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Magellan mission goes to Venus
Bush's cowardly plan to keep the Canal

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Renaissance image of man**

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This week's *Feature* reports on the outcome of a bold initiative by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute and chairman of its international board, the recent conference commemorating the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence. Perhaps the most striking result of the sessions organized in Rome this past May 5 and 6 was the way in which moral issues, cultural questions, political struggles, and science were brought back together—in a way which was of course considered natural in the Renaissance, and also, we must remember, in the period of the American Revolution and the German Classics (Schiller, Beethoven, etc.).

By way of background, the Schiller Institute was founded in May 1984, exactly five years ago, by a group of Americans and Europeans at the urging of Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche, and named for the great poet Friedrich Schiller. Its focus then—and still today—was to confront the deep strategic crisis dividing the United States from Western Europe, the unjust world economic order which is threatening to engulf all of humanity in the worst economic depression ever, and the moral and cultural crisis underlying these dramas. While focusing on the immediate problems in the world, the Institute has also been committed to reviving the forgotten treasures of Western culture as the common basis for creating the sort of individual citizen capable of building a better world.

How right the Schiller Institute has been! News reports from Beijing tell us that the Chinese students fighting for freedom on Tiananmen Square made Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the Choral Finale of the Ninth (*Beethoven's* setting of *Schiller's* immortal poem, *The Ode to Joy*) the rallying-music for their actions!

On May 25, Helga Zepp-LaRouche (who was the first Western journalist to go to China after the Cultural Revolution) issued a statement of support to the students of China in their struggle for freedom and democracy: "The Schiller Institute supports the students and their allies, so that their struggle to bring to completion the ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern China, and the ideas of the Movement for Democracy and Science of May 4, 1919, will be realized. The students and their allies should know, that their fight gives hope to everyone in the world fighting political dictatorship and economic hardship."

Nora Hamerman

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Feature



Father Isydor Patrylo tells of the historical roots of Moscow's rejection of Western civilization, at the Schiller Institute conference on the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence, May 5-6 in Rome. On the dais with him (from left) are Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Cardinal Mario Luigi Ciappi.

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Flight capital lifts dollar; real economies sink deeper

by Marcia Merry

If you're wearing reality-lenses, and not rose-colored glasses, it's easy to see how the "invisible hand" lifted the dollar up to new heights at the end of May. According to estimates of London moneymen, an estimated \$3 billion a day of flight capital ran out of Argentina and from Chinese sources in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other points in Asia, over a several-day period beginning May 19. Senior City of London banking sources see the massive influx into the dollar as primarily illegal Communist Chinese flight capital. Over a period of four days, the dollar was pushed up from 1.95 deutschemarks to above 2.00 deutschemarks, the highest dollar level in more than two and a half years. However, unable to see reality, President Bush on May 22 could only express "concern," and offer some platitudes about the soundness of the economy and the dollar. Various financial columns expressed similar perplexities about what the London *Financial Times* called "the current extreme dollar strength."

Meantime, the impact of the flight into the dollar, and other factors, played out through the world monetary system, as the pound fell to a 22-month low. Reports came out that the central bank interventions to suppress the dollar rise were having little effect. Hong Kong's stock market index plunged a total of 498 points—15%—from Friday, May 19 to Monday, May 21. Despite Bank of England regulatory measures in effect in Hong Kong and related Asian markets, the potential remains for Asian financial markets to blow out.

In London on May 24, interest rates were jacked up to 14%—the highest level since January 1985, in the name of helping the pound. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson said in a radio address, "I shall do whatever is necessary at the time."

While Bush is still blinking, the dollar's rise may be reversed by a round of interest rate hikes in other countries

following the Bank of England's example. Interest rate increases are expected to be announced soon by other Group of Seven member nations. The Bank of Japan is expected to make its first interest rate increase this year. The German Bundesbank will likely raise rates no later than early June.

In Washington, it was agreed on May 23 not to ease up on interest rates because of reports showing how "strong" the U.S. economy is, and therefore what a danger there is from an economic surge-inflation. A May 23 report from the Commerce Department showed that durable goods orders were "surprisingly" up by 2.9% in April. Never mind that on May 24, the Commerce Department released a second report from their economists stating that the economy was "weak." The report said that first quarter performance of the U.S. economy showed an annual rate of growth of only 4.3%.

Whatever the government said, by May 24, export groups, from auto manufacturers to farm commodity exporters, said that they were prepared to live with the new "strong" dollar. The Agriculture Department's Economic Analysis staff director, Keith Collins, said, "It's not going to have a sustainable effect on our exports."

However, behind the up and down swings of the day, the reality is that the entire world economy is weakening, and the political factors that are impelling daily monetary behavior will only become more extreme. In Argentina, as long as the International Monetary Fund is working to prevent newly elected President Carlos Menem from effecting any recovery of the looted Argentine economy, there will be more instability. The revolutionary momentum in China is growing, after the decades of enforced economic primitivism.

In the United States itself, the real measures of the economy show it in severe decline. For example, the iron and steel industry has declined in output capacity to the point of

national industrial crisis. The shipyard industry has no orders at all on the books for merchant vessels—none! The farm sector is now in the throes of a second year of killer drought, on top of the agriculture credit crisis and years of low prices from the food cartel. The United States at present is no “safe haven” for capital, and the pressure is mounting for a monster financial blow-out.

Enter: trade war

Another factor guaranteed to make things worse, is the trade war policy now being hotly pursued by the United States. On May 25, the United States cited Brazil, Japan, and India for unfair trade practices. The selection was made from a list drawn up by Trade Representative Carla Hills. It cited a group of nations considered by the United States as guilty of unfair trade practices and candidates for retaliatory action under the “Super 301” provision of the 1988 Omnibus Trade Bill. Earlier in the month, a special 241-page report, “1989 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers,” was released by the administration. It listed 36 countries and regions and cited their trade “violations.” In addition, analyses were given of trade violations in the auto and banking sectors.

However, since that report, which was received with fury by U.S. trading partners, and since the trip of Vice President Dan Quayle to Asia, which was received with much ill will over the issue of U.S. trade violations against Asian and Australian interests, the administration has only been willing to indicate “concern” over alienating allies.

Therefore, once again, the issue of the condition of the real physical economy is raised. The Iron and Steel Institute, for example, which just finished its annual meeting, has told the administration they must have a continuation of the restriction on foreign steel imports, or their industry won't survive.

And once again, President Bush can't figure out what to do. On May 22, when Bush met with his advisers over the issue of the list of those nations violating U.S. trade interests by imposing restrictions on entry of U.S. goods, he was reportedly impressed with the argument that the United States will be charged with hypocrisy if it blasts other nations for trade violations—especially if the U.S. targets Japan. The United States maintains restrictions against imports of not only steel, but autos, superconductors, and other goods. Bush reportedly joked, “Maybe we ought to take action against a whole bunch of countries—including ourselves.”

The final communiqué cites Brazil for violating licensing and services, India for investment, and Japan for wood products, satellites, and superconductors.

While monetary chaos and trade dissension rip the West, the advocates of the “New Way” with Russia are promoting trade and financial deals to the East as the way out. In San Francisco on May 24, both U.S. and U.S.S.R. representatives spoke of wondrous opportunities, in addresses to an

audience representing 250 companies. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and A. W. Clausen of Bank of America called for expansion of ties with Russia, but few specifics were given. N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers, said, “We see the potential as nothing short of enormous,” and singled out the great opportunities in Siberia.

The first Western-controlled joint banking venture with Moscow has just been set up by Crédit Lyonnais, the second-largest French private bank, and the entity that has just bought out Chase Manhattan of Belgium. The deal creates the new International Moscow Bank, which will involve a five-bank consortium including Austria's Kreditanstalt, West Germany's Bayerische Vereinsbank, Italy's BCI, and Finland's Kansallis-Osake-Pankki. The new Moscow-based bank is to finance trade, and to “train” Soviets in Western banking methods. If they teach by the present book, this will mean flim-flam, and the kind of grinding austerity now bringing down governments and setting desperate peoples into political motion.

In contrast, some sane indications came out of Cairo and Dakar. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sent an address which was read at the May 22 opening in Cairo of the four-day conference of the World Food Council on the world hunger emergency, which called for creditor nations to write off some Third World debt so the money could be used to eradicate hunger. (See *Business Briefs*)

In Dakar, Senegal, French President François Mitterrand said May 23 that France planned to write off debt totaling \$2.6 billion owed by 35 of the world's poorest nations. He made the announcement at a three-day summit of leaders of the French-speaking world, attended by many nations that would benefit from the write-off. In Africa, the Mitterrand proposal would affect the debt—received as “development aid”—of 35 black African nations, representing about 43% of their total foreign debt. In 1987, Canada made a similar announcement when it hosted the second world Francophone summit.

The poverty in Africa caused by years of forced debt austerity under the World Bank/International Monetary Fund programs, is now epitomized by the plight of Sudan. There, 250,000 citizens died of starvation last year. This year, 2 million Sudanese are desperate for food, and 100,000 face starvation unless adequate relief is supplied.

In July, the Group of Seven wealthiest nations meets in Paris over world monetary and debt policy. Mitterrand said in Dakar that he would announce an overall debt relief plan for Third World nations. He described it as entailing the creation of a multilateral fund to allow for a debt-for-stock swap and guaranteed interest rates. As events proceed in China, Argentina, and other nations pressed to the wall by the economic constraints of postwar banking and other economic arrangements, the bankers who have previously run the Group of Seven may have some surprises on their agenda.

U.S.-Soviet 'black book' shows plot to repeal Jackson-Vanik

by Scott Thompson

On May 15-17, the twelfth annual directors and members meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, Inc. (USTEC) was held at the McLean Hilton hotel in Virginia. This was by far the largest USTEC gathering since the organization was founded at the height of "Détente I" on June 22, 1973, through the signing of a Protocol by the U.S. and Soviet governments. Secret documents obtained from this Council reveal a back-room scheme to repeal the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, so that military-related technology can be sent to Moscow.

However, the Bush administration did not convene an intra-government meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission attending this annual meeting, as has often been the case previously; it is the Joint Commercial Commission that sets priorities in trade, negotiates trade agreements (e.g., the "Long-Term Grain Agreement"), and establishes channels for science and technology transfer to the U.S.S.R. Other signals from the Bush administration have also been mixed, despite the fact that President Bush addressed expansion of trade in his May 12 "peace in our time" speech at Texas A&M University. Bush had done so in the context of envisioning a potential waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which has precluded granting the Soviets Most-Favored Nation trade status and Export-Import Bank credits.

The Soviet co-chairman of USTEC, Vladislav L. Malkovich, who is also chairman of the KGB- and GRU-linked U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, characterized a major speech to USTEC participants by Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher as being in part like "drops of cold rain falling on your head." Still, American USTEC co-chairman Dwayne Andreas, who is chairman of the grain cartel firm Archer Daniels Midland Co. and a member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, countered by saying that the most important feature of Mosbacher's appearance was that he had delivered a letter seen as favorable to expansion of trade from President George Bush. That letter, dated May 16, reads in part:

"In the year since your last session, much has happened in the Soviet Union to improve relations between our countries and expand our mutual commerce. In *perestroika* we

find a program that holds out the promise of a new era of political and economic reform in the U.S.S.R. which can benefit trade between the United States and Soviet Union.

"The United States welcomes the Council's [USTEC] efforts to promote more frequent contacts between Soviet and American businesses. I especially commend the Council for inviting to this year's session a large number of executives from Soviet enterprises and private cooperatives who have received, for the first time, foreign trade authority.

"I wish you success in your deliberations and in your efforts to improve commercial relations between the United States and U.S.S.R."

A word from the co-chairmen

Dwayne Andreas is interviewed in the latest issue of the privately circulated *Journal of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council*, in terms reminiscent of President Bush's reference to the period during World War II when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies:

"Overall relations are at the highest point I have seen in the more than 35 years I have been traveling to the Soviet Union. With all the startling changes under way in the Soviet Union, both in the economic and political spheres, there is more genuine cause for optimism than I can ever recall. . . .

"The dynamics of the market have changed dramatically. Who could have imagined, even five years ago, an INF agreement signed in Washington—or, from the American perspective, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachov strolling through Red Square? Increased trade always follows improved political relations, and you would have to go back to the Second World War, when the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. were fighting a common enemy, to remember a time when relations were so good. But just as it takes time for the political situation to improve, it also takes time for trade to make its own headway. . . .

"If U.S.-Soviet trade is to realize its potential, it must grow both ways. This requires the development of a Soviet export capability, which is one of Mr. Gorbachov's expressed objectives. But it also requires the ability to export specifically to the United States, which brings us inevitably to Jackson-Vanik. . . .

"I know that Charles Vanik himself is actively leading a movement to get a waiver for the legislation. Nothing is going to happen unless there is agreement among the White House, the Congress, and the Jewish advocacy groups that the time for action has come. But I think that's just what's happening now. There is an increasing consensus that the U.S. should respond positively to the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and that one of the responses should be a reconsideration of Jackson-Vanik restrictions."

Co-chairman Malkevich is also cited in the *USTEC Journal* attempting to clean up the image of his U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry. According to a declassified CIA report printed by the U.S. State Department (see *EIR*, Jan. 6, 1989, "The Commerce Chief and the Soviet KGB"), almost one-third of the Chamber's known staff of 140 are KGB officers, and the Chamber also maintains ties to the GRU for purposes of technological espionage to modernize the Soviet military through theft of secrets. Further, the past chairman of the Chamber, who was also a board member of USTEC until recently, is Lt. Gen. Yevgeni Petrovich Pitovranov, whose KGB career dates back to the dreaded Lavrenti Beria. Thus Malkevich, who claimed in response to a question from *EIR* at a concluding press conference, that these were all "retired" KGB and GRU officers, oversees an agency that, again according to the State Department report, has the single greatest percentage of Soviet intelligence officials in its upper echelons of any agency outside the KGB.

At the press conference, Andreas compounded Malkevich's cover story by stating that he did not mind working with "former" KGB officers, because, after all, President Bush had been Director of Central Intelligence!

Malkevich's elaborate cover story on the Chamber in USTEC's *Journal* follows; see if you can figure out how the KGB and GRU would exploit such activities for technological espionage:

"The goal of a gradual integration of the Soviet economy into the world economy system demands an efficient framework for trade policy. . . . A special government regulation was adopted to promote joint ventures and to create favorable conditions for foreign investors. It provides, *inter alia*, for a deregulation of the partners' share in the authorized fund and for a considerable simplification of joint venture registration procedures. . . .

"For the past two years of the foreign economic reform in the Soviet Union, about 400 joint ventures have been established involving industrial concerns, organizations and companies from developed and developing countries.

"The foreign economic strategy of the Soviet Union envisages its broader participation in the international division of labor and closer relations with the international economic organizations, such as the European Economic Community, GATT, IMF, and others. The issue of 'zones of joint entrepreneurship' in the Soviet Union is being studied in depth. . . .

"The priority task of the Chamber—consulting and in-

formation services—will be dealt with primarily through a newly established association, V/O Vnesheconomservice.

"The association provides consulting on project feasibility studies, on the efficiency of export/import transactions, engineering services, marketing, market projections, and it assists its clients in the preparation of documentation for setting up joint ventures and other commercial materials requiring a knowledge of private international law and relevant Soviet legislation.

"A firm within the structure of this association, Intercontact, engages in the search for specific partners for joint venture projects and in the exploration of new, non-traditional forms of economic cooperation. It also renders services in organizing scientific workshops, seminars and conferences, translation of technical and economic documentation and interpretation.

"In the nearest future, a data bank on potential projects for the organization of joint ventures in the U.S.S.R. is planned to be set up. The next step to be taken will be drawing on the relevant foreign data banks and providing Soviet enterprises with the appropriate information. Accordingly, there are plans to proceed to creating joint consulting/brokerage organizations. V/O Vnesheconomservice intends to use them to arrange for a rapid and well-conceived search for projects and joint venture partners upon requests from both Soviet and foreign firms and organizations. . . .

"The U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry takes an active part in the activities of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council and joint chambers by providing them with the required support in exploring ways of further development of trade and economic and scientific technological relations between the U.S.S.R. and countries concerned, implementation of integrated programs and finding new progressive forms of business cooperation."

EIR obtains fiscal operating plan

A source at the USTEC meeting provided *EIR* with a copy of the *Operating Plan—Fiscal 1989* or "Black Book," which would otherwise have been known only to board members. The plan summarizes membership, finances, mission objectives, and activities for the board.

Some of the highlights of USTEC's activities, summarized in the introduction, include: "1) An aggressive membership drive that netted almost 50 new U.S. members since January 1989; 2) A trade promotion program to call attention to the benefits of expanded U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations; . . . 7) Increased contact and coordination with other organizations that contribute to the success of expanded trade and economic relations between the two countries; 8) General assistance to the development of consortia and new forms of economic cooperation."

The proposed board included the following U.S. Directors: Dwayne Andreas*, U.S. co-chairman; John J. Murphy*, Dresser Industries, Inc. and U.S. vice co-chairman;

William F. Farley, Farley Industries, Inc.; John J. Gutfreund, Salomon Brothers, Inc.; James R. Houghton, Corning Glass Works; Donald R. Keough*, the Coca-Cola Company; Geoffrey C. Bible, Philip Morris International; Frank Popoff, Dow Chemical Company; Robert A. Schoellhorn, Abbott Laboratories; Robert V. Roosa, Brown Brothers Harriman and Co.; Paul Van Orden, General Electric Company; Edgar M. Bronfman*, Seagram Company Ltd.; Maurice R. Greenberg, American International Group, Inc.; Barry MacTaggart, Pfizer International, Inc.; Thomas G. Labrecque, Chase Manhattan Bank; Robert H. Malott, FMC Corporation; Dr. Armand Hammer*, Occidental Petroleum Corporation; Allen F. Jacobson, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company; Walter C. Klein, Bunge Corporation; Robert J. Lanigan, Owens-Illinois, Inc.; Richard J. Mahoney, Monsanto Company; Ara Orztemel, Satra Corporation; Whitney MacMillan, Cargill, Inc.; James D. Robinson III, American Express Company; William P. Stiritz, Ralston Purina Company; Roger A. Enrico, Pepsico Worldwide Beverages; Richard D. Wood, Eli Lilly and Company; Robert J. Carbonell*, RJR Nabisco, Inc.; Dr. Richard Lesher, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Charles E. Hugel, Combustion Engineering, Inc.; G.A. Schaefer, Caterpillar, Inc.; James W. Burke, Johnson and Johnson; Harold A. Poling*, Ford Motor Company; Alexander B. Trowbridge, National Association of Manufacturers; James H. Giffen, The Mercator Corporation and American Trade Consortium.

There are an equal number of Soviet directors. The Soviet component of the board's executive committee includes: Vladislav L. Malkevich, U.S.S.R. co-chairman; Pavel S. Fedirko, Central Union of Consumer Societies of the U.S.S.R.; Yuri S. Moskovsky, U.S.S.R. Bank for Foreign Economic Activity; Vladimir V. Ezhkov, U.S.S.R. State Committee for Science and Technology; Alexander I. Kachanov, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and U.S.S.R. vice co-chairman; Aleksandr S. Samsonov, First Moscow Watchmaking Factory.

At the end of fiscal 1988, U.S. membership registered 304 companies with an annualized revenue totaling \$1,388,050. On April 30, 1989, as a result of a membership drive, U.S. membership had risen to a record 352 companies with annualized revenues totaling \$1,615,650. Of these 352, over 89 have gross sales in excess of \$1 billion. There are 181 Soviet members.

Among the more interesting "objectives" of USTEC for fiscal 1989 are stated thus:

- During 1988, "regular and continuous contact was maintained with the National Security Council, the State Department and the Department of Commerce. Commerce Secretary C. William Verity, Jr. participated in the Council's

Eleventh Annual Meeting in Moscow, heading a large delegation of government officials that included Undersecretary of State Allen Wallis." During 1989, "close and regular liaison will continue to be maintained in the new Bush administration with appropriate cabinet officers and government agencies involved with U.S.-Soviet trade."

- During 1988, "contact was maintained with staff members of the House Ways and Means Trade subcommittee, House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Trade, House Agricultural Committee, Senate Banking Committee, Senate Commerce Committee, Senate Finance Committee, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Increased contact will be made with Congress by representatives of the New York office to disseminate educational information on U.S.-Soviet trade in 1989."

- "Assistance will be given to ensure fulfillment of agreements on scientific and technical cooperation between the State Committee for Science and Technology (GKNT) and American companies, and to increase the number of such agreements as well. As of February 1988, 47 agreements and two Memoranda of Intent signed by GKNT and U.S. companies are in force, of 89 agreements on scientific and technological cooperation concluded between 1973 and 1987." During 1989, USTEC was involved in projects on biotechnology, the creation of a joint scientific-technical center in Moscow for fertilizer production, and a joint technological center in Vladimir, U.S.S.R. with Du Pont. Any of these projects might potentially augment Soviet chemical-biological warfare capability.

- Other objectives include: 1) expanding communications between member companies and USTEC on foreign investment opportunities in the U.S.S.R. 2) A public relations campaign oriented toward the media to build a more favorable climate for trade, and, presumably, to lobby for the waiver or repeal of such restrictions as Jackson-Vanik. 3) Increased contacts with Washington think tanks "to gain their support" for expanded U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations. 4) Encourage member companies to participate in international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R. 5) Promote a traveling Soviet exhibition and a Soviet exhibition of export goods in the United States. 6) Encourage regular exchanges of Soviet and American specialists to supply the Soviets with technology assistance, such as a program by Combustion Engineering and Chevron Corporation to discuss oil product processing and chemical industry issues.

Objective 5 above played a major role in the December 1988 mini-summit of Gorbachov, Reagan, and Bush in New York, where USTEC helped promote a Soviet exhibition of export commodities at the Javits Center. Gorbachov was to have opened the exhibition, until his visit was cut short by the earthquake in Armenia. Still, 50 contracts were signed between Soviet organizations and U.S. companies, worth more than \$303 million in a trade balance that heavily favored the Soviets.

* U.S. members of the board's executive committee. David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank and Donald M. Kendall of Pepsico are U.S. Directors Emeritus.

Steel industry keeps on 'adjusting' down

by Marcia Merry

The steel supply decline in the United States and worldwide grows worse by the month. Still, the Do-Do bird reaction from Washington, D.C. is to have users call for more imports, and for the steel manufacturers to call for more "restructuring" to "adjust" to making less steel.

The industry is in a disastrous condition. It could not supply the basic iron and steel needed for a mobilization to repair and build up the transport, energy, and other vital infrastructure needed by the country. Nor can the steel industry supply the vehicles, pipe, and other essentials for a farm gearup to expand food output here and abroad. New mills, and advanced methods are required. But instead, the Washington palaver is all about living within the constraints of the crisis.

On May 22, ten national farm organizations called on President Bush to relax the current import controls on foreign steel coming into the United States. The current restrictions expire Sept. 30, and the administration is soon to decide whether to renew the restraints.

In a letter to the White House, the farm groups stopped short of requesting the total elimination of import restrictions, but expressed concern for keeping the costs of farm inputs down by having a federal steel program that "allows substantially more competition in steel trade." Bob Frederick, spokesman for the National Grange, one of the signers of the letter to the President, said, "We are increasingly concerned about the threat of higher farm input costs and the damage to export markets which steel import restrictions impose for farmers and agricultural exporters."

The latter point by the Grange spokesman reflects the "free trade" talk of Clayton Yeutter, current Agriculture Secretary and formerly U.S. Trade Representative. The farm spokesmen theorize that if the U.S. restricts steel imports, then some of our trade partners will act in retaliation to restrict their imports of U.S. farm products. All of this is so much rhetoric for the gullible. In fact, steel output worldwide is nowhere near the levels required to repair and build needed infrastructure, and to provide for industrial, agricultural, and defense needs.

A study by *EIR* in 1982 estimated that at least 800 million

metric tons of steel were required to be produced annually to meet the world's consumption needs, including building up nuclear power plants and other parts of the energy and transport grids of the world. In contrast, world steel production by 1985 had fallen to 679 million metric tons.

What is 'restructuring'?

The policy in force in the North Atlantic nations has been to axe capacity, and to rely on a small number of modern mills, and a large number of "mini-mills" to recycle scrap through electric arc and similar types of furnaces. This has been called "restructuring." In addition, corporate policy—exemplified by USX (the 23rd largest company in the country, formerly U.S. Steel)—has been to diversify into real estate and any other non-steel quick-buck activity.

In the European Community, the Davignon Plan of the early 1980s has fostered the same degradation of steel industry capacity by imposing quota ceilings on steel production.

In the United States, raw steel production has fallen from 125 million metric tons of annual output in 1977, down to 83 million metric tons in 1988. There has been a compound annual decline of 4%. There has been a compound annual decline from 1977 to 1987 of 5.8% in steel exports from this country. Other hard parameters of the industry have similarly declined.

The manifestation of this decrepit state of the industry is obvious from the dangerous disrepair of bridges in the country. Even the crudest government statistics on iron and steel use per capita show the decline of the industry and the endangerment of the nation and the West.

Looking at the available figures from the mid-1980s—because the situation has only worsened since then—the United States's per capita consumption of steel in kilograms fell from 479 in 1984 down to 448 in 1985. In contrast, the per capita steel consumption levels were greater in Japan, 553 kg per capita in 1985, and West Germany, 481 per capita in 1985, and the same as the United States in Canada.

The dismal situation at the boardroom level is shown in the recent statements of the chairman and chief executive officer of Bethlehem Steel Corp., Walter F. Williams. Speaking on May 18 to the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Area Chamber of Commerce, Williams said, "Restructuring will always be with us in some form. We have to constantly adjust to stay ahead . . . to maintain financial strength."

The CEO described the company's commitment to "stick to our knitting, and concentrate on making the core steel business competitive and profitable."

Bethlehem Steel—the 89th largest company in the nation—has a labor contract that was to be ratified by the United Steelworkers union May 25. Williams called it a "fair and reasonable" contract, and expressed the view that the company could "ride over a mild recession." Williams also called for an extension of the federal bilateral agreements limiting the import of steel into the United States.

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Bhutto cracks down on drugs as promised

by Ramtanu Maitra

A series of actions—drawing up a new bill providing for confiscation of property acquired through drug trafficking, a proposal to impose the death sentence for trafficking of narcotics, shoring up the Narcotics Control Division, and the netting of some “big fish”—indicate that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has firmly put the fight against narcotics on top of her government’s agenda, as she had promised in her first address to the nation.

On May 3, Pakistan’s Interior Minister Aitzaz Ahsan went on record that the government is determined to apprehend “all fish, particularly the big ones.” Less than a week later, Narcotics Control Division Secretary Kaleem Dil Khan, while talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport on his way to a New Delhi conference on international drug trafficking, reported that the federal government has complete information about 17 of the “big ones” involved in both domestic and international drug trafficking. For obvious reasons, Kaleem Dil Khan withheld the names, but said they would be provided to Interpol.

Pakistan, where about 100 tons of opium will be illegally grown this year, has been hit hard in recent years as a result of becoming the conduit for a huge amount of Iranian and Afghan drugs. This lucrative trade has created a vast network within Pakistan involving people from almost every walk of life. The country is also reeling under growing drug addiction: The number of addicts, it is estimated, has already reached the 2 million mark and is still growing fast. Moreover, billions of unaccounted-for dollars, earned through heroin and hashish trafficking, have ushered in a culture of violence that has almost paralyzed the port city of Karachi.

Hence Prime Minister Bhutto’s decisive crackdown. In mid-April, the Narcotics Control Division busted an international gang which was shipping hashish to Europe measured in tons, and had already laundered more than \$100 million through the Dubai-based Bank of Commerce and Credit International, earlier named in the United States as a “drug bank” and still under investigation, and the Kreditkasen Bank of Norway. The gang leader Maj. Farouq Hamid (ret.), arrested in Rawalpindi, was found to be the former pilot of the late President Zia ul-Haq.

Moreover, an officer from the Narcotics Control Division in Islamabad told journalists on April 19 that the government has reopened an investigation involving Zia’s aide-de-camp, who tried to smuggle kilos of pure heroin into the United

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States in President Zia's personal plane in 1981, when General Zia went to address the U.N. General Assembly. The President was carrying with him 100 marble lamps as gifts to various dignitaries. A change in itinerary meant the marble lamps had to be shipped directly to New York. When one of them broke, they were found to be stuffed with pure, white heroin. The case was referred to the Customs and Federal Investigation Agency, but was hushed up later, because of the accused's "very high connection." Although the Narcotics Control Division officer did not name the aide-de-camp, *EIR*'s Oct. 6, 1981 issue named one Captain Qamar, considered the "adopted son" of President Zia, as the mastermind.

On the same day that Kaleem Dil Khan spoke to newsmen, the Pakistan Supreme Court, reversing its own, previous decision, upheld a government appeal to extradite Malik Mohammad Salim (see *EIR*, Vol. 16, No. 3) to the United States, where he had been indicted by the U.S. Attorney in Miami. Malik Salim is reportedly the number-two man in a 22-person drug ring that has been in operation since 1970 in England, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Singapore, Australia, West Germany, the Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Canada, and the United States. According to an Islamabad-based U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration official, this is the first time that a Pakistani has been extradited under the 15-year-old treaty. Malik Salim was hustled onto a New York-bound flight that very day.

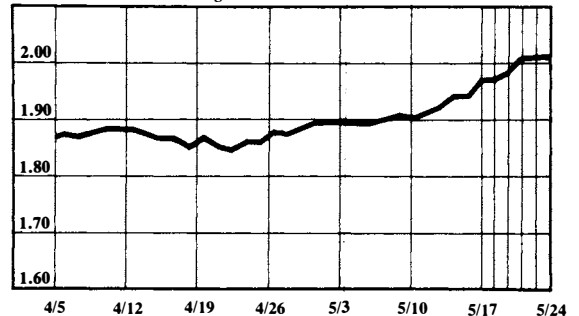
In early May, another "big fish," Anwar Khattak, was picked up and put in jail. Khattak, who made billions in narcotics smuggling and then became a big real estate man, has since been interrogated by a special team of Customs officers. Tried and convicted *in absentia* by the summary military court in 1983 for organizing and financing the smuggling of 6.5 tons of charas—a *cannabis* derivative—seized in Antwerp, Belgium, Khattak was sentenced to one-year, 15 lashes, and 50 million rupees. Khattak has now reportedly named a number of people in his network and its *modus operandi*. Khattak, a small businessman in Karachi in 1979, now has properties worth billions of rupees, including beachfront houses, penthouses, movie theaters, and commercial buildings.

Other initiatives were laid out by Federal Minister of State for the Narcotics Division, Mian Muzaffar Shah, who told newsmen April 21 about a new bill by the government allowing seizure of the drug traffickers' property, as well as legal action against some "important personalities" of the previous regime involved in the drug trade. A spokesman for the Narcotics Control Board said on April 29 that the government is considering proposals to hand down death penalties to drug traffickers. The present law provides for life imprisonment, the spokesman pointed out, but no one has been awarded this punishment as yet, because of the "inadequacy of law." He added that an estimated 100 heroin labs in Mehmund and Khyber Agencies are churning out huge quantities of heroin for smuggling to Europe, besides providing for local consumption.

Currency Rates

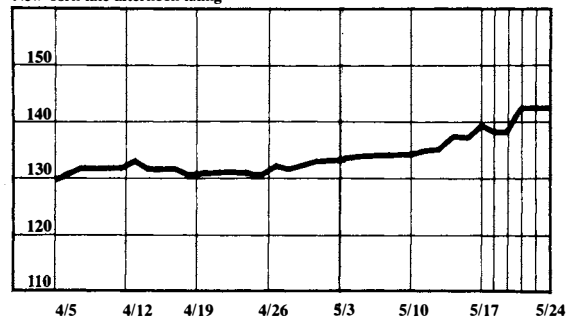
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



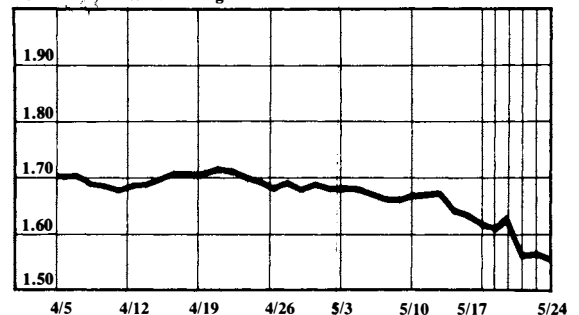
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



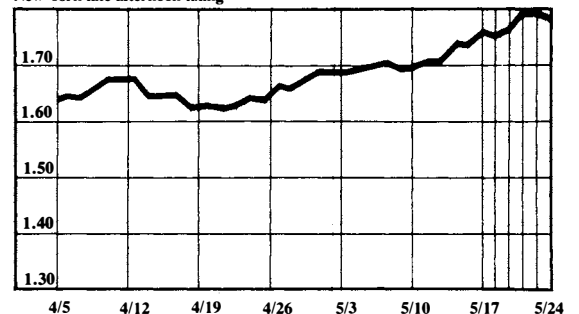
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Bank of England wants a new empire

The knives are out, in terms of the political infighting in Britain, and Margaret Thatcher may end up the loser.

The Bank of England and the British Foreign Office are of one mind," a senior City of London banking source told me. "While never saying so publicly, they very much want to decouple from the U.S. dollar and bring Britain fully into the EMS. The Bank wants Britain inside the EMS so that it, not the Bundesbank, can dominate Europe."

