candidates who are qualified and prepared for the presidency—they don't exist. What you've got is me, this poor old geezer from the bottom of the barrel. . . . Otherwise, you've got nothing. Now that's wrong. It's wrong for a republic to ever be in such jeopardy that any person becomes indispensable to the well-being of that republic.

"Some of you are old enough to remember. . . . Remember back in 1939-40. . . . What did we do? We hired people who were practically on the Salvation Army soup line, people who had lost skills. They looked grey around the face, and grey around the eyes. Where did we put them to work? Well, we took an old building or part of a building, which had been lying around or had been used for warehouse storage space. We said, 'Now that's factory space.' We went around and we scrounged for a machine tool or a machine—sometimes we took the machine tool right off the dump—and got it working again.

"The fellow with this business went down to the local bank, terrified, asking for a war production loan. . . . With this broken-down fellow he'd hired off the Salvation Army line, with this broken-down machine, in a building that didn't function and hadn't been used, he went down with this piece of paper, this precious contract—sub-sub-sub-contract. He went to the banker and said: 'I understand I can get a loan, on the basis of this contract to produce.' And he did.

"From that beginning in 1939-40, by 1943, despite the fact that we had about 16 million of the labor force in uniform, we had achieved a level of output per capita which was an international miracle. That's all I propose to do. We can do it again."

With these kinds of addresses, and back and forth questions from excited supporters, LaRouche outlined how to deal with the crises, why he must be the next President of the United States, and how that can be achieved through the upcoming primary fights and efforts at forging bipartisan coalitions in support of a state-federal partnership.

# Charge U.S. is using grand jury illegally

The Justice Department is illegally using a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia to gather evidence for use in the ongoing Boston trial of Lyndon LaRouche and associates, according to charges made by defense attorneys in court Feb. 16. Under the law, once indictments have been issued, it is improper to use a grand jury to gather evidence for a pending prosecution.

The issue arose around the testimony of Richard Welsh, a member of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), who is being compelled to testify for the prosecution. Defense attorneys moved to prevent the calling of Welsh, on the basis of the fact that Welsh had been questioned extensively by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, including on the issue of alleged obstruction of justice in Boston.

Judge Robert Keeton ultimately denied the defense motion, and Welsh went on the stand for three days.

But this was not the only incident of government bad faith raised during this ninth week of the *U.S.A v. The LaRouche Campaign*. On Feb. 18 the defense raised the fact that the government had suppressed at least 2,300 pages of FBI files pertaining to investigations carried out by the FBI under the rubric of Executive Order 12333. The government had repeatedly denied the existence of such documents during pre-trial discovery.

### Deliberate whipsawing

Defense attorneys argued that, in fact, all the areas in which Welsh, the assistant treasurer of LaRouche's 1984 presidential campaign, was questioned in Alexandria related directly or indirectly to the Boston trial. "The predominant purpose was to elicit testimony for use in this case," attorneys argued. "This testimony was elicited for an improper purpose, to obtain discovery for a pending prosecution."

"This is by design," argued LaRouche's attorney Odin Anderson. "We're getting whipsawed, and we've been getting whipsawed from the very beginning." Other defense attorneys pointed out that there is a free exchange of information between the prosecution teams in Boston and Alexandria.

Prosecutors John Markham and Mark Rasch claimed they had not seen testimony from Welsh, or other individuals subpoenaed to the Alexandria grand jury, which was relevant to the whereabouts of three "missing" fundraisers from Bos-

ton. In conclusion, Judge Keeton denied both the defense motion to suppress Welsh's testimony, and the motion to dismiss the entire Boston case because of the improper use of the Alexandria grand jury.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Markham then proceeded to question Welsh at great length about organizational structure and officers of various businesses and other associations operated by members of the NCLC. Markham had originally stated that he would question Welsh for only one hour and stick to the question of a memorandum Welsh wrote in early October 1984 on credit cards and chargebacks hitting the LaRouche campaign.

