

# EIR

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**O**ur *Feature* this week is on the subject of AIDS, but that's not why we put Henry Kissinger's picture on the cover.

There is a connection between what is becoming the Black Death of the 20th century, and Kissinger's politics. (It's not only the one some of you may be thinking of, who are well informed about the seamy side of the Kissinger circles.) The connection has to do with a very basic philosophical point, which Lyndon LaRouche defined as the concept of "relative potential population density," the measuring-rod by which the success of a society, its ability to survive, may be gauged.

As Dr. Grauerholz makes the point in his report from the V International Conference on AIDS in Montreal, it may very well be the case that "safe sex," so-called, has contributed to the tapering off of the rate of infection by the AIDS virus in the homosexual community; but in the meantime, the disease is taking off at terrifying rates among the poor, among minorities, and in the Third World. Moreover, the very forms of "prevention" recommended in lieu of real scientific progress to discover the causes and nature of AIDS, and to devise a cure—the distribution of free clean needles to make heroin addiction easier, and the distribution of condoms—will help the AIDS epidemic to accomplish the purpose of genocide.

Kissinger's callous China policy relates to another facet of the same issue: the illegal-narcotics trade which has killed so many minds and bodies (see p. 34). Yet this is the policy the Bush administration is following (p. 37). The strategic picture is filled out with exclusive reports on the Soviet Union (p. 38), Turkey (p. 39), and Afghanistan (p. 40).

Other highlights of this issue include:

- "The judge who inculpated himself," by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., p. 60.

- An interview with soprano Grace Bumbry, continuing the series of discussions with the world's greatest classical singers on the need to lower the tuning pitch to Giuseppe Verdi's A = 432, p. 43;

- A commentary, p. 9, by an Italian expert on the latest environmentalist swindle, the anti-plastic shopping bag drive—a useful antidote to the dearth of common sense in Bush's "clean air" initiatives, p. 58.

*Nora Hamerman*

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## The BIS in shift: Dollar's rally is ended

by Chris White

On Thursday, June 15, panic selling internationally, prompted by central bankers, including the United States Federal Reserve, brought to an end the rally in the dollar's nominal value which had begun with the new year. Losing about 2.5% against all currencies, the dollar registered its steepest decline of the decade, falling by 6 pfennigs against the West German mark, and 6 yen against the Japanese currency. "It was a stampede," said Frank Watson, vice-president at the Swiss Bank Corporation. "Traders were pretty panicked," said an exchange sales official at the Union Bank of Switzerland. "I'm under the desk. What a bloodbath."

There are a lot of speculative theories going the rounds about why the dollar took the tumble it did. It might be better to ask why it didn't before. The speculation is the usual type of market twaddle: on the one hand, all funds available to continue the dollar's rise being accounted for, and in the dollar, there was no place else to go, but down; and on the other hand, profit taking after the last months' run-up, as speculators took their winnings and ran for cover.

The speculation overlooks the obvious. On Monday, June 12, the international central bankers' central bank, the Basel, Switzerland-based Bank for International Settlements, held its annual conference, with the attendance of most of the representatives of the world's larger central banks. The meeting discussed the BIS's annual report, prepared under the direction of Alexandre Lamfalussy, the bank's general manager. Blunt and harsh in its scoring of U.S. policy since the middle of 1988, the report specifically counseled against maintaining current fixations on so-called exchange rate "stability." Tuesday, the day after the meeting, central bankers around the world began to intervene against the dollar. Helped

by the announcement Tuesday within the United States that the current account deficit, the net of all goods, services, and transfers of money in and out of the United States, had risen sharply in the first quarter of the year, with the improvement in the trade balance over the same quarter more than wiped out by the loss of \$8 billion in financial income from around the world, the central bankers' intervention against the dollar went into high gear on Thursday, June 15.

The BIS annual report is perhaps as much a portent of things to come as was the decision, at the regular monthly meeting of the same outfit, in August 1987, which helped accelerate the process leading into the global stock market crash of October. Then, BIS members confirmed as their policy, the interest rate tightening which had been ongoing since May.

Their decision was followed within days by the first round of shake-outs in the Milan, Italy and London, U.K. stock exchanges.

Now the BIS proposes to junk the crisis management approach to "international policy coordination," the hallmark of James Baker's legacy as treasury secretary from the time of the Plaza agreements of 1985, and the flow-on Louvre agreements of February 1987. Under this arrangement, it has been maintained that the responsibility to correct what are called "global imbalances" rests as much upon the shoulders of surplus-producing countries, namely Japan and West Germany, as it does on those of the world's principal deficit and debtor nation, the United States. In the "coordination" scheme, Japan and Germany were supposed to reduce their surpluses as the U.S. reduced its deficit. Now the BIS announces, "All around, there has been a policy of sustaining rather than

reducing current account balances. Adjustment has not been a pressing issue."

### **Pressure on the United States**

For the first time in four years, the central bankers' central bank argues against the "policy coordination" which has been dominant. "Symmetrical action"—by the U.S., Germany, and Japan—"is no longer required," the report says bluntly. Instead, "A substantial unilateral reduction of domestic demand in the United States through fiscal action could give the adjustment process the required stimulus."

Two aspects of the "coordination" policy are attacked. Firstly, the pursuit of so-called "exchange rate stability." Under the Plaza and Louvre agreements, upper and lower limits were set for the dollar. Central banks would intervene in coordinated fashion to prevent the U.S. currency falling below the bottom limit, or rising above the upper limit. Though never made public, it was most recently believed that the level of DM 1.90 to the dollar was the upper limit. This was breached in the last weeks as the dollar rose above DM 2.00 for the first time in years.

Secondly, the BIS attacked American government reliance on the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates to keep funds flowing into the dollar. This undermined efforts to reduce the trade deficit. "National control over short-term rates," the report stated, can "pull the exchange market in the opposite direction from that which fundamentals would warrant." In this respect, it is the United States, Britain, and Canada which share the brunt of the attack, for in each, interest rates have skyrocketed in order to protect currency from the threat of devaluation and capital flight. "Exchange rates were being pushed away from their longer term equilibrium by excessive capital flows."