The EMS, or European Monetary System, is a system of currency stabilization inside the European Community, initiated in 1979 by German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to defend West European economies from the wild fluctuations of the dollar. Since 1979, Britain's Thatcher government has refused to join the EMS, preferring, as one analyst put it, "the best of both worlds, with its ties to the dollar more important than its commitment to continental European monetary policy."

But the Single Market Act of "Europe 1992" is changing all that. A powerful group of central banks and huge European multinational banks and industries led by Deutsche Bank, Crédit Lyonnais, Phillips, and Daimler Benz are behind the European Community's effort to lift border controls, remove national capital restrictions, and create a "United States of Europe." Their vision eliminates national sovereignty for all practical purposes. But within this Single Europe, there is a power struggle between Britain and the Continent, for control of what is potentially the world's largest economic bloc.

"Between now and early 1990,

Thatcher will come under enormous pressure from forces in the liberal Establishment and even her own party to finally join the EMS," our London source stressed. Summer 1990 is when capital controls are finally removed for Italy and France. "The Bank of England and the City of London know that Britain must be inside the EMS before then or it will be too late to shape developments to their advantage." The issue of EMS entry will dominate British political infighting.

In recent years, Washington policymakers have turned the spotlight on the large Japanese balance of payments surpluses, because these Japanese funds are the prop of the U.S. budget deficit financing. Little noticed by Washington has been the parallel accumulation by the German economy of enormous trade surpluses. In 1988, West Germany was the world's largest exporting nation measured in dollar terms. On May 15, David Marsh, Bonn correspondent for the *Financial Times*, turned the spotlight on "Germany as a world financier." Marsh noted that by 1990, West Germany will be holding net foreign assets of some DM 530 billion, a 700% increase since 1982. "West Germany's natural position has now become that of a giant capital exporter," Marsh noted.

According to informed London channels, the Marsh piece was written to sound the alarm in Britain over the likely German domination of Europe's emerging decontrolled Single Market. Marsh reported that an advanced degree of cooperation already exists between the Bank of France and

the German central bank on a range of issues, clearly raising Bank of England impatience over Thatcher's obstinence.

Already on April 19, France and Germany signed a protocol in Paris calling for cooperation on nuclear energy development, and joint development of a "rapid train" system linking Germany and Amsterdam to Paris and Brussels. Construction contracts alone could total in the billions over the next years on these areas. European bankers report that French and German central bank cooperation, despite rifts, is far more developed than anyone is willing to admit.

"This is the real reason the pressure is building on Thatcher now," my London source stressed. "It will be a long, hot summer for her." She has just brought back arch-monetarist Sir Alan Walters from Washington to be her main economic strategist. Walters is regarded as "the Bush connection to Thatcher on monetary policy." If this is the case, the battle shapes up as an Anglo-American dollar orientation for Britain, as against full British membership in Europe for the first time in recent history.

Bank of England Governor Robin Leigh Pemberton told a group of London bankers on March 9, "The Single European market offers a considerable opportunity for London. . . . It will, if anything, bolster London as Europe's principal international capital market." He "peeked" the secret of the British financial establishment, "We have for many years had to live by our wits, rather than by our wealth." That apparently is why certain influentials in merchant banks such as London's S.G. Warburg, Lazard Brothers, and Sir Michael Palliser's Midland-Montagu may decide that the "Iron Lady" and her Atlantic friends have to be sacrificed for London to make Europe into its Third Empire.

No more milk in school lunches?

It would appear that the Department of Agriculture's milk reduction policy has succeeded.

Early in May, a U.S. Department of Agriculture report made official what most local school lunch nutritionists have known for months: There are shortages of milk and dairy products in the National School Lunch Program. Clever school lunch planners have scrambled to make ends meet without charging more to the children, and many oddball meal substitutes have been created to maintain daily nutrition standards.

But now that the public school year is ending, the question of how to plan for next fall is raising the issue of the inadequacy of the milk supply.

Rep. Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said in a May 16 press release, "The Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Jack Parnall, has confirmed that due to reduced surplus production of dairy foods, there will be far less milk and other dairy products to distribute to school districts for use in lunch programs across the nation."

At the same time, the United States has ceased its donations of skim milk powder this year to the World Food Program, and is expected to make no donations next year as well. Imports of dairy products are frequently even more important to a poor nation's nutrition standard than grains.

A Trilateral Commission report in the mid-1980s, on "restructuring" farming, called for "downscaling" national dairy sectors, as part of orienting to a new era of the "world market place." Accordingly, the policy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture since the mid-1980s has been to drastically

reduce milk output and the means of milk output—the size of the national dairy herd.

The national cow and calf herd (beef and milk both) now numbers fewer than 99 million head, down from over 135 million in the mid-1970s. Of this total number, the milk cow herd itself is down to perhaps fewer than 10 million, from over 11 million a few years ago.

Two successive policies brought the herd numbers down directly: first, the dairy "PIK" (payment-in-kind) program. For a period of 15 months, dairy farmers who signed up with the USDA and agreed to reduce their monthly milk marketings, were paid for every 100 pounds of milk they didn't market. Within a few months after this, there came the "Dairy Herd Termination Program." Dairy farmers were induced to exterminate their herds (slaughter or sell for export) and agree not to return to dairying for 10 years. Again, they're being paid not to produce. As a result of these programs—as well as the general financial pressures on farmers from lending agencies and drought—dairy farms are in crisis.

In New York state—among the top five dairy states in the nation, the number of milk cows dropped to a record low of 822,000 in 1988, and as of May 1, the number is down to 802,000, the lowest number since 1930, when record-keeping began!

There are regional shortages of raw milk for processing for fluid consumption. For example, last fall, milk was traveling over 1,000 miles by tank

truck from Wisconsin to the southeastern states—to meet needs.

The national flow of milk going into use for powder has decreased drastically. The USDA has essentially no stocks of powder at all. Its milk powder has played a vital part in meeting the needs of school districts, and also of other federal institutions and programs—prisons, the WIC (Women, Infants, and Children food supplement plan), etc.

The U.S. milk output reduction schemes have been paralleled in the other leading milk-producing regions of the world—the European Community has had milk "quota" reductions slapped onto dairy farmers, and New Zealand has had high debt costs and restrictions on production. Therefore, internationally, there is a severe shortage of milk powder. Prices have skyrocketed to the cartel milk brokers—Nestlé, Unilever, and a few others. But no national sector or dairy farmer is benefitting. And meantime, millions of people in Third World nations—forced in past years to become almost totally dependent on Nestlé, Unilever, and others to bring in powder from Western Europe, the U.S., or New Zealand—now are getting no powder and have no milk at all for their children.

In late April, a group from the International Dairy Federation met in Rome with specialists from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the OECD, and concluded that the availability of milk powder for food assistance was unlikely to reach 100,000 tons this year, in contrast to an amount of 350,000 tons in 1986. The World Food Program calculates that it needs 52,000 tons of skim milk powder this year for minimum food relief needs, but the most it may be able to assemble is 39,000 tons.

Business Briefs

Health

Soviet needles spread AIDS

Another cluster of pediatric AIDS cases has been discovered in Russia, apparently during routine screening.

Izvestia reported May 6 that seven children in Volgograd, hospitalized with lung problems, had been found to have AIDS. The diagnosis was made, according to regional health chief V. Shchuchkin, "during a planned study which is now being conducted."

Izvestia blamed the use of unsterilized syringes for the children's illness. This was the route of infection in the last reported AIDS cluster, at Elista.

The new report is evidence that the deadly disease is spreading far and wide in the Soviet Union. Elista is 150 miles south of Volgograd, which is the city on the southern Volga, formerly called Stalingrad.

Hunger

World food conference opens in Cairo

The World Food Council opened a four-day conference on hunger May 22 in Cairo, and was read a speech by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The conference was billed as dealing with the "political issues" behind hunger. The WFC is a U.N.-affiliated body formed in 1974, out of a conference in Rome, which Henry Kissinger attended as representative of the United States.

At least 512 million people have died of hunger so far this decade, asserted the Egyptian President, he stated in a prepared text read to the meeting on his behalf.

The industrialized nations should forgive some foreign debt of the Third World nations, in order to finance food projects, said Mubarak, as a key part of his message. "I hope your conference will be able to have contacts with the industrialized countries to give up a percentage of debts owed by the Third World countries to finance food projects."

Agriculture

New York loses 10.5% of its farms

The State of New York lost 10.5% of its farms over a five-year period, according to official data.

Based on a 1987 enumeration, the United States Census Bureau said, the number of farms in New York dropped from 42,206 in 1982 to 37,743 in 1987, a loss of 4,460 farms or 10.5%. The amount of land devoted to farming also declined by 800,000 acres.

Over the five-year period, most of the farms that went out of business were dairy farms. A New York State report showed that the number of milk cows on New York farms dropped by 54,250 head, or 6%, from 1987 to 1988.

Richard T. McGuire, the state Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, said, "One conclusion I would not want people to draw is that farmers are going out of business because of falling income."

The Debt Bomb

Kennedy: Brady plan 'too little, too late'

At the end of a three-day visit to Mexico, Sen. Ted Kennedy gave a speech to a group of Mexican and American businessmen in Mexico City in which he called Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's suggested 20% reduction in Ibero-American nations' annual debt payments "too little, too late." He said that the debt should be reduced by at least twice that over a six-year period.

Said the Massachusetts Democrat, "We cannot afford to err on the side of the banks, when the alternative is a nightmare of depression and upheaval. . . . The workers and the people of Mexico must no longer be required to shoulder the burden of the financial world's mistakes."

In the same speech, Kennedy called for an "Alliance Against Drugs." Trying to evoke his brother's "Alliance for Progress" program, Kennedy said, "It is time to stop

talking at each other about the supply problem in Mexico and the demand problem in the United States and start talking with each other about ways to deal with both problems."

Kennedy met with a number of political leaders over the three days, including former presidential candidates Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, a nationalist, and the fascist National Action Party (PAN)'s Manuel Clouthier. He praised President Carlos Salinas de Gortari for his six months in office, particularly for cracking down on drugs and "corruption." The latter was presumed to be a reference to the government's police-state action in breaking the oilworkers' union and arresting its leader, Joaquín Hernández Galicia.

Environmentalism

Sun responsible for 'global warming'

The Sun is responsible for higher temperatures on the surface of the Earth, not "greenhouse gases," according to Albert Arking, head of the climate and radiation branch of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

In a commentary in the May 23 *New York Times*, Arking argues that although "greenhouse gases" play an important role in moderating the Earth's temperature, the record does not indicate that greenhouse gases, added to industrial activities, have increased the temperature of the Earth.

He stated, "Stories in the news media give the impression that a consensus exists among scientists, and government scientists in particular, that the global warming of the 1980s is primarily the result of increased 'greenhouse' gases in the atmosphere. . . . There is strong evidence that another factor is having an important influence on our climate: solar activity. The recent upward trend in global temperatures has been the subject of intense scrutiny. The current warming trend goes back only 12 years, however. Before that, temperatures were decreasing or unvarying between 1940 and the late 1970s—although this period was one of strong growth in world energy consumption

and fossil fuel burning. Furthermore, the 50 years prior to that—from 1890 to 1940—was a period of significantly less fossil fuel burning, yet the Earth warmed up by more than 1° Fahrenheit. That represents about twice the amount of the recent warming.”

Trade War

U.S.'s Mosbacher attacks Japan

U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher said on the Cable News Network's "Evans and Novak" program May 20 that Japan should be officially named later this May as a country to be retaliated against for unfair trading practices.

"In my own opinion, they should be one of those mentioned. . . . Whether they will be or not is a matter of policy debate" now under way in the Bush administration, he said.

Mosbacher said that unless the United States stands firm on the trade issue, Japan in 10 years would dominate high-technology industries such as computer electronics. Mosbacher acknowledged that singling out Japan for unfair practices could backfire and start a global trade war.

Europe

EC debates bailout for East bloc

Frans Andriessen, External Affairs Commissioner of the European Community, has unveiled a controversial plan to bail out Eastern Europe.

Andriessen's proposal would use the EC's European Investment Bank (EIB) to extend to Poland an undisclosed amount of "soft" credits. At this stage, the proposal remains "very general," sources report.

British trade specialists are extremely critical of the new Community initiative,

however, calling it "very ambitious." But senior London financial sources say the proposed bailout plan is being backed strongly by West Germany and is regarded as a "very serious proposal" in London financial circles.

"The ongoing British-Soviet spy rift is designed to cool U.K.-U.S.S.R. relations at precisely the time Russia and the rest of continental Europe are warming their relations, to demonstrate to Thatcher that she is 'out of step with the times,'" the source argued.

Malpractice

Michigan judge rules HMO policies legal

A Michigan judge ruled on April 27 that the procedures used by health maintenance organizations (HMOs) to cut medical costs and boost profits are not illegal, although the Michigan woman who brought the suit is dying of cancer because of these policies.

Sharon Bush sued her Blue Cross HMO because its policies forced her physician to decide between his financial gain or her proper care. As a result, he refused her the diagnostic tests and timely specialist referrals necessary for early cancer detection and treatment.

As part of the financial incentives involved in the HMO plan, Mrs. Bush's physician and the HMO group split the funds not used on such tests and referrals at the end of each year. The physicians are at financial risk should a patient's tests, referrals, or hospital stay exceed the allotted funds set aside per patient per year (capitation). The less a physician spends on a patient, the more profit he receives. The more funds spent—the less profit he receives.

In the case of Mrs. Bush, who was denied care from her primary physician for eight months of pain and bleeding, a simple Papanicolaou test, would have indicated cervical cancer.

Nevertheless Judge Robert Kaczmarek of the 10th Circuit Court of Saginaw County refused to find this HMO capitation system in violation of public policy.

Briefly

● **HOLLY FARMS** announced May 22 that it had accepted a sweetened \$1.38 billion buyout bid from ConAgra, Inc. that replaces an earlier deal rejected by Holly Farms shareholders. The agreement allows Holly Farms to terminate the deal if it receives a higher offer. The merger will create the largest chicken producer in the United States, with a 17% market share. It will produce 17 million chickens per year, which is about 32 chickens per second or 46,600 birds per day.

● **JAPANESE** firms have now bought beef processing operations at 15 locations near Fresno, California, a cotton mill in Fresno itself, and 10 wineries in the Napa Valley.

● **25,000 COLLEGE** youth carry the AIDS virus, says a recent study, by the American College Health Association under the sponsorship of the Centers for Disease Control. It estimates that 25,000 are infected, based upon tests that showed 2 out of 1,000 students to test positive. The study concluded that because of the sexual promiscuity of college youth, the virus was sure to spread throughout the population.

● **U.S. TRACTOR** sales dropped by 2,412,000 for the period January through April 1989 as compared to the same period a year earlier. According to the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, sales of large, four-wheel-drive tractors in the 200 HP range and up grew by 73%, while sales of tractors below 140 HP declined by 14.3%. Combined sales are off 21%.

● **APPLE GROWERS** in New England say that they could lose up to one-third of their crop this fall, if they are prevented from using the growth regulator Alar, which has been attacked by environmentalists. "In the long run, I think many growers who depend on McIntosh apples and are prevented from using Alar will be put out of business," said one apple grower.

Planetary science's rebirth: Magellan goes to Venus

A remarkable mission to the nearby planet will teach us more about it than all previous U.S. and Soviet missions combined. Marsha Freeman reports.

On May 4, space history was made when the first planetary probe was deployed by a Space Shuttle crew and started on its way through space. For the next 15 months, the Magellan spacecraft will go around the Sun one and a half times and then head back toward its target—Venus. It will be the most technically sophisticated planetary probe in operation, as all of the others operating U.S. planetary probes such as Voyager and Pioneer were launched more than a decade ago.

NASA has sent Magellan on this unusually long journey to nearby Venus in order for the space agency to be able to also launch the Galileo probe to Jupiter this year. Actually, when Galileo is launched from the Shuttle in October, it will spend its first four months in space going to Venus, passing close by and picking up a gravitational assist which will accelerate it toward Jupiter.

In addition to being the first U.S. planetary probe to incorporate 1980s technology, Magellan will also be the first of recent planetary missions to be comprised of only a single spacecraft. The Viking missions to Mars, Voyager to the outersolar system, and even the interplanetary Pioneers were done with two spacecraft, in case one failed.

This new single-spacecraft mission design evolved more from the fact of limited funding available for the space program than 100% confidence that there can be no failures. But unlike the recent and past Soviet planetary disappointments, in which, in the case of the Phobos mission, *both* spacecraft failed, the ability to thoroughly check out the spacecraft while it is still within the reach of the astronauts on the Shuttle does increase the chance of success.

Commenting on the Soviet Phobos failures, in which a faulty computer command from ground control was responsible for one of them, U.S. space managers made the point

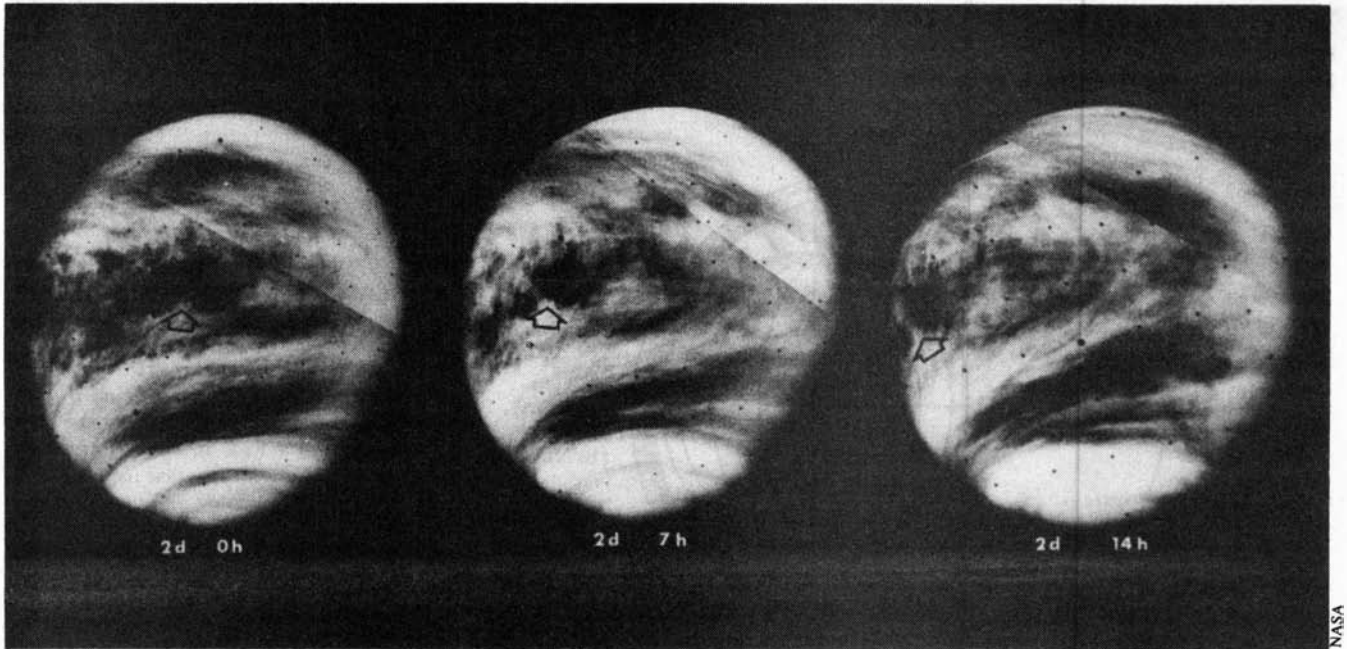
during the Magellan Shuttle deployment, that ground controllers cannot command the spacecraft into a state "we can't recover from." Magellan can detect some faults on its own and correct them. If it cannot, it "calls home for help."

Venus has been the most difficult planet in the inner solar system to explore because it is shrouded in clouds. Radar imaging spacecraft did finally reveal some surface features of the planet in the 1970s, showing mountains higher than Everest, volcanoes that may still be active, and craters that are older than those on Earth, but younger than those on the Moon and Mars.

For many years, Venus was considered the "sister planet" to Earth due to their apparent similarities. But previous space missions and ground-based radar observations have shown a planet with a surface temperature over 850°F, hot enough to melt lead; the only body in the solar system rotating in a retrograde motion, from east to west; and the only planet to have a longer period of rotation on its axis (its day) than its revolution around the Sun (its year).

When it was confirmed that the differences between the two planets are more striking than the similarities, missions like Magellan were put on the drawing board. Scientists are anxious to take a look at a place that is similar to the Earth in size, distance from the Sun, density, and gravitational field, yet so strikingly different.

In the middle of August 1990, scientists will start to receive data from the Synthetic Aperture Radar which is the primary science instrument on Magellan. For 243 Earth days, or one Venus day, the 7,604 pound spacecraft will collect radar data and transmit it to Earth, showing surface features as small as 300 feet near the equator. We will learn more about Venus from Magellan than from all 20 of the previous



These three photomosaics of Venus were taken at seven-hour intervals two days after Mariner 10 flew past Venus in February 1974. The pictures, taken through ultraviolet filters, show how rapidly the thick clouds covering Venus rotate. Over this 14-hour period, the clouds evidently rotate almost a quarter of the way around the circumference of the planet, yet it takes the planet 243 days to rotate once on its axis.

U.S. and Soviet Venus missions combined.

Looking at the second planet from the Sun with cameras only produces pictures of clouds. To distinguish features on the surface, long-wavelength radar that can penetrate clouds is required. The Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) carried by Magellan sends hundreds of speed-of-light radio pulses per second toward Venus below it, and collects back the echo of the signal.

The synthetic aperture creates images with a clarity characteristic not of the 11.8-foot-diameter high-gain antenna on the spacecraft, but of an antenna hundreds of feet in diameter. This is created by using highly sophisticated computer processing on Earth. The computer takes into account precise changes in the position and motion of the spacecraft itself by measuring the shift in frequency (or pitch) of the signal.

The computer will measure the strength of the signal (brightness) that is received back as the echo to the spacecraft, and how long the signal takes to make the round-trip from target and back (the range). The resolution possible using the SAR on Magellan varies with the altitude of Magellan from Venus and its speed. The size of features and objects resolved from the radar data will vary from 300-900 feet.

The Synthetic Aperture Radar will collect data at a much higher rate than it can be transmitted to Earth. This, even though Magellan will transmit data two orders of magnitude faster than the Mars Viking orbiters.

In order to send the information to scientists in as close

to real-time as possible, and also because of budget cuts in the beginning of the program, Magellan will engage in an extraordinary repeated series of maneuvers while in the orbit of Venus.

The mapping mission

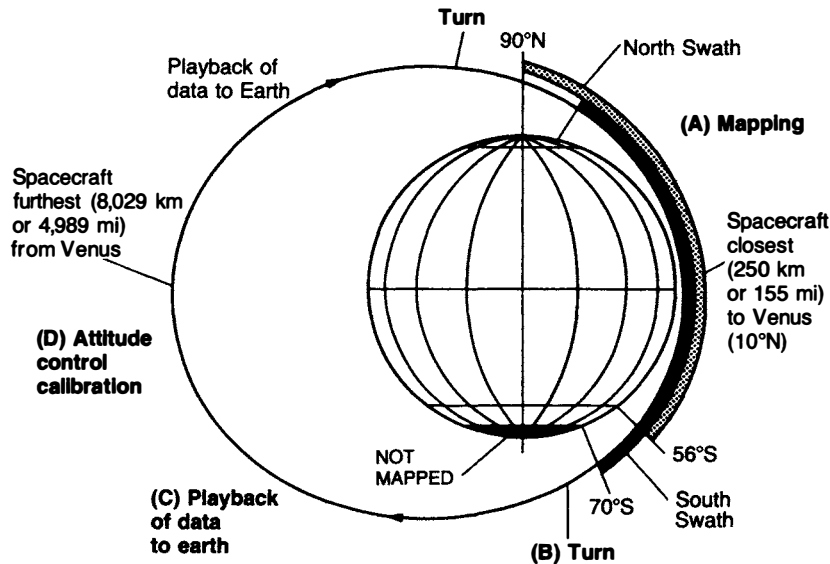
Magellan will arrive at Venus in August 1990, where it will fire a small solid-fueled rocket to place it into a highly elliptical orbit around the planet. For the next 18 days or so, it will check out its instruments and adjust its position. It will then begin its unusual mapping mission.

As shown in **Figure 1**, Magellan will orbit Venus pole-to-pole and not around the equator. It will complete this highly elliptical polar orbit every 3 hours and 9 minutes. The spacecraft will be about 155 miles from the planet's surface during its periapsis or closest approach, and 4,977 miles at its apoapsis, or furthest point.

For 37 minutes on each orbit, during periapsis, the SAR antenna will be oriented toward Venus, sending down signals and gathering back echos. During the period of apoapsis, or farthest point from the planet, the entire spacecraft will be turned around and the high-gain antenna will be pointed toward Earth, to transmit the data just collected.

In the middle of this period of apoapsis, data transmission to Earth will be interrupted to allow Magellan's navigational system to make star calibrations to confirm its position. The craft looks at the position of two stars and compares their position at the time to the map in its computer. If need be,

FIGURE 1
Magellan Venus orbital operations



Magellan will start its radar mapping of Venus over the north pole, when the radar is activated at the point labeled North Swath. During its closest orbit around the planet, denoted by the heavy black line, the SAR will be pointed toward Venus. Then, at point B, the spacecraft will turn, and in the wide swing out toward the left of this diagram, will transmit its data to Earth. At point D, it will do an attitude control calibration to fix its position, and then turn again near the north pole to once again map the planet. The extreme north and south poles will be difficult to map, but Magellan should be able to image 90% of Venus.

Source: NASA

Magellan can slightly adjust its position, to make sure it will be in the right place when it goes back into periapsis.

The data that are transmitted from Venus will be gathered by the 70-foot-diameter radio tracking station antenna at Goldstone, California; one near Madrid, Spain; and in Canberra, Australia. These facilities comprise NASA's Deep Space Tracking Network.

During its mission, Magellan will take a total of 1,852 swaths of Venus. Each swath will be 9,600 miles long by 12 miles wide. Each swath of Venus will be done by moving alternately north and south so that up to 90% of the planet will be covered (Figure 1). Because it takes Venus 243 days to rotate once on its axis, it will take Magellan 243 days to complete a Venus day's worth of mapping.

During its 243-day primary mission, Magellan will make over 7,000 major attitude changes as it turns from the planet toward the Earth on each orbit. If these changes had to be made by firing small thrusters on the spacecraft, it would require 14,800 firings, to cover the three directional axes of pitch, roll, and yaw. Instead, Magellan has gyroscopic momentum reaction wheels which spin, and impart a portion of their rotational momentum when it is needed. Small thrusters are fired only one time per orbit, to restore any lost momentum to the spinning wheels.

While Magellan's high-gain antenna is pointed toward Earth, there are passive radar experiments that can be done with SAR. Variations in the speed of Magellan will be measured every few seconds, and the Earth-based radio tracking system will measure the Doppler shift, or change in frequen-

cy due to motion, of the SAR's radio signal. It is assumed that such variations will reflect irregularities due to the planet's density and resulting gravitational field.

The medium-gain antenna on Magellan receives commands by and sends engineering data from Magellan during its 15 month transit through space, and the low-gain antenna is an alternate means of commanding the spacecraft in case of emergency or failure.

Mounted on the side of the spacecraft is the altimeter antenna, which is pointed down at the surface of Venus (see Figure 2). This instrument should be able to measure the height of surface features to an accuracy of about 100 feet.

Two solar panels will provide Magellan with 1,200 watts

TABLE 1
Characteristics of Venus

Radius	3,630 miles, 95% of Earth
Rotational Period	243 Earth days
Period of Revolution	225 Earth days
Distance from the Sun	64.92 million miles
Density	5.2×water, Earth is 5.5 times
Surface gravity	.9×Earth
Atmospheric pressure	90×Earth
Surface temperature	at least 850°F
Atmosphere	96% carbon dioxide, 3% nitrogen

of electrical power. Unlike the two Voyager craft, which are journeying further and further away from the Sun and require nuclear power sources, since Venus is a little less than 65 million miles from the Sun, Magellan can use solar panels.

What the scientists hope to find

For the past few years, space quack Carl Sagan has looked forward to the further exploration of Venus in order to prove his questionable "greenhouse effect" theory. This posits that the Earth will suffer a global warming as carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases accumulate in the atmosphere. Sagan has not yet found out who is burning so much coal on Venus to have raised the surface temperature to over 850°F.

Regardless of such nonsensical linear extrapolations from one planet to another, it has been proposed that volcanoes may have played a part in transporting heat from the interior of the planet through the atmosphere of Venus. The evidence of volcanoes has been seen from images taken by the Soviet Venera 15 and 16 probes in 1983, and also from Earth-based images.

Like Mars, which also has an atmosphere, there are signs of "weathering" of the surface of Venus. Mars's thin atmosphere is hardly a whisper, however, and that of Venus is 90 times the atmospheric pressure of Earth's atmosphere. Scientists hope to find evidence of wind erosion, landslides, dune fields, or other indications of the relationship between the lithosphere (land mass) and atmosphere of Venus.

Although Venus is drier than any desert on Earth, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen in the current atmosphere indicates, according to scientists, that Venus had relatively large amounts of water in the past. Scientists will analyze the Magellan radar data to look for fluvial activity like natural drainage systems, lakebeds, and coastal signatures.

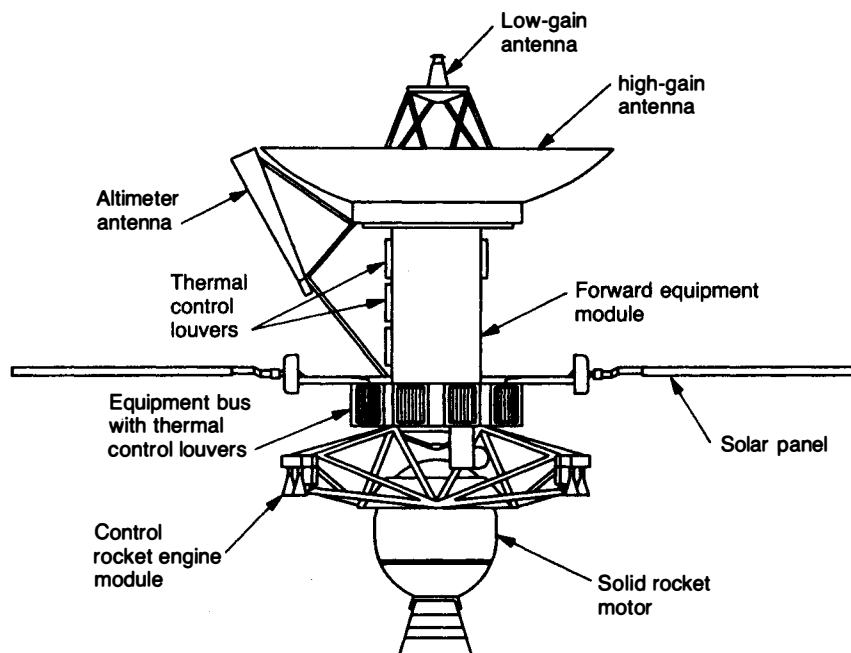
Mission scientists hope to be able to extend Magellan's mission past April 1991, to collect data it would otherwise miss, and to do more precise gravity mapping of the planet.

Due to the relative and changing position of the planets and the Sun vis-à-vis each other and Magellan, though the spacecraft will be in orbit for a full Venus day, there will be a gap in the data when the Sun is between Venus and the Earth, and when Venus is between Magellan and the Earth (see **Figure 3**). On an extended mission, those missing areas could be mapped.

Between 1978 and 1982, the Pioneer Venus Orbiter laid the basis for further gravity studies of Venus, by finding a significant correlation between the gravity field and topography of Venus. This correlation between assumed areas of higher mass and corresponding surface features was found to be different than the Earth, the Moon, or Mars.

On Venus, the amplitude of the gravity anomalies are comparable to the amplitude on Earth, but are much smaller than the Moon or Mars. Scientists expect that the gravity data alone will tell them the mass distribution within the interior of Venus.

FIGURE 2
Magellan spacecraft



The Magellan spacecraft is a compact, high-technology robotic explorer. The high-gain antenna, almost 12 feet in diameter, dominates the configuration of the craft. The solid rocket motor on the bottom is fired to slow Magellan into Venus orbit and is then jettisoned. The thermal control louvers, along with thermal blankets, passive coatings, and heat-dissipating elements keep the spacecraft's temperature between the range of 25-104°F. The two solar panels are extended parallel to the plane of the antenna.

Source: NASA

An extended mission, to continue to process the data Magellan will be able to collect, would cost up to \$30 million per year for data processing and ground support. Considering that the cost of the mission is over \$500 million, to shut off the spacecraft after less than a year for no other reason than money seems hardly defensible.