### Government disinformation

The prosecution was also exposed as liars during the Feb. 15-19 week's court proceedings. During pretrial motions, defense attorneys had consistently argued that the prosecution against LaRouche and his associates was a political intelligence operation by LaRouche's enemies in the intelligence community. The rubric under which this operation was carried out, the defense claimed, was Executive Order 12333, an order which enabled the National Security Council to carry out private foreign counterintelligence operations such as the Irangate weapons sale, and the harassment of groups who opposed the U.S. Contra policy.

In response, the government claimed that its search had turned up no documentation of such action toward LaRouche and his associates.

On Feb. 18, however, defense attorney Daniel Alcorn told the court that he had learned of the existence of at least 2,300 pages of FBI files pertaining to associates of LaRouche, maintained under the provisions of E.O. 12333. The files, compiled since December 1981, were discovered through the defendants' request through the Freedom of Information Act. "We were told there were no relevant documents, but now we learn that there are 500 of them. If we hadn't gotten FOIA access, we would have never known of them," charged defense attorney Odin Anderson.

Defense attorney Alcorn reminded the court that the defense had filed extensive pretrial motions charging the existence of ongoing FBI dirty tricks and counterintelligence operations. Prosecutor Markham called the defense assertion an "Orwellian fantasy," Alcorn said. "But now we find out through CISPES and our own FOIA requests that there are numerous documents to that effect."

Markham attempted to explain why the documents had not been found earlier by saying that "we are dealing with agencies that have different agendas."

The Central Intelligence Agency, which also failed to produce any documents requested by the defense before trial, has proceeded to trickle out a mass of documents relevant to LaRouche. So far, Judge Keeton has agreed with the government that most of these documents are not "relevant" to the trial. Thus most have not been released to the defense.

## Congress gets earful on U.S. banks and drugs

In one of the most remarkable open testimonies given to the U.S. Congress in recent years, a man now serving a 43-year prison sentence for drug-money laundering told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Narcotics Feb. 11 of his personal experience with major U.S. commercial banks who sought to have billions in illicit drug money deposited with them.

You didn't read about it in your daily newspaper, or see it on the nightly news. Only those who were sitting in the hearing room, or who happened to be watching the cable C-Span network, which replayed a video tape of the entire hearing late that night, would know it.

A pretty amazing cover-up, given the superficial concern for the drug plague in the United States that leaders of government and the media have been showing recently.

The witness was Ramón Milian Rodríguez, a Cuban-born American, who described in detail how he worked for years as the top drug-money laundering expert for the Medellín Cartel of Colombia, the leading cocaine pushers in the world.

Milian was brought in for the purpose of throwing more mud on Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega, who was the sole intended target of the week-long hearings. However, Milian gave committee chairman Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.) and minority leader Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) far more than they bargained for.

Milian did attack Noriega, but admitted that his motive was revenge; Noriega had arrested him. But Milian then proceeded to detail what *EIR* has long reported. He indicted U.S. banks, and the U.S. government for allowing these banks to get away with money-laundering.

Milian, whose \$2 million a month salary was itself a small hint of the kind of money the Medellín Cartel threw around, described to the subcommittee how he was courted by leading U.S. banks, who knew he was in the business of money laundering.

He told them how he would be met at the airport by stretch limousines and anonymous representatives of the banks, who he came to know well by their faces, but never by their names.

"They knew they had to be very discreet because they were breaking the law," he said. "They told me so." He named Citicorp, Bank of America, and the First Bank of Boston as among the banks he dealt with.

He added, "They were not stupid. After all, I am now serving 43 years in prison and they got off with only a slap on the wrist."

The "slap on the wrist" he referred to was the minuscule fines these banks, and a half-dozen other leading U.S. banks, received from the U.S. government in 1985 when they were discovered to be in massive violation of the law by failing to report billions in cash transactions of \$10,000 or more each.

At the time the violations were revealed, Treasury Department official John Walker III said the pattern of unreported cash transactions included massive drug-money laundering. In the case of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, which received billions in such transactions from Hong Kong, Walker said outright that it was heroin proceeds.

However, no bank received a fine

of more than \$500,000—a fraction of a single day's profits—and not a word has been forthcoming from the U.S. government since.

So much for the "War on Drugs" of the Reagan administration and the cruel hoax of Nancy's "Just Say No" campaign. The administration has winked at the bankers, and focused its "anti-drug" efforts on the consumer, with Nancy's hypocritical campaign.