Against this, the BIS puts the onus on the United States "to take the lead in new efforts to substantially reduce the current account imbalances among the large industrial nations." By reducing the federal government's budget deficit, it is supposed that internal U.S. consumption can be reduced, thereby dampening the threat of inflation, and lowering interest rates. Such measures are additionally supposed to be required to avert the threat of a "crash landing" for the world financial system.

Yet, if the BIS recommendations are translated into practice, as rapidly as they usually are, then what the world is headed for is precisely the kind "crash landing" the report's authors profess the desire to avoid. The demand for unilateral action from the United States to curb domestic consumption, by fiscal means, is also a threat. Leaving aside the funny business in government offices which has reduced the trade deficit from about \$15 billion per month down to about \$8 billion, what the U.S. owes the rest of the world, in terms of interest and other charges of usury and speculation, is still running at between \$10 and \$12 billion per month. The BIS crowd is demanding that health, defense, and other services of government be cut to generate the funds required to con-

tinue to service the demands of America's creditors. The threat is not new; it is simply that if the demanded cuts are not made, then those who provide the funds to cover the U.S. deficits on foreign account will begin to pull their money out.

Thursday's dollar slide is seen as the beginning of that blackmail policy.

### **Trade war builds**

However, it is well to bear in mind that what the BIS is now recommending, is also something that the United States has been doing. It was the U.S. administration which launched the threat of trade war, for example, back in January, over the question of exports of hormone-treated beef to Europe. It was the United States which implemented the measures enacted in last year's Omnibus Trade Bill during the month of May, specifically applying the insane "Super 301" penalty and retaliation provisions against major trading partner countries like Japan, Brazil, India, and the members of the European Community. And, it was Greenspan at the Federal Reserve, who from the beginning of the year, hiked internal U.S. interest rates, the better to suck funds in from everywhere else.

It is the yahoos in the U.S. financial community who have been attempting to induce a shift into a psychotic round of engineered trade wars in the obsessive delusion that thus can "competitors" be defeated, or brought to heel. Now, the BIS is applying in the financial domain what the United States has been consistently trying to impose on the rest of the world, in the name of "free trade."

Only the completely insane, or totally evil, could ever maintain that anything good or useful could come from promoting such commercial and financial warfare. What is proposed now is another round of global cannibalism, as the world economy is contracted further to continue to meet the demands the bankrupt system of usury is imposing. Out of this, only Gorbachov's Russia can benefit.

But this result is no different than would occur if the crisis management "policy coordination" were to continue. Reality is that of a bankrupt financial system, whose bankruptcy is aggravated by the measures adopted by such outfits as the BIS, whether in the name of avoiding what they call "a crash landing," or achieving what they call "adjustment." It doesn't matter whether the competitors cross the finishing line running forwards or backwards; they still end up in the same place.

If the Plaza crisis management of the last five years is replaced by the kind of "all against the U.S." gang-up that is advocated in the BIS report, then the new instabilities introduced into the already tottering edifice of international finance may very well be sufficient to set off the coming next seismic shock to the system as a whole. They helped it along in 1987. Now it looks like the same crowd is out to help along the same kind of thing in 1989. Perhaps all affected will be capable of responding more intelligently this time than they did last time around.

# 'Patriots for Germany' conference honors economist Friedrich List

Friedrich List, patriot and world citizen, was the theme of the conference held in Cologne, F.R.G. on June 10 by the Patriots for Germany party in honor of the great 19th-century fighter for the American System of Political Economy, whose life and works bear a striking resemblance to the activity of Lyndon LaRouche over the past 20-30 years. The Patriots for Germany party was launched three years ago by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the West German wife of Lyndon LaRouche, and presented a broad slate of candidates for the June 18 European Parliament elections. A paper by Mr. LaRouche, entitled "A Comeback For Project Financing," which was read to the conference, appeared in *EIR*, June 16, 1989, page 4-6.

## Who was Friedrich List

The introductory address was delivered by Elke Fimmen, the president of the Patriots for Germany in the state of Bavaria. She presented Friedrich List (1789-1846) as one of the main proponents of the broad republican movement against the oligarchical system of the 1815 Congress of Vienna. The architect of that system of repression, Prince Metternich, considered List "one of the most dangerous men of the revolution," and had him persecuted throughout his entire life. Keeping in mind that Metternich is the great idol of Henry Kissinger, the importance of looking into List's life and works for the LaRouche movement today, becomes clearer.

List very early in his life declared war on "that nonsense of 500 years of immorality" that ruled politics and economics in Europe. He was at the center of three networks that fought the oligarchy at that time: the Prussian Reformers movement in Germany, the Ecole Polytechnique movement in France, and the United States movement for independence. Opposing the physiocratic tendency of the landed oligarchy and the banks that dominated economics of his time, List believed the creative powers of man, human rights, and mass education, nourished by a just state and constitution, to be the real source of wealth and progress. He believed in industrial development, most of all.

Initiating the first Association of Trade and Commerce, together with 70 merchants at the Frankfurt Easter Fair in 1819, List rapidly established a network of correspondents all over Germany. The aim of the association, to promote

unity in a Germany which was split into numerous states and different zones of taxation and fell under the political dictates of the Congress of Vienna, posed a serious challenge to Metternich and the other oligarchs in Europe. The power of List's ideas was a threat to the Vienna system. Metternich, sensing what he called a "thought crime," launched a prosecution drive against List, whose initiative he denounced as the "revolutionary party in Germany run under the guise of a trade and commerce association."

List and his movement became victims of persecution. He lost his seat in the Baden state parliament, and escaped prison only by leaving Germany in 1820. "I am no Socrates," he said, "but my own case is like his."

Living in Paris during a period of his exile, List made the acquaintance of such great republican minds as Alexander von Humboldt and the Marquis de Lafayette, and in London contacted Richard Rush, later to become Secretary of Trade in the United States. Lafayette offered List to come to the United States, to work from there safe from Metternich's reach. List hesitated, and got arrested by Metternich's police agents.