TABLE 2
Previous missions to Venus

Spacecraft	Arrival	Data
Venera 1	May 1961	Lost contact
Mariner 2	Dec. 1962	First successful planetary flight; approached at 20,000 miles, verified temperature above 800 degrees; saw no magnetic field; no radiation belts.
Venera 2	Dec. 1966	Failed to transmit data
Venera 3	March, 1966	Failed to return data
Venera 4	Oct. 1967	Transmitted data for 94 minutes during entry
Mariner 5	Oct. 1967	Closest approach at 2,480 miles
Venera 5	May 1969	Entered atmosphere deeper than Venera 4
Venera 6	May 1969	Presumed impact
Venera 7	Dec. 1970	Landed and survived 23 minutes
Venera 8	July, 1972	Landed and transmitted data for 50 minutes
Mariner 10	Feb. 1974	En route to Mercury, came within 3,186 miles; took more than 4,000 photos of clouds
Venera 9	Oct. 1975	Lander and orbiter; saw surface features for an hour, including mountains and canyons
Venera 10	Oct. 1975	Lander and orbiter
PioneerOrbiter	Dec. 1978	Detected atmospheric lightening mapped 93% of planet with radar, saw canyons and continent-sized plateaus, possible volcanoes
Pioneer Probe	Dec. 1978	Multiprobe spacecraft which separated into 5 atmospheric probes; one transmitted for 67 minutes on the surface
Venera 11	Dec. 1978	Landed; detected lightening and sounds like thunder
Venera 12	Dec. 1978	Similar to Venera 11
Venera 15	Oct. 1983	Mapped 25% surface to .7-1.4 miles resolution
Venera 16	Oct. 1983	Similar to Venera 15
Vega 1 and 2	June 1985	Sent balloons into atmosphere, and landers

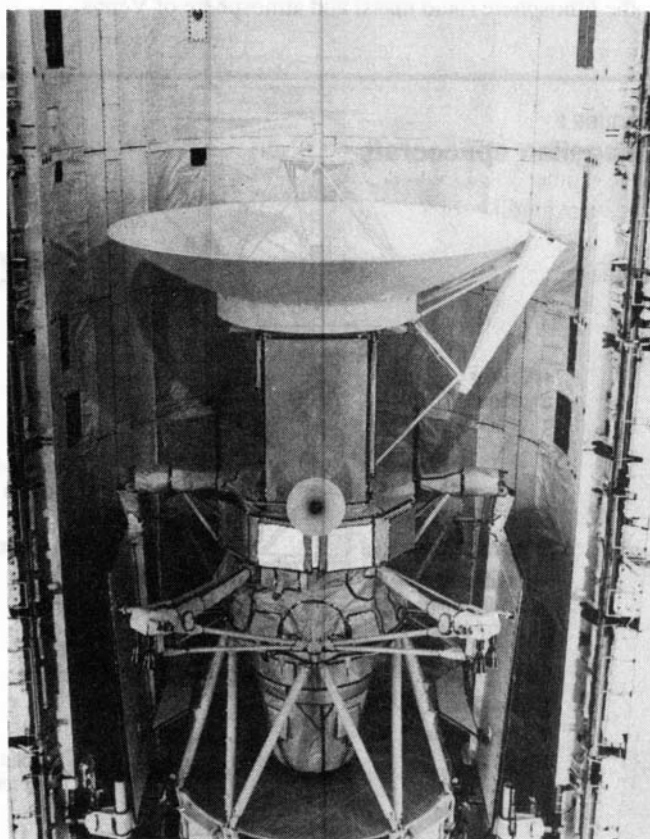
A mission almost canceled

The history of this marvelous Magellan mission represents the rocky road space and planetary science has traveled during the Reagan years. In the early 1970s, the science team at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in California was already planning an advanced radar mapping Venus mission.

In a 1978 pamphlet, JPL stated it was studying the Venus Orbiting Imaging Radar mission (VOIR), which if approved, could be launched in 1983 on the Space Shuttle. The Synthetic Aperture Radar, JPL stated, would be the same developed for Seasat, using microwaves.

A year and half later, a press release from JPL announced that the Martin Marietta and Hughes companies had been selected to do studies on the VOIR mission spacecraft. They assumed a five-month trip for the craft, which would spend two months in a 185 by 11,800-mile elliptical orbit for a gravity study, and then circularize its orbit at 185 miles for 120 days of radar mapping. They hoped to cover nearly the entire surface of Venus at a six-tenths of a mile, or 2,000 foot resolution, and about 2% of the surface at a high resolution of 328 feet.

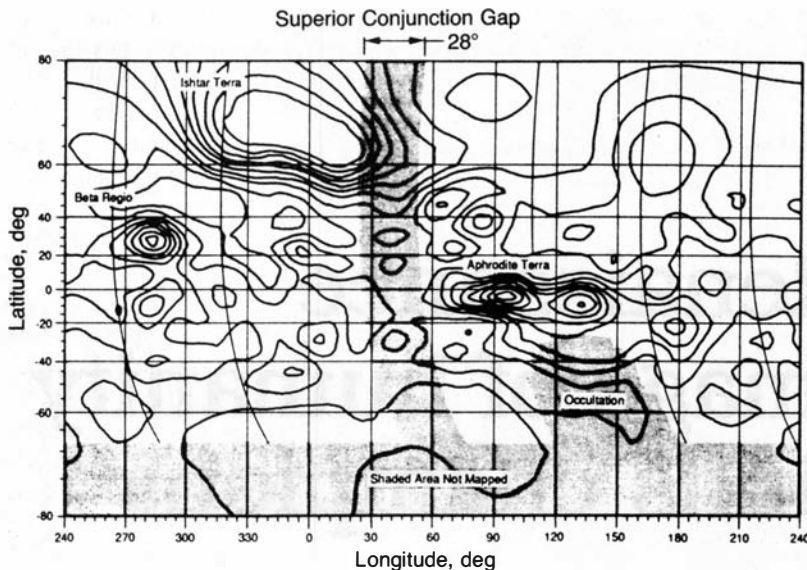
A half year later, a new start had not yet been approved, and NASA proposed a May 1986 launch from the Shuttle, a six-month cruise to Venus, and the use of aerobraking to trim



The Magellan spacecraft.

NASA

FIGURE 3
The Magellan data gap



Due to the relationship of the Earth, Venus, the Sun, and Magellan during the Magellan day (243 Earth days) there will be a gap in data collected, shown by the grey shading north to south in this drawing. Extending the mission past the 243 days will allow these gaps in data to be filled in.

Source: NASA

the spacecraft's orbit at Venus. Aerobraking is a way of taking advantage of the friction of the atmosphere of the planet to slow down the speeding spacecraft. It avoids the necessity of carrying along the fuel that retro-fired rockets would need.

As the Carter administration was winding down in early November 1980, NASA announced that Carter was going to request funding for VOIR in fiscal year 1981 to be a new start in the space budget. The estimated cost of the mission at that time was \$500-600 million.

But as the Reagan administration came to Washington, all of the space science projects were reviewed. The consensus from the Office of Management and Budget and George Keyworth, the President's science adviser, was that too much money had been projected for solar system exploration programs.

At the end of December 1981, White House budget cutters were on the verge of eliminating everything but the Voyager fly-bys. Hatched from the budget was the U.S. half of the International Solar Polar Mission, now called Ulysses.

As the space science community rallied for its very existence, a Solar System Exploration Committee was established to advise NASA on space science missions, and developed a "core program" which began with the Venus radar mapping mission.

The FY84 NASA budget which was sent to the Congress in January 1983, included \$29 million for a new start of the newly-named Venus Radar Mapper, (VRM) which now had

a price tag of \$300 million, or less than half of what JPL had hoped they could spend.

VRM was now scheduled for an April 1988 Shuttle launch, and the costs were to be cut by using already-available hardware. The high-gain antenna was the spare from Voyager, which was flight quality hardware that had been used for testing. An instrument to measure the composition of Venus's atmosphere was eliminated, and the circular orbit was changed to a highly elliptical one to reduce propulsion and aerobraking costs.

But the technology for planetary missions was advancing all the time, and John H. Gerpheide, the VRM program manager at JPL commented at the time that the primary science data gathering of the old VOIR missions had been retained, but the secondary objectives had been eliminated.

In 1986, after a two-year review, the Venus Radar Mapper became Magellan. Due to the Challenger explosion and hiatus in the Shuttle program, Magellan was delayed. That it was launched only a year after planned is a tribute to the creativity of the mission planners and experts in orbital mechanics, and the commitment of the entire space community—both civilian and military—to get planetary science back on track.

Each one of the planets in our solar system is unique. As far as we know, only the Earth supports life. Venus is not one of the planets that will be easily terraformed, but it should teach us a great deal about the formation of the other terrestrial planets around us, and may well shed light on the dynamics and history of our own planet.

Renaissance image of humanity finds champions

by Nora Hamerman

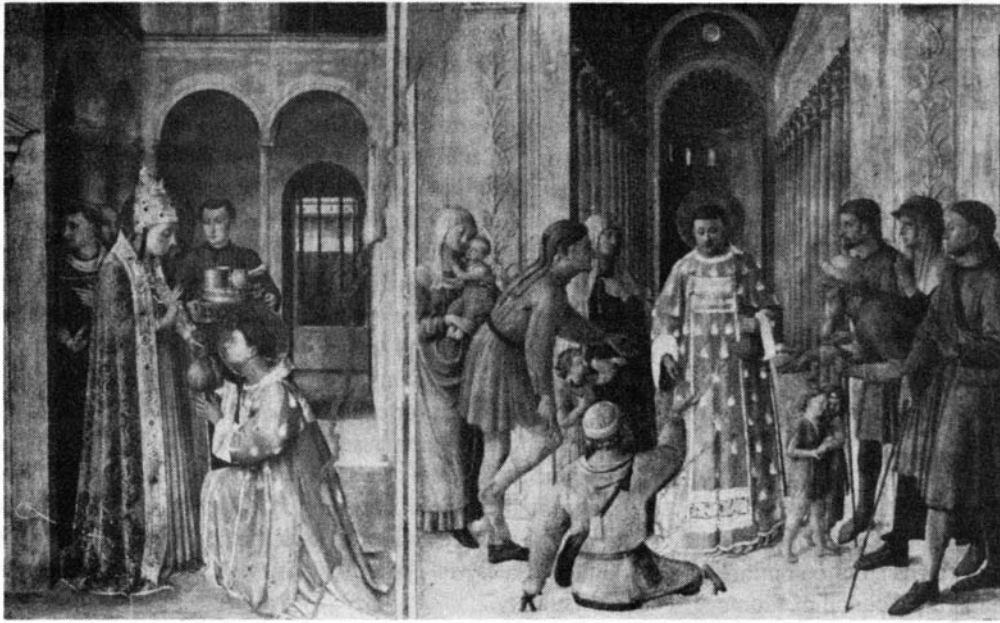
This year marks the 550th anniversary of a turning point in Western civilization, when the Italian Renaissance, with its rediscovery of science and its belief in the creative potential of the free individual, was launched as an international movement that still strikes fear into the shriveled little minds of the anti-science mob and the power-crazed oligarchy today.

The turning point, which the Schiller Institute recently celebrated at a May 5-6 conference in Rome, Italy, was called the Council of Florence. This ecumenical church council reached its high point in July 1439 under the glorious dome of Florence Cathedral, when the Union of the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches was proclaimed, after a schism of nearly 400 years.

Though the Union was short-lived, the Council of Florence ignited the combination of a revival of the Platonic tradition of classical Greek learning and the Christian heritage, as the basis for defending Europe against its then greatest strategic enemy, the Ottoman Turks. It spread the political ideal of man as the pinnacle of divine creation, responsible for the development of nature through exerting his mental powers, which is so hated by today's neo-pagan "ecologists."

Indeed, the World Council of Churches recently staged its answer to the Council of Florence, by holding a "Council of Basel" replay in Switzerland, on the site of a schismatic council which tried to fragment, rather than unify, the Christian churches in 1439. The WCC meeting was marked by a bitter attack on the Renaissance by a high prelate of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Among the contributors to the Schiller Institute's two-day conference, were two Cardinals of the Catholic Church; four Italian senators; leaders of Italian industry and citizens' groups; professors of physics, architecture, history, and medicine from Bologna, Paris, Milan, Wiesbaden, and Mexico; and prelates speaking as heirs of all four of the oriental Christian churches that embraced the Union at the Council of Florence between 1439 and 1443. Speakers traveled from around Italy, from France and Germany, from the United States and Mexico.



Artists celebrated the Council of Florence program of developing the individual through city-building and education. This picture, painted by the Dominican friar "Fra Angelico" in the Vatican less than a decade after the Council ended, interprets a scene from early Christian history: St. Sixtus gives St. Lawrence the treasures of the Church (left), which he invests by distributing them to the poor (right) in front of a magnificent Renaissance church.

A major speech on Nicolaus of Cusa, the greatest of the cluster of geniuses who shaped the Council, was delivered by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the West German founder of the Schiller Institutes. She is the wife of Lyndon LaRouche, the American philosopher and political leader described by one participant "as the real chairman of this meeting," because of his role in rediscovering many of the greatest treasures of our Western heritage.

Achievements of the Florentine Council

The year 1439 may be more important as a date than 1492, the year every schoolchild learns that Columbus "discovered" America. How many Americans today know that behind Columbus was a school of geographical thinking centered since at least 1410 in Florence, around such figures as Paolo Toscanelli (who later made Columbus's map), and that the Council provided the setting for an international scientific seminar on such questions? Or that 15th-century Florence produced the first Christian economic theory of industrial capitalism, developed by Bishop Antonino Pierozzi? That the architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who designed the dome under which the decree of Union was proclaimed in 1439, had a more advanced notion of mathematical physics than many scientists today, and was treated as a "madman" until his superior reason finally prevailed in the design competition?

How many people know, on the other hand, that the deep rift between Western democratic freedoms and the collectivist despotism of the Russian empire, dates back to the main theological debate that was supposed to have been settled in 1439? As many speakers explained to the Schiller Institute audience, it was at the Council of Florence that the *Filioque*—a phrase in the Latin Creed that emphasized the "di-

vine spark" innate in every human being, by specifying Christ's equal role with God the Father in the Trinity—was finally accepted by the Eastern churches, after a centuries-long dispute. Father Isydor Patrylo, general superior of the Basilian Order of St. Josaphat, told the tragic story of how the Moscow rulers rejected the *Filioque* already in 1443, setting the stage for the insane imperialist theory that Moscow was fated to rule as "Third and Final Rome."

The Schiller conference was as wide-ranging in its applications of the *Filioque* principle to current history, as the original Council must have been. Several speakers exposed the Green movement as in violation of the Judeo-Christian concept of natural law. The issue is a poignant one in Italy today, where in a mere five years, the "ecologists," who pretend to revere flora and fauna while openly hating human life, have grown from a minuscule band, to having successfully dictated the shutdown of all nuclear power. They recently got a law passed that will tax the plastics industry into extinction, and now have scheduled a referendum which would end Italian farming by banning *all* pesticides!

The conference highlighted two other issues central to the dignity of man and the right to life: the Lebanon drama, and the growth of tyranny in the United States, epitomized by the imprisonment of Lyndon LaRouche and associates for their political views. A resolution was passed, calling on governments to demand the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon and the freedom and independence of that nation. Helga Zepp-LaRouche closed the sessions with an appeal, echoing many other speakers, that the image of man in imitation of Christ so beautifully unfolded by the fathers of the Council of Florence, might give participants the strength to stop the takeover of the United States by the fascist, Satanic forces that jailed her husband—and to win his freedom.

The battle to save our civilization

This message from Mr. LaRouche was read to the conference on May 5.

In these apocalyptic times, we must remember the old Renaissance, which lifted Europe out of the depths of the 14th century's New Dark Age. We must refresh our commitment to the effective resolutions taken at the Council of Florence in 1439. We must render intelligible the principle which made those resolutions successful, despite all the opposition and setbacks of the forces assembled at that conference.

Today, we live in a world which is again plunging toward the brink of a New Dark Age. In the U.S.A., and in Western Europe, not only are the economies of these nations collapsing, as a result of policies—economic policies, cultural policies, strategic policies—taken over the past 20-odd years; but the Soviet Empire is crumbling within; and there's a danger of the most powerful military force on earth being impelled into an adventurous flight forward. Mainland China is crumbling internally, again, largely as a result of structural and other economic problems. We can expect perhaps a hundred million deaths in China from hunger and related causes over the coming period, unless there is a very fundamental change in the world situation. The developing sector, largely because of the usurious and related policies of the United States and others, in supporting IMF conditionalities, is being pushed into a holocaust of death, a hecatomb beyond the imagination—worse, far worse than anything imposed on any part of the world by the Hitler regime.

There are dangers, far greater than a war. The contest today, as in most of the history of the Earth, is between the tradition of Lycurgus's slave society, Sparta, and the image of republican society of the Athens of Solon. We have today the danger of malthusianism, which represents Sparta. Malthusianism is two things: It is mass murder; it is also the doctrine and dogma of gnosticism, which is determined to exterminate the effective principle of Western Christian civilization. As people such as the Comintern official Georg Lukacs, back in the early 1920s, was determined to do in the so-called cultural paradigm shift—eliminate the immunological factor against Bolshevism from Western European Christian civilization. And as the Institute for Social Research, the so-called Frankfurt School of Adorno and company, deter-

mined to do in their time. And as the United States and the British in their occupation of Germany used Adorno's Satanic cultural paradigm shift doctrine under the name of the authoritarian personality doctrine, not only for Germany, but as a way of destroying the United States and Western Europe from within, with this new kind of liberalism, this Satanic form of liberalism, spawned by Lukacs and others through the vehicle of the Frankfurt Institute.

Throughout the world today, especially during the past two years, there has been overt Satanism, so that human sacrifice, the sacrifice of children by Satanists, as part of the Aleister Crowley and related rituals, has become one of the major, immediate dangers to life in Western Europe and in the United States, for example. The horror of Matamoros is not exceptional. Human sacrifice and similar evils are on the rise, and Satanism is protected, and even legalized, by federal judges in the United States, as an authentic religion; and are given the rights of religion, such that it is legal today, in the United States, to preach Satanism in the schools, but not Christianity.

We must change the U.S.

In the condition of the United States—which is crucial because of the United States' power, its keystone relationship to the fate of Western civilization, and thus the world—we should turn our attention, again and again, to the discussions at another recent conference in Rome, the American Bishops Conference, and I would pay particular attention to the observations of Cardinal Ratzinger and Cardinal O'Connor at the conference, on the subject of the United States. They have described summarily, and in limited degree, but nonetheless precisely and accurately, the crucial moral crisis of the United States. This is what we must change inside the United States, and we must change it very quickly, if mankind is to survive. And as I believe that Providence has ordained that mankind *shall* survive, positive means are at hand if we can but recognize those means.

We must discover ourselves as man as the instrument of divine will, of Providence. We must discover the joy of understanding the principles embedded and reflected in the Council of Florence 550 years ago. We must understand, above all, the principle of reason, which encompasses love of God, love of mankind for the sake of Christ, love of truth, and love of beauty. We must commit our lives and our nations to those principles, with understanding, with intelligibility, and see clearly what our mission is. To say again, we can change this; the means lie somewhere within our reach; it could not be otherwise. We have but to find those means. The memory, and study of the 1439 Council of Florence, the understanding of the New Dark Age, from which it was a relief, and the understanding of what has been contributed to our civilization, which otherwise would not have occurred without that conference: These are the things of utmost importance to every nation in the world today, and to us assembled here, some physically, some as I am, by letter.

The protagonists of the Council

Some of the greatest figures of the Renaissance—such as the saint and economic theorist Antonino Pierozzi and the artist Fra Angelico—were associated with Santa Maria Novella in Florence, where the sessions of the Council were held in 1439. From Cardinal Ciappi's remarks:

I was very glad to accept making the introduction to this conference, also because I am a Florentine, a Dominican, and therefore interested in this commemoration of the fifth centenary of the Council of Florence. Since I am the theologian of the Papal Household, and closely tied to the Holy Father, I remember well that Popes Pius XI, Pius XII, and Paul VI, in their speeches and teachings, barely hinted at the Florentine Council. Yet John XXIII, formerly the Patriarch of Venice, recalled in his teachings on July 21, 1960, the great Venetian Pope Eugene IV, Gabriele Condulmaro, who convoked and presided over the Council of Florence.

Eugene IV was elected Pope in 1431 and found himself governing the Church in very difficult and calamitous times. But he had the great consolation of being able to preside over an ecumenical council in Florence, during which many good things were done for the Church, and which offered an outstanding example of what the reunion of all Christians could be. As a Dominican, a son of the convent of Santa Maria Novella, where I was received into the order of Preaching Friars in 1919, at the age of 10, and as Master of the Sacred Palace, I like to recall the two principal orators of the Council, Giovanni di Montenero, the provincial superior of the Dominicans of Genoa, for the Latin side, regarding the *Filioque* doctrine; and Father Juan Torquemada, from Valladolid, a Spaniard, regarding the primacy of the Pope and the Eucharist.

The former gave his speeches in the meetings held on March 21 and 24, 1439; the latter, on June 16 and 18. Torquemada had been named Master of the Sacred Palace by Eugene IV, on March 4, 1431, and then exalted as *Defensor Fidei* at the Council of Florence. On Oct. 18, 1448 he was raised to the College of Cardinals. . . .

We must also remember the Prior of St. Mark's in Florence, Friar Antonino Pierozzi, the future archbishop of Florence, named to that post by Eugene IV in 1445. He was not an official theologian at the Council of Florence, which started on March 3, 1439 and ended on Feb. 24, 1443. But he was an eyewitness to the Union, and surely no passive one, given his great loyalty to St. Thomas.

Together with St. Antonino we must also remember, in connection with the Council of Florence, Father Domenico Corella, provincial superior of the Roman province of the Preaching Friars, resident in the convent of Santa Maria Novella during the period of the Council. It was he who had the honor of hosting Pope Eugene IV, who was a guest at the convent. Father Corella, a native of the province of Florence, was a celebrated humanist, outstanding poet, Latinist, and enthusiast of the city of Florence, to which he dedicated the work, *De Illustratione Urbis Florentinae*. He was also the author of an elegiac poem in honor of the Virgin, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated. The title, which the Greek Christians also liked, was *Teotoco de Laudibus Beatae Mariae Virginis*. So one can very well understand why the chronicles of Santa Maria Novella record explicitly that several times, Fra Domenico Corella spoke, "*ornatissime et laudatissime*," before the Pope and his court. Eugene IV was also a humanist and patron of artists. Both the Pope and Domenico Corella had occasion to meet many times the painter Fra Giovanni da Fiesole [Fra Angelico], who was working in those days for the Church of S. Maria Novella and St. Mark's convent in Florence. Fra Domenico Corella was the first to call Fra Giovanni "the angelic painter," and so he was recognized also by Eugene IV, who asked him to adorn old St. Peter's in Rome with his paintings, and by Pope Nicholas V, who picked him to beautify the Chapel of the Sacrament and his private chapel in the Vatican with his angelic images. So he certainly was no stranger to the extraordinary event of the Council of Florence, where the doctrines so much studied and elaborated by the Dominican friars, followers of St. Thomas, among whom Fra Antonino Pierozzi stood out, were being discussed between the Latins and the Greeks.

Now as a Dominican, as witness to my Catholic faith, my consonance with the thought of St. Augustine and St. Thomas on the procession of the Holy Spirit and the Holy Trinity, I am happy to recall the motto on my cardinal's coat of arms: *Verbum non quaecumque, sed inspirans amorem*. St. Thomas (affirming in his *Summa Theologica*: "The son is the Word, but not just any Word, rather a Word that breathes love") follows St. Augustine, whose *De Trinitate* is immediately cited by him: *Verbum quod insinuare intendimus, cum amore notitia est* ("The Word of which we speak is a cognition filled with love").

I hope that as a result of this conference-ecumenical meeting on the Florentine Council, as far as the procession of the Holy Spirit is concerned, we find ourselves in agreement in maintaining, with the decree for the Greeks, that the Greek formula, "The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father through the Son," is equivalent to the one used by the Latins: "The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and from the Son," as in his time, St. Thomas had already stated in the *Summa Theologica*. This is my hope, which I think will find consensus with everyone, because it is what the Greek and Latin fathers had already accepted in Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, when the Florentine Council ended in 1443.

The Council of Florence: a great turning-point in world history

The following are summaries of speeches given and greetings sent to the Schiller Institute's conference on the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence, held in Rome, May 5-6, 1989.

The legacy of the Council of Florence

His Eminence Cardinal Mario Luigi Ciappi, Theologian of the Papal Household, member, Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints, delivered greetings to the conference in person, speaking of "The Protagonists of the Council." (See page 25.)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institutes internationally, and president of the Schiller Institute in the Federal Republic of Germany, spoke on the theme of "Nicolaus of Cusa and the Council of Florence." She discussed the great German churchman's contribution to organizing the Council and his role in shaping the conception of man "in the living image of God" which marks Christianity as a unique turning-point in human history. No other monotheistic religion, she noted, had contemplated God's becoming man, and this is the essence of man's liberation.

"Let us seek in ourselves what Christ is!" Cusa proclaimed. "If we do not find him in ourselves, then we will not find him at all." Cusa believed that man is the microcosm in which the various elements of the macrocosm are united, thus uniting the order of creation. Each man recapitulates within himself the whole history of evolution, from the inorganic to the spiritual—"an incredibly modern idea for a thinker of the 15th century," Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche said.

Today, she stressed, the primary task before humanity is to create a new just world economic order, and for that, Cusa's conception of man is essential. For, as in the time of the Council of Florence, a just union will be attained only on the same high level as the *Filioque* principle itself. The 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence serves as the occasion to revive this grand proof of man's capacity to act on the basis of reason, with our theme this time being the realization of a plan for the development of all peoples. (Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's speech was published in full in the *New Federalist* newspaper, May 26, 1989.)

Father Luigi Iammarrone, OFM Conv., professor at

the "Seraphicum" Pontifical University in Rome, spoke on the topic of "The 550th Anniversary of the Dogmatic Redefinition of the Eternal Origin of the Holy Spirit from the Father and From the Son or Through the Son, Emanated by the Ecumenical Council of Florence in 1439." He referred to April 13-14, 1439, when the future Cardinal Bessarion, then Metropolitan of Nicea, presented a critical oration that brought together the Greek and Latin positions on the Trinity question, by showing that there was no real contradiction between the Latin *Filioque*, "and from the Son," and the Greek formulation *per Filium*, "through the Son." The Latin formulation stressed the equality of Father and Son, while the Greek formulation gave emphasis to the priority in time of the Father. Bessarion was able to show that the most revered of the early Greek Doctors of the Church, had accepted the idea of an active role of Christ in communicating the divinity of the Holy Spirit, and this was key to persuading the Greek delegation that they could accept the *Filioque* and union with the West.

Father Isydor Patrylo, OSBM, superior general of the Basilian Order of St. Josaphat, spoke on "The Metropolitan Isidore." Born in the Peloponnesus between 1380 and 1390, Isidore was a man of great talent and intellect who rapidly rose in the Greek Orthodox Church and was sent in 1434 to the Council of Basil as the spokesman of the Byzantine delegation. In 1436 he was named Metropolitan of Kiev, the biggest church province in all of Christendom. He was bitterly opposed by Grand Duke of Moscow Vasily. A zealous promoter of union with the West, "not for political motives but by conviction," Isidore convinced his fellow Greeks to accept the *Filioque* doctrine, but was arrested when he returned to Moscow and expelled. "He can be considered not only an architect of the Union in Florence, but also the spiritual father of the Union of Brest [where the Church of Kiev officially returned to the fold of the Roman Catholic Church in 1592] and its daughter, the present day Ukrainian Church, which is free and prosperous in the Western lands, but even today finds itself in the catacombs in its native land." (The speech is published in full in *New Federalist*, May 26, 1989.)

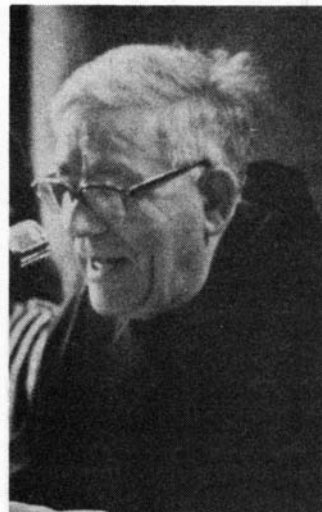
Father George Zabarian, procurator in Rome of the Patriarchate of Cilicia of the Armenians, spoke on "The Participation of the Armenians at the Council of Florence." He described the "*Decretum pro Armenis*" which was drawn up by the Armenian Catholicos Constantine VI at the Council of



Cardinal Mario Luigi Ciappi



Helga Zepp-LaRouche



Father Luigi Iammarrone



Father George Zabarian

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hamerman

Florence and his legates, which included agreement on the procession of the Holy Spirit “from the Father and from the Son,” purgatory, and the primacy of the Roman Pope. Most historians say this agreement had no effect in Armenia, but in fact while the events in Florence were probably unknown to most of the Armenian prelates in Eastern Armenia, in the Kingdom of Cilicia and especially the Patriarchate of Sis there was a serious effort to maintain the agreement and spread the notion of the *Filioque*. (Published in *New Federalist*, May 26, 1989.)

Father Luca Kelati, S. Ord. Cist., Rector of the Ethiopian Pontifical College in Rome, read a letter sent in November of 1440 by the Abbot Nicodemus of the Ethiopians, from Jerusalem, to Eugene IV. The letter declares the fealty of the Ethiopian Church to the Pope in Rome, and adds: “I would have come to thee, but I have feared the Muslims, if [my coming] were evident. Therefore I have sent my sons to thee, who bring the present writing, so that they can soon come back to me and arrive by Easter, and then go to the Negus of Ethiopia and report all which Thou wilt have said. So complete what Thou hast begun! For God has made Thee greater than all the Bishops and has placed Thee on the See of St. Peter so that Thou mayest feed the sheep of Christ. . . . Blessed art Thou who labor for the faith like the Apostles! . . . Those who were before thee did not do thus.

“And mayest Thou complete [the work]. . . . Thou, seek to reunify together all Christians so that the faith be only one: just as the 308 [Fathers of the Council] met together in Nicea of the true faith.”

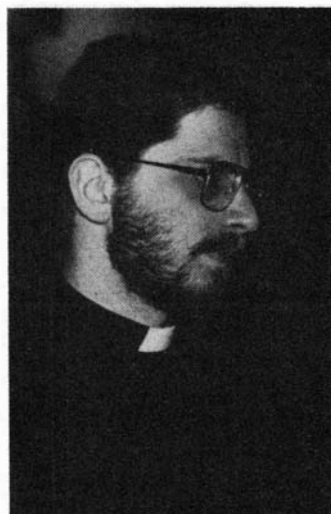
Father Michel Aoun, a priest of the Lebanese Maronite Church, spoke of “The Maronite Church and the Council of Florence.” He recounted how the Maronites, founded by St. Maron in Antioch (Syria), combatted the monophysite heresy. Pope Eugene IV, the Pope of the Florentine Council,

organized a missionary effort to the Christian East by Franciscans, which also went to the Maronites, surrounded by Muslims and considered heretical by many because of their physical separation from Rome. “Friar John, the superior of the Franciscans in Beirut, arrived at the Council of Florence. He came in the name of John Al-Giagi, patriarch of the Mount of Lebanon, to render homage to the Vicar of Christ and assure him that the chief of the Maronite nation accepted in advance all the decisions of the assembly,” reported Father Aoun. “In the midst of a war which has been destroying Lebanon for 15 years, the Maronite Church, with all the Eastern churches, is called upon today to rediscover its identity to actualize again its mission in a world which more than ever needs to discover the meaning of love and of truth,” he concluded.

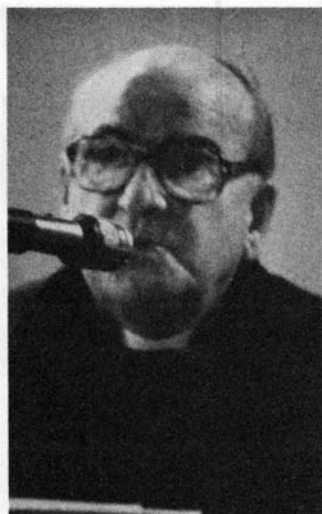
Father Antonio Coccia, OFM Conv., Secretary of the Bessarion Academy, Rome, submitted an article, “The Library of Cardinal Bessarion and the Donation to Venice.” One of the great protagonists of the Council of Florence was the Metropolitan of Nicea, the young John (Basil) Bessarion, who was 36 years old in 1439. Made a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1440, he was the leader of the pro-*Filioque* faction of the Greek Church, and was selected to read out for the Greeks the Bull proclaiming the union of the Eastern and Western churches on July 6, 1439. He had an intense love of books and a burning desire to save classical Greek culture; therefore he, was constantly acquiring books despite his limited means and brought his extensive library to the West before the fall of Constantinople in 1453. He was the great defender of Platonism within the Roman Catholic Church. Although his home and Platonic Academy were in Rome, near the Church of the Holy Apostles, he decided to leave his library to St. Mark’s in Venice, so that it would be equally accessible to Eastern and Western scholars.



Father Luca Kelati



Father Michel Aoun



Prof. Dario Composta



Prof. Lando Bartoli

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hamerman

Father Anselmo Giabbani, Camaldulensian Congregation, OSB, editor in chief of *Vita Monastica*, submitted a writing, "The Monastic Conception of Ambrogio Traversari," a biographical study of the superior general of the Camaldulensian Order Traversari (1386-1439) who was more than anyone else the mastermind of the Council. Traversari spent 30 years without ever leaving the monastery of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Florence, yet had enormous influence on his times through the collaborators he drew to his cell, including leading political, scientific, and artistic personalities such as the architect Brunelleschi, the painter Lorenzo Monaco, the banker Cosimo de' Medici, and the Pope Eugene IV. The article stresses Traversari's dedication to the Doctors of the Church Ambrose and Augustine, and his remarkable conception of friendship: "Humanistic friendship [in the classical Greek sense] is the expression of *eros*, or of human possessive pleasure. This is surpassed and elevated by the Christian revelation of *agapē*, the expression of divine love shared by the conscious and mature believer to experience the very love of God which extends without limits to every being, because loved by God, and is based on oblation dynamism, beyond and often against one's personal interest."