As long as there is 25% unemployment in the inner cities of America, who will "just say no" to a drug dealer who comes along and tells a kid he can make \$20,000 a month peddling drugs? The dealer tells the kid how to give the drugs away like candy to vulnerable youth until they are hooked. Then, he is taught to begin to raise the price of the drug, and how to tell those he's hooked how to steal or otherwise get money to buy more.

Nancy Reagan would have us believe it's easy to "just say no" to this, while her banker friends murder thousands of youth in the cities of America every year by their cheerful willingness to legitimize billions in drug proceeds.

Milian not only told the Senate committee that drug money was used to finance the Nicaraguan Contras, but also described the growing Soviet-Cuban influence over the drug trade.

He described a negotiation that took place between leaders of the Medellín Cartel and the Cuban-backed M-19 terrorists in Colombia. The M-19 man came to the meeting strapped with explosives, prepared to kill himself and the drug kingpins with him if they did not agree to a working relationship. They agreed, he said, and since then, the Soviets have increased their role in the trade massively.

Milian added that with millions of drug users in the United States, the Soviets could wreak havoc there at will.

## Senators traverse Europe on INF investigative trip

A variety of U.S. senators have been criss-crossing the Atlantic in past weeks in order to better determine the effects of the INF treaty on the European defense situation. However, much like the five-day tours of Europe that Americans used to take when the dollar was still a going concern, the senators' well-orchestrated rounds allow them to see the lovely monuments, but not "the way things really are."

The official word has it that the Europeans, almost to a man, support the INF treaty, and that non-ratification would lead to a revival of the peace movement in the European countries and serious political instability. The heads of the Senate Intelligence, Foreign Relations, and Armed Services Committees who attended the meeting of the Wehrkunde in Munich, and then did a tour of the various NATO capitals, were told just that.

But even at the Munich meeting, the reality principle asserted itself when French Defense Minister André Giraud presented two maps of Europe (before and after INF) demonstrating that the treaty is a disaster—and the Europeans know it.

Other problems resulting from the "new geometry" in post-treaty Europe could not have passed our senators unnoticed. A withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, so reason the legislators, puts a premium on the modernization and improvement of the short-range nuclear missiles, a condition agreed upon at the meeting in Montebello in 1983. But that was before INF.

With the INF treaty ratified, how-

ever, the presence of such missiles simply means that any limited nuclear exchange (short of all-out strategic nuclear war) would be fought solely in Central Europe, and primarily limited to the two Germanys, due to the limited range of these missiles.

No wonder that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is not so keen on taking immediate steps to modernize these missiles. Not only would such a move serve as a focal point for the "peace movement" (a "peace movement" under Moscow's control, which will be mobilized regardless of what the European nations do). It would also only confirm to the Europeans that the United States, which will have withdrawn the only real means for countering a Soviet attack, is willing to permit the nuclear destruction of Germany.

As a result, what previously had seemed merely a strengthening of one arm of an overall effective defense system, the short-range tactical nuclear missiles, now appears as the guarantor of national extinction.

## Gaffney faces off against treaty's friends

In a debate organized on Capitol Hill by the Atlantic Council, Ambassador Maynard Glitman, chief U.S. negotiator of the INF treaty, faced off against Frank Gaffney, former assistant secretary-designate for international security policy at the Department of Defense and author of a widely read point-by-point critique of the treaty. Glitman began by describing the negotiations as a blood, sweat, and tears grappling with the determined Soviet negotiators, who finally gave ground on all the major points of contention.

Gaffney began his reply to Glitman in a rather low-key manner, praising Glitman for his abilities as a negotiator, and saying that he was not opposed to the INF treaty if a zero solution on intermediate nuclear weapons were the actual result of that treaty. He then proceeded to examine the details of the treaty to show that that was by no means the case.

Gaffney went through the arguments raised in his published critique of the treaty: the difficulties raised by the similarities between the stages of the SS-20s (banned by the treaty) and the SS-25s (not affected by the treaty), and the possibility of using the one to replace the function of the other; the possibility of modifying the launchers (rather than destroying them as the treaty stipulates); the questionable nature of the Soviet data, important sections of which will not be delivered until 30 days after the treaty is signed; the inestimable problems of verification and the limitless possibilities for Soviet cheating.