After an interlude of 10 months of jail in Germany, List was able to emigrate to the United States in 1825, joining Lafayette in New York for a three-month tour which brought him in contact with all leading proponents of the American System of Political Economy—Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, John Marshall, Mathew Carey, and Charles Ingersoll, among others.

From there, List developed detailed concepts on how to promote a *real wealth of nations* by means of industrial development. This included campaigning for the construction of railway nets, development of coal mining, and construction of steam engines for rapid transportation by sea or land. His essays, largely written for the *Readinger Adler* in Reading, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, were also published in Germany, by the same Cotta who before had published the works of the "poet of freedom," Friedrich Schiller.

## List's return to Europe

In 1830, during a tide of broad popular rebellion in Europe against the system of Vienna, List returned to the old continent under the protection of being a Consul of the United



States. In Paris, as a Trade Envoy, he made contact with the republican poet Heinrich Heine in 1830, and became U.S. Consul in Leipzig, a key city for the emerging industrial movement in Germany, in 1832. From here, he was able to promote, to Metternich's deep chagrin, his ideas about the construction of an all-German railway net connecting all the major cities and centers of manufactures.

In spite of heavy counterorganizing, List succeeded in getting the railway idea into practice. Beginning in 1835, the first railway tracks were built, and industrial development along the American model (heavy industry, protective tariffs against dumping-price imports, mechanization of agriculture, naval transportation by steam-boats, etc.) began all over Germany. The foundation of a German Tariffs Association in 1834, and List's campaign for establishing a Central Bank modeled on Hamilton's First National Bank of the U.S., marked key projects of the republican-industrial movement of those years.

List was in close contact with Germans who would soon become big names in the industry, like Hoesch, Pons, Stumm, Buderus, and Duckwitz. His popularity was so high that he was even offered the post of chief editor of the *Rheinische Zeitung*, which he rejected for health reasons. Instead, Karl Marx took the post. Marx hated the American System and sided with the Jacobin section of the British Imperial System.

During the last years of his life, List became the target of concerted attack by Metternich and his oligarchical friends in Europe. The Congress of Vienna hoped to ruin the republican-industrial movement by ruining List personally. The oligarchy, including a Prince of Thurn and Taxis, took care of List: Wasting months in London, with the British, his old economic theory adversaries, upon a phony promise to gain a breakthrough there for his ideas, his health, already in a bad condition, was ruined. List died, under rather odd circumstances, on his way to Italy to recover, in 1846.

The Metternich cabal lost out, in spite of List's death, in the years following. In 1848, a new Europe-wide rebellion forced Metternich to seek refuge in London, and although the political rights movement experienced a new setback in the early 1850s, industrial development made a big leap forward in the second half of the 19th century over all of Europe. List's works were translated into numerous languages, reaching Russia, India, and Japan before the 1890s, and Sun Yat-sen's Republic of China in 1925.

## Lessons for today

The federal president of the Patriots for Germany party, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, appealed to build a new, just world economic order in her address to the conference.

Many economic arguments brought into the debate today are nothing but hypocrisy and excuses, Mrs. LaRouche said. Basically, it's the fight between monetarism on the one side, and industrial capitalism on the other side. Monetarism doesn't care about the state of industrial production, of trade, and of

agriculture. Industrial capitalism does care, and List was a proponent of the latter camp, she said.

List argued that any violation of the principle of production would lead to inevitable collapse, and, as we experienced after the Great Depression, lead to fascism and war. For us to look at List's life and works today, without taking a look at the present strategic world crisis situation, and how it came about, would be meaningless, she asserted.

Had the world put into reality what the papal encyclical, *Populorum Progressio*, called for in 1967; had the world put into reality what Lyndon LaRouche formulated in his 1975 proposal for an International Development Bank, monetarism would long have been defeated, the world wouldn't be where it has arrived now, Mrs. LaRouche reminded the audience.

Instead the International Monetary Fund and the cabal that plotted out the tripolar world order (U.S., U.S.S.R., and Red China) and the New Yalta, prevailed. What they have produced is absolute chaos and destruction. Look at:

- Red China and the Soviet Union, where famines and social decomposition rule the day;
- The U.S.A., where 40 million citizens are forced to live below the poverty level;
- Ibero-America, where the dope mafia rules the whole continent, where revenues from dope sales are called *exports*;
- Iran, where the destruction process after the fall of the Shah is escalated now, after the death of Khomeini;
- Even Europe is split into a wealthy northern part and an impoverished southern belt;
- Africa is in the worst of all conditions, it is written off by the international monetarist institutions.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche said that the relative wealth still encountered in West Germany, does not tell anything about the real state of the world economy, which is in the eye of a storm—the next monetary crash is sure to hit, and it will be worse than the last one in 1987. The question is whether this crash is followed by a period of chaos, or by a period of industrial recovery.

## End of the condominium

She said that the Pol Pot-style massacre in Beijing was the beginning of a new era of politics; it ends the illusion of a world condominium. The proponents of the condominium are trying to save it, as Kissinger and Bush do by delivering wheat to Red China (but having sanctions against Panama at the same time). There were also threats by the U.S. against Taiwan, to stay out, or else. Bush betrayed Taiwan and the Chinese, as Truman betrayed Taiwan in 1950, when the Kuomintang offered to open against the Red Chinese who invaded Korea, a second front on the mainland.

This massacre in Beijing split the world in two camps, divided by a stream of blood: On the one side, there are the bolshevik-fascist regimes like Red China and Soviet Russia, and the oligarchical regime that rules the United States now;

on the other side, it's the movement for freedom and human rights.

Let the empires of evil know, that any violation of natural law, of human rights, will only unleash the Furies. What we are witnessing these days in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, also in Yugoslavia, the Baltic states and in Poland, is the Furies let loose. The U.S.A. is deeply discredited by its adventure against Panama, and the police-state measures against the domestic opposition. The three world empires of today have entered a process of decay, Mrs. LaRouche remarked.

Lyndon LaRouche has been taking up the impulse of List in economic theory, the tradition of physical economy. The central idea here, is that economic policy must serve man, not the other way around, with monetarists demanding that millions of human beings are sacrificed to serve a certain economic system, she continued.