If Traversari's teachings had prevailed, Giabbani concludes, "we would not have had, in all probability, either the Reformation or Counter-Reformation. Now, after five centuries, the Church, with the Vatican II Council, has taken up again that tradition, of which Traversari presents himself as the master, of the new ecclesiastic and monastic way, on behalf of the supremacy, which has to be assured, by faith, to the Holy Spirit, which is the spirit of freedom and of liberation, above laws and structures which have value only if they are at His service, and hence [assured], to the pre-eminence of brotherly love toward all, which is the only

commandment left us by the Lord and is the only force capable of bringing peace to mankind."

The Council and the birth of the Renaissance in art, science, and economic theory

Prof. Dario Composta, SDB Urbaniana University, Rome, spoke on the theme of "Economics and Ethics in 15th-Century Florence: St. Antonino of Florence, Moralizer of the Florentine Renaissance." One of the most difficult topics in theology and moral philosophy has to do with the relations between business and ethical standards, Father Dario began. He traced the history of this problem in Florence, Europe's major banking center of the era, starting in the 13th century, and outlined the financial crisis after the Black Death of 1348. Holding the Council in Florence, after the plague again broke out in its original site, Ferrara, in 1439, posed a major financial problem, and it was the generous offer of the Medici that allowed the Pope to move it to Florence. St. Antonino wrote a *Summa* on economics clarifying the problem of usury. He distinguished for the first time between the *principal intention* of the investor, whether it be simply to make profit on money (usury, a deadly sin), or whether it be as a *means* to facilitate real creation of wealth, in which case a modest return is not usurious.

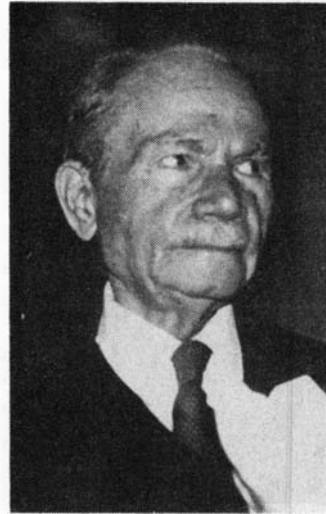
"Today, neo-capitalism has made the banks into a Golden Calf before which not only the workforce is supposed to bow, but also businessmen and even politicians. The abuses of world high finance and especially of the International Monetary Fund have been denounced by the most recent Encyclicals and especially by the *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis* of 1987-88, opposing to the enormous mortgage of profits of inter-



Paulgerd Jesberg



Prof. Bruno Barosi



Prof. Giuseppe Padellaro



Dr. Fausto Tapergi

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hamerman

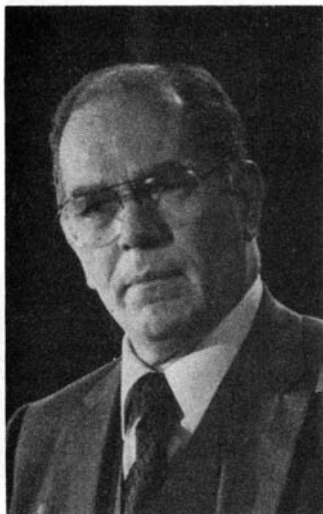
national bank loans—the ‘structures of sin’—the concept of ‘solidarity’ between world politics and economics on the basis of Christian and human ethics.”

Prof. Lando Bartoli, of the University of Florence, architect and author, member of the commission to study the Brunelleschi Dome, gave a presentation on Brunelleschi’s method of construction of the famous dome in which a spherical cupola is embedded geometrically within the non-spherical dome (it is an eight-side “cloister vault” raised over an octagonal base). He used slides and a cut-away model, built by Claudio Rossi of the Schiller Institute, to illustrate his hypothesis. Dr. Bartoli stressed the drama of Brunelleschi’s solution to the dome construction “without scaffolding,” a problem that gave the Florentines nightmares and almost made them repent of the project. Brunelleschi was treated as a madman and even expelled from many meetings of the building committee, before his design was finally approved.

Engineer **Paulgerd Jesberg**, city architect of Wiesbaden, West Germany, editor in chief of the review *Baukultur*, and professor of architectural theory at the Wiesbaden Hochschule, gave a slide-illustrated talk on “The Ideal City as the Aim of Humanistic Education.” He described the eight-pointed star as the humanistic concept of the ideal city which appeared first in the Renaissance, following the Council of Florence in 1439, where East and West, antiquity and Christianity came together in an attempt to unify diversity. The Florentine-born Antonio Avernio (1400-69), who took the nickname Filarete (friend of virtue) wrote a treatise on architecture which first illustrated the ideal city. He made the bronze doors of St. Peter’s that illustrated the Council, in 1445. His treatise used the Platonic dialogue form. His city became the symbol of spiritual freedom, the freedom to grow and develop of every individual. Education played a key role in his city plans.

Sen. Paolo Emilio Taviani, senator of the Italian Republic, and president, National Scientific Commission for the Columbus Celebrations, submitted an essay, “Toscanelli,” celebrating the work of one of the lay protagonists of the Council of Florence, who used the opportunity of the visit of many foreigners to his city to debrief them about geography. Known as the most illustrious mathematician of his era, the Florentine physician Paolo del Pozzo Toscanelli, born in 1397, lifelong friend of Nicolaus of Cusa who dedicated his work on the isoperimetric theorem to him, was “one of the great protagonists of the Columbian epic.” His exchange of letters with the self-taught navigator Christopher Columbus was of crucial help in launching Columbus’s 1492 voyage to the New World. “It is likely that worldly events thrust Toscanelli to abandon contemplating the stars and mathematics to intensify geographical researches, which earlier had been a pastime. . . . The taking of Constantinople by the Turks had ruined many Venetian, Genoese, and Florentine families.”

Prof. Bruno Barosi, director of the Acoustical Physics Laboratory of the Cremona International Institute of Violin Building, offered a brief philosophical paper on the issues at stake in restoring antique art. The true work of art must be in harmony and syntony with the universe, he asserted, and every work of art contains a message for man. Restoration of works of art has to be undertaken with the awareness that the maker is no longer around to defend his creation. The restorer must tend to “conserve” any material testimony that remains of the human presence. He cited two outstanding examples of a correct approach to restoration, the 1987 “Cremona Charter” for methodology of safeguarding and restoring stringed instruments, and the ongoing restoration of the Cathedral of Cremona. The charter marks a new era in conservation because it provides the ordinary citizen with an aware-



Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.



Prof. Ali Mazaheri



Sen. Vincenzo Carollo



Mirella Cece

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hanerman, Philip Ulanowsky

ness of the principles of restoration. Barosi underlined the role of the Schiller Institute and of Lyndon LaRouche in fighting for the lower tuning fork which will “also allow us to preserve and prolong the life of great masterpieces of the past such as the violins of Stradivari, Amati, and Guarneri del Gesù.” The same *human* standards are being applied in restoring the beautiful Romanesque Cathedral of Cremona, which was about to collapse. Barosi concluded, “Only man exists: Everything is the projection of the ideas and of the mind of man.”

Prof. Giuseppe Padellaro, vice president of the Dante Alighieri Society, presented the work of the society, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. “Where politics divides, culture unites,” he stated, and recounted the Dante Society’s worldwide campaigns to bring the language and culture of Italy, centered on its greatest poet, to every corner of the globe, as well as teaching it to foreigners inside Italy.

Dr. Fausto Tapergi, industrialist from Padua, presented a paper on the necessity of art, not as an ornamental or optional activity, but as necessary to human existence as practical activity. He compared the qualitative decline of art and poetry in Italy today, to the higher levels attained during the formation of the nation a century ago.

The strategic and moral crisis today

Lyndon LaRouche, a co-founder of the Schiller Institute, former Democratic U.S. presidential candidate, and current political prisoner in the United States, sent a letter which was read to the conference on the importance of the Council of Florence in providing relief from the Dark Age and the impetus for the Golden Renaissance. (See page 24.)

Prof. Ali Mazaheri, professor emeritus, Higher School

of Social Sciences, Paris, France: “Lyndon LaRouche Is Presiding Over Our Gathering.” Dr. Mazaheri, renowned French-Iranian historian, focused his brief remarks on the “illegal and unjust arrest of a great humanist, perpetrated by a band of liars which does not shrink from greater crimes, only illustrates better the greatness of his soul, the justice of his ideas, the elevation of his spirit and the nobility of his teaching.” Mazaheri denounced the “New Yalta” conspiracy between Moscow and the U.S. leaders, as a new “Golden Horde,” created to keep the people in obedience. If the injustice against the philosopher LaRouche is not reversed, if the American people does not “shake itself up,” then the gulags are not far away from America and Western Europe, he warned.

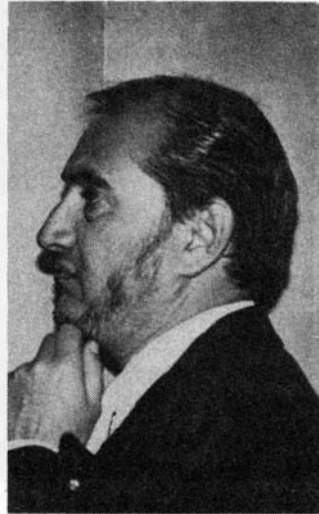
Sen. Vincenzo Carollo, former senator of the Italian Republic and former president, Region of Sicily, author of several books on the present Soviet threat, spoke on “The State of Justice in the World Today,” making particular mention of the case of the prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in the United States. If LaRouche had been a drug pusher, Carollo noted ironically, he would be at the pinnacle of power, and instead he has been thrown into jail for leading the war against drug legalization in Ibero-America and elsewhere.

Attorney **Mirella Cece**, of the European Christian-Liberal Movement, Rome, spoke on “Humanity and Solidarity, Fixed Points of a Just Society.” The Council of Florence held 550 years ago, opened participation in the Church to the faithful and sanctioned the ideals of the true and the beautiful as the basis of inspiration for society. “Today as then, these ideals clash with a world made of power, of appearance, and of illegality, such as that which has struck down the humanist Lyndon LaRouche,” she said.

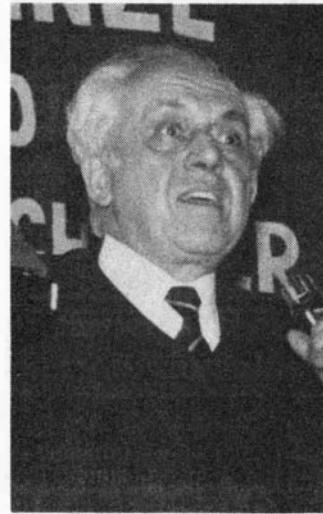
Dr. Victor Trad, Lebanese Christian Resistance, Rome, spoke on “Lebanon Today.” Lebanon as the historic emblem



Dr. Victor Trad



Dr. Alfredo Jalife



Prof. Luigi Zampetti



Sen. Carlo Tani

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hammerman

and defender of peace and democracy in the Middle East has become a hotbed of war and a target for the expansionism of aggressive neighbors. (See page 34.)

Dr. Alfredo Jalife from Mexico is secretary of the Executive Committee of the World Catholic Reformed Lebanese Maronite Union and journalist and professor of psycho-endocrinology. His speech took up the decadence of Western civilization, beginning with the various “junk” phenomena from junk bonds to junk food and junk sex which have spread from the United States in particular. He attacked the hoaxes perpetrated in the name of “ecology,” *perestroika*, and the Trilateral Commission, then scored the Bush administration’s foreign policy as fraudulent, based on perpetuating misery in Ibero-America through debt collection, and in Lebanon. If the war on drugs and the war on terrorism are supposed to be high on the Bush agenda, how can the U.S. condone Syria’s actions in Lebanon, he asked, when Syria is the mother of terrorism and drugs in the Middle East. The West’s Trilateral Commission is in league with the “Eastern Trilateral” of the Satanic Assad of Syria, Qaddafi of Libya, and Khomeini of Iran, he continued, and the policy problem goes beyond the question of Lebanon per se. *Executive Intelligence Review* is alone among the American media to have made an outcry over the genocide of the Lebanese people, Jalife continued, and he called for a revival of the philosophy and rationality of the Council of Florence and the Renaissance as the only way to halt the decay of Western civilization.

Prof. Luigi Zampetti, University of Milan, spoke on the topic of “An Economics Not Based on Liberalism.” He denounced the degradation of economics by observing that drug-related activity accounts for almost one-third of finance capital, and called for a “human ecology” which would situate the well-being of man at the center of economics.

Webster Tarpley, president of the Schiller Institute of

the United States, brought the conference to a close by demonstrating the need for intervention into the United States from the standpoint of the *Filioque*, the principle of the divine spark of creative potential in every human being, that divided the free nations of the West from the despotisms of the East. The map of the world today still reflects the division of those who accepted or rejected the Council of Florence, Tarpley stated. He brought the greetings of LaRouche and seven associates convicted of political crimes in the United States, describing the perilous process of tyranny which revealed itself in their trials and sentencing. Tarpley then sketched the strategic danger of the pre-revolutionary situation inside the Russian empire, as the collapse of Moscow’s power increases the desperation in the Kremlin and therefore increases the danger of war.

Science and cultural optimism, versus the false ecology movement

Sen. Carlo Tani, senator of the Italian Republic and city councilman in Rome, opened the second day of the conference sessions with his greetings. He praised the “courageous” initiative of the Schiller Institute in holding the conference on the theme of the Council of Florence, and asked for a detailed report on the entire proceedings for circulation within the Parliament and government. He stated that the modern phenomenon which most contradicts the spirit of the Council is that of the so-called ecology movement.

His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Palazzini, STD, JUD, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Beatification and Canonization of Saints, sent a written message to the conference, on the subject of “Man at the Summit of God’s Creation.” (See page 33.)

Sen. Luigi Noè, former Italian senator in the European



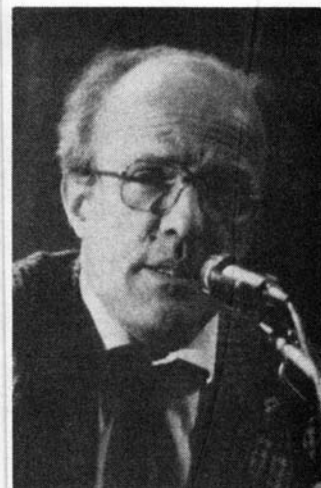
Sen. Luigi Noè



Mrs. Rita Matteuzzi



Prof. Corrado Perrone



Prof. Francesco Premuda

Claudio Rossi, Nora Hancerman

Parliament, now vice-president of ENEA, National Agency for Alternative Energies, spoke on "Waste and Nuclear Energy: Two Examples of Green Folly." He decried the ill-informed and unobjective activities of the media in whipping the public into a state of mind incapable of solving these problems. Italy was stampeded into abandoning nuclear energy after Chernobyl and is now 45-48% dependent on petroleum imports, even though when the Russians finally made their detailed reports of what occurred at Chernobyl, it was totally clear this could not happen in the West. Senator Noè described the insanity: Italy's projected nuclear power plants at Trino Vercellese and Montalto di Castro, designed as some of the safest in the world, were dismantled and the years of careful work that went into them thrown away.

Mrs. Rita Matteuzzi, speaking on behalf of the Hunting, Fishing, and Environment Association (CPA) of Italy, first responded to the question of what her organization's fight for hunters' rights against the Green lobby had to do with the conference on the Council of Florence, by evoking the commandment of Genesis to man to be fruitful, multiply, replenish the Earth, and have dominion over nature. She charged that the "ecologists" seem to regard animal life more highly than human life, and are in fact acting on behalf of an oligarchy which hopes to appropriate control of land and to charge exorbitant fees from hunters. The CPA, she stated, is defending not only the rights of citizen-hunters, but is fighting the real pollutants, by its absolute opposition to drugs and abortion, and in running candidates for office, and will fight side-by-side with other groups opposing the red-green alliance, which she characterized as "neo-pagan" and "pro-Dark Age." She pointed out that the anti-hunting lobby is openly backed by the Communist, Socialist, and Green parties.

Prof. Corrado Perrone of Florence, president of Fed-erplastica (federation of plastics manufacturers) spoke on the topic "Plastics and Environment," criticizing the law imposing a prohibitively high tax on plastic shopping bags which

is based on the spurious assertion that they "pollute." The environmentalists don't want to protect nature, he charged; they want to destroy industry. He cited a recent Swiss government study which shows that to make a paper bag of the same size as a comparable plastic bag, it takes four times more energy, causes six times more pollution of the atmosphere, and 76 times more water pollution. Four times more solid waste is produced, and moreover, the trees so beloved of the Greens, are cut down to produce paper bags! Let's say "enough," Perrone proclaimed, to the enthusiastic applause of the audience. This is a law in favor of pollution, not against it.

Prof. Antonio Vitale, director of the National Institute of Nuclear Physics at the University of Bologna, and **Prof. Antonio Bertin**, professor of physics at the University of Bologna, Italian collaborators of American physicist Steven Jones, as well as **Prof. Francesco Premuda**, Nuclear Engineering Department of the University of Bologna, all addressed various aspects of the "cold fusion" issue. Following brief remarks by Vitale and Bertin, Professor Premuda gave a more extended presentation on the Fleischmann-Pons experiments. He began by noting that the fusion process created the stars and that physically speaking we are the children of the stars, which makes us "children of God through fusion reactions, amid infinite mysteries and treasures of beauty. Man is the protagonist destined to save with himself all of creation. . . . He must today be capable of defending science, endowed with the sense of the mysterious and the new, with ethics and faith, according to the ideas of the Pope, in order to face with the best culture and technologies the realization of the full potential of the human eco-system (also in the Third World), in a natural environment which is respected, and if possible, improved." He suggested a hypothesis he termed "fusion chain reactions" as a partial explanation of the remarkable results attained by the "cold fusion" experiments.

Modern man, and his dominion over nature

Cardinal Palazzini, who was unable to attend, sent the following message to the conference.

According to Christian thinking, the world, which is the work of God the Creator, is good. At the summit of creation is man.

Man, while he is himself a creature, and comes out of nature, cannot be reduced to it; he is called, rather, to dominate it (Genesis 1:28) and not let himself be dominated by it and absorbed by it. Man is, therefore, the administrator of the world and at the same time the crowning point of creation. Man being freedom, consciousness, and person, in exerting his dominion over the world, especially by his labor, must do it in a rational way; not arbitrarily and selfishly, by keeping in mind his own needs, but also those of future generations.

Modern man increasingly questions himself on his relationship with regard to the cosmos, which has become very problematic.

Is the claim of man to be absolute "owner and possessor," who imposes his laws upon nature, right? Is the cosmos an exploitable material without limits?

Certainly not! Man is a pilgrim: He traverses the pathway of the world during his earthly experience; he takes advantage of it, nourishing himself on the fruits that nature offers; but he cannot, he must not change the pathway, the road upon which others, too, will have the right to pass.

The natural resources of the world, including the air, the water, the earth, the flora, and the fauna, must be used, but at the same time preserved in the interest of present and future generations. Non-renewable resources are to be used in such a way as not to be exhausted, and the advantages of their utilization must be shared by all of humanity.

Things are subordinated to man who uses and transforms them, as we said, by his labor; he bends them and transforms them, in such a way that the entire environment is influenced. Therefore, the transformations of human labor can and must look toward progress, without, however, seriously harming the environment in which man today lives.

In a message by Paul VI to the world congress of the United Nations on this problem of the ecology, held in Stockholm in June 1972, certain general principles were traced, which can serve as orientation for the ethical solutions to the grave local, national, and international problem.

The problems of the environment, it is observed, are not

resolved by exclusively technical means. There is a limit to human creative activity, in the sense of an intelligent application of our own discoveries in the context of objective moral laws, set in the framework of a global vision which looks toward the total expansion of man, associating research in a just ecological balance with a just balance of prosperity. Man is inseparable from the environment. Therefore he must respect the laws that regulate the vital impulse and regenerative capacity of nature. The blind and brutal thrust of material progress, left at the mercy of only its own dynamic, must be replaced by respect for the biosphere in a global vision of dominion.

As to animals in particular, they too are under the dominion of man, who uses them, but must always do this in a rational way.

"The dumb animals," St. Thomas Aquinas warns, "have no rational life by means of which to guide themselves and move on their own; but they are always moved as by another natural impulse; and this is a sign that they are naturally servants and made for the use of others" (*Summa Theologica* 2-2). Such is, in fact, the disposition of the Creator, who from the beginning assigned to Adam and later to Noah, the plants and fruits as sustenance (Genesis 1:29-30); he gave man full and absolute dominion over nature (Wisdom of Solomon 9:1-2; Psalms 8:7-9). Science, for its part, continually discovers numerous services that animals can render, more or less instinctively, to humanity, supplying man with innumerable needs, together with industry.

The animals in themselves, as they are lacking in reason,



St. Francis of Assisi (by Giotto). No forerunner of animal-rights sentimentalism!

cannot be the subject of any rights. Nonetheless, man cannot simply use them at his whim; he must use them, like every other creature, according to the intent of the Creator. This obligation does not bind him to the animal as a duty (responding to a right that does not exist); but it binds him to the Creator himself, who wants man to use the lower creatures according to their natural fitness with regard to human necessities (eating, etc.) and comforts (using animals for experimental purposes before moving on to humans). Hence, abuse is still forbidden (making animals suffer unnecessarily; torturing them for the fun of it, etc.); but not use.

So we agree with Societies for the Protection of Animals, when they have the aim of removing useless cruelties, all the more since the habit of treating animals cruelly tends to make man insensitive toward human sufferings, too.

But one cannot agree in attributing to animals rights they cannot have, thus impeding, at times, scientific progress as well.

Nor can one indulge in sickly sweet sentimentalisms, especially when these excessive attentions divert the human heart from the primary right of our fellow man to have our understanding.

Nor, in support of certain exaggerated sentimentalisms, can one cite the example of the meekness of some saints (St. Francis of Assisi, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Francis of Paola, etc.) They saw in every creature, even those lower than man, a work of God, a symbol which raised them toward Him or the reminder of a particular virtue (the innocence of the lamb; the generosity of the pelican, etc.). None of them stooped to forms of exaggerated affection.

Dr. Victor Trad

Lebanon's plight: an appeal to the world

I have accepted with pleasure the invitation from the Schiller Institute to speak at this conference.

To speak of Lebanon today means, unfortunately, to speak of a country that is living through a dramatic war situation, with all the political, humanitarian, and economic problems this condition involves. The Lebanese people for over 14 years has seen itself forced to become used to war and have to forget what it means to live in peace.

This is a sad destiny for the Land of the Cedars, which for centuries has always been the symbol of coexistence among the various ethnic groups and religious confessions: Christians, Muslims, Jews, and Druze . . . and the symbol of freedom, as well as a fundamental meeting-point between East and West.

In all these centuries of Lebanese history, no fewer than 17 different religious faiths have lived in Lebanon, peacefully and mutually integrated with one another.

Greetings and good wishes

Greetings to the conference were received from: His Eminence Cardinal D. Simon Lourdasamy, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches, who sent a letter "formulating wishes for the success of the praiseworthy initiative"; His Eminence Cardinal Josef Tomko, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, who sent a letter in which he "formulates the best wishes for the happy success of the important manifestation"; Father Pierfrancesco Landi, who transmitted the good wishes of His Eminence Msgr. Fernando Charrier, Bishop of Alessandria; His Eminence Cardinal Piovanelli, archbishop of Florence, represented at the conference by Prof. Jacopozzi of the Capranica College in Rome.

Hon. Antonio Gava, Interior Minister; Prof. Francesco Sisinni, Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Environment. The General Directorate of the Culture and Environment Ministry itself sent to the Schiller Institute a letter to Minister Bono Parrino, expressing a favorable opinion of the request to sponsor the conference, "keeping in mind the reflections which the said Council nurtured in the secular and religious society of the time, influencing all the sectors of knowledge and constituting a moment of encounter and reflection between Western culture and Eastern currents of thought"; Hon. Mariapia Garavaglia, Undersecretary of State in the Health Ministry; Hon. Tina Anselmi, president of the National Commission for the Realization of Equality Between Men and Women in the Cabinet, who sent a letter which reads in part: "The topic of this seminar is of great importance and interest and I regret not being able to attend due to previous commitments"; and the Hon. Publio Fiori, Christian Democratic deputy in the Italian Parliament.

These diverse communities, each free to express and bear witness to their own religious faith, have contributed to making Lebanon into the emblem and defender of peace and democracy in the Middle East; a reality, this, which creates a deep contrast with the political situation of the neighboring countries, which are bereft of their freedom and humiliated by religious, personal, or ideological dictatorships.

This contrast has nourished in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East a hotbed of wars and has made our country into an easy target for the expansionist aims of neighboring countries.

The last months' events have demonstrated once again that the war in Lebanon, in its essence and dimensions, is not an inter-Lebanese war, as some would have us think, but rather a war in which regional and international interests are intertwined, which have led to the entry into the Lebanese territory of the Syrian Army (1976) and the Israeli occupation (1982), as well as the influx of Libyan and Iranian groups following the Palestinian presence.

Two occupying powers

At present, Lebanon finds itself under the yoke of two occupations: Israeli and Syrian, with all the consequences that involves, both for the integrity of the territory and the unity of the people. Both these occupations trade pretexts to remain united in a single principle of a single occupation, with two faces but with the same objective and result: the partition of Lebanon into two regions. This division is linked to security interests for Israel and nationalist goals for Syria. It is these two states which have taken away the sovereignty of Lebanon over its territory, creating a precarious situation, with a negative influence on the unity of the people and of the Lebanese nation.

Under this agreed-upon division, the Syrian occupation in the north of the country continues to divide and join, administrating and destroying the spirit of resistance and defense, while the south, shaken by the Israeli occupation, is day by day turning into a security belt for Israeli's borders.

To better understand the latest events, it is necessary to go back to the decisions taken by the Lebanese government before the month of February of this year, that is, the reopening of the transit routes between the Christian and Muslim zones and the closing of the illegal ports, which represents an essential condition for the internal security of Lebanon and hence for its national unity, and which corresponds to a desire of all the Lebanese, of the Arabs, and of the entire world.

This decision was and remains an urgent need and an international demand to block the traffic in weapons and drugs, the contraband and the terrorism; as well as a compelling exigency for Lebanon, to dispel, in the eyes of the world, the evil reputation that these illegal activities have showered on its territory.

Naturally, this political move "disturbed" the Syrian occupation and some other beneficiaries, who have joined their forces to impede this initiative, which would have fed a flame of hope for the reconquest of unity and order.

With its 40,000 troops, its 400 tanks and 1,700 cannons, the Syrian Army is occupying 76% of the Lebanese territory. It has caused the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic and that of Parliament, and now it is about to disintegrate Lebanon before annexing it. Since mid-March 1989, these sophisticated weapons, destined to reestablish strategic equilibrium with Israel, have been launching their bombs against the populous quarters of Beirut, on its periphery and the entire free region, northeast of the capital.

Six weeks after the explosion of Syrian aggression against the Lebanese state and the free region of Lebanon, the country is continuing to suffer inhuman aggressions and the siege by the Syrian occupation army, and incessant bombardments, which have caused irreparable damage. The country is now without electricity, water, and gasoline; telephone communications with the rest of the world are almost impossible; the electrical power plants risk shutdown because they lack fuel; bakeries and food stores are without supplies; Lebanon, in short, has gone back to medieval survival conditions—but with one horror more, the terror of Syrian bombs and a total and hermetic military blockade, recalling that imposed by the Ottomans on Lebanon's coasts in 1916, which cost the lives of one-third of the Christian population.

In a few words, the situation, especially for the Lebanese population, has reached such serious and dramatic levels, that a concrete and urgent intervention is required from every side and at every level.

In the face of this state of siege and this ongoing genocide, what can the countries who defend freedom and human rights do?

They can harshly condemn this aggression and demand the withdrawal from Lebanon of all occupation forces; they can line up in favor of the independence of Lebanon and its right to freedom and democracy; they can withdraw their ambassadors from Damascus (as was done in Teheran following the Ayatollah Khomeini's condemnation of the writer Salman Rushdie to death). With what courage do the free countries refuse to adopt these measures, at a time when an entire people is not only simply condemned to death, but this sentence is even being carried out by Syrian tanks and artillery? These countries, the repositories of freedom and democracy, cannot remain indifferent to the death sentence of a peaceful and friendly country, whose principal feature has always been the coexistence of various ethnic groups, religions, and cultures.

Finally, I make the same appeal to all those present, that each of you, to the limits of your possibilities, may contribute to reestablishing peace and freedom in Lebanon, so that the survival of our faith may also be guaranteed.

China's Communist Party fights for its survival

by Linda de Hoyos

As events unfolded in the People's Republic of China since the imposition of martial law by Prime Minister Li Peng on May 19, what has come to the fore is a life and death power struggle in the Chinese Communist Party. At issue is not who will take the reins of power *within* the party; the issue is the very survival of the party itself as the premier and autocratic ruling body over this nation of over 1 billion people.

As of the morning of May 26, Prime Minister Li Peng had re-emerged after six days of silence since his televised demands for martial law May 19, to declare that the party Politburo had decided that the six-week-long student and worker revolution in cities across the country would be put down in order to stop the chaos. To underline his apparent ascendancy to power, Li met with foreign ambassadors in the Great Hall of the People.

Meanwhile, the government once again cut all satellite telecasts, cracked down on foreign reporters' ability to interview Chinese citizens, and jammed Voice of America broadcasts. However, the government appears to be calming the student revolution so far without the use of overt violence, as promised on May 19. Thousands of students in Beijing are being ushered to train stations for return to their native cities. The crowd at Tiananmen Square has reportedly dwindled to 10,000. Chinese students interviewed in the United States declared that with the apparent resolution of the power struggle—at least temporarily—the student movement had lost its immediate purpose and was likely to dissipate, *for a period of time only*.

Within Beijing, rumors are flying at ever faster rates. According to unconfirmed reports, Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang is under house arrest and will be brought up on charges of fomenting an anti-party conspiracy. Also alleged to be in Zhao's camp are Defense Minister Qin

Jiwei; Deputy Premier Tian Jiyun, and other top Zhao aides. Wan Li, president of the National People's Congress, who had met with President George Bush in Washington May 23 and was hyped in the Western press as the reform-minded leader who would take things in hand, no sooner set foot on mainland soil in Shanghai, than he was hustled off to a "hospital," not to be heard from since.

Contradictory reports, however, continue to abound. While these rumors were racing, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Jinghua told reporters that "Zhao Ziyang is still the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. There have been no changes in the positions of leaders of the Communist Party," she said, including in the all-important Standing Committee.

However, press sources report from Beijing that the "old guard"—84-year-old Deng Xiaoping and his old factional opponent and equally elderly Chen Yun, the political godfather of Li Peng—have taken charge. This is corroborated by Deng's declaration May 26 that an "anti-party group existed that used the students" to challenge the party. The sickly Chen Yun was even more militant in a rare television appearance: "We must expose the plot hatched in secret by a very small number of people. We must struggle against them, and never yield to them."

As one Chinese veteran remarked, "Deng Xiaoping cannot possibly preside over the funeral of the Communist Party." However, the return of the octogenarian old guard is not a viable option for the party, or for China.

Brake on progress

Nor is the Communist Party a viable vehicle for China's future—at least that party as currently constituted. It represents an arbitrary autocracy of position and privileged stand-

ing against those forces that have long represented China's elite. This has earned it the hatred of not only students and the once-ruling mandarin families of China, but of the entire population. It has been the primary instrument of China's brutalization and suffering over the last 40 years.

Whatever "plot" Deng and Chen Yun are exclaiming about in their efforts to put down demands for freedom, there are various factions in the party that are aware of the party's profound limitations in its ability to lead China toward the 21st century. In 1987, for example, Zhao Ziyang took steps to curtail the party's power in the functioning of the society. First, a civil service examination was introduced for entry into the government, and second, he fought to replace political party commissars as the bosses of factories, with professional management. The latter was a point of bitter factional dispute.

Without merit (probably half the party cadre are illiterate), the party for the most part has entrenched itself in power in the cities and countryside through the use of its privileges and perquisites and the use of the power of corruption and bribery exacted against the average Chinese citizen. To make its presence even more bitter, the party is the enforcement vehicle for the one-child-per-family policy, a policy that goes against the grain of millennia of Chinese culture.

At root, the party has failed miserably, and the "mandate of heaven" has been withdrawn.

This is the background for the explosion in China over the last six weeks, and the reason why—no matter what the intentions of any group of reformers—the student protest effort was bound to veer out of the control of any one faction or leader.

In contrast to the party bureaucrats, the forces that brought forth the new revolution in China represent the intelligentsia of China, backed by the families. Its mode of organization is similar to that of the Sun Yat-sen revolution nearly 80 years ago: a massive intervention of overseas Chinese into the China mainland in an effort to bring the country out of its backwardness and oppression.

The role of the students in catalyzing this process is not new in China, and extends many centuries before the May 4, 1919, Movement whose rallying cry was "Science and Freedom." As in other Asian countries, the students are viewed by the society at large as the "conscience of the nation" and therefore cannot be ignored. The Maoists used the students themselves in the Cultural Revolution; the students in Tiananmen Square today represent the exact ideological opposite of Mao's duped Red Guards. Many of the Red Guards of the 1960s represent the embittered parents of the students marching today.

Along with the students, marched the workers—not only in Beijing, but in cities across the country, and reportedly the China All-Union Federation donated heavily to the student cause.

This extreme challenge to the foundations of the govern-

ment are also made possible by the deep fissures within the ruling structures. How deeply the party is divided can be seen by the declaration of Chou En-lai's venerable widow (the adoptive mother of Li Peng) that no violence must be used against the students.