The crux of the matter, however, is the circumstance under which the treaty had been negotiated. This circumstance, Gaffney pointed out, was slanted in favor of the more intransigent party. The INF was negotiated under a rigorous deadline in order for it to be ready for the Dec. 7 summit meeting. "It was insane," said Gaffney, "to sign a treaty even before you have finished negotiating it."

Second, the crucial negotiating responsibility was removed to a back-channel arrangement. And third, because of the free-form style of negotiations, all kinds of concessions were made, as had been the case at the Reykjavik meeting between Gorbachov and President Reagan, where the President, in a mood of mushy good-

will, almost gave away the kitchen sink.

## **Nunn straitjackets open committee debate on INF**

While using the INF debate to force the administration to accept the narrow interpretation of the ABM treaty, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) is also doing his best to prevent any real examination of the consequences of the treaty. Nunn is effectively restricting the persons testifying at the hearings of his Armed Services Committee to those who are in agreement with the treaty. Only a token number of opponents will be permitted.

These tactics, typical of Nunn's "committee style," has created a bit of rancor among other members of the committee. Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) is considering increasing the number of people to be questioned by the committee and would like to hear more from opponents of the treaty, although Senator Nunn's stonewalling tactics are making that extremely difficult to accomplish.

In spite of the fact that the the committee hearings have been tightly controlled by Nunn, initial estimates of the present vote-count in the Armed Services Committee give a 14-6 majority in favor of the INF. Even senators like Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), who have already announced in favor of the treaty, are showing concern about the implications of the treaty for the SDI and the conventional balance of forces in Western Europe.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Richard Shelby (D-Ala.) is said to be also seriously concerned about the effects of the treaty on the overall balance of forces in Western Europe.

In order for the Senate to make any competent decision on the INF treaty, Gaffney insisted, they must examine the negotiating record to find out what went on during those hectic days.

During the question period, a representative from the Ad Hoc Committee to Stop the INF, which has been playing a key role in fighting the treaty, confronted Glitman with the fact that the INF had been forced on the Europeans in a series of *faits accomplis*, beginning with the Reykjavik meeting. Glitman pointed to the initial positive response of the Europeans to the notion of a zero-option way back in 1981, in order to claim that the Europeans have been on board all along.

Glitman added what sounded like a threat. "It would be better if nobody tried to frighten them [the Europeans] about the implications of this treaty either."

Gaffney, sensitive to the controlled environment of the INF debate, had not explicitly called for non-ratification, but when asked what he would tell a senator to do, Gaffney stated, "I would tell him to try to defeat it."

## **Dutch defense minister's testimony sparks debate**

Dutch Defense Minister W.F. van Eekelen caused some controversy in testimony given on Feb. 16 to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Van Eekelen, a member of the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands, gave his support to the INF treaty, but met a line of opposition from both Democratic and Republican members of the committee when he urged that a new summit be consolidated quickly

to deal with the remaining problems of the strategic nuclear forces and the imbalance of conventional forces.

The Dutch defense minister affirmed that NATO should abide by the 1983 Montebello agreements, as far as the modernization of the short-range nuclear weapons were concerned, but stressed that since the modernized versions of the short-range Lance missiles were still at an experimental stage, there was no need to modernize immediately.

## **General Rogers tries to explain European dilemma**

In further testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gen. Bernard Rogers, the former NATO commander in chief, continued his fight to get the Senate to understand the dangerous implications of the INF treaty. "I am concerned," said Rogers, "that the treaty puts NATO on the slippery slope of denuclearization of Western Europe, a long-time stated objective of the Soviet Union. . . . This treaty reduces the range of NATO's nuclear weapon systems from 1,500 miles (cruise missiles) and 1,100 miles (Pershing IIs) to less than 300 miles.

"The ranges of NATO's residual weapons will mainly cause them to strike German targets—either in East or West Germany. It is for this reason that we have noted some West German officials—with Soviet and East German support—pressing for a third zero-option agreement to eliminate the remaining short-range nuclear forces. . . . The treaty may be considered by the U.S. as being in its short-term political interests, but it is not in those of its Western European allies nor the long-term interests of either."