The central idea of LaRouche's work is the concept of *relative potential population density*, a reliable standard to measure economic growth and industrial progress. Human population and its condition is the central thing: Only one-third of the world population is well-fed, another third is badly nourished, and the remaining third is exposed to famine and starvation. No fewer than 512 million human beings died of starvation and epidemics, in the past nine years. There is the threat posed by AIDS, especially on the African continent. This tells you all about what the Pontiff called *structures of sin*, the speaker added, referring to the 1987-88 encyclical, *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*.

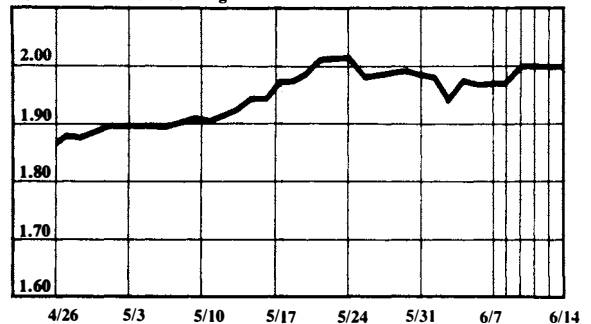
Friedrich List wrote that only by industrial labor, by manufactures, can human beings realize themselves, and free themselves from the state of relative primitiveness which is still there in the agricultural society. The Patriots for Germany president recalled that Lyndon LaRouche presented his proposal for an International Development Bank to replace the system of monetarism in 1975, and it was taken up in the Group of 77 meetings in Colombo the year after. Then came the setback, when Kissinger had Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto killed. LaRouche met President José López Portillo of Mexico and wrote *Operation Juárez* in 1982, and Mexico imposed capital exchange controls in September of that year. But the monetarists came down on Mexico, and Indira Gandhi, who also met LaRouche and supported his ideas, was assassinated. LaRouche himself was put in jail, in the meantime. But the fight goes on.

There are ample plans for projects which LaRouche designed over the past 15 years, for the Mideast, for India, for China, for Ibero-America, Africa, and the United States itself. These and other projects must be made reality, and that is how the world can be saved from doom. One finds he is in the same tradition of Colbert, List, Mattei, *Populorum Progressio*, and Sun Yat-sen. Their historic fight for economic development is ours today as well, Helga Zepp-LaRouche affirmed.

## Currency Rates

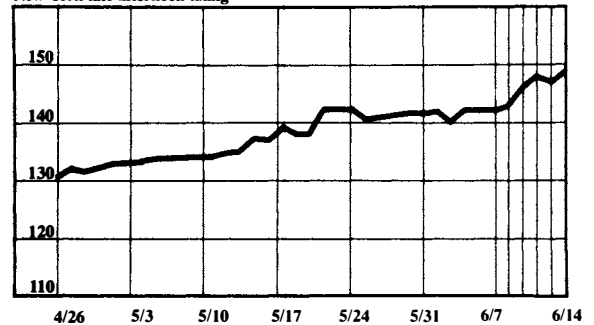
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



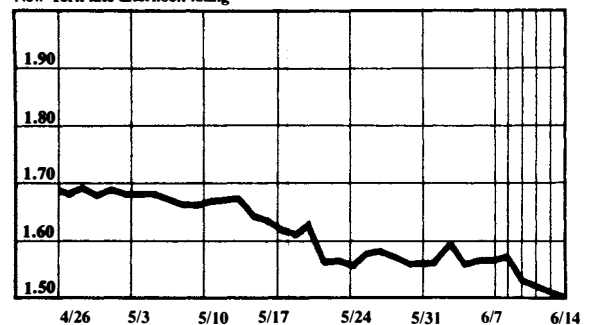
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



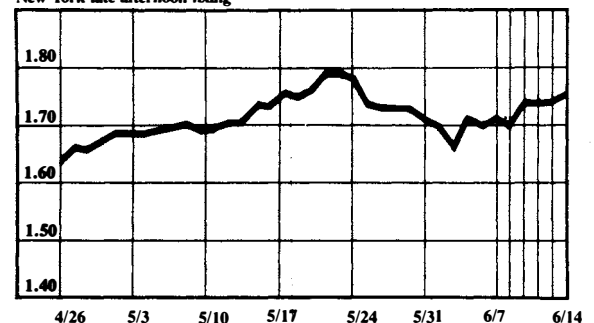
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Plastic bags and ecology: the scientific facts, and the politics

by Corrado Perrone

*Prof. Corrado Perrone, from Florence, Italy is the secretary of the Plastics and Environment Association and is one of the top experts in plastic materials in Italy. The following is translated from a transcript of his presentation to the conference commemorating the Council of Florence, which was held in Rome on May 5-6 under the sponsorship of the Schiller Institute (see report in EIR No. 23, June 2, 1989). Professor Perrone's term, i verdi, has been translated here as "Greenies," and refers not only to the small Green Party (Partito Verde) of Italy but to their many self-styled "ecologist" co-thinkers in the Radical, Communist, Socialist, and other parliamentary parties as well as in the media.*

I work in an industry which produces plastic bags, those famous bags that, starting next week, you will find in the shops and supermarkets are no longer free or available for a few cents, but will cost between 150 and 200 liras [about 7-10¢ in U.S. currency]. This is because the Greenies caused Parliament to vote up, a few months ago, a law which imposes on every single plastic bag, no matter what its dimensions, a 100-lira tax, which becomes 119 liras due to the Value Added Tax. This has been done because, so say the Greenies, you have to create a disincentive for producing an object which they claim causes pollution. Unfortunately the Greenies have succeeded in convincing many people of this theory, so that the majority of Italian consumers probably will pay these 150-200 liras extra, totally convinced they have made their little sacrifice to contribute to safeguarding the natural environment in which we live.

Well, this is completely false. For four years a discussion has been going on about the environmental impact of plastics. There have been articles, conventions, congresses, and the conclusions that have been reached have demonstrated that the charges made by the Greenies against plastics in general, and plastic bags in particular, are completely unfounded. I don't wish to enter into technical details because that would take too long, but in short, they have started saying, for example, that when plastic bags are burned they produce dioxin; many people believe this, and they write newspaper articles about it, but this is completely false because dioxins are chlorine based, and the material from which plastic bags are made, polyethylene, has no chlorine in it whatsoever. So

it is chemically impossible to produce dioxin by burning plastic bags. It is as if you thought you would get drunk by drinking mineral water.