In addition, the military is also evidently deeply split. Although Deng Xiaoping reportedly managed to gain the personal loyalty of the regional military commanders, senior military leaders, including the former defense minister, publicly went on record opposing any crackdown on the students. According to Chinese press in Bangkok, two marshals and seven senior generals personally phoned Deng Xiaoping demanding that he not squash the Beijing rebellion. In addition, 2,000 military officers of the general staff, the logistics staff, and the political affairs staff of the Armed Forces signed a petition calling for the resignation of Deng and Li Peng.

On the other side, the "political committees" of the respective Armed Forces have publicly come out for Li Peng.

These facts indicate that even if Deng and company are successful in quelling the movement for now, that movement will re-emerge. As one Chinese source indicated: "Imagine what will happen when Deng Xiaoping dies." For China and for humanity as a whole, the revolution that began in Tiananmen Square must go forward, if China is not to be plunged into a catastrophic dark age.

Stability seekers

That, however, is not the view from Washington and Moscow. The Soviets have been openly rooting for Li Peng to put down the students with any means necessary, and the Soviet Politburo again reiterated its dedication to totalitarian rule by voting to continue a ban on all demonstrations.

But the prize for the most fatuous statements uttered by any public personality—an award given by a vote of the students at Tiananmen Square, according to European press—was given to George Bush. Declining to give his support to the students, Bush declared: "I'm old enough to remember Hungary in 1956, and I don't want to be a catalyst for encouraging a course of action that would inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed." Bush declared that there was nothing the West could do to help the demonstrators. The State Department was more blunt. The *International Herald Tribune* May 23 quoted a State Department official as saying: "The government in trouble in China is a friendly government with which we have had good relations. We don't wish that government ill." According to the article, "U.S. officials also expressed a certain sympathy for Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese officials who worked closely with the United States to improve relations."

With these words, Washington continues to believe in the Soviet-China-Washington condominium that was washed out by the events in China over the last weeks. No matter what unfolds in Beijing, those events have created a new geometry for world affairs.

Chinese students 'use their lives' to call for political change

The individual interviewed here is a Chinese graduate student in California, and a spokesman for one of the leading student political organizations of mainland China, Ai Hua (Love of China). The student was interviewed by EIR correspondent Brian Lantz on May 23.

EIR: Mainland Chinese students have made freedom and human rights the centerpiece of their demands, quoting Abraham Lincoln and carrying a replica of the Statue of Liberty. How are great American leaders, such as Lincoln and George Washington, viewed by students in China today?

Student: To me and to most students in China, the United States system—both system of leaders and of organization—we regard this country as a model for nations all over the world. We think what is occurring in this country is the solution for China to better her old way, to be as great and strong and free as other countries. And this is also the dream of the Chinese people for the past 70 years, since 1919 and the May 4 Movement. In this country, some leaders made great contributions, to set up the system in this country today, and this is why the students admire the great leaders and use their slogans to encourage themselves and to push the leaders, to push the government in China to go the same way.

I think the bottom line of freedom is human rights. The issue of human rights is really valid in China in everything, everyday. I think there is almost no human dignity in China, just because you have no power. It does not matter how smart you are and how nice you are. So, without this bottom line, the other things cannot be satisfied. That is why students want freedom of speech. Students think that the preliminary steps are to call for freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assembly. As far as these are guaranteed, then other things can be solved, other violations of human rights can be monitored by the press and by the majority, and condemned by the people. The people can set up a kind of consensus that, "You can not do things this way." I think that is the students' motivation for the call for freedom.

EIR: What is the significance of the students' call for the

resignation of Premier Li Peng?

Student: I think this is a real blow to Deng Xiaoping. He is the one who really sanctions, who designs the fate of 1.1 billion people. So, this system, this regime must not be continued. Something must be done to get out of this. So, the call for Li Peng's resignation is the solution, because it is more easily accepted by senior and middle-level officials. This is also a smart way out of the crisis. If Li Peng does resign, it is a real loss to Deng. Li is just a puppet!

EIR: China is wracked by a deep economic crisis, including food shortages, tremendous unemployment, and inflation. What policies are viewed by the students as being necessary to resolve this situation?

Student: I think that the students' motivation is not economic. The economic situation in China is very bad now, and that is the motivation of most supporters, but the primary problem is political. For a long time, students saw that the system does not work very well, it does not function very well, they see no hope, no future. That is why they use their lives—they went on a hunger strike—they used their lives to call for change, to call for a change in the system. Because of the current system, the leaders who are in crucial positions just do not know economic law. They do things that do not follow economic law. That is why some of the good economic policies failed to be carried out, and some other policies did not work. So, I think to solve the economic problems, we must first solve the problem of the political system. Some crucial demands made by the students must be met, then comes the economic points.

EIR: The regime has maintained a policy of one child per family. What do students think regarding this policy of strict population limits?

Student: From a scientific viewpoint, one child per family is not a long-term strategy for the nation to develop. But now, there is no other choice. There are so many people and they need natural resources. If there is a way to get rid of this natural resource crisis, without limiting the birth rate, it is to

emigrate people to other countries. For example, if we emigrated 1 million people to the United States each year, the United States would have to reduce by one-half to one-third the energy they are consuming every day! I do not think the American people would accept that. There are no other choices. People in other countries will not do that either.

EIR: But there are tremendous unused and underutilized capabilities in the United States, Japan, in Germany and France which could be mobilized to produce energy and industrial capabilities for export. Isn't this the alternative to the sort of "limits to growth" policies historically tied to Malthus and British imperialism? Isn't overpopulation a symptom of the breakdown of the global economy, rather than the cause?

Student: Yes. In Taiwan, their population-density is higher than on the mainland. But the current regime, the Communist Party, is not qualified to solve the population problem the way it has been in Taiwan or Japan or other countries. So, it comes back to the political issue again. Yes, the Communist Party is responsible for this, absolutely, from the early fifties when a scholar pointed out that we should control our population, and we failed. On the other hand, the culture is also a factor which influences the population problem. Most parents just want their own children. They don't teach them, and the quality of the population becomes lowered. So, I think most of the intellectuals agree with population control, but they prefer that parents who are well educated have more children. I think this is a good measure to take, but currently, it is very doubtful for the Communist Party to take this measure, because that will absolutely leave out other people such as farmers and workers, which will then create more social chaos. I think the government does not want to do this.

But in the future, for long-term development, we must do this. Otherwise in the future not only will we not have enough, but we will have a less-educated people—like a mob! This is very dangerous. But with the current heads of the Communist Party, this will not be addressed. They don't know the natural law of population or natural law of natural resources, they do not know these laws at all. I think that at the beginning, they intended to get power and maintain power. They failed to bring a good economic system of benefit to everybody. They failed to bring a good population policy, a good education policy. Even sports, as well, what you call physical exercise. It is not good. Their policies are not good at all—everything which is not closely related to the power struggle. That is why people lose faith in the Communist Party. China has just one party. There is no partner to counterbalance what they do or will do. There is no opposing voice, which is very bad.

EIR: Do the students draw support from within the intellectuals? From among certain official circles? To put it another way, does their support come from the bottom or from the

top of the political system?

Student: It absolutely comes from the students and their supporters themselves. It is not the Cultural Revolution, motivated by a few higher officials who try to use the people to fight with other officials.

But people often see it this way, because the politics of China is not very healthy. Each time there is a student demonstration, even the Chinese themselves at the beginning do not often support the students because they think, "It is no use." Every time the country can go forward, it is "a power struggle."

Actually, in a true faction fight at a high level of government, the people who can win, can do so because they do what people want them to do. In the future, the development will be similar to that in Japan. In some countries, within one party they fight each other, but in Japan, there is some real competition, like the two parties in your country. But in China today, it has this tendency, but it is not yet very healthy. Officials need the people to push them to become healthier.

As I said earlier, when students see the system does not work well, there is no hope, no future. They use their life to fight for freedom, to fight for the kind of political system. But, their *supporters* are motivated by the inflation, economics, and this sort of thing. So, this time, it is a people's struggle not a power struggle. But, absolutely, each time the people's movement will be taken advantage of by a power struggle, so it will take some time to make things healthier.

Let me put it this way. Some people at a high level of the Communist Party would like to take advantage of People's Struggle, the people's movement. This is true. But in a healthy system, maybe this is also true, *but* the consequence is, that we fight on the correct side of the battle, we represent the people's demands. We represent the consensus by which the country can go forward to develop in a better way.

In China, you can see that, in the last two decades, there were several political campaigns; each time it was the conservative side that won. Of course, this is not healthy. But this time, both the party and the people know their own strength and power, and so, from now on, the Chinese system will enter a new era. People will take more of a role in the political system, but not the role as in a congressional election we have witnessed in this country. It will take some time to develop further.

EIR: How does Taiwan view the student movement?

Student: I don't know how Taiwan's government responds. I watched the television coverage that was broadcast in Taiwan. They didn't show so much of the student demonstrations. I guess they are cautious, because they do not want their students to do the same thing. But the Taiwanese in the United States are really supportive. Many students volunteered with donations, or were in demonstrations. I think that the Kuomintang may be viewing it in another way, not exactly as the Chinese people.

The Bush administration's cowardly plan to keep the Panama Canal

by Carlos Wesley and Gretchen Small

A "rush" Executive Memorandum issued by the Heritage Foundation on May 16 provides hard-copy proof that the Bush administration's policy for Panama is not concerned with securing "democracy," but rather reestablishing permanent U.S. colonial rule over the nation of Panama, no matter what the cost.

The Heritage memorandum, entitled "Safeguarding U.S. Interests in the Panama Canal," makes no bones about the fact that military force will be required, and should be used, to subdue Panama. That task begins with the ouster of Panama Defense Forces Commander Gen. Manuel Noriega. "It is clear that it may be up to the U.S. to restore order to Panama. . . . What is now needed is a clear ladder of escalation that takes advantage of the current environment in Panama," it argues. It recommends "that Noriega be removed by force if all peaceful efforts fail to dislodge him from power. . . . The U.S. cannot rule out using military might if all else fails."

That much has become standard fare in Washington circles. The Heritage memo, however, insists that the time has come for the President to announce what is expected to follow Noriega's ouster: "Once Noriega is gone and civilian democracy is established, the U.S. should insist on renegotiating the Panama Canal Treaties . . . to reassert that the United States has the right to protect, by any means, including military action, the Panama Canal; and establish that to secure this right, Washington must keep troops in Panama as long as the Canal is in operation. This would revise the current treaty provisions requiring that full operation of the Canal be turned over to Panama and that U.S. troops leave on December 31, 1999."

A Teddy Roosevelt-style policy

The Heritage Foundation is run by Great Britain's socialist Fabian Society in order to repack liberal policies for sale to would-be "neo-conservatives." This Panama policy is a prime example of precisely that. If the United States wants to dive head-first into a vortex of escalating warfare against its allies south of the border, this is a sure-fire way to do so. In all of Ibero-America, there is no more hated clause in Teddy Roosevelt's 1904 Panama Canal Treaty than that asserting U.S. rights over Panamanian internal affairs for "as long as the Canal is in operation."

Instead, U.S. security interests in the Americas were best protected by helping to build economically and militarily strong nations south of its border. Panama, for geographic and historical reasons, should play a pivotal role in the industrial-commercial development of the hemisphere. Aiding Panama to play that role, would do more to secure U.S. security concerns for the strategic Panama Canal than any attempt to return to colonialism by force.

The Heritage memo was no mere "recommendation." Heritage Foundation employee Elliott Abrams, the former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (one of the principal architects of the failed anti-Panama policy of the Reagan administration) was deployed as an unofficial envoy of the Bush administration to get the governments of Ibero-America to acquiesce to the plan. Abrams visited Venezuela and then Peru, where he met May 18 for two hours with Peruvian President Alan García.

Likelihood of military intervention

Under the blind obsession with this policy, the United States is heading rapidly towards war. "U.S. military intervention in Panama is becoming more likely," a front-page article in the *Baltimore Sun* May 23 reported. "With the expected failure of a high-level diplomatic mission from the Organization of American States, Washington will have few pawns left to play in its bid to oust Gen. Manuel Noriega. . . . The stage is thus set for an armed confrontation sometime after July 1, when all military dependents will either be removed from Panama or placed in housing at one of the eight U.S. military facilities here, said Western military sources. 'The fist has already been swung, and it will be exceedingly difficult to withdraw it,' said one."

The same day, the *Financial Times* of London said that "in case a snub from Gen. Noriega awaits the OAS negotiators, the U.S. naval ship *Bellatrix* last week completed preparations for an alternative U.S. strategy. Blocking a lock in the canal for eight hours, it disgorged a stream of almost 200 armoured vehicles." One "slip" by Noriega, it added, "and the military option may be used."

Likewise, former U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, who belongs to the same circles as Elliott Abrams and his Heritage Foundation crowd, praised Bush for his hardline

stance against Panama. In an article in the *Washington Post* May 22, Kirkpatrick wrote: "George Bush was right to send a message that he, too, understands force." She added, "Bush's barely veiled encouragement to the Panamanian National Guard to bring down Noriega is a clear indication that he understands what makes Noriega tick."

Just who is a friendly government?

But while this crowd is promoting coups, and talking up military intervention to fight the fictitious threat of a non-existent mini-"Warsaw Pact" in Panama, they are totally terrified that the Chinese people may win their fight for democracy against one of the most murderous Communist dictatorships on the face of the Earth. Even the U.S. Establishment's liberal media have noted the shameful contrast between the gung-ho sabre rattling of the Bush administration against Panama, and its lily-livered sucking up to Beijing's Communist government.

"President Counsels Restraint in China While Pushing Rebellion in Panama," noted the *New York Times* May 22. "The government in trouble in China is a friendly government with which we have had good relations," said a State Department official cited by the *Times*. "We don't wish that Government ill. There is a greater possibility of parallel interests and cooperation with China than with the Soviet Union." Secretary of State James Baker III said the United States should not be "inciting a riot" of the Chinese against their dictatorial government. Henry Kissinger, who everyone openly admits is setting policy for the administration, called the Chinese fight for democracy, "a great tragedy."

And George Bush himself warned the Chinese freedom fighters: "I think that this perhaps is a time for caution. . . . We do not exhort in a way that is going to stir up a military confrontation."

Bush has expressed no such qualms about provoking a military confrontation in Panama, even though Adm. William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has warned him that military action in Panama means American soldiers coming home in "body bags," according to an Evans and Novak syndicated column May 19. The Pentagon has been reluctant to be dragged into such a conflict, and as Admiral Crowe and other U.S. military experts have warned, taking Panama would not be a quick military surgical strike, such as that in Grenada.

However, as the *Baltimore Sun* noted, the administration's tactic of sabre-rattling "is primarily aimed at promoting a military coup within the [Panamanian] Defense Forces." And if that does not happen, the Bush administration, which has placed its prestige on the line on the Panama issue, is likely to find itself locked into a course of inevitable military confrontation.

Noriega holds firm

"The United States is closing all civilized avenues," responded General Noriega in an interview published by the

Panamanian daily *Crítica* May 24. They are showing "an incredible blindness and inconceivable arrogance," he said. "The fact that the U.S. Commander in Chief, George Bush, made me the object of the resolution [by the OAS against Panama], simply proves a total lack of political capacity and that he is being misinformed by the political staffers who work at the U.S. embassy in Panama."

Instead of the cowardly response the administration wants from the Panamanians, Noriega said the Defense Forces are standing firm. "They are a force conscious of their mission, and when they are convinced of what has to be done, there is nothing that cowers them, there is nothing that scares them." As to the resolution against Panama adopted by the OAS May 17, he said: "We have no doubt that what has happened to Panama will happen to any other country in Latin America."

That OAS resolution blamed the current Panama crisis solely on General Noriega, and called on the government of Panama to dissolve itself, "to ensure the transfer of power" to some unknown entity. It also appointed a commission to negotiate this transition with the Panamanian government. That commission—made up of OAS General Secretary João Baena Soares, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Diego Cordóvez, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Palencia, and Errol Mahabir, a representative of Trinidad and Tobago—arrived in Panama on May 23, all set to work.

The CIA-financed Democratic Opposition Civic Alliance (ADO-C), which Bush would like to place in power, planned to make a show of force, to show how "popular" they were. They failed miserably. Since their May 17 general strike had flopped so badly, the opposition decided to avoid further embarrassment by canceling the general strike they had announced to coincide with the arrival of the OAS ministers. Instead, they called a demonstration May 24, which attracted all of 300 supporters.

Nationalist civilian and military leaders were not so cowardly, and rallied to defend their nation's sovereignty. President Manuel Solís Palma rejected out of hand the ultimatum that the OAS commission came to deliver on behalf of the Bush administration. "Their aim is simple: to overthrow Noriega, to weaken the Defense Forces, to destroy the wall of containment we have built against the ambitions of the United States," he told the Mexican daily *Uno Mas Uno* May 21. "To try to have the world believe that Panama's key problem is Noriega, is a simplistic attempt to hide the true intention of the United States: to retain U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone past the year 2000."

Panama's cabinet issued a blistering manifesto (see *Documentation*) rejecting any attempt by the OAS to constitute itself into a supranational body to determine the winners of Panama's May 7 national election, annulled because of blatant interference from the United States. The National Legislative Assembly approved a resolution May 23 also rejecting OAS intervention, and condemning "the pretensions of the U.S. internal and external allies to create a favorable climate for armed intervention against Panama."

Panama charges U.S. with 'crimes against humanity'

This statement was issued by the government of Panama on May 23.

Panama's historical experience has taught that the task of democratic organization of society and development . . . cannot be carried out when, under the pretext of vital interests based in our territory, the U.S. decides to carry out a policy of domination, submission, and intervention which damages the territorial integrity of the state and the political independence of the Panamanian nation.

In the last three years, the U.S. has shown no scruples about taking recourse to destabilizing activities and multiple coercive and interventionist measures against the Republic of Panama, which have occasioned grave and irreparable damage to the economy and society. Not even the existence of international obligations solemnly agreed on with our country has been able to brake its zeal for plunder of our national sovereignty.

Open and covert aggressions; the pressures and threats of use of force against our State and its leaders; coercive military, monetary, financial, economic, commercial, political, diplomatic and other measures, including embargo, unlawful expropriation and blockade, which has set back our development; open interference in our internal affairs; throwing obstacles to our foreign relations and activities, such as the harassment and violence employed against our consular and diplomatic personnel; constitute actions planned in the framework of a program designed to destabilize the Panamanian state.

These criminal actions of the U.S. government join psychological operations to manipulate consciences and disinformation campaigns on an international scale which falsify our national reality with the goal of discrediting, ruining, and annulling our nation in the concert of nations, and create propitious settings for worse interventions in Panama and Latin America.

The intervention by U.S. government officials in the internal political affairs of Panama was manifest, organizing popular actions of civil disobedience, participating in meetings and demonstrations, and organizing and indoctrinating the opposition forces, supplying large sums of money to change the outcome of the electoral race, declarations being made by high U.S. officials opposing the Government of Panama, including by the U.S. Secretary of State and President.

We do not hesitate to denounce before the world that the cited actions by the U.S. government constitute, without a doubt, *crimes against humanity*, and that such behavior falls within a policy of state terrorism of the power which ironically has named itself the champion of democracy and freedom.

All of this strategy has no other purpose than to prevent us from enjoying national independence, and keep our people from developing and progressing autonomously and in a dignified way compatible with our idiosyncracies, and thereby erradicating colonial and neocolonial holdovers in this current stage of development. . . .

When it says that its strategy against Panama has not yielded the expected fruits, the U.S. tried to isolate Panama and create a circle of pressure around our people in order to deepen and internationalize their axes of destabilization and to overthrow our constitutional government. . . .

The Republic of Panama held the hope that the OAS might act in a spirit of justice, equanimity, and impartiality, and would examine the events of the last 18 months as the result of the criminal acts of the U.S. against our people, that were the fundamental cause of the political crisis the Panamanian nation is undergoing. . . .

However, rather than exploring in an overall manner and with a spirit of justice the international nature of the conflict between Panama and the U.S., the OAS meeting adopted a resolution that only dealt with certain isolated facts of the May 7 elections, omitting the analysis and evaluation of other important facts and circumstances with international repercussions overshadowing the elections.

The Government of Panama maintains that the Resolution approved May 17, 1989 . . . contains criteria, affirmations, directives, and propositions that are not contemplated in the charter of the OAS, or that are irreconcilable with their principal objectives and principles; they contradict inter-American treaties in force; they are incompatible with the Charter of the U.N., and they constitute inadmissible offenses to national dignity, such as the ill-intended mention of the commander of the PDF. . . .

The Republic of Panama . . . understands that the OAS charter does not grant it either the faculty to become an international tribunal of justice, in an international electoral board, nor into an international court of appeals, much less to fulfill functions that belong exclusively to a national tribunal of justice, to a national electoral board, or to a national electoral tribunal, and that such a regional organization cannot, moreover, intervene into the domain of the national sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, nor can it contradict, invalidate, or refuse to recognize the decision of its tribunals.

Our National Government welcomes any initiative that, within the strict competence of the OAS . . . can establish the truth of the crisis as a conflict between Panama and the U.S., but the Republic of Panama will never accept any act that constitutes interference into the sphere of its national sovereignty.

Argentine President plots with U.S. to destroy Argentina

by Peter Rush

Two weeks after his party suffered a crushing defeat in his nation's presidential election, Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín is refusing to exit the political stage in a timely fashion, thereby condemning his country to the abyss.

He and his Radical Civic Union received barely one-third of the votes in the May 14 election, as against 49% for Peronist party candidate Carlos Saúl Menem, because of Alfonsín's worse than dismal management of the economy, which is now suffering greater than 60% inflation a month. But after a week of public statements suggesting a willingness to find some formula to shorten the constitutional seven-month lameduck period after which he would normally hand over power, Alfonsín on May 22 slammed the door shut on negotiations with the Peronists and vowed he would serve out his full term, no matter what the consequences for the economy and the nation.

With this dramatic move, Alfonsín confirmed that his purpose is not to solve the nation's ills, but to keep the Peronists, ardent nationalists, out of power, on behalf of the United States, until the U.S. can destroy the government of Panama, and until Alfonsín himself can finish off the nationalist current in the military and hand over to Menem and his party an economy so wrecked that it cannot be revived.

Alfonsín, a social democrat who has openly campaigned for 20 years to destroy the Argentine military, has been an integral member of the "Project Democracy" apparatus based in the United States. That is the apparatus which overthrew the Shah of Iran and Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, and has been gunning for the Peronists for half a decade.

The most hated man in Argentina

It apparently matters little to President Alfonsín that he may thereby become the most hated man in Argentine history. Ignoring the nearly universal sentiment in the country that he should step aside now, Alfonsín had demanded that Menem accept the very failed, International Monetary Fund-dictated economic policy that had caused the crisis in the first place, as the condition for handing over power early. "The talks are at a standstill," said Radical congressional leader César Jaroslavsky, speaking for Alfonsín, early on May 22. "The handover of power is inseparable from making an economic accord. If this is not reached, there will

be no handover of power."

In fact, for the previous week, the international financial press had been filled with nothing but calls for the Peronists to "accept reality," junk their campaign promises, and embrace the very monetarist policies they had campaigned against, if they expected to get any help from the international financial community. Numerous newspaper articles reported bankers saying Argentina would not receive a cent from them unless the Peronists accepted IMF-dictated monetary policies.

Then, on May 22, leaders of the Radical party communicated to the Peronists that they had until 9 p. m. that evening to accept their terms for an early transfer of power, or else all deals were off. Immediately rejecting the demand, Menem shot back saying, "Nobody can set us an ultimatum." Congressman Eduardo Bauza, the head of Menem's economic transition team and Menem's chief negotiator, told reporters that Alfonsín had sought "to shift to us the blame for the current situation without accepting any of the responsibility for it." He said, "In the face of this arrogance of the government, we cannot continue negotiating. . . . The economic measures that they take are the risk of the Alfonsín administration."

"What is certain is that we are resolved to govern unswervingly until Dec. 10, so no one should come and say that what might happen is reason for an earlier handover," Alfonsín told Argentines in his May 22 announcement that he was breaking off negotiations with Menem. "We are going to create not only a war economy but a crisis government. . . . We are going to carry forward a program with social awareness, but it will of course be tough, as everyone can imagine."

Just how "tough" was made clear on May 24, when Alfonsín announced the resignation of his cabinet and the appointment of radical monetarist economist Rodolfo Rossi to head the Central Bank. Rossi, linked to the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) of Mont Pelerinite Alvaro Alsogaray, said that he had certain "conditions" for accepting the post, involving harsh fiscal and monetary austerity. News reports indicated that Alfonsín was looking to the UCD for other cabinet appointees as well, and was likely to purge the "left-wing" figures in his cabinet to whom he has heretofore been closest, led by Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia, im-

plicated in the January 1989 guerrilla attack on the La Tablada military base in Buenos Aires.

However, Alfonsín's own finance minister, Juan Pugliese, before resigning, gave the lie to Alfonsín's putative effort to deal with the crisis, when he told a radio interviewer May 22, "We aren't fit to handle this situation until Dec. 10. . . . Nobody cares and nobody believes in this government's policies. There is no chance of imposing measures which do not bear the stamp of the next government." Leading political economist Rosendo Fraga concurred, telling Reuters May 23 that there was no chance of the Radical government imposing successful economic measures. "Only a change of government will create the credibility needed for a stabilization plan."

Population set to explode

With the nation suffering a classic hyperinflation, the Argentine people appear on the brink of a social explosion. Reports from the state of Córdoba can be expected to be repeated throughout the country in coming days. On May 24, 20 very poor people helped themselves to cartloads of food at a supermarket and refused to pay, and later, a group of 70 women besieged the same market, threatening to loot it if they were not given food. A woman burst into the state legislature shouting, "Do something. We can't take any more. We are the people and we do not know what to do to survive." And the Córdoba Chamber of Commerce even issued a statement saying, "The people are struggling at the limit of subsistence."

The cause of the spreading desperation is inflation that has become mindboggling. Inflation for May was over 60%, with 100% predicted for June while interest rates top 300% a month. These are equivalent, in annual terms, to yearly rates of 28,000, 410,000, and 1.67 billion percent, respectively, rates not experienced by any major nation since hyperinflation destroyed the German mark in 1923.

The immediate consequence is that no matter how fast they are raised, wages cannot keep pace with rising prices, spelling a sharp fall in real incomes. Most of the population has suffered a 30-40% decline in purchasing power of their wages since last fall alone. "You just can't make any plans. You can't say you'll buy new clothes next month or change your car or buy on credit because you don't know what your money will be worth," said one housewife.

The financial system is also paralyzed. The government declared a week-long bank holiday May 22-26, but when banks reopen May 29, many fear possible runs on their remaining austral accounts that could put them into bankruptcy. While some banks are offering unsustainable 300% interest rates on deposits, others are talking about refusing to reopen their doors.

The government is bankrupt. It has been unable for more than a month to print enough australs to maintain adequate paper money in circulation, and the Treasury is empty. Tax

collections are running at 50% of last year's level, a drop caused by the effect hyperinflation has on tax collections, which lag months behind tax assessments. And, the government is being squeezed by the necessity to redeem \$250 million in bonds that fell due on May 22, and must be paid the day the bank holiday ends. But barely \$500 million remains in the nation's reserves, about one month's worth of imports, and the prospect that Argentina may default looms large.

While Menem's solutions to these problems have yet to be spelled out, he *has* made clear his commitment to Ibero-American integration, and major infrastructure projects to generate economic growth at home, policies to which the international community is utterly opposed.

Excerpts from a May 19 interview with Argentine President-elect Carlos Saúl Menem, by Colombia's Radio Caracol.

Q: Mr. Carlos Menem, could we speak about the Latin American integration that you so often mentioned during your electoral campaign?

Menem: I would be happy to travel throughout Latin America with a document saying "Carlos Menem, Latin American citizen," and with a pocket full of Latin American currency. . . . There is no future, no destiny for all the Latin American countries except based on this integration.

Q: Speaking of that open wound which is Panama, a voice of encouragement would be extremely welcome from the land of Argentina for that Republic which was once ours, until 1903, when it separated.

Menem: Yes, truly the fraternal people of Panama are going through a very difficult, very dramatic moment. I hope that it will soon solve its problems. There can be no doubt that it was a very sloppy electoral process, but the attitude that the United States assumed was also very sloppy and beyond all international norms. It is not possible for other countries to intervene in Panama's internal affairs. However great the United States, for which I hold great respect, there are fundamental principles in matters of international law: the self-determination of peoples and non-interference of one state, no matter how powerful, in the internal affairs of another, no matter how small.

Q: How do you think this serious problem of narcotic drugs should be handled in Latin America?

Menem: With a heavy hand, of course. I have insisted on the need for the most severe punishment of those responsible for this contemptible, this criminal trafficking. The trafficking of drugs annually involves nearly \$600 billion, of which some \$400 billion worth is sold in the United States. . . . The situation is truly dramatic. . . . Our fundamental concern in this area too must be to pursue to the end those involved in this contemptible business.

'The dirty war': a Washington-Moscow weapon against the military

by Maximiliano Londoño Penilla

The author is the Secretary General of the Andean Labor Party of Colombia, where widespread violence by drug-runners and guerrilla terrorists has been accompanied by a systematic campaign to discredit the armed forces.

When Colombian President Virgilio Barco recently issued his three state-of-siege decrees for putting an end to the bands of assassins that have laid waste to the country, the central executive committee of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC) released a statement which said, among other things, "The first step toward the restructuring of the Armed Forces has been made. That step should be followed by others."

Are the Armed Forces responsible for the creation and operations of these bands of assassins, as the Communists claim? President Barco has not made such an assertion. However, his April 19 speech did end with the following: "It cannot be denied that a few individuals belonging to the public force are, in one way or another, collaborating with these terrorist groups. Said individuals are betraying the armed institutions. They are being investigated and will be punished by law as an example to all." At almost the same time, it was announced that two battalion commanders were being relieved of their duties and retired for collaborating with the assassins, according to the press.

By following this simple logic, peace will presumably return to Colombia as soon as the military and police forces, allegedly responsible for violations of human rights, tortures, disappearances, etc., are "restructured." Communist violence, say these epigones of terrorism, is but a response to "state violence." Suppress the latter and all will return to normal.

Is Barco violating the Constitution?

The truth is that if the government continues to accept the Communists' methodology for "solving" the nation's problems, total chaos instead of longed-for peace will be the result. One of the key elements threatening the ruin of Colombia is the overturning of the principle of authority, undermined by the government itself which refuses to exercise power according to constitutional guidelines.

In this regard, it is worth noting Article 16 of the Colombian Constitution: "The authorities of the republic are empowered to protect all the persons resident in Colombia, their lives, their honor and their goods, and to assure compliance with the social duties of the State and of private citizens." Title XVI, which encompasses articles 165 through 170, regulates matters concerning the public forces. In particular, Article 166 says that "the nation will have a permanent army for its defense." Article 169 asserts that "Military personnel cannot be deprived of their grades, honors, and pensions except in those cases and in such a fashion as determined by law." And finally, Article 170 establishes that "Crimes committed by servicemen on active duty and related to that service will be heard by martial or military courts, according to the prescriptions of the Military Penal Code."

It is currently the media—enormously influenced by Communist propaganda—which tries and convicts military and police personnel. The government, rather than using its power to remedy this situation, is instead legitimizing the campaign to discredit the Armed Forces. The military and police thus appear before the public as being responsible for all the evils that afflict the nation. The government, like Pontius Pilate, washes its hands.

Target: 'the sword and the cross'

It appears that Moscow's efforts to undermine the armed institutions of the continent with its "dirty war" slanders are fully shared by Washington. Until a few years ago, Ibero-America was considered a strategic ally of the United States against a common enemy: Communism. Now the United States views the Communists as a partner, as a political ally with whom to share control over the world in a "New Yalta" deal.

To this can be added the fact that official Washington, under the influence of the Project Democracy secret government and in the face of imminent explosion of the world economy under the likely trigger of a new debt crisis, now views the "sword and the cross"—that is, the armies of the continent and the Catholic Church—as its new strategic enemy.

The usurious circles that control United States policy today fear the possible emergence of nationalist sectors among the continent's armed forces which—in the context of an economic crisis—could move with other sectors to transform Ibero-America's impoverished nations into veritable industrial powers. It is no accident, therefore, that the campaigns about “violations of human rights” by the military, and the promotion of so-called “peace dialogues” with narco-terrorists, stem as much from Washington as from Moscow. Henry Kissinger's buddies entrenched in the Bush administration would prefer to deliver Ibero-America over to narco-terrorism rather than cooperate with its former allies in their battle to achieve true economic independence.

The ‘restructuring’ of the armed forces

In the 1988 annual report of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Trilateral Commission creation to smash any opposition to the Establishment's “New Yalta” plans, Chapter 5 recommends the following under the title “Defense of Democracy: The Military Challenge”:

An effort must be undertaken to change military thinking about internal security and subversion. The military cannot consider itself the ultimate guardian of national values, or insist that national security embraces all aspects of policy. Military education must be reformed. . . .

Despite the transition to civilian rule, the political content of military education has remained virtually unchanged. Military curricula mostly continue to emphasize the hard-line anti-Communist worldview of the 1960s, stressing internal subversion as the principal threat to national security. In countries not faced with active insurgencies civilian Presidents rarely share the military's preoccupation with internal security. . . .

The executive committee of the Inter-American Dialogue includes such celebrities as: Sol Linowitz, co-president; Rodrigo Botero Montoya, vice president, former Colombian finance minister, and member of the Brandt Commission; McGeorge Bundy, informally considered the head of the Eastern Establishment, that is, the “president” of the oligarchic families which control the United States; Robert S. McNamara, who was president of the World Bank for 10 years, and former U.S. defense secretary.