# National News

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## Soviets sending crooks to U.S.A.

The Soviet KGB, Moscow's official intelligence agency, has been systematically sending criminals into the United States to build up an organized crime *cum* intelligence network, the *Los Angeles Times* reported Feb. 17. The story of the "Russian mafia" based in the New York City area and its connection to the KGB was first made public by *EIR* in 1983.

The *Los Angeles Times* reports on the case of Russian emigré to Israel Shabtai Kalmanowich, an Israeli intelligence figure now under arrest as a KGB agent, as an example of how the KGB routinely "salts" the ranks of Jewish and other emigrés with its agents. It also reports that Russian authorities have consistently refused to give arrest records of Russians seeking to emigrate to the United States.

The State Department routinely waives its normally stringent requirements where Soviet Jews are concerned, thereby making infiltration of professional criminals easier. Once established in the United States, these Soviet criminal networks serve as an infrastructure for more specialized KGB operatives.

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## Noriega has files on George Bush?

"We were given access by General Noriega to files which contain political dynamite—files which could affect the upcoming presidential election in the U.S. and the positions of other nations," said Raymond Takiff, one of the lawyers for Panama Defense Forces chief Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega. Noriega has been indicted on drug-related charges in a Miami court, but he charges that the indictment is part of a U.S. plot to destroy the sovereignty of Panama and its army as an institution. As if to confirm Noriega's counterclaim, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams offered to have charges

against Noriega dropped in a Feb. 18 meeting with Panamanian President Eric Delvalle, if the President would send Noriega and his associates into exile.

Takiff made his remarks upon arrival in Miami. The *Boston Globe* said the lawyer "threatened to use the file 'if we have to.'" He declined to elaborate, but the *Wall Street Journal* ran the story from the standpoint that George Bush is the subject of the file.

Bush's opponents have been "floating rumors for some time that he had some embarrassing links to General Noriega. . . . However, there has been no evidence."

The *Journal* mentions charges that Bush used Noriega to warn Fidel Castro about the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983, that Bush was CIA director in 1976-77, at a time that Noriega was on the payroll, and so forth.

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## Bush is intelligence community choice

"Such friends as I hear from, tell me that down the line, when the boys get together and decide on the presidential candidates, the chances will be in favor of Bush, even if Bush loses primaries before then," declared aging CIA operative Miles Copeland from his Oxford, England home Feb. 12.

"Just about all the old agency people, and all the old State Department people, who are now retired, say that anything besides Bush will make things even worse for the United States than they already are."

He added, "One of the main concerns in all this, is who will *advise* the President. The President is just the chairman of the board. Reagan has surrounded himself with people who are totally ignorant about world affairs. Bush, everybody thinks, will be different."

According to a senior British intelligence source, "George Bush is liked by the American liberal establishment precisely because he is not impressive. They want a President who can be manipulated, and they want Bush because he can be manipulated. Better, in their view, someone like Bush

than a strong President with a mind of his own."

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## Nixon endorses Ted Kennedy

Former President Richard Nixon has lent his name to building up Sen. Edward Kennedy as a possible Democratic "draft" nominee for President, in the likely event that there is no clear winner for the nomination when convention time comes around.

"The least discussed but most logical candidate for a draft is Edward Kennedy," writes Nixon in a feature in the Feb. 14 *Sunday Times* of London. Given Kennedy's age, Nixon claims, 1988 would be his last time for a good run.

"His greatest strength would be the character issue, both its negative side, and especially its positive side. No one will ever forget Chappaquiddick. The question is whether the American people have forgiven him for it. If the media hound Kennedy over that tragic accident 19 years ago, they might well help him rather than hurt him. . . ."

"On the plus side, drafting Kennedy would bring the still-potent magic of the Kennedy name to a party that had been demoralized by six months of fruitless campaigning. . . . Kennedy's eloquence could bring the party together."

In this piece, Nixon repeats his forecast that, if there is a recession, "Any one of the Democrats will win." But, he says, most economists now believe a recession is "not likely," which, if true, would require the Democrats, in his view, to come up with a "charismatic candidate" like Kennedy or Cuomo.