Then it has been said that the plastic bags kill marine life or suffocate dolphins or the like. Since we in the plastics field were not experts on marine biology, we commissioned a study from the University of Pisa's Marine Biology Institute. And after a little while they told us, on the basis of their own research into all the scientific literature and all the marine biology publications in the world, that there is nowhere any evidence that plastic residues or plastic materials in general, or bags in particular, are a cause—I am not saying a major cause, but even a *measurable* cause of danger or harm to marine ecosystems. This does not mean that it's a good thing for plastic bags to end up in the sea, on the contrary; not only should they not go there, but if necessary people should be trained not to throw them there. But it remains only an aesthetic problem or a problem of a few isolated episodes, which has no quantitative relevance to the equilibrium of the marine environment.

Next, it has been said that plastics in general and bags in particular should be limited because they build up continuously in the environment, because they cannot be recycled. This is so false that, in the industry where I work, every year we recycle 10,000 tons of polyethylene, which is the material the bags are made out of. Not only that: In Italy there exists an industrial sector devoted to recycling plastic materials. Now, the industrialists in this sector have made the following counterproposal to the Ministry of the Environment: Given that you environmentalists say that we have to have an incentive for recovery and recycling, okay let's keep the tax but exempt from it those bags that are produced with recycled plastic materials, so that there will be an incentive to recover more and more plastic and hence to remove it from the waste pile. Well the Environment Minister did not even want to receive them, and they were only able to make their proposal by letter.

## 'Biodegradables' are biggest polluters

Then the line comes up that the plastic bags pollute because they are not biodegradable. This is only partially true. What is true is that they are not biodegradable, but that does

not mean they pollute. If I pick up a rock, it is not biodegradable, but if I throw it into a river that does mean it is polluting it. Biodegradation and pollution are two different things. For example, the pollution phenomenon in the Adriatic Sea with the growth of algae, the increased eutrophy, and so forth, is due precisely to the phenomenon of biodegradation. In other words, the River Po pours too much biodegradable matter into the Adriatic, and it is precisely the decomposition of this material that creates pollution.

It is true that a substance that is non-biodegradable cannot be destroyed, but it is also true that it is sitting there and not bothering anybody, just like a rock. Not to mention the fact that almost all biodegradation phenomena produce carbon anhydride, which is responsible for the greenhouse effect that seems to disturb the Greenies so much. The law establishes an escape-clause; on the topic of biodegradability, it says that those bags that are made of 90% biodegradable material can escape the tax. This would be very nice except that this material does not exist on the market, and this is well known to the persons who proposed this bill. There is no plastic that is 90% biodegradable.

Hence, the only concrete effect of this law will be to create a disincentive for producing plastic bags which, as we saw before, do not pollute at all, and to build up an incentive instead for producing and selling paper bags, because paper happens to be biodegradable. It's no accident the tax amounts to 119 liras, because all the previous experiments by supermarkets with paper bags have failed; not only because paper is inconvenient to use (it tears easily, etc.), but because its production costs are three times as high as plastic. By imposing this tax on plastic bags, they end up costing more than paper, which gives an unfair advantage from the economic standpoint to the latter at the expense of the former. Now this could just be an economic distortion, a wrong way to favor one industrial product in place of another; except that paper bags are much more polluting than plastic ones, and whoever proposed this law, and the Environment Minister who defends it tooth and nail, have not made a law against, but indeed, in favor of pollution.

We are not saying this just because we are a party to the matter; it is also said by independent research institutes, by university professors, reports that have been commissioned by the Environment Ministries of the German and Swiss governments. In particular, the Swiss government made a comparison between the ecological impact of various packaging materials.

In the end, utilizing this data, it turns out that a paper bag requires almost 4 times as much energy to produce as a plastic bag, pollutes the atmosphere 6 times more, pollutes the water 75 times more (it is known that paper mills are the most pollution-causing industries that exist, from the standpoint of water pollution), and at the end of its life cycle produces almost 4 times as much solid waste. The German government report concludes: "For ecological reasons it does not seem to us to make sense to move from polyethylene shopping bags

to paper ones. The polyethylene shopping bags require less energy for production and overall induce less damage to the environment."

### **Cut Amazon to produce paper bags?**

Based on this report, the German Environment Ministry refused categorically to submit to the demands of the Greenies who want Germany to adopt measures analogous to the Italian ones. Let us recall that, naturally, paper is made of wood, and that to get wood you must cut down trees. So, the very same Greenies who fight now so fervently to preserve the Amazon forests, and in this case may indeed be doing the right thing, have opened up the way to "Made in Brazil" paper bags with this law: We'll see them soon in our supermarkets, produced by those paper mills mounted on big floating barges which follow, year after year, the receding borders of the Amazon forests.

The paper industrialists say that trees can be replanted, and this may also be true, in the sense that in Europe there is a market equilibrium, and hence, as many trees as get cut down, get replanted. But when a law like this is passed, which makes the market explode because it deliberately favors one industrial product in the place of another, there goes your equilibrium. So there will be such a strong demand for paper products that to find the wood needed to satisfy it, it will be necessary to cut down trees, which will be cut down where they are, i.e., in the zones where tropical rain forests grow; this is inevitable.

Now the Greenies know all this perfectly well. There have been conventions, articles, and congresses. What they did was not in good faith. So why are they moving in such an obviously contradictory way with respect to what they say are their goals?

### **Political plot**

For sure, there are economic reasons: In fact the paper and glass industries and those of other packaging materials which define themselves as ecological, are financing the Green movements. But this is just a partial reason, because in reality this support came after the Green movement had already started. I believe there is a deeper psychological reason, even if this is just my personal conviction. What I have said up to now are proven scientific facts; what comes next is my own opinion.