These and other equally sinister luminaries do not hide their rage when they write in their report, that in Ibero-America,

Traditional views of the military's role in politics still prevail. Most officers see the armed forces as the ultimate guardians of national interests and guarantors of national security. . . .

Military schools still define national security to

include a wide range of political, socio-economic, and international factors. Policy decisions which normally are reserved to civilian authority in the United States or Europe are viewed in Latin America as having military implications. Accordingly, officers feel their views should count heavily.

Narco-terrorism captures the nation

Instead of strengthening Colombia's military and police forces by expanding troop strength and providing appropriate weapons and equipment so that they can fulfill their function of guaranteeing the security of the citizenry, the government has abandoned entire vast regions of the country to the bloody reign of the narco-terrorists. Under such circumstances, it is no surprise that the idea of “taking justice into one's own hands” has begun to crystallize. The mentality is now one of *saue qui peut*.

In some regions of the country where there is no effective military presence, and especially where the drug traffickers conduct their sinister activities, many of the mafiosi have decided to deploy their hired thugs to carry out “anti-Communist” operations. The narcos recognize that the majority of Colombians are anti-Communist and therefore hope to take advantage of the sense of helplessness in the face of growing terrorism to garner popular sympathies. In the beginning, the narcos—with their strutting self-confidence and their well-equipped armies—did win some support for their “anti-Communist” public relations efforts. But within a short time, the people discovered that the narcos were in fact using their bands of assassins to consolidate political, economic, and armed control over important regions of the country.

This battle for total hegemony over certain portions of Colombia has not, however, affected the narco-terrorist alliance which continues to exist in specific zones. For the traffickers, the “guerrillas” are temporary partners in the weapons trade, in providing security protection for their drug crops, and similar business arrangements. But the narcos have no loyalty toward their partners, and annihilate them whenever they perceive additional benefit to be gained in that direction. For the terrorists, the relationship with the narcos is more complex. On the one hand, the narcos are business partners from whom logistical and financial profits can be had. Even more importantly, the narcos are *political* allies serving to undermine existing culture and contributing to the defeat of “the system.”

This latter goal was the strategy defined by former KGB chief Yuri Andropov when, during the sixties, the Warsaw Pact security services under his direction established a policy of alliance with the drug trade, not for economic reasons but out of strategic concern to sink the West by fomenting the drug counterculture.

An end to military jurisdiction?

The terrorists are not stupid and have espied in the prolif-

eration of the bands of narco-assassins a great opportunity to carry out their own plans for the "restructuring" of the armed forces, plans which in reality mean the demoralization and ultimate dismantling of the one force capable of halting their bid for power on the field of battle.

The intention of the Communist Party and its armed force, FARC, has been to use the members of the Communist electoral front, the Patriotic Union (UP), as cannon fodder, to be regularly "massacred" by the narco bands. With terrorists now appearing as "political martyrs," the FARC and the Communist Party have been demanding the dismantling of these assassins bands as the precondition for entering into Barco's "peace initiative" dialogue. The Communists then accused the Army and police of being the sponsors and defenders of the assassins by deliberately confusing the narcos' creations with authentic anti-terrorist self-defense groups.

Rather than confront this insidious campaign by reestablishing the principle of authority, the Barco administration has helped the Communists' efforts along. Alvaro Tirado Mejía, the presidential adviser on human rights, has dedicated himself to legitimizing any group which claims to oppose "torture," "military excesses," and "human rights violations." Under his watch, the Communists' have succeeded in transforming the image of the Colombian Armed Forces from defenders of the nation to a band of mercenaries and cut-throats.

A civil prosecutor has been given judicial oversight over the Armed Forces, because putting a military man in that post was not considered "trustworthy." The former Attorney General of the Republic, the pro-drug Horacio Uribe Serpa, was instrumental in the campaign against the military and police, using certain legal precedents to dismantle the tradition of military jurisdiction by imposing civil judges to hear military legal cases. His successor, former legislator Alfonso Gómez Méndez, is as notorious for his "former" electoral association with the Communists as he is for his recent marriage to "journalist" Patricia Lara, who was denied entrance to the United States not long ago because of her known ties to Cuban intelligence and publicly professed sympathies for the narco-terrorist M-19.

It was Alfonso Gómez Méndez who ordered the chief of the Colombian Army to retire two battalion commanders upon whose heads had fallen the Communist accusation of being "narco-collaborators."

It is as dangerous to allow the narco-assassins to wear the mantle of anti-Communism as it is to permit the guerrillas to don the mantle of fighting against drugs and violence. If the government truly wants to eliminate the bands of assassins, it must declare a war to the death against Soviet-backed narco-terrorism, in all its disguises. Instead, it offers "dialogue" to the Communists and permits the Armed Forces to be slandered as "narco-collaborators." The extradition treaty with the United States—the most effective weapon Colombia had against the drug-traffickers—is currently a dead letter,

and the government has done nothing effective to revive it. Despite all the talk about expropriation, the properties and stocks of the narcos remain sacrosanct. Mafia public relations men continue to push the legalization of drugs, and the press, radio and television give their propaganda free coverage.

At the same time, guerrilla bands continue to lay siege to entire cities, kidnaping and murdering political and business targets, destroying the economic infrastructure of the nation, assassinating the police and military.

The Communist Party used the members of its electoral front to be regularly "massacred" by the narco bands and then accused the Army and police of protecting the assassins by deliberately confusing the narcos' creations with authentic anti-terrorist self-defense groups.

The lesson the Colombian people must draw from the current situation is that the legitimate exercise of authority to maintain order and the security of the nation cannot lie with either the well-armed narcos nor with the Communists. Neither do the military and police forces constitute the armed wing of the current ruling party. Rather, the Armed Forces are the army of the Republic, with the task of defending national sovereignty.

In anticipation of the 1990 presidential elections in Colombia, the terrorists will unleash a new wave of violence and destabilization, as FARC chief Jacobo Arenas has already threatened. The terrorists will argue that President Barco did not meet their demands, and thereby betrayed the peace dialogue. Under these circumstances, the Communists hope to have already succeeded in fracturing the unity of the Armed Forces with its "dirty war" slanders. Barco's much-publicized "peace process" will then have served to provide the terrorists with political breathing space, while further undermining the remaining national institutions.

By compromising with the narco-terrorists, Barco's government will have dug not only its own grave, but also that of millions of Colombians.

Peace is not won with good intentions and ceding to blackmail. What is required is a firm hand and a national project for converting Colombia into an industrial power. Neither of these two elements are on the Barco government's agenda.

A strategic shift afoot in Britain

by Konstantin George

The May 19 move by the British government to expel 11 Soviet GRU and KGB spies, 8 diplomats, and 3 journalists, is merely the surface reflection of a fundamental shift in the Thatcher government's policy toward the Soviet Union, a shift in response to the urgent danger presented by the U.S.S.R.'s 1987-91 five-year war plan, being conducted behind the fraudulent mask of the "Gorbachov image."

An in-depth analysis of Soviet global war preparations has convinced leading elements of the British Establishment that unless drastic steps are taken, starting now, in about three years' time Moscow will be in a position of sufficient military superiority to dictate terms to the West.

To cite but a few highlights: The Soviets are well on the road to securing their goal of control over space, and control of access to outer space; and the Soviets are already deploying on a small scale the first generation of radio frequency weapons.

The same British Establishment grouping has come to the conclusion that the INF and post-INF appeasement process has brought West Germany dangerously close to becoming an appendage of the Soviet sphere. In contrast and in opposition to the "total insanity" of the "Kissinger Plan," as one figure told *EIR*, to deliver a "neutral" Central Europe to Moscow, these circles view with horror the loss of West Germany—and thus the European continent—to the Russian Empire.

The ongoing shift in Britain is analogous to the process that matured during 1938 and 1939, when the hard military-strategic reality of Nazi Germany's program to develop and deploy nuclear weapons, jet aircraft and missiles forced a British post-Munich shift to a policy of confronting Nazi Germany.

The May turning point

The Thatcher government's decision to expel the Soviet spies was taken no later than May 12, not coincidentally the same day that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Bonn to finalize preparations for Mikhail Gorbachov's June visit to West Germany. According to sources, Thatcher had taken stock of the facts, and came to the conclusion that Gorbachov was no longer "a man she could trust," and in reality has the attributes of a con man.

The expulsion move occurred on May 19, just after Gor-

bachov returned home from his dismal China visit. Within hours, the Soviet leadership was confronted with a "British shock" on top of the China shock. Moscow was taken by surprise. The enraged Soviet response to the expulsions proved this.

Britain had made no public announcement concerning the expulsions. The world first learned of what had happened through Moscow's virulent denunciation of the British decision, and the Soviet counter-expulsion of eight British diplomats and three journalists. Only after this Soviet tantrum did the British government make matters public and, in turn, in the strongest terms denounce the Soviet action.

The Soviet counter-expulsions were only Moscow's first move. The depth of the shock in Moscow precipitated by the British shift was made clear on May 22, when, following the Soviet Central Committee Plenum, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov announced that Moscow would set a ceiling of 205 Britons, including diplomats, journalists, and businessmen, allowed to work in Moscow. This would mean a reduction of 170 from the current level of 375 Britons in Moscow. Gerasimov added that, in addition, Russians working for the British in Moscow would be pulled off their jobs.

Gerasimov's announcement followed three days of secret Soviet leadership policy deliberations, with heavy emphasis on policy towards China, Britain, and West Germany. This commenced with a Politburo meeting on the weekend, and continued into the May 22 Central Committee Plenum. Notably, two of the speakers who addressed that Plenum, from which no news whatsoever was released, were Leonid Zamiatin, Soviet ambassador to Britain, and Valentin Falin, the Central Committee's Germany expert.

The end of Thatcher's patience on the strategic deception games of Gorbachov emerged emphatically in her response to the Gerasimov announcement. Thatcher declared that Gorbachov and the Soviet leaders had "revealed their true nature." She had conducted the expulsion move in secret to give them "a chance not to retaliate. They chose not to take that chance. . . . Were they going to show that things were different? Or were they going to prove by what they did that things really have not changed very much at all? They chose the latter."

But again, the expulsions are not the primary thing. A Soviet announcement of May 24 lifting the seven-day deadline for Britain to draw up a list of the 170 who would have to leave could signal a hasty Soviet scramble to reach a "compromise" on this question. Whatever happens on this front, the fundamental realities associated with the Soviet war plan remain.

Will the British policy shift be consolidated and made irreversible? If so, the gates are open for the end of Western illusions concerning the Soviet Union, which could demolish the policy controls over the Bush administration set by the New Yalta sellout schemes for Europe.

A chance to vote for nation-states

The 'Rassemblement pour une France libre' joins the race for the European parliamentary elections.

In the European parliamentary elections scheduled for June 18, French voters will have an opportunity to vote for what Charles de Gaulle used to call a Europe of the fatherlands, by voting for candidates of the Rassemblement pour une France Libre (RFL: Movement for a Free France). On May 23, at a crowded press conference in Metz, Jacques Cheminade made public the slate of 81 candidates he will be heading under the banner of the RFL.

What little is left of the heritage of de Gaulle is rallying to the RFL and its program for "a Europe of great frontiers." The name of the movement created by Cheminade, secretary general of the European Labor Party (POE) and collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche, recalls the battle of the Free French during World War II. And it has a special importance in light of present attempts to destroy national sovereignty.

Of the dozen or so slates running in the June 18 elections, the RFL is the only one demanding the abrogation of the Single European Act, which would lead to the dissolution of Europe's nation-states, allowing them to be dominated by the Soviet Union. The Communist Party claims to oppose the Act, but its actions are pure demagoguery, as are those of the National Front of Jean Marie Le Pen.

The Green Party, headed by Antoine Waechter, is playing on public criticism of the act, but does not consider changing the act, much less reversing it. As for the major parties, Socialist or Opposition, they are all vying to become the "most European

of all." And what remains of the Gaullist party has joined ranks with Trilateral Commission crony Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The RFL slate has many farmers, including in the 6th, 8th, and 9th positions. These farmer-candidates have all taken up the issue of the insane quota system imposed by the European Community. One candidate, Mme. Lemerrier, became a kind of *cause célèbre* in France a few months ago, when she threw herself at the feet of President François Mitterrand, to demand that he intervene against unjust seizures of indebted farms. She is expected to conduct a very active campaign.

Also running on the RFL slate are six local elected officials from rural localities. Only two days after the campaign was officially announced, the RFL seemed ready to create a furor on the political scene. In the legislative elections in June 1988, the RFL's predecessor, the POE, had made headlines by becoming the fifth party of France, and the only one not represented in Parliament to present over 75 candidates nationwide. In less than one year, the POE and RFL have grown to the point where breakout is likely over the coming weeks.

In the Lorraine area, the RFL is particularly strong. At a press conference in Metz, Mr. Maurer, the mayor of Mousson, a small village, and an English teacher at the university at Nancy, announced campaign events that include weekly meetings, distribution of campaign literature and putting up posters, as well as classical

music concerts. In fact, the musical world is well represented on the RFL slate.

Eliane Magnan, an accomplished cellist who recently recorded all the Bach Cello Suites on compact disk, is number four on the RFL list; a well-known baritone, François Loup, will make the reform of musical education a part of his campaign. And at other campaign meetings, Anne Marie Dunant, a soprano from the Strasbourg Opera, and pianist Jacques Moreau, will perform concerts dedicated to U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche. The RFL will also make scientific tuning at C = 256 hertz an issue in the campaign.

From the south of France, the treasurer of the Support Committee for the Polish trade union Solidarity, Mathis Bortner, is number five on the list. A personal friend of Lech Walesa, Bortner stated that he particularly agrees with the RFL's analysis of the Soviet Union as "the primary danger to our civilization today," and on the fraud of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

"I was especially happy to read Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for Poland. I think its implementation is absolutely crucial, and the economic benefits of it will be enjoyed by all of Europe." Bortner also wrote a letter to Pope John Paul II, requesting that he take action on the LaRouche case and offering to come to Rome to plead for LaRouche.

The RFL will be coordinating election events with its sister party in West Germany, the Patriots for Germany, headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Lyndon LaRouche's wife. The two parties are committed to ensuring that the "Europe of the Single Act" will not be carried out, and that the entire Western European continent not be swallowed up by the Soviet Union.

Agni: India joins the IRBM club

The successful test launch of this missile named for the Hindu fire god gave a real boost to the nation's R&D and space effort.

After two false starts, India's first intermediate-range ballistic missile was successfully test launched May 22 at the Interim Test Range at Chandipur on the coast of Orissa. It was without doubt a major achievement with significant implications for India's strategic position, especially for the country's R&D establishment and the space effort.

Agni is the wholly indigenous product of India's Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) started in 1983, and its launch follows by just over a year the successful testing of Prithvi, a 250 km range surface-to-surface missile tested in February 1988. The 75-ton Agni, which has a range of 2,500 km, has been described as a "hybrid vehicle," combining as it does, the first stage of the SLV-3 satellite launch vehicle propelled by solid fuel that was developed by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) with many of the technologies developed for Prithvi, a tactical battlefield missile.

Unlike Prithvi, which is scheduled for its second test flight soon, and is already "on order" by the Army, Agni is officially referred to as a "technology demonstrator" with no identifiable user at the moment. This, along with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's announcement that Agni was *not* a nuclear delivery system, is a bit of rhetorical formalism meant to keep India's anti-nuclear weapons posture intact. It is well known, despite official ambiguity in these matters since India's 1974 Pokhran explosion, that an IRBM or ICBM effort without the nuclear warheads component is not very

credible at all.

As K. Subrahmanyam, former head of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses and defense adviser to the government, pointed out, besides being able to carry a nuclear warhead, Agni can be used to destroy distant airfields and hard targets. Perhaps most important, he notes, echoing the prime minister, Agni can be used to deploy military observation satellites.

Defense Ministry sources have told the Press Trust of India that some 20 test flights would be conducted before regular production of Agni is begun. The next goal, they say, is to develop an ICBM with a range beyond 5,000 km. Other reports are that three test launches will be undertaken while awaiting the political go-ahead for a full-fledged missile program in the 1990s.

The IGMDP, housed at the Defense Research and Development Laboratory, is a remarkable effort. Funded at \$500 million for a 10-year period, and with a broad mandate to develop a "family of missiles for the Army, Navy, and Air Force," the IGMDP began work in 1983 on five different missiles simultaneously. Now, after less than six years, three of the missiles have already reached the testing stage. Trishul, a short-range, quick-reaction surface-to-air missile, reached the prototype testing stage first. After 30-40 test launches and clearance by the Air Force, it is expected to enter production next year and be ready for deployment by 1993. Then came Prithvi and Agni.

Still under development is Akash, another long-range surface-to-air mis-

sile, and Nag, a next-generation "fire and forget" anti-tank missile that will use infrared imaging to destroy a tank 3-4 km away. Major technology elements for both have been proven, says the Defense Ministry, and ground versions are undergoing tests now.

Defense analysts here note happily that with the IGMDP the "Chinese wall" between the civilian and military rocket programs was torn down. The transfer of Dr. Abdul Kalam from ISRO, where he played a major role in developing the SLV-3 satellite launch vehicle, to direct the management board of the IGMDP was perhaps the most dramatic indication. Agni drew heavily from ISRO, including wholesale adoption of the SLV-3 first-stage rocket.

Reaction to the Indian achievement abroad was varied. Significantly, the Pakistani response was cool and factual. A flutter in Australia was attributed to a local campaign to boost the defense budget. China has other, more pressing things to worry about at the moment.

In the U.S., except for loud shouting from a strange gaggle in Congress, the reaction appears to be low key. The hypocrisy of the U.S. non-proliferation posture, brought to new heights of absurdity in the April 1987 Missile Technology Control Regime, is increasingly overshadowed by its untenability. Ironically, it is the U.S. that has offered India the electro-optical instrumentation for the planned National Testing Range at Baliapal, Orissa.

A U.S. license for the sophisticated Combined Acceleration Vibration Climatic System, used for simulating heat and vibration at the reentry phase, granted in 1983 and as yet unused, is now up for renewal. The disposition of India's renewal request will constitute the official American response to Agni.

Salinas backs U.S. against Panama

The government declaration draws heavy fire, as a violation of Mexico's traditional respect for national sovereignty.

The Salinas government's May 14 condemnation of Panamanian Defense Forces chief Gen. Manuel Noriega as "unethical and immoral," and its defense of the recent Organization of American States resolution against Panama, has prompted universal questioning here of a presidential decision without precedent in the history of the country.

The government's declaration was widely identified as a betrayal by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the nation's *Juarista* policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, and as a deliberate concession to Mexico's creditors and the U.S. State Department.

This viewpoint was elaborated by Cuahtémoc Cárdenas, leader of the new Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), who charged during a May 19 electoral tour through the state of Michoacán, "The \$1.96 billion loan recently given to Mexico, is payment for the obedience and servility the government is showing towards U.S. intervention in Panama." He stressed that throughout the history of interventionism in Ibero-America, "the Mexican government has never—as now—placed itself at the service, including in international forums, of domination by the United States."

Cárdenas's PRD party issued a formal statement May 18 which charged, among other things, that "The [U.S.] destabilization strategy has been going on for at least a year, and ranges from economic sanctions to constant slander and the sending of troops. Every one of the measures and

the strategy as a whole violates international law and is contrary to cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states." The statement goes on to charge that Mexico, with its "obsessive servility," has made itself "an involuntary accomplice in the aggression against Panama. . . . No government is permitted to set itself up as judge and guarantor of democracy in others. In the case of Mexico, such a pretense is especially grotesque if one considers what kind of moral and political authority can a government have whose origin is anti-democratic as a product of . . . the electoral fraud committed here last year."

On May 15, the lead editorial of the daily *La Jornada* described the Mexican government's statement against Panama as "outrageous" and said that it "expresses terms foreign to [Mexico's] diplomatic tradition." On May 16, *El Economista* journalist Francisco Rodríguez stated that the Mexico Declaration on Panama noticeably coincides with recommendations made to the Bush administration by the Heritage Foundation, with the objective of "getting certain—shall we say—bonuses in the renegotiation" of Mexico's foreign debt.

Rodríguez warns that "this time, the Salinas administration went beyond what tradition and even the law formally allows" to a President of the Republic. The columnist then asks, "Who among the electorate has ordered the so-called authorities . . . to break with the sound *Juarista* tradition [which states that] among people, as among nations, respect for others'

rights is peace?" After insisting on the unconstitutional nature of the Declaration against Panama, Rodríguez concludes, "in my memory, *no other administration* claiming our revolutionary heritage has gone so far."

On May 16, the lead editorial of the daily *El Día*, a newspaper associated with the "progressive" currents of the PRI party, states that the foreign ministry's communiqué on Panama contains "a paragraph which we feel could be an error, or a *concession to the State Department*, and that is the concern—stated in redundant terms—for the 'ethical and moral' quality of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces." The editorial warns, "*If it is a concession . . . one must remember that countries which are in the habit of making concessions to please North American strategists have never won any greater or fewer favors than those who resisted making concessions.*"

On March 17, the Popular Socialist Party published a statement in the daily *Excelsior*, which charged that the Declaration of Mexico represents a "policy of alignment with the U.S. State Department," as well as a violation of the Mexican Constitution. It says that General Noriega is "undoubtedly part of those nationalist forces of Panama" who are fighting "the battle of this century to recover sovereignty over the Canal Zone."

Even in the official daily *El Nacional* of May 21, journalist Raúl Trejo Delarbre wrote a front-page column recognizing that the contents of the Mexico declaration violate the "Juárez doctrine" guiding Mexican foreign policy. Trejo Delarbre asks, "After decertifying Noriega, with what authority are we going to demand that other governments abstain from issuing equally meddlesome moral certifications from abroad?"

German despair: a lesson from history

Disappointment with the Americans runs deep, and may result in a swing over to the Soviets.

Since the late 1960s, we have seen the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats here swing over to openly pro-Soviet views. The Greens, an appendix of the Soviet-run anti-defense movement that entered the system of political parties in the late 1970s, have formed the third parliamentary group to side with Moscow.

At the parliamentary level, the only line of defense was formed by the Christian Democrats, who held on to pro-American views. This is rapidly changing now, and it has to do with deep disappointment at the conduct of successive U.S. administrations in military affairs.

It has been pointed out by numerous conservative politicians, among them Lothar Ruehl, the former assistant defense minister, that a dangerous trend is at work behind the transatlantic controversy over "missile modernization." In reality, these voices warn, NATO is being transformed into an Anglo-American bloc that is considered "vital" by the U.S. and Britain, and a continental European bloc that is viewed as "less important."

Ruehl has warned against a certain complacency on the part of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who thinks that "whatever happens, the U.S. will always stick to the Germans as their most important allies." Kohl is convinced that for the U.S., maintaining troops and equipment in continental Europe, and West Germany most of all, is an unchangeable fact of American defense doctrine.

This, Ruehl has rightly warned, is changing right now, and if the trend is not recognized clearly, Bonn may find out one day, and not long from now,

that the U.S. considers its strategic interests "better preserved in another European country, and no longer in Germany." This is a clear reference to the Anglo-American bloc.

Not seeing this danger, and not looking for countermeasures (military and political), will lead to catastrophe. Disappointment with the United States is already deep among conservatives, because of Reagan's betrayal at the 1986 Reykjavik summit and because of the American part (assisted by interests in Britain) in a boycott of a viable German share in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The U.S. media and the Bush administration have charged the West Germans with being unreliable allies, with thinking of a "new Rapallo" pact with Moscow (a replay of the 1922 economic-military agreements), and with generally being troublemakers throughout the 20th century.

It may be appropriate to remind Americans that their withdrawal from European affairs in the 1920s was one of the biggest mistakes of U.S. policy after the end of World War I. Numerous German conservatives, like the late Franz Josef Strauss, have even declared that they think the early pull-out of U.S. troops from the essential occupation zones in Germany started the whole trouble that led to World War II.

"U.S. troops pulled out from Germany in the early 1920s?" Few people know that U.S. troops occupied a large section of the Rhineland. In West German museums, for example, the one at Hambach Castle, one can see photographs of a U.S. army machinegun company guarding the Rhine River

near Koblenz in 1920.

The withdrawal of the Americans not only cleared the way for the French and British to occupy and loot the Rhineland (under the guise of war reparations), but also discredited the pro-American faction among the German conservatives, including Konrad Adenauer, then mayor of Cologne. The withdrawal of the Americans from their "German entanglements" paved the way for the Anglo-American-Soviet Trust and its pro-Soviet (but anti-American) assets among German conservatives. This was a major contribution to what became known as the "spirit of Rapallo."

The rise of the Nazi movement from the late 1920s on was as much an anti-American, anti-Western phenomenon as a pro-Soviet one, culminating in the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact.

Had there not been demoralization of certain pro-American factions among the conservative elites in German politics, maybe things would have developed in a different way in the late 1920s and 1930s. Even if there had been a war (because of Soviet plans for invasion of Germany and Western Europe, for example), the postwar period would have looked different. There wouldn't have been an Anglo-American-Soviet Yalta Treaty, no doubt.

While the parallels between today and the 1920s cannot be drawn too far, it is justified to imagine which way post-1945 European affairs would have developed, had there not been strong contingents of U.S. troops stationed in continental Western Europe to this date.

Should the Bush-Baker team really think of pulling back into a "Fortress Anglo-America," in the course of the 1990s, they will lose the Germans to the Russians. What is worse: The Germans may not like it, but will accommodate.

Venezuela repudiates CAP-IMF alliance

The twelve-hour shutdown was a warning to Pérez: abandon the IMF policies, before it is too late.

Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez's first 100 days in office were greeted by a general strike—the most effective in over 30 years—which completely paralyzed the country for a full 12 hours on May 18. *EIR's* Venezuela bureau reported that "Caracas was as quiet as a one-horse town on a Sunday afternoon" during the strike. "I am not exaggerating when I say that 98% of the national work force heeded the strike call," Venezuelan Labor Confederation (CTV) President Juan José Delpino told reporters shortly before it ended. "We are hoping that the government will revise its measures, so that the poorest suffer least." CTV General Secretary César Olarte declared, "The generalized support for the work stoppage can be interpreted as a referendum against the national government and its neoliberal packet of economic measures."

It was the CTV which initially called the strike, but the action was immediately joined by the steel union SUTISS, headed by Congressman Andrés Velázquez, and then by the General Workers Confederation, the Social Christian Confederation of Autonomous Unions, and the Unified Confederation of Venezuelan Workers.

However, the real success of the strike stemmed from the Venezuelan people's determination to express its repudiation of Pérez's economic policies in an organized form. Small and medium-sized industrialists threw their support to the strike, as did regional associations of agricultural producers. Some 1.2 million farmers joined the stoppage. Banks and schools locked

their doors as well. Not a single newspaper appeared, with journalists joining the stoppage for the first time since the 1958 general strike. Radio stations were shut down as well.

Even part of the Catholic Church joined the protest. Exemplary was Archbishop Domingo Roa Pérez—a Tachira state, who told labor leaders that he would not open his church until after the strike. Air traffic controllers joined the strike. All land, air, and sea transport ceased on May 18. Neighborhood businesses shut their doors, and not a single restaurant, except McDonald's, opened.

There can be no doubt that the population's fury was aimed directly at the President—known as CAP—a Project Democracy toady who once called the International Monetary Fund "arsenic," and who has now invited the Fund to dictate his administration's economic policies. It is those policies, ranging from drastic price increases, imposition of new taxes, raising interest rates, eliminating food subsidies, freezing wages, privatizing state sector enterprises, and devaluing the national currency, which triggered simultaneous riots in 17 Venezuelan cities Feb. 27. Over 1,000 people reportedly died in those riots, leading at least one Ibero-American statesman to comment that CAP was "paying the debt with cadavers."

In a weak attempt to defuse the strike's impact and rescue his tainted image, CAP insisted that the strike was directed against the nation's speculators in the private sector. In the days following the February rioting, CAP had similarly told reporters that the

social violence was "against the rich, those who speculate, exploit, and show off their wealth." This time however, Hugo Fonseca Viso, president of Fedecámaras (Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry), told the press that the May 18 strike was "not a defeat for Fedecámaras, since the strike was called to protest the policies of the government, as was stated repeatedly in the days preparatory to the strike."

Indeed, it was widely known that CAP's strategists had hoped to divert popular outrage against the business community, to use the strike as an "escape valve" to gain time for implementing IMF measures.

Steel union leader Andrés Velázquez was unequivocal when he asserted, "The strike on the 18th was against the government, and not against speculation and hoarding." Secretary General Eduardo Fernández of the opposition party COPEI told the press May 22, "I want to insist that the general workers' strike May 18 was a categorical pronouncement by the country against the government of Acción Democrática and Carlos Andrés Pérez."

Finally, the national council of Chambers of Commerce issued a communiqué warning that it would not serve as CAP's scapegoat: "One of the most worrisome things about the national strike is that, since it is against the government and the economic measures, the Executive has not yet assumed its responsibility."

Despite all the warnings, CAP announced to reporters after the strike, "Our economic policy will continue to be developed with full firmness." He then added, in a less than firm voice, "After all the sacrifices, we will be able to destroy—eh, I mean enjoy. . . ." The word around Caracas is that "CAP has lost control of the country."

International Intelligence

Cappuccilli to sing *Rigoletto* at A=432

Piero Cappuccilli, the world-renowned baritone, will sing Verdi's *Rigoletto* in London this year at the original pitch Verdi intended, A at 432 vibrations per second, as opposed to the prevailing A=440-446. The announcement is expected to send shock waves through the music world.

Cappuccilli has become an outspoken proponent of the campaign launched with a Milan conference of the Schiller Institute in April 1988. The conference led to the introduction of legislation in the Italian Parliament, to establish A at 432 vibrations as the "Verdi A" or "scientific tuning." The legislation, however, was passed in an altered form, putting A at 440, angering Cappuccilli, among other opera greats like Renata Tebaldi.

Cappuccilli's announcement was reported May 23 in the nationally circulated Milan daily, *Il Giornale*. "The return to the natural A is totally possible, and I will demonstrate it in September when I will interpret *Rigoletto* with the London Philharmonic, which will respect the A at 432 vibrations," declared the singer.

The Rome daily *Il Messaggero* has an article, "War of the Tuning Fork Flares Up Again," and lines up on one side Tebaldi, Cappuccilli, Domingo, Joan Sutherland, and others, all for A=432, against the obscure physicist Righini, who spearheaded the sabotage of the "Verdi A" legislation.

Pope asks action to save Lebanon

The Pope has appealed to U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and 16 heads of state to take steps to prevent the destruction of Lebanon, according to a Vatican statement May 21. The Pope is quoted, "The very existence of Lebanon is now in danger.

"We find ourselves facing a threat to the entire order of international life. It is a moral threat all the more sorrowful because a weaker state is subject to the violence of

those stronger than itself."

The Pope said those who brought harm on those weaker than themselves were guilty "not only before God . . . but also before the justice of human history. . . . Moral responsibility weighs on all those who, in such situations, do not defend the weak when they could and ought to have done so."

In an interview published a day earlier by Reuters, interim Lebanese President Gen. Michel Aoun called upon the Arab League, scheduled to hold an emergency summit in Morocco on May 23, to take up the fate of Lebanon by forcing Syrian withdrawal from his country. Aoun warned that both the survival of Lebanon and of the Arab League itself was in jeopardy if the organization failed to act against Syria's continued slaughter of the Lebanese people.

Aoun explicitly accused Syria of the recent assassination of Sunni religious leader Sheikh Hassan Khaled, who died with at least 20 others when a car bomb exploded as his car passed.

"Silence about these practices cannot be justified or accepted as Arab disability. One should not surrender to this failure and accept the criminal assassination of a whole population and the abolition of a nation."

Soviets: 'Sovereignty historically outmoded'

The Soviet Communist Party paper *Pravda* editorialized May 21 that the Baltic Republics' insistence on independence is "outmoded," because national sovereignty is being replaced by supranational institutions.

The Soviet newspaper attacked the recent call by the Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian popular-front leaderships for economic independence and for a repudiation by the U.S.S.R. of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Under that 1939 agreement, Russia annexed the three nations.

The Soviet argument is most unusual and provocative. *Pravda* insists that the Hitler-Stalin Pact was not a "gentlemen's agreement," but prevented a situation in which the Baltic states could have served as

a "staging-ground" for Nazi Germany's invasion of the U.S.S.R.

Then, the paper attacks the Baltic leaders for wanting to "turn back the clock." *Pravda* stressed that nations today are giving up "absolute national sovereignty" to "supranational institutions," and that, therefore, the republics' new demands for national independence are "historically outmoded."

India rejects CIA chief's charges

India has described CIA chief William Webster's allegations that the country was producing an H-bomb as baseless.

Testifying before a U.S. Senate committee, Webster alleged that New Delhi is involved in a nuclear arms race with Pakistan, and is trying to manufacture a hydrogen bomb. This, he said, will jeopardize South Asia's security environment.

Indian embassy spokesman Ratakonda Dayakar refuted the charge, saying there was simply no truth in the reports that India was building an H-bomb. He said the CIA appeared to have drawn this conclusion from the annual report of the Indian Department of Energy, which had talked about India's capacity to purify lithium-6. India would not have mentioned such a development in its official publication, if it had the intention, as alleged, to develop a hydrogen bomb, said Dayakar.

By irradiating Li-6, tritium for deuterium-tritium fusion can be obtained.

Thousands cheer call for Soviet overhaul

A crowd of 25,000, standing outside Moscow's largest stadium, acclaimed a call by former Politburo member Boris Yeltsin for a complete overhaul of the Soviet Communist Party's ruling bodies, Reuters reported May 21.