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## Reagan 'war on drugs' to get even worse

William Weld, assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division at the Jus-

tice Department, has announced a "major shift" in the administration's strategy for avoiding a real war on drugs. The administration, which has avoided prosecuting drug-money laundering banks, will cover up for this by stressing prosecution of individual drug users.

In an interview with the *Baltimore Sun* in early February, Weld said he will ask all 93 U.S. Attorneys to start filing charges against individuals, with the primary targets to be cocaine users.

"There are groups of affluent professionals who think the use of cocaine is simply recreational," Weld commented. Drug users will be prosecuted under a federal law that makes simple possession of drugs a crime.

Weld envisioned prison sentences of up to one year for "yuppie" drug users—something the *Sun* criticized as ridiculous, when one considers the already overcrowded nature of the nation's prisons.

"If law enforcement sends the message that use is fine" while only going after suppliers, replied Weld, users are encouraged to believe that they are not part of the problem.

He outlined a strategy which he called "exemplary prosecutions," i.e., a series of highly visible cases that can be used for "a deterrent and ripple effect."

Weld's family financial firm has been implicated in drug-money laundering by *EIR* investigations. He was the U.S. Attorney in Boston at the time that Bank of Boston was caught laundering billions in drug money in 1985—but he reduced all 162 counts to a single count, and let the bank off with a \$500,000 fine.

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## Illinois Dems drop LaRouche ballot challenge

Illinois State Sen. Vincent Demuzio, chairman of the Illinois Democratic Party, announced Feb. 12 that he has abandoned efforts to strike Lyndon LaRouche's name from the Democratic presidential primary ballot in Illinois.

Demuzio, quoted in the *Chicago Tribune*, said he had instructed party counsel Joseph Cari to challenge LaRouche's nominating petitions "for largely symbolic reasons," but "acknowledged during the filing period that experience had proven the LaRouchies are careful and adept at withstanding ballot challenges."

Earlier this month, a Cook County Circuit Court judge upheld LaRouche's candidacy, but Demuzio and Cari threatened an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court. In explaining his reversal, Demuzio said: "We made our point. We don't consider [LaRouche] to be a mainstream Democrat. It would be costly to continue the court fight, and we've got better things to do with our money for good Democrats."

Demuzio said the state party will spend about \$5,000 in each Illinois congressional district where a LaRouche candidate is running, on a direct-mail effort to alert registered Democrats to the identity of those he described as "renegades."

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, Demuzio's dilemma is that "any discussion of the LaRouche candidates is considered too much by mainstream Democrats. But if he doesn't talk about them, or take them to court, Demuzio could find himself and the party in an embarrassing predicament similar to that which occurred in 1986," when LaRouche candidates Hart and Fairchild won upset victories in the primary and became the party's nominees for secretary of state and lieutenant governor.

The *Tribune* also reports that "those two LaRouche disciples, Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart, are back this year. Fairchild who in 1986 defeated former State Sen. George Sangmeister for the lieutenant governor nomination, is challenging U.S. Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) in the 11th Congressional District.

"Hart is one of four candidates in the heated Democratic primary race for clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court. . . . Sheila Jones, Midwest director and spokeswoman for LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee, is competing with State Rep. Carol Mosely Braun (D-Chicago) to become the Democrats' first black nominee for a county executive office—Cook County recorder of deeds."

## Briefly

● **A CABINET-LEVEL** secretary of science and technology has been proposed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The AAAS recommended that the next President consider creating the post, and appoint a science adviser during the transition period. Once selected, the adviser should play a role in the selection of those cabinet members and other officials who have a policy role on scientific issues, said the organization.

● **THE ADL** (Anti-Defamation League), the drug-mafia-linked organization, will issue a report to attempt to counter Lyndon LaRouche's growing influence in Ibero-America. ADL national chairman Burton Levinson told a meeting of the organization in Palm Beach. Levinson's announcement was made on the same day that George Bush addressed the meeting.

● **GREECE** and the United States have begun to negotiate a new agreement to replace the five-year U.S. base accord that expires on Dec. 31, 1988. A six-man team of U.S. negotiators arrived in Athens on Feb. 15. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has threatened to close the bases, but a spokesman for U.S. Ambassador Alan Flanagan said he thinks "that the prime minister has decided—for reasons that are not entirely clear—that it would be wise to better relations with the United States."