If we take a look at the biographies of the majority of Green leaders, which have been published in an interesting report by *EIR* which is called "The Ecologist Conspiracy" [in Italian], we see that almost all these persons have a past of protestation and violent opposition behind them. We are talking about the 1968'ers, people who in their youth believed that you could overturn our society by violence, failed at that, and now want to get revenge by other means.

*The objective of most of the Greenies is not to safeguard nature, but to destroy industrial society; in the name of what, they honestly propose to achieve this, I do not know. Among*



Five thousand plastics industrialists and workers demonstrate in Rome on May 11. The banners are all made of recyclable plastic; the one in the foreground features a "talking tree" which pleads, "Help me defend nature, use plastic bags." In the center background is the Schiller Institute banner, "No to the Green dictatorship!" Above: Corrado Perrone.

other things, a proof of this way of operating is also encountered in the systematic attack which the Greenies lead against every new proposal to improve our situation.

Everytime we propose to build an industry, to make an electrical power plant, to construct a highway, to erect a stadium, to make a waste-treatment plant or anything that would help better the environment in which we live, there is always the local Green on hand forming the committee that jumps up to block the project, by using a technique they call environmental impact analysis and which I would like to give you a very simple example of.

Let's suppose someone wants to build a high-speed highway and presents himself with the project. Out pops the Greenie and says: "This road should not be built because its environmental impact is negative, because automobiles travel down the road and they pollute with their fuel discharges, and therefore the lands and dwellings adjacent to the road would undergo a worsening of their quality of life. Building this road means pollution and the road should not be built." Now that all seems to follow, but it is really a trap, because it is not done in a comparative manner; what should be considered is the situation after the project were built, and what would happen if we did not carry out the project. Cars are not built because roads are built; cars exist because people need them to get from one place to another.

Now if I don't make a new road for people, to get from place A to place B, they will use the old roads; the old roads are inadequate and hence there will be more traffic, more congestion, more fuel emissions, more consumption of resources, labor time, and so forth. But the discussion is turned

upside down: The environmental impact analyses should always be made comparatively (and the Greenies know this well, because they have experts in their field who are technicians and are acquainted with all this). The Greenies instead, when they present their conclusions and their theories to public opinion, do them all one-way, not comparatively but dishonestly.

This way everything gets blocked. Power plants are not built, waste-treatment plants are blocked, the widening of the Bologna-Florence highway is blocked. Anyone who has had to drive on that accursed road (which I often have to do for work-related reasons) knows that it is a death-trap. Yet for years, projects have been presented to double its width; the highway company has the funds; but the local Greenies don't want it, because no one wants the new highway to run through his own property.

To sum up, I think that it is time, if we can, to say no to all of this. Honestly we have to say that the Greenies have conquered significant power by exploiting people's sympathies because we all instinctively love nature. But we have to realize that we have given our sympathy to people who did not deserve it, and we must tear off the mask and try to stop them before they wreak damage which is even more serious than what they have already done. I hope that the Schiller Institute, which has never let itself be conditioned by the overweening power of the mass media and has never been afraid to carry forward courageous and sometimes unpopular ideas, can be the aggregating point for this battle which we hope will succeed in defeating the Greenies' plan for destroying the industrial economy.

# Support widens for mine workers' strike

by Marcia Merry

The week of June 12 saw a dramatic broadening of support of the United Mine Workers eight-week-long strike against the Pittston Coal Group. During the course of the bitter strike to date, the issue of the police-state role of the Virginia judiciary and law enforcement has come to the fore, alongside the economic brutality of the Pittston officials.

The strike began April 5 by the UMW against Pittston Coal Group of Lebanon, in Russell County, southwestern Virginia. Originally, about 1,300 Virginia union members, 400 in West Virginia, and 300 in Kentucky were involved in the action, which came after months of provocations by Pittston, and the impossibility of negotiating a new contract, despite more than 120 bargaining sessions following the contract expiration Feb. 1, 1988. The issues in the strike include basic job security, basic work times and conditions, and minimal health benefits.

On June 11, the mine workers held a 15,000-person rally in Charleston, West Virginia, the heart of the coal country. The next day, 10,000 West Virginia mine workers staged a sympathy walk-out, and June 13, some 1,000 Virginia miners walked out of the mines in Westmoreland County at Big Stone Gap.

Almost no national media coverage took place of this spreading strike wave, despite the involvement of many other workers such as the Eastern Airlines pilots and machinists, who were present at the Charleston rally. The union is receiving food and financial support from the AFL-CIO, Communications Workers, firefighters, Teamsters, and many others, including about 90 churches from Greenwich, Connecticut, Pittston's corporate headquarters.

The UMW strike against Pittston has come to represent a front of national resistance against police state measures and forced impoverishment. Between April and early June, three strike leaders, including the regional UMW president, were jailed by a Roanoke, Virginia federal judge, and more than 2,500 arrests have been made for violations of a court-ordered ban on union picket lines at Pittston facilities. Federal and state court anti-picketing injunctions could mean fines of over \$1 trillion in 22 days—an outrageous police-state tactic.

At the Charleston rally, acting UMW president Richard Trumka said that negotiations have broken down with Pitts-

ton, and the company has implemented a unilateral contract which Trumka called an "economic death warrant" for the union. The company has continued operations with scabs, and with the support of Virginia state forces. Trumka raised the issue of the right to assemble, to strike or demonstrate. "Is it the right to peaceful assembly? Just ask the Chinese or ask the 2,500 people at Pittston arrested in Virginia. Is freedom the right to lay down your tools without losing your job? Ask the Polish, or any red-blooded American who has been replaced by a strike breaker. . . . As of today, we are not only on strike against Pittston, we are on strike against the state of Virginia and every politician who's against us."

Trumka renewed his call for civil disobedience, which the miners have followed since April. He told the rally that civil disobedience has a "great tradition in this country. We will resist peonage slavery. We will resist strike breaking by the government and the courts. We will resist with nonviolent civil resistance. Let the word go forth that the sanctity of the halls of power that pass unjust laws, that the sanctity of the courts that put mine workers in jail and fine their organization a trillion dollars, will be violated by our civil resistance."