"We must call for an extraordinary 28th Congress in order to elect a new Central Committee, to elect a new Politburo, in order

Briefly

● **NIKOLAI RYZHKOV**, Soviet Prime Minister, may be in political trouble, according to the May 20 *Washington Post*. It quoted unnamed Communist Party Central Committee sources, who said that he may face a challenge to his power over the coming months.

● **PAKISTAN** denounced a May 20 threat by Afghanistan head of state Najibullah that he would order long-range rockets fired at what he called guerrilla bases in Pakistan, if Pakistani troops "continued to intervene" in the Afghan war. "We believe this to be a very serious development," a Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "There are no such bases in Pakistan, there are refugee camps." Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto stated.

● **SALVADOR LAUREL**, vice president of the Philippines, was chosen May 20 to head the Nationalist Party, the country's oldest political grouping, which brought Ferdinand Marcos to power in 1965. In a speech, he called for a 10-year phase-out of U.S. bases in the country.

● **AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI** has been operated on for internal bleeding. According to a May 23 announcement by his son, the operation on the 89-year-old was a success and he is expected to recover.

● **HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE** was praised by Gustavo Patino Duque in the Medellín, Colombia bishops' journal, *Documentos para el dialogo*. "Which paradigm do you want for us," Duque challenges the malthusian Ivan Duque Escobar, "the Germany of the Nazi past which drowned in the maelstrom Nietzsche-inspired malthusian hedonism, or the Germany of Nicholas of Cusa, Schiller, Humboldt, Liebniz, Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Gauss, Einstein, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and Joseph Ratzinger, which fights to survive?"

to ensure the long-term development of our society," Yeltsin told the cheering crowd. A plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee was to be held May 22, devoted to the opening on May 24 of the Congress of People's Deputies, TASS reported.

Yeltsin was quoted May 20 that the Soviets were losing faith in Gorbachov's reforms because, with even basic foodstuffs impossible to find in stores, people did not feel real changes in their lives. "Now the gap between words and deeds has reached a critical point . . . enough speeches."

Yeltsin has been described by the Italian press as "the new Mussolini." He was removed from his post as Moscow party chief last year in the course of Soviet faction fighting, but was "elected" to the new Congress of People's Deputies earlier this year. He is loosely associated with the Pamyat (Memory) Society, a Russian supremacist, anti-Semitic group.

During April, writers linked to the Pamyat Society established a new front, called *Otechestvo* (Fatherland). The group was welcomed in the Soviet trade union daily *Trud* on April 8, as a new "Russian patriotic movement." Its initiators include the chief editors of *Moskva* (Moscow), *Nash Sovremennik* (Our Contemporary), and *Molodaya Gvardiya* (Young Guard), all of which have provided a podium for the vituperations of Pamyat-linked writers.

Trud said that the charter of Fatherland "expressed a striving for fidelity to authentic historical memory—the restoration of the lost traditions of the Russian people, the development of their domestic, material, and spiritual life, and the preservation and restoration of the treasures that were created over the centuries in Moscow and Rus."

U.S. intelligence says Soviets violate INF

The Soviet Union has been involved in systematic cheating on the INF treaty provisions, according to an article in the May 19 *Washington Times*, which cites U.S. intelligence sources. The violations have occurred, in particular, with regard to the SS-23 "Spider." The "Spider" is a 250-mile,

highly accurate ground-to-ground missile.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze threatened to "halt" the destruction of these weapons, outlawed under the INF treaty, if the United States insisted on modernizing its short-range missiles in West Germany, but sources claim that the Soviets have been observed re-welding transporters for the SS-23, which had previously been destroyed in accordance with the treaty.

Other issues raised indicate that the Soviets have also made operational a new ground-based cruise missile, the SS-CX-4, which had been camouflaged as a "legal" sea-launched missile during tests. According to the source, "We did not know that the missile was operational and had not detected any of the missiles deployed."

Other violations include removal of factory serial numbers from missile canisters, and camouflage of SS-20s which were supposed to have been destroyed. Moreover, a new U.S. estimate of Soviet missile production indicates double the number of SS-20s and SS-CX-4 (SS-N-21 in its sea-launched "legal" mode) identified in the treaty.

Russians picketed at Schiller's birthplace

Members of the Patriots for Germany party protested the visit of a Red Army delegation to Friedrich Schiller's birthplace in Marbach, West Germany May 21. The protesters displayed a banner reading "No, there is a limit to tyrants' power," a quotation from the Rütli Oath in Schiller's famous play, *Wilhelm Tell*. The house where the great classical poet was born in 1759 is a museum today.

The delegation of Soviet officers, on a one-week tour of West Germany, was hosted by Baden-Württemberg's state governor, Lothar Späth.

When the soldiers arrived at Marbach, they made efforts to take no notice of the rally, but a Soviet camera crew from *Pravda* asked the Patriots, "Why are you here? Do you have anything against our army?" In response, the Patriots began reciting the Rütli Oath.

New book shows parallels between Greens and Nazis

by Mark Burdman

Ecology in the 20th Century/A History

by Anna Bramwell

Yale University Press, New Haven and London,
1989 292 pages (with index), paperbound, \$16.95.

As an antidote to the usual flow of Establishment media portrayals of “ecologists” and “greens” as the saints of our New Age, Anna Bramwell’s *Ecology in the 20th Century* is necessary reading. It is extremely rare these days to read a book that makes, and documents, assertions like: “Indeed, neo-Nazi movements in general seem to be inspired by a strong ecological input,” or “Ecologists believe in the essential harmony of nature. But it is a harmony to which man may have to be sacrificed.”

Bramwell takes up the thesis that the Nazis were the first “radical environmentalists in charge of a state.” She notes that there was “top-level Nazi support for ecological ideas—especially if one incorporates the attitude of Hitler and Himmler on vegetarianism and animal rights. . . . Nazi Germany was the first country in Europe to form nature reserves. . . . On Himmler’s insistence, anti-vivisection laws were passed. SS training included a respect for animal life of near Buddhist proportions.”

She states: “A discussion of the element of green and ecological ideas in Nazism is bound to have an explosive effect. There are also possible political consequences for Germany. The Green Party in today’s Germany is popular

among many disaffected intellectuals, because it appears to be pure and untainted by the past. . . . So a link between today’s fashionable green ideas and the Nazis can meet with displeasure or even vituperation.”

Hence, Bramwell has reached many of the same conclusions as Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and collaborators about the coherence between “Green” and Nazi ideas, albeit she comes from a different philosophical approach. What that philosophy is, is not entirely clear, a problem that sometimes makes the book less readable than it should be. Nevertheless, she has done her homework. A former junior research fellow at Trinity College, Oxford, Bramwell was previously the author of a 1985 work entitled, *Blood and Soil. R. Walther Darre and Hitler’s “Green Party”*. Darre was the Nazi minister of agriculture, and is a key protagonist in her story.

Bio-genetics and the British pagan movements

Bramwell’s discussion of the conceptual roots of “ecologism” in the “bio-genetic” theories of Ernst Haeckel is one very interesting segment. Haeckel was one of the most influential proponents of the idea that man is explainable, and changeable (or controllable) through application of certain supposedly eternal biological and natural principles.

For Haeckel, it was no problem to go from this overall world concept, to support for eugenics and the like. A recurring leitmotif in Bramwell’s accounts of various “ecological” thinkers of the past century, is their support for ideas like eugenics and euthanasia.

Haeckel was involved in the Theosophy movement and

was an early seminal influence over Rudolf Steiner, founder and guru of the Anthroposophical movement. Especially when his philosophy is intermeshed with a pagan belief in Nordic myths or a certain kind of mystical "Germanic-Teutonic" ideology, matters can become very dangerous.

She writes, of Haeckel: "Later in life, he attacked Christianity for putting man above animals and nature. [She quotes him] 'It has contributed not only to an extremely injurious isolation from our glorious mother nature, but also to a regrettable contempt of all other organisms'. . . . The extraordinary influence of Haeckel and his successors can be attributed, in part, to the quasi-religious appeal, the incipient pantheism of his picture. But there is a deeper appeal; the return to a god-impregnated nature, which had been banished from the North by Christianity."

The national Bolsheviks

Which is not to say that certain traditions in Christianity itself are not part of the problem. Bramwell has some interesting leads here, too. For example, she cites a 1978 book by Armin Mohler, the Swiss philosopher of the so-called Conservative Revolution, and an apologist for various strands of "national Bolshevik" thought in this century. In this book, Bramwell points out, Mohler stresses the particularly Protestant character of the area where ecological beliefs are found, namely "the triangle between San Francisco, Zurich, and Stockholm."

She writes at a later point: "So the lesson of the Third Reich in peasant-oriented land reform is an important one, and, given the link between a 'Germanic' ideology, the Protestant transcendentalism of northern Europe and her children overseas, and the current popularity of ecological ideas, one that should be considered."

Pagan 'nordicism'

The impact of such a complex of ideas on Great Britain, usually expressed in various forms of pagan "nordicism," provides material for some of the most interesting passages in the book, with a cast of characters and institutions ranging from D.H. Lawrence to the lesser known "Kibbo Kift Kin," Dartington Hall, the novelist Henry Williamson, the Soil Association, Lord Lynton (later the Earl of Portsmouth), Montague Fordham, John Hargrave, Patrick Geddes, and others. Rather than recapitulate this here, the best advice is for the reader himself or herself to go through this material about some of the more peculiar features of British political and economic life in the interwar years. There are many lessons to be drawn for today: it is certainly eerie to reflect on a contemporary speech by Prince Charles advocating "organic farming," after one has been exposed to the curious blend of Anthroposophists, supporters of Oswald Mosley and other brands of fascism, nordicist pagans, theosophical Mother Earth worshippers, Fabians, crypto-communists, and others described by Bramwell!

In this reviewer's view, one area she has underestimated, is the weight of *the Russian* occult, mystical, and blood-and-soil outlook in shaping the "ecological" worldview in recent years, although she does briefly draw attention to the importance of "ecology" in the ideology of the *Pamyat* movement. (In this respect, her book is weak in comparison to James Webb's *The Occult Establishment*, published some years back, which discusses the Russo-slavic input into contemporary irrationalism and mysticism in detail. Webb's book, by the way, is a good companion-piece to read, with Bramwell's, as it touches upon some of the same terrain, although from a different standpoint.)

The Pol Pot analogy

Overall, however, Bramwell has a sharp eye. She draws the connection between ecological policies, and the results as seen in Pol Pot's Cambodia: "The Pol Pot analogy comes to mind from the current fashion for ecology among revolutionaries; e.g., the comment by a 'Senior Officer' in the National Resistance Army of Uganda: 'I have killed many men. What I want now is a degree in ecological and conservation studies.' "

Or, as another case: "The feminist witches of PAN (Pagans Against Nukes) worshiped at the same pagan stones as the pagans of the Third Reich. . . . Green culture today ranges from CND to the European Nouvelle Droite. It incorporates the new pagans, such as the nomadic bands of witches, who visit Stonehenge for the solstice and follow the astral plane across Britain's sacred land, the matriarchal witches who worship at exactly the same standing stone in Germany as did the pagan Nazis, although rejecting the patriarchy of the Nazis."

Various of these themes should, in and of themselves, be the subjects of book-length studies, especially at a time when our bookstores, newspapers, and electronic media are supersaturated with the "ecological" insanity. Truly, one could say that too many forests have been torn down to supply the paper for "green" books.

Bramwell's last words could be a good point of departure for some rigorous researchers who abhor the blackmail of the ecological movement today. After she has criticized some of the key ideas of today's ecological movement in the concluding chapter, she writes:

"What after all today's ecological movement is advocating is a return to primitivism. . . . Consciously or not, this is a death-wish. We are not talking here about eschewing food additives and coloring matter, whole food in a whole land, as were the earlier ecologists, but something different—and deathly. For today's ecologists, their hope of regeneration presupposes a return to primitivism, and thus, whether they wish to enunciate it or not, concomitant anarchy, the burning before the replanting, the cutting down of the dead tree. The father of the movement is an utter rejection of all that is, and for at least three millennia all that was."

Why play Bach on an antique flute?

by Fletcher James

J.S. Bach, 6 Flute Sonatas

John Solum, Baroque Flute; Igor Kipnis, Harpsichord; Barbara Bogatin, Baroque 'Cello Arabesque, 1988
Compact disk—CDZ6589; Cassette—ABQC6589.

The Bach sonatas for flute form the centerpiece of the chamber repertoire for flute. Every serious flautist, whether professional or amateur, will work on these pieces, again and again, throughout his career. I would urge that you listen to these recordings, and perhaps compare them to other recordings of the same pieces, for three reasons.

First, because Bach's poetry can only be properly brought out on instruments which are themselves based on the principles of classical aesthetics. Second, although this performance varies greatly in quality, there is a lawfulness to that variation. Third, because the better sections of the recording—about half—will give you the rare opportunity to hear Bach performed very well.

Most persons are under the impression that the only reason to use period instruments in performing baroque or classical music, is some anti-technological "search for authenticity," in which the musicians seek to avoid the "great improvements" of modern instruments for the simple life of the past. Nothing could be further from the truth, as this recording could prove all by itself.

In fact, the revolution in instrumental design which occurred over the past 100 years, is an integral part of a movement to *destroy* classical aesthetic values, whose other features included the systematic raising of concert pitch from its scientific value of C = 256 (A = 432) to the modern values of A = 440 to 446.

Modern instruments sound louder

It is true that modern instruments, as more efficient acoustical resonators, yield louder sound levels. It is also true that they provide strict equal temperament of scales, and smooth out the differences in quality between one note and the next. However, this is not an advantage; rather, these

changes have acted to create "value free" instruments appropriate to existential twelve-tone music, or orgiastic 100-man performances of the works of Hitler's favorite composer, Richard Wagner. This is most evident in the replacement of the classical fortepiano of Beethoven's time, with the modern, metal-framed pianoforte, and the replacement of the baroque and classical flauto traverso with the Boehm flute.

As an amateur flautist, this reviewer has recently made the switch, from a modern silver flute, to a 19th-century wooden flute. I have had a first-hand opportunity to hear and see the great differences in these instruments. On the older instrument, every note has its own individual character. The traverso is built around the key of D Major; all of the notes of that scale have a relatively open and bright tone. The in-between notes (including C-natural and F-natural) have a much darker sound. The difference is something like the effect of various vowels in singing.

The result is that every key signature, with its own sequence of tones, has an absolutely unique quality. Bach was very much aware of this, and his sonatas for flute were composed with this in mind. Whereas on the modern flute, one could take a piece written in the key of B minor, and transpose it up one half step, to C minor with little net effect (both equally boring), a similar change on the traverso would be the equivalent of totally rewriting the piece.

Instrument tells how to phrase

When I recently interviewed John Solum, the flautist on the Arabesque recording, I asked him how he went about



Drawing by the French artist Watteau. A man playing an early traverso flute in the 18th century, the period when Bach composed his suites for the instrument.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

determining the phrasing for a piece. He said, "The first thing, is that the instrument tells you how to phrase. For example, when there is a modulation [transposition of thematic material to a new key], there is not just a shift of register, but also a shift in quality."

Another unique property of the older flute is its vastly superior capability for articulation: the ability of the flautist to individually shape the volume and duration of every note within a phrase. The late scientist Arthur Benade was actually able to show, with laboratory measurements, that the *lower* acoustical efficiency of the older flute meant that notes could be started and stopped at least twice as fast as on the modern flute. In an unpublished paper, Benade strongly criticized Theobald Boehm's 1847 redesign of the flute, from a conical to a cylindrical geometry, blaming Boehm's "intellectual Romanticism" for degrading the poetic capabilities of the instrument.

Among other things, this means that the older flute is capable of mimicking the phrasing of string instruments, the harpsichord, or the human voice. This totally changes the way in which the flute works within an ensemble. If you compare the Solum/Kipnis/Bogatin recording to performances on modern instruments, you will hear this very clearly, even if you do not have any musical training. On the original instruments, the ensemble functions as a whole, while on the modern instruments you simply hear "flute with accompaniment."

Solum's recording

This recording contains six sonatas. Three (B minor, A Major, E-flat Major) were written by Bach for "flute and harpsichord obbligato," which means that Bach composed the entire harpsichord part. The other three (E minor, C Major, E Major) are for "flute and basso continuo." This means that Bach supplied the flute part, a bass line, and "figures" (numbers) which indicate the main notes to appear in harpsichord part. It is left to the harpsichordist to work out and improvise the harpsichord part, a process called "realization."

The effect of this form of writing is that it forces the ensemble to encounter and solve the problems of cross-voicing, thus participating directly in the composer's creative process. This result can be heard vividly in this recording, where the continuo sonatas overflow with life, beauty, and humor (far more so than the obbligato sonatas, although the latter include the B minor sonata, one of Bach's great works of chamber music.)

Igor Kipnis's realizations are far superior to any others I have come across in recordings or print. I would encourage him to publish appropriately edited versions. Kipnis's playing is lively and well phrased, as opposed to the usual mechanical approach of most harpsichordists.

John Solum's playing, at its best, is technically brilliant and poetically superb. This is pretty much the case throughout the three sonatas with continuo.

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LaRouche prosecutor linked to Satanic cult

by an EIR Investigative Team

Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, the federal prosecutor in both the Boston and Alexandria prosecutions of Lyndon LaRouche and a score of associates, was closely tied to a Satanic organization involved in the infamous Son of Sam killings in New York. According to court records and other documents obtained by this news service, Markham was intimately associated with the Process Church of the Final Judgment, also known as the Foundation Faith of Millennium, between at least 1974 and 1980.

All of the information linking Markham to the Process Church was clearly known to the Department of Justice at the time that Markham was assigned to handle the LaRouche prosecutions.

At least two authors, Ed Sanders and Maury Terry, have published book-length accounts linking the Process Church to two of the most brutal Satanic murder sprees in recent history: the late 1960s Manson Family killings in California of at least 33 people, including Hollywood actress Sharon Tate, and the mid-1970s New York City Son of Sam murders involving David Berkowitz.

The Process Church was founded in England in 1966 by Robert and Maryanne DeGrimston, both initiates in the Church of Scientology who left Scientology to form their own "human potentialities" therapy movement. What evolved was an outright Satanic group.

In October 1967, Robert DeGrimston set down the Process Church tenets in the following words (from a book called *As It Is*): "Christ said: Love thine enemy. Christ's Enemy was Satan and Satan's Enemy was Christ. Through love, enmity is destroyed. Through love, saint and sinner destroy the enmity between them. Through love, Christ and Satan have destroyed their enmity and come together for the End. Christ to judge, Satan to execute the judgment."

In another book, *Jehovah on War*, DeGrimston was more

blunt: "My prophecy upon this wasted earth and upon the corrupt creation that squats upon its ruined surface is: *Thou shalt kill.*"

From London, the Process Church, which targeted its recruitment at a stratum of wealthy professionals including doctors and lawyers, briefly relocated to the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico before settling into the counterculture havens on the West Coast, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Here, according to Ed Sanders (*The Family: The Story of Charles Manson's Dune Buggy Attack Battalion*, E.P. Dutton, 1971), Process founders Robert and Maryanne DeGrimston became personally close with Manson. Members of the Manson Family in 1969 donned Process black robes.

For reasons unknown, the Process Church went underground on the West Coast shortly after the 1968 assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The group soon resurfaced on the East Coast, establishing visible branches in the New York metropolitan area and Cambridge, Massachusetts by the early 1970s.

Author and investigator Maury Terry, whose book, *The Ultimate Evil* (Doubleday, 1987), is a definitive documentary account of the Son of Sam murders in New York during 1976-77, published even greater detailed documentation of the David Berkowitz group's links to Process. According to Terry, David Berkowitz, who was only one of a dozen killers who carried out the Son of Sam murders, joined the Process Church in 1975. Co-murderers Michael Carr and John Carr were already members of the Process Church earlier. The dates are relevant to the case of John Markham.

The Markham profile

According to government documents, published accounts, and personal interviews, John Markham was born in New Haven, Connecticut and was raised in Cambridge, Mas-

sachusetts (already cited as a center of Process Church activities in the 1970s). Markham attended Roanoke College in Virginia and Washington and Lee Law School. Throughout his studies, he listed Cambridge, Mass. as his home address.

In 1973, after passing the bar examination in New York, Markham went to work for the New York City law firm of Shearman and Sterling. Among the other young attorneys in the firm was Jonathan Weld, a cousin of Markham's later Boston boss, U.S. Attorney William Weld. Perhaps not coincidentally, while Markham and Weld were at the firm, Shearman and Sterling were the attorneys for the Bank of Nova Scotia in a civil litigation against Lyndon LaRouche associates, whom the bank claimed had "mistakenly" received a large cash transfer from an account with the bank.

According to records obtained from the State of New York, on Jan. 17, 1974, the Process Church of Final Judgment was formally incorporated in the state. The incorporation papers listed four Processeans as trustees: Katherine E. Fripp (a.k.a. Mother Kali), Arthur Mendelsohn (a.k.a. Father Rubin), Christopher A. Fripp (a.k.a. Father John), and Katherine I. McCormick (a.k.a. Mother Rebecca). The attorney for the Process Church who signed the incorporation papers was John Markham.

On May 23, 1974, a second document was filed with the State of New York, amending the incorporation papers to change the name of the group from the Process Church to the Foundation Faith of the Millennium. Once again, the attorney of record was John Markham.

Was Markham just an outside counsel, or was he himself a member of Process Church? According to the Process Church's own literature, Markham appears to have been a "lay member." In the January 1974 issue of the church magazine *The Processean*, a glowing account is published of the

Manhattan church's opening of a thrift shop at 181 West 4th Street in Greenwich Village, run by Robert Miller and a "group of lay Processeans."

In the March 1974 issue, a box on page 22 reports on the success of the thrift shop and names Robert Lyn, Erica Bulman, Joanne Palacini, John Markham, and Joshua Schonhaut as "much involved."

In June 1976, John Markham left New York City to join a San Francisco law firm, Lillick, McHose, and Charles. According to records obtained by this news service from the state of California, Foundation Faith of Millennium, from 1977-1980, listed that law firm as its official legal address.

Markham's association with the Process Church/Foundation Faith from coast to coast could not have been missed by federal officials, particularly in light of the fact that a wide range of law enforcement agencies have maintained ongoing investigations of Process Church's links to the Manson Family, the Son of Sam, and the more recent May 13, 1983 murder of Long Island-based Hollywood producer Roy Radin.

According to author Maury Terry, Christopher Fripp, one of the four trustees of the New York Process Church who signed the incorporation papers submitted by John Markham, was also the owner of a piece of Process Church property in the northeast corner of Westchester County on Salem Road in Pound Ridge, N. Y. According to the personal accounts of David Berkowitz, the Pound Ridge house and a nearby abandoned church were the East Coast headquarters of the Satanic killer group behind the Son of Sam murders. The house was purchased by Fripp from a church member in Brooklyn for \$1.

All of these events occurred while Markham was tied to the New York Process Church.

Main appeal is filed for LaRouche and associates

The main appeal of Lyndon LaRouche and his six co-defendants against their conviction by a rigged jury in Alexandria, Virginia was filed before the Fourth Circuit Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia on May 25. The seven have been political prisoners since Jan. 27, when they were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 3 to 15 years on hoked-up "fraud" and "conspiracy" charges.

Filed with the main appeal were *amicus curiae* ("friend of the court") briefs, five of them by prominent international legal scholars, and three domestic *amicus* briefs that were signed by 141 U.S. lawyers from all sections of the political spectrum.

International signers of the briefs include: Prof. Dr. Albert Bleckmann, director of the Institute for Public Law and Political Science of the University of Muenster, West Germany; Dr. Hans Richard Klecatsky, lecturer on Constitutional Law and Politics at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, former Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Austria; Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Waldstein, professor of law at the University of Salzburg, Austria, member of the Austrian Commission of Jurists; Prof. William Nieboer, criminal lawyer of Holland; Lennart Hane, lawyer, member of the Swedish Bar Association, accredited before the European Commission of Human Rights; Maître Jacques Stul, a lawyer with the Paris Court of Appeals; Maître Jean-Marc Varrault, a French specialist in human rights and a lawyer before the Appeals Court of Paris; Judge Jacques Boilevin, vice-president of the High Court of Bordeaux, France; Maître Biaggi, lawyer at the Paris bar, and a former leader of the French Resistance.

Proposed RICO 'reforms' would only make the problem worse

by Leo Scanlon

The U.S. Congress is now considering several pieces of legislation which have been billed as reforms of the notorious RICO, or racketeering, laws. Unfortunately, as with the 1984 congressional RICO "reforms," the current proposals will in fact strengthen the dangerous and unconstitutional premises of the statute. A series of RICO lawsuits, accompanied by increasingly brutal police actions directed at anti-abortion protesters in recent weeks, is showing the ugly effect that this law, and its sponsors, are having on the American political system.

The RICO reforms being considered on the hill are contained in Senate bill 438, a similar bill called House Resolution 1046, and Senate bill 1523. The latter is perhaps the most insidious, not surprisingly introduced by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Oh.), a liberal totalitarian of the first rank. Metzenbaum proposes to strike the words "Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization" from the language of the law, and replace it with the phrase "Pattern of Unlawful Activity." The change may at first seem to be a self-serving attempt by Metzenbaum to protect his own long-standing ties to organized crime in the Great Lakes area, but in fact the language makes the bill even more broad, vague, and dangerous than it already is, by preserving the concept that a "pattern" of otherwise unrelated acts may be treated as a single crime.

This feature of the RICO law was concisely analyzed by Columbia University Law Professor Gerard Lynch, in his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on May 4. Pointing out the manner in which RICO has warped the entire basis of the criminal code, Professor Lynch said:

"The rules of evidence generally preclude reference to the defendant's prior record, or to his unsavory associations with others with criminal records. Rules of joinder carefully limit the extent to which several unrelated charges, against the same defendant or against others, can be brought together into the same trial. Jurisdiction over the crime, and the venue in which the trial is to be held, are carefully limited by the type of crime and the place where it was committed. The statute of limitations precludes prosecution of crimes that took place long ago, and double jeopardy prevents the cu-

mulation of punishments for the same act. . . .

"These various rules protect the innocent against wrongful conviction by forcing criminal trial juries to focus on the strength of the prosecution's evidence that the defendant committed the single particular crime . . . undistracted by prejudicial evidence."

Under RICO, he points out, "rules that confine the nature of a trial by focusing on the individual offense suddenly lose their character. For example:

"Evidence that a defendant associated with disreputable colleagues is no longer extraneous, prejudicial matter, but is an essential element of the government's proof. . . .

"Crimes that ordinarily would not be tried together can be joined. (Especially white collar violations can be tainted with charges of violent crimes in one trial). . . .

"This kind of joinder is also permitted across jurisdictional lines. . . . If the crimes were allegedly committed in separate states, they could not be joined in any court, since different states would have jurisdiction of the state offenses . . . but RICO permits a jury in the same federal district to hear about all of the defendant's misdeeds at once. . . .

"Mass trials . . . become . . . expected. A defendant charged with RICO conspiracy for participating in some minor, non-violent venture of the enterprise may be forced to sit through a trial . . . while the more horrible misdeeds of numerous co-defendants are related at length.

"Predicate acts that took place long ago may be charged as part of the same offense."

Professor Lynch cites an extreme case in which a Croatian nationalist terrorist was tried in New York for crimes allegedly committed in Chicago, Los Angeles, Canada, South America, and Europe—but not the jurisdiction in which they were tried.

While Metzenbaum's bill would reinforce every one of the above-cited evils, the House and Senate bills associated with Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), would add a few more to the list. The only reduction in the RICO armamentarium DeConcini proposes, is the elimination of the "triple damages" provisions of civil RICO—the least offensive part of the law. Otherwise, his bill and its companion in the House

add to the list of predicate crimes which constitute RICO violations and also broaden the boundaries for service of process to include any place in the world where the alleged criminal may reside.

The FBI and other U.S. agencies have supported and acted on the basis of this dangerous and unlawful attack on national sovereignty for several years; this proposal will open the door to the legalized kidnaping of any person targeted by a RICO action.

Legal terrorism heralds violence

Lynch's testimony rightly points out that it is a myth that the current use of RICO and related statutes is an abuse not intended by Congress. The current "reform" proposals underline the degenerate state of thinking in that body. This pattern is shown in another, less noticed but very significant area of legislation, involving the awarding of attorney's fees to the victor in a civil litigation.

Traditionally, each party pays its own costs in the U.S. legal system. Since 1964, a concept called the "private attorney general" has been used to justify the principle that the victor in a civil suit should recover damages, plus legal costs, in order to encourage citizens to utilize the courts in issues that the government does not have the manpower to address. This concept was hailed by liberals when it was used in civil rights and labor disputes, but is now proving to be a noxious potion. Congress added these provisions to Reconstruction-era federal laws that allow citizens to sue corporations on "whistle-blowing" matters, environmental matters, and so on. A new twist has been introduced by an Illinois Supreme Court decision which allows court costs to be assessed against third party intervenors in a law suit.

The practice has a chilling impact on political organizations that are being hit by RICO civil suits, where the arguments in one jurisdiction can have a material effect on issues raised in another. Political protests and labor disputes are most endangered by this bizarre decision.

The problem is not academic. Americans United for Life Legal Defense Fund, a Chicago-based organization, intervened on behalf of the Illinois restrictions on abortion, which were being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU not only won its case against the state statutes, but also was awarded \$254,000 in fees to be paid by the anti-abortion group that intervened in support of the overturned statute. The issue is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The precedent could give tremendous leverage to the numerous RICO suits that have been filed in several states by abortion clinics attempting to suppress political protests against them. Any such targeted group would be hard pressed to find allies, when the consequence of the alliance might be very punitive fines.

Of course, the RICO suits filed in these cases are purely punitive devices to begin with. A suit filed against the Chicago "Operation Rescue" organization accuses its principals

of violations of the Hobbs Act, which prohibits the use of extortion to effect interstate trade. The National Organization for Women (NOW) and various abortion clinics and referral services are the plaintiffs in this suit, and in identical suits in California, Oregon, Washington, and other states.

Ed Tiryak, a Philadelphia civil rights lawyer, is the principal architect of the use of RICO to suppress the political protests targeting the abortion facilities. At the last NOW convention, he made no bones about the aims of his legal actions:

"We also had, during the course of litigation, discovered that the Archdiocese of Philadelphia is very actively involved in helping organize criminal acts at the clinic, and have on numerous occasions attempted to publicize that to the embarrassment of the Archdiocese. . . .

"The idea of course is that by doing this kind of publicity, we have been able to, when we've been successful, point out to fringe types of people, or people who aren't as committed as the leadership, which is maybe fifteen people here, of the perils of following this leadership.

"This leadership spent a lot of time trying to convince the zoning board here in Philadelphia to withdraw some permits for a new clinic. We filed a federal civil rights action against the poor guy who listened to them and got a \$55,000 judgment against the city. "

Tiryak describes his strategy clearly: "What we did was to file this case under RICO, suing 43 of them personally for damages [and since the protest forced the clinic to cease abortions, he alleged that the protesters achieved their ends through either use of force or threats of force].

"Well, if you use force or threats of force to make somebody give up something of value, that's called extortion. And if you commit two acts of extortion in a period of ten years, then that qualifies as being an ongoing criminal enterprise under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act."

Referring to the protesters as "drooling androids" (a curiously derogatory term from someone who purports to represent the civil rights of the mentally ill), Tiryak raved, "We were not just going to sit around and wait for these people to do something. We're going to go after them, and we're going to go after them in a way which would hurt them personally."

And Tiryak and his colleagues made good on this threat in more ways than one. In the city of Los Angeles, the pro-abortion city council demanded that the police department present a plan to stop a scheduled protest in April. The police, under the leadership of Daryl Gates, complied in spades, and used a variety of brutal and painful techniques to break up the peaceful sit-in. In Pittsburgh, a similar scenario produced acts of extreme brutality against the Operation Rescue protesters. In both cases, anti-brutality law suits will be filed. (In the Los Angeles case, a video of the violence was made, and is available for \$20 from Finn Video, 1840 S. Elena, Suite 103, Redondo Beach, Calif., 90277.)

Prosecution's star witness is warned he risks contempt of court

Shortly before the end of the court day May 19, in New York Attorney General Robert Abrams's "Get LaRouche" case, the tenth prosecution witness to take the stand was warned by the court that he stands in danger of a contempt of court citation. Michael Hudson, a 50-year-old sometime economist with a checkered career, a long history of venomous litigation, and a conviction that he is the prosecution's star witness in this case, was told by presiding New York Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Crane that he would be warned only once; and that one more outburst on his part in response to attorneys' questioning, would result in the citation for criminal contempt.

Hudson is testifying against defendant Marielle Kronberg, one of four LaRouche associates on trial on one count of conspiracy and one count of scheme to defraud, in connection with loans to various companies associated with LaRouche, which the companies were not able to repay. The other defendants are George Canning, Robert Primack, and Lynne Speed.

Hudson, who had lent money to the LaRouche-associated publishing company The New Benjamin Franklin House back in 1981, triggered the judge's warning when he flew off the handle during cross-examination by Kronberg's attorney, Mayer Morganroth. Hudson was being asked to identify 98 defense exhibits (representing roughly \$43,000 in loan repayments which Franklin House had made to him), when the following exchange occurred.

Morganroth: And can you identify this exhibit for the jury?

Hudson: Yes. This is a receipt for a payment I received from their armed security guards. . . . Franklin House's armed security guards.

Morganroth: Well, sir, is it not a receipt for payment?

Hudson: Yes. I think they were holding a gun on me at the time.

Morganroth: Let me get this straight, sir. They pulled a gun on you in order to get you to take the money?