● **MIAMI** U.S. Attorney Leon B. Kellner was the point man in stalling an investigation of Lt. Col. Oliver North's private supply operation to the Contras, eight months before the affair became an international scandal, said the Feb. 15 *Boston Globe*. According to recently declassified depositions, Kellner told his Assistant U.S. Attorney that his probe into Colonel North and company had to be slowed down because of "politics." The *Globe* said Kellner first conferred with Attorney General Edwin Meese.

## Editorial

# A political solution in the Middle East

*What follows has been abridged from remarks by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to a presidential candidates' conference on Middle East policy, which fellow Democratic candidate Stephen Kozcak also addressed, in Nashua, N.H. on Feb. 14.*

A political solution to the long-term conflict to the Middle East cannot be realized without a sound economic foundation. We have a number of Palestinian Arabs, who are generally poor: The Palestinian Arabs tend to have, on the average, the highest cultural level of the Arab population in general. They have excellent economic potentials, given the opportunity to express them. The Palestinian Arabs are employed, as refugees or displaced persons, throughout the Middle East and Arab countries, where they represent a repository of skills, upon which other governments depend. If they had their own autonomous region, in which to govern themselves, and had the means of investment to develop the economy, they would do relatively very well.

Can we bring that about? Can we bring about an accommodation among the Israelis and Arabs, in the region, which would make this solution possible? If that economic solution is possible, this would mean a viable solution. This has been recognized in Israel for a long time, particularly among military figures in Israel, apart from some of the nuts that are generally broadcast widely in the United States. They say that Israel has no long-term prospect of existence, unless Israel comes to terms with its Arab neighbors, and this means they all agree on some solution for the Palestinian Arab problem.

Recently, this has become more obvious, particularly since Alexander Haig's and Ariel Sharon's conspiracy to destroy what was called the "Reagan Policy" for a peaceful solution to the Middle East. It wasn't a very good policy, but at least it was a probe for some solution. In 1982, Haig, in collaboration with channels to Mr. Kissinger and Sharon, launched a war—an invasion of southern Lebanon, which became, in a small but significant degree, Israel's Vietnam war.

The Israelis recognized increasingly after that, that a four-to-five year process of general deterioration would lead to an impossible situation.

In the meantime, as some of you know, we've been discussing this with our Arab friends. We originally discussed this, some time ago, with Shimon Peres, the prime minister of Israel, and his staff, and we were working on a plan to do something in this direction with the Gaza Strip. And then, unfortunately, Mr. Peres had to rotate his position by prior agreement with Shamir, who's a little bit of a wild man and a butcher. What was called the "New Marshall Plan" which Peres had proposed, which Egyptians and others had found sympathetic, was sabotaged by our State Department, and particularly Mr. Shultz. And so, when Mr. Peres went out of office, he went out, without the New Marshall Plan being adopted.

There are features of the Camp David agreement, which could be construed as stepping-stones toward some measures of cooperation as specified here.

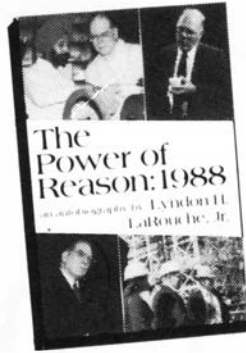
The four key elements in the situation are: the Palestinians' representatives, of course, and the three governments of Jordan—particularly King Hussein—and Israel, and Egypt. If those three governments and the representatives of the Palestinians can agree upon this, with outside help—sponsorship—and if the problem of the holy places to three religions of the region is solved, in such a manner that there's no destabilization by desecration of the holy places, then a solution is possible. There's no guarantee. It might blow up.

With the help of the Vatican, perhaps, with the help of possibly the government of France, and with backing and support by the government of the United States, particularly on certain modifications in economic and monetary conditions for the region, we could actually achieve, during this year, or the early part of next year, a durable, if fragile, peace in the Middle East. Durable, in the sense, that it's sound in conception. Fragile, in the sense, that you must be careful not to make any mistakes to destabilize the process until it begins, after a number of years, to take on a life of its own.

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