Using tactics like those of the Chinese students or the civil rights movement under Martin Luther King, the Pittston strikers have sat down in front of the strike breaking coal trucks at many mines, only to be dragged away by state troopers. The Virginia State Police have been ordered to go in for the kill by lame duck Gov. Gerald Baliles, and state Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, ambitious for national prominence. Supporting the repression against the miners, Federal District Judge McGlothlin fined the UMW nearly \$3 million in early June, rejecting labor pleas that the strike was a life-or-death struggle for the union and a way of life. "Regardless of how the parties feel about the virtues of their fight," said McGlothlin, the strike is an "economic war" that must be waged according to federal and state rules. In Virginia, a right-to-work state, the rules are rigged to destroy the union. The judge cited the draining of \$1 million from the state treasury each month to arrest and prosecute miners, as harming the economy.

The Pittston Company, parent of the coal division, for the past three years has downgraded its coal mining operations, and prioritized its international air freight division. As reported in the company's 1988 annual report, the yearly revenues from coal have fallen from 46% of the total company revenues, to 39% in 1987, and 32% in 1988.

In May 1987, Pittston withdrew from the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, which has a national pact with the UMW, on the grounds that the BCOA companies primarily sell to domestic utilities, while Pittston sells on the spot market to foreign steel producers, and wanted "flexibility" of terms of work—such as mining on Sunday. In the past the BCOA companies mined 70% of U.S. coal, and today the share has dropped to 35%, due to unilateral actions by Pittston and others.

## Thornburgh wants more cops

*That's the U.S. attorney general's "solution" to the crisis of the thrift institutions.*

On June 13, U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh stopped in Houston, as part of a whistle-stop tour through Texas to promote the Bush Plan for the nation's troubled savings and loan institutions.

Thornburgh used the Texas visit to repeat the administration's shopworn contention that the crisis that has devastated the nation's thrifts is due to fraud on the part of thrift managers, and to call for a massive federal effort to throw the alleged perpetrators in jail and seize their assets.

The Thornburgh tour was designed to make headlines in Texas, while back in Washington, D.C. the fracas continued in the House of Representatives and the White House over how to deal with the thrift crisis.

Thornburgh's theme was that the mighty Department of Justice, which has squandered many millions on blatantly political assaults such as that against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, has a "shortage of resources" to prosecute these "very difficult cases." Thornburgh claimed that as many as one-third of the major bank fraud cases were as a result not being pursued, allowing "significant wrongdoers" to escape.

The problem with bank fraud cases, Thornburgh asserted, is that they involve "some of the most complicated and outlandish rip-off schemes we've ever seen in this country." Investigating them, he said, involves many hours of searching through documents and computer records.

Especially, some would say, when you have to fabricate the evidence first.

The solution, Thornburgh stated,

lay in the \$50 million which the Bush Plan would allocate for increased law enforcement personnel, including the hiring of 100 new federal prosecutors and 200 new FBI agents. Coupled with the increase in personnel, the Bush proposal would also increase the statute of limitations period on bank fraud cases from the current five years, to ten years.

"The result of the lack of law enforcement may mean that wrongdoers may escape punishment and millions of dollars lost in S&L schemes may never be recovered," Thornburgh said. He also complained that the sentences handed out in these cases are insufficient, saying, "It's not the prosecutors who are failing to press these cases. We are trying to convince the courts that crime in the suites is just as important to try and prosecute as crime in the streets."

The Bush Plan would also likely involve the renegotiation of some of 1988's Southwest Plan thrift bailouts, by eliminating the benefit of "good will" carried on a thrift's books. Some \$20 billion of good will is carried on thrifts' books, much of it held by thrifts that took over other ailing thrifts and used the good will—with the blessings of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB)—to defer accounting for the losses held by the ailing institutions. In a letter to Ohio Congressman Charles Wylie, the Justice Department said that prior agreements between thrifts and regulators do not prohibit Congress from imposing new capital standards.

While Thornburgh and Bush are fiddling, the thrift crisis continues to

smolder. The nation's thrifts posted a negative income of \$3.4 billion in the first quarter of 1989, while losing \$28 billion in deposits, continuing a deposit run which began in May 1988. Texas thrifts alone had a negative income of \$2.2 billion during the first quarter, and lost \$3.3 billion in deposits.

"It's the biggest and longest [deposit] outflow in history," said FHLBB chief economist James Barth. The good side of the outflow, insisted Barth, is that thrifts are maintaining capital strength while they shrink, thus increasing their capital ratios. "No growth is not necessarily bad," Barth said.

The major bone of contention in the June congressional actions in Washington is how much investment, or capital, the owners themselves must be required to invest in the S&Ls that they operate. Bush personally met with congressmen June 15, on the eve of the expected vote on the issue, to demand stiffer requirements. Bush and a host of House Democrats attribute the failure of thrift institutions to poor capitalization (and fraud), and not to economic decline.

Thornburgh praised the Dallas Bank Fraud Task Force as a "model investigative and prosecutorial operation in the war against savings and loan fraud," calling its 36 convictions out of 46 individuals charged an "enviable record."

But most of those victories have been the result of plea bargains. The task force lost its biggest case to date, the show trial of Independent American Savings' Thomas Gaubert, who decided to fight rather than capitulate. In the words of one Dallas investor, "The function of the task force seems to be to find people who would confess to being frauds and cheats, and they've had very few takers."

## The drought is far from over

*Many parts of the country are still on an emergency footing, as food stocks and cattle herds dwindle.*

If you believe the media commentators and U.S. Department of Agriculture, the early June rainfall ended the drought, and you can relax about your food supply. But only do that if you don't like to eat.

The *Wall Street Journal* headline on June 1, "Food Inflation Worries Wane as Rains Across Farm Belt Reduce Drought Threat," is misleading. Food price inflation is here to stay until the U.S. government returns to a production-oriented food policy, as compared to the current policy reducing the amount of food produced.

According to current Bureau of Labor statistics, on an annualized basis the cost of all food has increased about 13% from January 1987 through March 1989. This same comparison since January 1984 shows a 29% annualized increase in food prices. As the consumer food prices continue to rise, government and media agricultural spokesmen are telling farmers that the reason market prices for farm commodities are below the cost of production, is because farmers are over-producing.