The jury laughed incredulously, but Hudson had succeeded in exhausting Judge Crane's patience.

With the jury absent, defense attorney Jeffrey Hoffman (who represents Robert Primack) renewed an earlier motion for Hudson to be cited in contempt.

On May 18, Hoffman had made his initial motion for a

contempt citation after Hudson had refused to follow the court's instruction to answer cross-examination questions with yes, no, or the simple assertion that he could not answer yes or no.

Hoffman first became outraged at the witness during prosecutor Dawn Cardi's direct examination, when Cardi inquired of Hudson whether there had come a time when he had filed suit to recover the remainder of the debt owed him by Franklin House. Hudson said yes, he had filed a federal court suit, and when Cardi asked what had happened to the case, Hudson declared, "It was shifted into state court." Hoffman leapt to his feet in objection, pointing his finger at Hudson and yelling, "That's a lie and you know it! You know that's not true! You know that case was dismissed!"

Then, in Morganroth's cross-examination, Hudson gave the court and jury another glimpse of his character.

Morganroth: Does the name Marvin Naftal mean anything to you?

Hudson: Yes.

Morganroth: Do you remember telling Molly Kronberg and Nancy Spannaus that, if they didn't pay you the way you wanted, you'd have Marvin Naftal break their legs?

Hudson: Certainly not!

Morganroth: You don't remember telling these ladies that Naftal was a hood?

Hudson: No!

Morganroth: Or telling them he'd killed five people?

Hudson (emitting a sinister chuckle): Well, if I did, maybe I was just making a joke.

"Objection," Hoffman hissed from the defense table. "Pretty nice joke."

Hudson was scheduled to be back on the stand May 23 or 24 for more cross-examination—but a rather surprising development in the trial has kept Hudson, and indeed, any witness, off the stand until May 30.

TB tests for all parties

On May 23, the trial week got off to a strange start with the announcement by Judge Crane that one of the jurors had been hospitalized for an infection, and might remain in the hospital for one to two weeks.

After a phone conversation with the juror's doctor, Judge Crane returned to report, "It's even worse." Apparently,

doctors suspected that the juror also had untreated, active tuberculosis. The jury (which had been outside the courtroom throughout) was dismissed for the day, and on May 24 the ailing juror's TB test came back positive. The other jurors were called in that afternoon to inform them of the fact, and Judge Crane prepared to bring in officials of the New York Health and Hospitals Corporation to test all parties who wished it—jurors, court officers, prosecutors, the judge himself, defense attorneys, and defendants—for tuberculosis. Any who do not elect the public health testing will have to visit their private physicians. The trial is set to resume May 30, and everyone involved in the case will have to be re-tested in eight weeks.

In the midst of all this, Judge Crane has been heard to comment that this is the most challenging case he has ever had. Crane is no stranger to challenging and controversial cases; it was he who presided over the trial of Bernhard Goetz, the New Yorker who made international page-one headlines as the "subway vigilante," for shooting four teenagers he said were trying to mug him.

As of now, three weeks into a trial which is expected to run three months, three jurors have been excused. Only one alternate juror remains—a remarkably rapid erosion of a jury.

Hudson feels 'out of his element'?

For all these reasons, then, Michael Hudson has not yet made it back to the witness stand—although, during the course of the TB colloquies, he continually ran into the courtroom to see the goings-on, and continually had to be told to leave.

Meanwhile, on May 23 prosecutor Cardi requested that the court appoint an attorney for Hudson, to advise him of the significance of his warning on the contempt citation, and of the possible consequences (\$250 fine and/or 30 days in jail). Judge Crane declined to do so, asking instead that Cardi inquire whether Hudson couldn't afford his own attorney, and pointing out that, before he actually cites Hudson for contempt, he will allow him to retain an attorney.

After conferring with Hudson, Cardi reported to the court that Hudson "feels out of his element here," but that now that he understands the situation, he will follow the judge's instructions, and that therefore he needs no attorney.

It is unclear whether the court believes Hudson's explanation of his behavior, inasmuch as Judge Crane had noted previously more than once that Hudson has a PhD, and can therefore be supposed to be capable of following simple instructions on how to answer attorneys' questions.

Some of the other witnesses the prosecution has called recently have had their own problems, although none of them as exotic as Hudson's. For example, on May 17 Anthony Kozak testified that he had lent the defendants \$1,500 back in March 1985—and said it hadn't been repaid. But then, on cross-examination, he conceded that he had no check or other

document to prove the transaction—only a promissory note, from May 1985. He also admitted that he had gotten the note (two months after the supposed loan) by the simple expedient of calling defendant Robert Primack and dictating to him the terms of the note, including amount, term, and interest rate. He wrote it up right then and there and mailed it out to me, Kozak testified.

"Did you show Primack anything to document the loan?" Primack's attorney, Hoffman, asked.

"No," said Kozak.

"He just trusted you, that if you said his organization owed you the money, that was true?"

"Yes," said Kozak.

Did Kozak ever make a loan? By agreement with the prosecution, he is subject to recall by the defense, pending examination of new evidence which, the defense believes, will tend to show he never did.

Visions of mistrial

The prosecution has had to deal with some other unsatisfactory witnesses whom they called to make the government case—among them Kathleen Shanahan, who testified May 19 that she had no memory of who had solicited a loan from her in 1985, nor any memory of the conversations that led up to the transaction. Although prosecutor Cardi drew from Shanahan descriptions of a conversation she said she had had with defendant Primack, in answer to Cardi's further questioning, she said that conversation had taken place *after* the loan was made, and that Primack had not solicited a loan from her.

In developments outside the presence of the jury, on May 15 assistant prosecutor Rebecca Mullane startled a number of observers by accusing the defense of trying to provoke a mistrial through press coverage. She cited, first, an advertisement appearing in the *New York Times* the week before, signed by more than 100 Latin American congressmen who called for the freeing of Lyndon LaRouche, who is currently imprisoned as a result of a federal frame-up against him in Alexandria, Virginia last fall. Second, Mullane cited a two-page spread that appeared May 14 in the Sunday *New York Post* under the title "Lyndon's New Pitch." The article reviewed the international campaign by LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and the Schiller Institute which they co-founded, to lower the musical pitch orchestras and singers use in performing classical music.

Apparently haunted by visions of the mistrial in the Boston federal case against LaRouche et al., which mistried after six months of the prosecution case (at which point all the jurors said they would have acquitted all the defendants), Mullane charged that the New York defense team is trying to use the press to "taint" the jury and hence cause a mistrial. She did not explain how the defense team had been able to persuade the *New York Post* editorial board to help in this effort.

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

A bad week for Henry

It started on Friday, May 19, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a measure that would require members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to make public their financial disclosure statements through the Office of Government Ethics. The measure was specifically aimed at Henry.

Members of Congress, ranging from Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) to Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), have been trying to compel Henry to release financial information that would confirm his multiple conflicts of interest, since he was appointed in late 1983 to be chairman of the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, and then in early 1984, a member of the PFIAB.

Representative Gonzalez was so frustrated at Kissinger's "global influence-peddling" through his Kissinger Associates consulting firm, that he even introduced a special resolution before Congress to compel Henry to "come clean."

After five years of an overwhelming "appearance of impropriety," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 15-1 for the special bill.

A Soviet agent of influence

The bill was introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms, and it had reportedly been drafted by Helms staff member David

Sullivan. Sullivan seems to have acquired some new information to the effect that Henry Kissinger has operated as a "Soviet agent of influence" causing major damage to U.S. national security. Apparently, Senator Helms thinks that the best way to deal with someone whom former CIA counter-intelligence chief James Angleton had called "objectively a Soviet agent," is through unmasking the dirty dealings that have financed his national security violations.

Senator Helms made no bones at the hearings about the bill arising out of Kissinger's flouting of the law. "Henry Kissinger has been up to his armpits in deals with foreign countries. He's not king; he doesn't have to serve on this board."

Another Helms aide on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Thomas E. Boney, Jr., said that the measure was based upon the appearance of conflict (partially discovered by investigative journalists with *EIR*, *The New York Times*, and so forth) rather than concrete evidence of any wrongdoing. Actually, when the *Times*'s Jeff Gerth sought to probe Kissinger's abuse of PFIAB, he was taunted by Kissinger's attorney that he would never discover proof of wrongdoing, because the actions of PFIAB were all highly classified.

And Scowcroft is next

A spokesman for the Office of Government Ethics meanwhile confirmed that an investigation is under way to determine whether National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft had violated the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, as *EIR* investigators had charged in a complaint filed with White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray's office and with Judge Frank Nebecker, who

heads the Office of Government Ethics.

The *EIR* complaint charged that General Scowcroft had failed to list the clients of Kissinger Associates for which he had rendered more than \$5,000 in services: a scandal clearly bigger than the "Japanese watch" caper that led to the ouster from the NSC of Reagan appointee Richard Allen. General Scowcroft may be subject to prosecution.

Basically, Scowcroft has falsely claimed that he was an "independent contractor" for Kissinger Associates, and he was not an "officer" or "employee" required to reveal this information by the law. Actually, Scowcroft wrote on his financial disclosure form that he was a "consultant," and he only confirmed that he had actually been vice chairman of Kissinger Associates when a reporter caught him at the lie. Further, Scowcroft reports that Kissinger Associates paid him a \$293,000 salary last year, which clearly constitutes an "employee."

Also, General Scowcroft acknowledges in a March 7 amendment to his financial disclosure form written for Gray's office that he knows about the law: He merely claims that "Dr. Kissinger won't provide me with a list of the clients."

Here we have a man considered competent enough to be National Security Adviser, who claims he has amnesia unless Dr. K provides him a list of those clients for which he had performed major services. It is notable that although Scowcroft recuses himself from dealing with some 70 firms in his financial disclosure form, he does so from none of the firms that he serviced through Kissinger Associates.

If this is the best cover story that our National Security Adviser can come up with, President Bush is in for a rough four years in the White House.

The bankruptcy of the 'China card'

The explosive developments in China provide the U.S. with an opportunity to reverse its own disastrous policies.

One of the nation's best-known scholars on the subject of U.S.-Asian relations, Dr. A. James Gregor of the University of California at Berkeley, came here May 22 to call on President Bush to take a more emphatic stand in support of the students in Beijing.

"What we need is a clear statement of U.S. policy and values, a statement of our immortal values, an American vision that is shared by the vast majority of the people on this globe," Dr. Gregor told a conference sponsored by the Ethics and Public Policy Center.

He criticized the "China card" policy, inaugurated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s, saying it led to the appeasement of a so-called ally "who is not essential for our defense." The United States, through its trade policy toward the newly industrialized countries of Asia, is hurting the strategic position of the free world against the growing Soviet threat in the Pacific, he added.

"We have no reason to appease the P.R.C.," he said, ridiculing the fantasy fostered among U.S. businessmen that there are "two billion armpits over there awaiting U.S. aerosol cans."

Instead, President Bush should say something to the effect that "students and others who are prepared to die for their freedom represent the greatest tradition that led to the founding of our own country."

Dr. Gregor warned against the Soviet threat in Asia, noting that the concentration of Soviet military force in Siberia is directed not against the P.R.C., which is pathetically incapable of repelling any Soviet attack or

representing a military threat to the Soviets. Instead, Soviet military capability is targeted against Japan and the U.S., with its concentration located only 40 miles from Japanese territory across the Sea of Okhotsk. There the Soviets have two crack divisions of troops, deployed to operate facilities that can launch 2,000 tactical aircraft and 140 nuclear-armed submarines.

A more imminent threat, however, is the ability of the Soviets to choke off oil to Japan, 90% of which is imported into that country via the Indian Ocean.

From their basing on the coast of Siberia, the Soviets can impose "sea denial" for up to 1,500 miles in any direction in the Pacific, he said.

In light of this reality, he said, U.S. policy toward Asia has been disastrous. For one, the "China card" served to help tilt India toward the Soviets, since this policy necessarily included U.S. support for Pakistan, a foe of the Indians.

Moreover, continuing U.S. trade policy, threatening sanctions against Japan and other Western allies in the region, combined with the prospect of a diminished U.S. military presence in Asia, has undermined the reliability of U.S. allies there.

For example, the U.S. role in the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos from the Philippines has resulted in the very serious prospect that the U.S. will lose access to Clark Field and Subic Bay when the leases on those facilities expire in 1991.

Dr. Gregor noted that Marcos was replaced by a regime which has be-

come "every bit as corrupt as the Marcos regime," but which lacks the ability to sustain its relationship, including its military agreements, with the U.S. Even though President Corazon Aquino says she is inclined toward a renewal of the base agreement with the U.S., 16 out of 24 members of the Philippine Senate now oppose it.

This, combined with U.S. defense budget cuts that have placed 16 frigates in mothballs, seriously threatens U.S. interests and those of its allies in the region. In addition, he pointed out, public opinion is turning against the U.S. with dramatic speed in places like the Republic of Korea and the Republic of China on Taiwan.

This is primarily because of ill-conceived U.S. trade pressures, he noted, such as forcing Taiwan to import 500 tons of U.S. chicken parts or cigarettes without warning labels. "The price we are going to pay in the long run for such short-sightedness will far outweigh any conceivable advantages of this policy," he said.

Dr. Gregor said the U.S. should look upon the recent developments on mainland China as a "window of opportunity" to redress the ill-fated trend of U.S. policies in Asia. "It could provide us with some valuable breathing space" which the U.S. "should exploit to the maximum" with "a principled program of response."

As for those who would argue that the current P.R.C. leadership is already in the process of implementing reforms, Dr. Gregor said, "The demonstrations are, themselves, *prima facie* evidence that the so-called reforms of the current regime are not sufficient. There has been no orderly change. The Beijing government has not been willing to make orderly and timely reforms and concessions. This is why the patriotic sentiments of the students spread so rapidly throughout the population there."

Jim Wright case tried by lynch mob

House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) continues his fight against what Wright's defense lawyer Stephen Susman characterized as a "lynch mob." In pleas to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, Susman urged the committee to drop the most serious charges leveled against the Speaker arguing that the panel would be "rewriting rules in midstream" and engaging in "ex post facto lawmaking" if it finds him guilty of the charges at an upcoming disciplinary hearing.

The pleas by Susman and committee counsel Richard Phelan were televised, thus turning the kangaroo court into a "bread and circuses" event for gullible TV viewers.

The Wright case is just the initial phase of what promises to be a general move to utilize "ethics legislation" as a bludgeon directed against all political institutions in the country.

Part of the show is to attribute the present economic depression to financial "skulduggery" by greedy politicians and savings and loan executives rather than to the insane economic policies imposed by the Congress and the Executive Branch, especially since the high interest rates of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker.

Wright, who has made a lot of enemies in the Congress with his heavy-handed tactics during his tenure as Speaker, and who knows what economic development policies are, is an important target. Many of his Democratic Party colleagues would now leave the sinking ship rather than fight. They foolishly believe that they themselves will not be targeted if they now distance themselves from Wright.

House Whip Tony Coelho (D-Calif.) and Wright ally Rep. Charles Rose

(D-N.C.) are already in the cross-hairs. This atmosphere of fear and suspicion is meant to prevent any "break-out" from the scenario of imposing fascist austerity on the United States. Given the political cowardice manifested by legislators, it doesn't take much to get them to toe the line.

Jim Wright is still fighting, but how long he will be able to withstand this well-orchestrated scandal is still an open question.

Although Susman began a principled counterattack against prosecutorial abuse, and asserted that in a nation "governed by the rule of law" a person is innocent until proven guilty, media reports say Wright will try some plea-bargaining ploy, agreeing to relinquish his Speaker's post in return for a dignified farewell.

Sources say that Wright received such advice from Clark Clifford, a key player among the U.S. political elite and a legal adviser to Wright. Wright says that he intends to fight on to clear his name.

A source quoted by the *New York Times* explained one possible scenario: "If the committee would take out all the Mallick stuff, everything related to Betty [Wright], that would leave the book. Jim would step down, resign from Congress and the whole ball of wax." It is unclear at this writing whether the ethics committee will allow Wright such an opportunity.

If Wright leaves Congress, the ethics committee would lose jurisdiction over him, but the Justice Department and the IRS could conduct their own investigations. "With the law books filled with a great assortment of crimes, a prosecutor stands a fair chance of finding at least a technical violation of some act on the part of almost anyone," Susman said.

House committee lowers S&L fraud penalties

Some of President Bush's measures targeting savings and loan institution executives for engaging in "fraud," were alleviated, with the help of Republicans, by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Bush S&L bill had been referred to that committee after passing the Banking Committee because of the stiff penalties provisions. This measure was partially designed to shift the blame on the S&L crisis from the legislative and executive branches of government to the S&L executives.

The penalties proposed by the White House were halved in a 17-3 vote in committee on May 24, but the penalties are still astronomical. Bush's original proposal of \$5 million in fines that could be levied against an individual, for instance, will now only be \$2.5 million. This amendment was introduced by the chairman of the Crime Subcommittee, Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.).

The tough capital requirements proposed by the administration were nearly eliminated in a 17-17 tie vote. The amendment by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), which was defeated, would have also allowed savings associations to delay regulatory action by the government, and would have required regulators to go through a lengthy review process which could ultimately be appealed to the courts, before forcing an institution to write off its "goodwill," the difference between what a buyer pays for a company and what the company would be worth if it were closed and its assets sold off. The thrifts obtained the right to put the goodwill on their books as assets during the last eight years in exchange for agreeing to take insolvent S&Ls off

the government's hands. The Bush administration has argued that since goodwill is only an accounting concept and cannot be used to pay off depositors when an S&L fails, it should not be counted as capital.

Hyde has many GOP allies and has threatened to take the amendment to the floor. The bolting of these Republicans from the administration's position puts Bush in the ironic situation that the administration bill is being heavily pushed by the Democrats, but opposed by a good number of Republicans. The lobbyists for the S&Ls also worked hard to get the Hyde amendment into place. The S&L bill is expected to pass with tough capital restrictions by a close vote.

In a letter to the House leadership dated May 23, President Bush warned that each day's delay in passing the bill added at least \$10 million to the cost of the rescue.

Constraints placed on FSX agreement with Japan

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has put more problems in the way of the agreement with Japan to build the FSX fighter jet. The proposals infringe on the President's right to negotiate treaties.

Although less restrictive than the Senate version, the proposals are unacceptable to the administration because they impose limits on the President's executive powers and may require another round of negotiations with Japan. The administration will seek to remove these constraints when the proposal is considered by a House-Senate conference in June.

Republicans have warned that

there will be a presidential veto if the constraints are not removed. The House committee replaced a prohibition on the transfer of U.S. engine technology to Japan with a non-binding resolution giving Congress the opportunity to vote on any such transfer. It also requires congressional approval on any sale by Japan of FSX or its technology to a third country. The House bill, like the Senate bill, proposes that the General Accounting Office report every 12 months on the progress of the project, and that the Commerce Department should have a strong role in managing the program.

Conservatives move to maintain Jackson-Vanik

Sen. Steven Symms (R-Id.) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) introduced on May 18 a Sense of the Senate Resolution encouraging President Bush to consult with leaders of allied countries during the NATO summit in Brussels and the Group of Seven economic summit in Paris over granting loans and credits to the Soviet bloc.

Symms indicated the resolution resulted from concern that Bush's statements in his Texas A&M speech about a possible waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment might be interpreted by our allies "as a green light for additional financial credits and loans to the Soviet Union well before our diplomatic efforts have borne fruit."

Jackson-Vanik makes increased trade and credits to the Soviets contingent upon Soviet Jewish emigration. Although there is great optimism in the West over the new Gorbachov

administration, Symms said, the real question was, "How much of what we are seeing is real? How much is simply the Machiavellian consolidation of power by a strong new leader—a new dictator?" Waiving the Jackson-Vanik Amendment now "would simply reward Gorbachov for doing nothing except entertaining us with his showmanship."

Symms expressed doubt that the Soviets would use loans and capital transfers for economic growth and investment, calling such operations an investment in a "Potemkin village." Characterizing the Soviet economic system as a "medieval throwback to feudalism dressed up in 19th-century scientific jargon," Symms said that the central position of Jackson-Vanik is "as an obstacle to the Soviets in obtaining financial assistance in the West. So long as the denial of Most Favored Nation status continues to stigmatize the Soviet Union it is impossible for anyone to pretend they are a part of the international economy."

Rep. Burton suspects 5 million AIDS infected

Calling the AIDS epidemic "out of control," Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.) said May 18 that from extrapolations of known rates of AIDS infections, there are probably 5-6 million infected in the United States today.

Burton said that he believed that the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control were pulling their much lower figures "out of the sky." "In 1999 we will have between 4 and 8 million people dying in this country," said Burton, "and we are fiddling while Rome burns."

National News

Panda caricature upsets genocidalists

The World Wildlife Fund sent a complaint to the *New Federalist* newspaper on May 18, for publication of "a caricature of the World Wildlife Fund logo." The WWF logo is a panda.

The letter, signed by general counsel Michael A. Mantell from their Washington, D.C. office, claims that even caricatures must be approved by the WWF, because of its "exclusive intellectual property rights" on the panda logo.

"World Wildlife Fund objects to your unauthorized (and derogatory) use of its logo, or any colorable likeness thereof. We ask you do not use it again, in any form, without our prior permission," the letter concludes.

A spokesman for *New Federalist* said that the caricature which they used is about five years old, showing a panda with the bones of a (implied human) victim. Suddenly, however, the current influence of *New Federalist* seems to be such that the WWF has thought to complain. Will the ecologists now seek to ban all cartoons?

Bush pulls anti-drug agents out of Panama

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration is being pulled out of Panama, dealing a blow to the war on drugs, because of President Bush's foreign policy escapades there.

The DEA is understood to have objected strongly, but lost the argument that its operations in Panama were too vital to be curtailed, and is being removed entirely as part of an embassy staff reduction.

According to a report in the *Washington Post* on May 19, DEA spokesman Maurice Hill said the Panama office has been "extremely productive" for the DEA, adding that "in the past, we have had very good cooperation" from the Panama Defense Forces. Closing it down "would be a minor setback."

The *Post* comments that this action, along with closing down Customs and other law enforcement related agencies, could hurt the U.S. fight against drugs and seriously reduce the capacity to monitor illicit transactions in the Colon Free Zone and Panama City's banking center. "The monitoring will be gone. It's like shooting yourself in the foot," one official said.

Although the DEA has lauded the co-operation of Panamanian authorities, the *Post* cites other critics who claim there are limits to that assistance and there are areas that the DEA cannot effectively probe.

Scientists back bigger magnetic fusion program

A report produced by the National Academy of Sciences and leaked to the press the week of May 21, calls for an accelerated effort in the magnetic confinement fusion program.

The report calls for accelerated construction of the \$455 million Compact Ignition Tokamak to produce a sustained reaction in the early 1990s. This would be followed by construction of a prototype fusion power plant, the International Tokamak Experimental Reactor, about the end of the century.

Completed in March, the NAS apparently kept the report under close wraps to avoid comparisons of tokamaks and the small capital requirements of the cold fusion experiments then dominating the news. In terms of energy gain, tokamaks and palladium cathodes are currently about even.

Legion post adopts anti-Satanism resolve

A resolution condemning Satanism as antithetical to service in the U.S. Armed Forces, expected to be a model for similar resolutions, has been adopted by an American Legion Post in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and

will be submitted to the state convention July 11, in Pittsburgh. It calls for the expulsion of Lt. Col. Michael Aquino from the Armed Forces.

The resolution postulates that "the maintenance of high moral standards in the Armed Forces of the United States is essential to national security," that since "Satanism, by definition, is the worship of Evil, and thereby promotes a criminal mentality, and a corruption of moral standards," that since "no Satanist can honestly swear to uphold the Constitution of the United States, since the promotion of Evil undermines justice and domestic tranquility, and subverts the general welfare," the American Legion "calls upon the Secretary of Defense to establish that profession of Satanism in all its forms is incompatible with service in the Armed Forces of the United States."

The resolution specifically notes that since Lt. Col. Michael A. Aquino (U.S. Army Reserve) is a "professed Satanist, having been a leading member of the 'Church of Satan', and is the founder and 'High Priest' of the Satanist 'Temple of Set,' and has boasted of his Satanic activities on national television," which thereby "disgraces the United States military, subverts the American philosophy of service to God and Country, and provides aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," Aquino should be given a "dishonorable discharge."

Warner backs 'religious beliefs' of Satanists

Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), has equated the beliefs of Satanism with religious beliefs protected under the Constitution.

Warner sent out a letter on May 16 defending Satanist Lt. Col. Michael Aquino's "constitutional right" to "profess his personal choice of religion" to all the signers of a petition protesting Aquino's protection by the U.S. Army. Over 100 signatures were sent to Warner in April.

"The officer in question, Lt. Col. Michael Aquino," Warner wrote, "is currently

...
serving a tour of active duty at the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Missouri. In the exercise of his personal religious beliefs, LTC Aquino professes to be a priest of the Temple of Set.

"I empathize with you over this matter and share your abhorrence of LTC Aquino's choice of religion. However, while every other citizen of the United States may disagree with LTC Aquino's personal religious belief, the First Amendment of the Constitution provides in part, that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' In essence, the Constitution guarantees him the fundamental freedom to profess any personal religious belief, and the United States Army may neither endorse nor condemn it.

"With regard to illegal activities, in the absence of proven evidence that LTC Aquino has engaged in conduct which is criminal, violates military regulations, or interferes with his military duties, any action by the Army against him would be based solely on his professed religious beliefs and would therefore be unconstitutional. If such actions are proven in the future, I have every confidence that the Army will act swiftly and appropriately in dealing with them."

The petition to Warner from constituents calls upon him "to publicly investigate, through hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the case of admitted Satanist Lt. Col. Michael Aquino. We demand that Satanism be outlawed from the U.S. military. We demand a response from you as to why you are allowing such a national security crisis to continue."

Space Command chief: Soviets are number one

Commander Gen. John L. Piotrowski, of the U.S. Space Command, warned that the Soviet Union holds a decisive superiority in space, in remarks delivered to the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 18.

"We have yielded control of wartime space to the Soviets—a situation that does

not serve our national security interests," he told the committee.

Piotrowski contrasted the U.S. and Soviet approaches to space, pointing out that U.S. peacetime strengths such as complexity and unique capabilities, are a primary wartime disadvantage compared to the robust, in-depth, and simple systems developed by the Soviets. The "net combat advantage" held by the Soviets renders virtually all sophisticated command-and-control technologies of the allies useless, unless there is a priority reorientation on the ASAT (Anti-Satellite Systems) issue, and a beefing-up of the space program overall.

He further pointed out that a single space surveillance satellite of the type his command is pushing for, could perform over the entire Caribbean drug transportation scene, for the same cost as AWACS coverage of the narrow Florida-Bermuda route.

HHS nominations are running into snags

Several individuals which Louis Sullivan, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, would like to have appointed to posts under him, have unsavory pasts which may torpedo their nominations.

Evidence is mounting that Robert Fulton, whom Sullivan wants to head the Family Support Administration which supervises the nation's welfare program, directed the coverup of an Oklahoma hospital experiment which denied handicapped children life-saving medical care because doctors judged that their families were too poor to care for the infants, and then threatened these families with a cutoff of all state assistance if they did not stop contact with reporters investigating the incidents.

Drew E. Altman, Sullivan's candidate to head Medicare who promoted sex education classes in New Jersey schools while Commissioner of Human Services, is suspected of having a conflict of interest because health clinics in N.J. schools, which he established, were selling Ortho birth control products.

Briefly

● **RUDOLPH GIULIANI**, the former U.S. Attorney for New York, announced his bid for mayor of New York City May 18, promising "fundamental change." Giuliani is facing perfume-heir Ronald Lauder in a Sept. 12 Republican primary race.

● **JIMMY CARTER** credited George Bush for his continuing "rehabilitation," in remarks to the *New York Times* May 18. "It's a totally different attitude to the presidency," he said, in describing the Bush White House "consideration" of him and his views.

● **RUDY LINARES**, the man who disconnected his son's hospital respirator at gunpoint, was sentenced to one year of non-reporting probation by a Chicago judge on May 19. A grand jury rejected a charge of murder, and he pleaded guilty to a minor gun violation. The press and the Right-to-Die lobby has been calling the murder "an act of love." The grand jury "showed the opinion of the community," according to his attorney.

● **VICE PRESIDENT** Dan Quayle is saving President Bush from a threat of impeachment, according to nationally syndicated columnist Mary McGrory in the May 21 *Washington Post*. The image of Dan Quayle as President is hindering those who would otherwise be madly pursuing the issue of Bush's involvement in the Iran-Contra affair, possibly to the point of impeachment, she wrote.

● **LLOYD CUTLER**, the former Carter White House counsel and lawyer for the Greenpeace radical ecologist sect, cosigned a letter published in the May 23 *International Herald Tribune*, with Greenpeace International head David McTaggart. The letter denounces an Icelandic film which exposes the fraudulent actions of Greenpeace to fuel their campaigns against whaling and sealing.

Editorial

LaRouche on China

From a statement released on May 26, by former Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche:

By now, it is well known that I am in the most profound sympathy and agreement with the students leading the demonstrations inside China. I agree fully, of course, philosophically with the tradition of that great student movement of 1919, associated so famously with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a movement which saw around it a collapsing, ruined, and looted China, a China unable to defend itself against these internal and external conditions. And Chinese leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, looked to the successes of Western civilization, to pick among our success in the West, those features which China might assimilate into its own culture to produce a new China, capable of overcoming the challenges of that period, ensuring the survival of China as a nation, over centuries to come. . . .

The question before me, as before all other governments and individuals outside China today is this: First, what is the moral right and wrong of the situation in China, and how does . . . [this] affect the condition of our planet as a whole? Secondly, what are we privileged to do, without violating the principle of the sovereignty of nations, in reacting to what's going on in China? And thirdly, what are we absolutely *obliged* to do, in reacting to situations in and around China?

The great thing to be noted, much understressed in coverage of the events in China so far, is that the world is on the edge of a *horrible* development. The government of Great Britain, the government of the U.S., was in agreement with Gorbachov, in the attempt to establish what is called a "multipolar world" in other words, a condominium of power, shared among the Anglo-Americans and Moscow, with China permitted to function as a third leg of a three-power condominium. . . . Many people in China realized . . . that a world run by that kind of bipolar empire—sometimes called "multipolar" but really bipolar—could not function, and they desired its destruction. Some people in China acted, therefore, to the effect that on the very moment that Gorbachov was coming to Beijing to solidify his control

over the world, by adding the jewel of China to the crown of Czar Mikhail V, the Chinese students had a surprise waiting for him, and . . . would-be Czar Mikhail V went back to Moscow with . . . nothing in his hands from the trip. *For that, the world must be forever grateful* to the students of China, and to the people of China. We have been rescued, at least for the moment, from one of the more horrible things that could have happened to us, the consolidation of a grip over this entire planet by the agreement which President Bush was coming to in relations with Moscow. . . .

What of China? China is one people. China, again, faces objectively a problem of survival as it did in 1919. The Communist experiment of the past 40 years has been a failure for China. If this experiment continues under present conditions and present policies, *China will not survive*. We already are gripped in the world's worst hunger of this century. We can think today of 100 million people of China, dying of hunger and related causes over the next two years. . . . The welfare of the world—considering the fact that China represents about one-fifth of the world's population—depends in a very obvious way upon what happens to China. Therefore, we, morally, and we, as a practical matter of the condition of nations around the world, *must be concerned* with the success of what the students of China have sought to accomplish, that is, to inject into the present situation those changes needed to create on this planet, a China which *is* capable of surviving.

We cannot hope that our governments in the West would intervene directly within the China situation. But . . . we are obliged above all, to tell *all* of the people of China, what *we* as nations are prepared to do in terms of cooperation to ensure the success of the kind of venture the students of China have led in demanding. . . . We must say that, clearly—without intervening in the internal affairs of China—what is good and what is bad as it affects us, as it affects humanity as a whole. We must at the same time, indicate what we like, indicate why we like it, and give moral encouragement to the students and others in China, seeking the proper road of change.

LaROUCHE

YOU MAY LOVE HIM

YOU MAY HATE HIM

BUT

YOU'D BETTER

KNOW WHAT

HE HAS TO SAY



The Power of Reason: 1988

an autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



The Power of Reason: 1988

An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

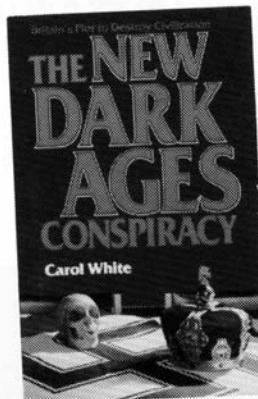
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SPECIAL

REPORT

The Kalmanowitch Report:

Moscow's Moles in the Reagan-Bush Administration

with a preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

On December 23, 1987, some were shocked at the news that Israeli playboy and arms trafficker Shabtai Kalmanowitch had been caught working as a top agent for the Soviet KGB. But it was no shock to George Bush's "secret government," which had just finished brainwashing President Reagan into accepting Moscow's phony "peace" treaties.

For more than 20 years Moscow has been using the Israeli intelligence services as a conveyor-belt to place its agents high within the U.S. government. And although "little fish" Jonathan Jay Pollard was caught passing U.S. secrets to Israel—and from there to the KGB—the man who recruited Pollard still walks free at Tufts University in Massachusetts.

The threads of the Kalmanowitch story lead into the most sophisticated sorts of Soviet warfare against the West: from the brothels and casinos of Bophuthatswana in South Africa, to the burgeoning Russian mafia in the United States, to the "State Department socialist" Roy Godson, to Soviet agent Armand Hammer, and directly into the Reagan-Bush White House.

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