The percentage of income U.S. consumers are spending on food has actually gone down. In 1965 about 17% of personal income was spent on food; in 1988 this fell to 12.5%. However, there is an increasing disparity in purchasing ability between poorer and more wealthy households. For instance, in 1985, white households spent \$20.89 per person weekly on food, while black households spent \$12.24—a 71% disparity.

In the meantime, the share of the retail cost of the average food market basket that the farmer receives has fallen 19% since 1980, and for cereal-based products the farmer's share has fallen 36%. The farm value of food eaten at restaurants is only 16% of its cost, according to 1988 USDA data. Thus, if the price to the farmer were increased by 50%, restaurant prices should at most increase 4-5%, which is about the average restaurant price increase in each of the previous five years.

These relative cost reductions have been obtained at the expense of 500,000 liquidated U.S. farms since 1980, with more on the way. Therefore, as per capita world food stocks reach historic lows, the days of cheap food have come to an end, and prices will be determined in light of actual and anticipated shortages.

The 1988 drought in North America continues. The rains have only wet the surface of the ground. Huge areas have severe subsoil moisture deficiencies. In addition, the ripple effects of the persisting drought are seen in many other sectors, in the steep drop in cattle herds. Overall, the national cattle inventory is down to the level of 1961, which is approximately a 30% drop of about 40 million head since the 1975 high of 135 million head.

Most discussion of the drought has focused on crop prospects, somewhat ignoring how many cattle producers are struggling to stay in business in the midst of drought. Many ranchers, lacking hay and pasture, are forced to

send cattle to slaughter. Slaughter of cows is up 4% from last year, and weekly cow slaughter is 22% higher than a year ago.

In western North Dakota's Little Missouri National Grassland, ranchers are cutting their cattle stocks by as much as 50%, said Bill Barker, a North Dakota State University agronomist at the Streeter Experimental Station.

Recent rains turned southern Iowa green, and the corn crop is surviving so far, but farmer Teri Campbell says there is no subsoil moisture, and her town of Mount Ayr, Iowa, might run out of water by August.

The National Guard has hauled 300,000 gallons of drinking water to several southern Iowa towns, and new wells must be dug deep into the ground to find water.

"We're in a disaster area again this year," Campbell says.

On a world scale, the June 11 London *Sunday Times* warned that only a 61-day reserve of global food stocks exists (comparable to the early 1970s), and that adverse weather persists in many world crop regions. "Large areas of the United States, plus Canada, the Soviet Union, China, Argentina and Uruguay, have experienced some of the warmest and driest winters and springs on record."

The danger involved—according to the *Times* and agencies it cites such as the Washington-based World-Watch Institute—is not that more food is needed and people are going hungry, but that special measures are needed to deal with the resulting "political instability" and food riots that are now breaking out. These agencies blame the human species for "over-population."

However, the food crisis is in reality a result of years of government and related private sector policies that have promoted shortages and production decline.



## CAP's solidarity appeal rejected

*Blind to the Caracas riots and to the recent labor strike, Venezuela's President sticks with IMF austerity.*

Refusing to consider the chorus of protests against his economic policies from practically every sector in Venezuela, President Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP) presented business and labor leaders May 26 with his proposal for a National Agreement, reportedly modeled on the so-called Economic Solidarity Pact that has straitjacketed Mexico since the end of 1987.

The premise of CAP's proposal is continued austerity imposed by the International Monetary Fund. In announcing his proposal, CAP said: "Now Venezuelans can truly believe that the 'fresh money' so often announced, will come. After the signing of the Letter of Intent with the International Monetary Fund . . . the final document was signed last Wednesday. And it is now up to the IMF board of directors to recommend the opening up of credits to the country, \$4.8 billion over three years. . . . The document we have signed does not establish conditionalities any different from those we had agreed to in the Letter of Intent; it is a statement of willingness to carry forward the economic program the country had proposed."

The Venezuelan Workers Confederation (CTV) responded in a June 2 document published by the daily *El Universal*, which states that CAP's proposal "is not a document of harmony. . . . What it does is reaffirm the economic policy of the government . . . which has already been rejected by the labor organizations and the country's workers." The CTV also emphasized that "the government maintains its neoliberal concept of the problems affecting the country, and

the solutions the IMF has imposed . . . [which] is oriented toward stripping the Venezuelan state of its obligations and constitutional duties in economic and social matters."

That same day, journalist Rafael Poleo wrote in *El Nuevo País* that with the signing of the new IMF Letter of Intent, "the only thing that happened was that the Venezuelan government delivered a report of the sacrifices it has imposed and plans to impose on its people, with the hope that such a presentation will convince the Fund that it should lend it more money."

On June 1, the president of the Federation of Small and Medium Industrialists (Fedeindustria), José Luis Santoro, said that the new tariff policy included in CAP's solidarity proposal a hands-down death sentence for small and medium-sized industry and craftsmen. That same day, *El Nuevo País* reported that a group of Venezuelan congressmen had joined forces to support and defend the Fedeindustria constituency.

Regional producers are raising their voices, too. On June 11, the president of the Producers Association of Rojas District (Guárico state), Dangelo Morfesse, said, "What CAP has done is pronounce a death sentence for small and medium-sized grain producers" who cannot afford fertilizer at the new prices decreed. The Agrarian Federation (Fedeagro) issued a June 12 document saying that "the decision to raise the price of fertilizers in the current context" confirms that agriculture is not a priority for the government. Fedeagro charged that the government favored instead "food colo-

rialism," and concluded that "only the deployment of the social force represented by agrarian producers . . . will be capable of changing the direction of current official agricultural policy."

Undaunted by the criticism, the Venezuelan central bank on June 9 raised active interest rates to 42%, and the agricultural interest rate to 30%, despite the government's pledge that this would not rise above 15%. César Gil, a CTV official, said that "with the new rates, people will have to pay twice for their homes, agricultural portfolios will be dangerously affected, and—worst of all—it will discourage investment."

According to the central bank, prices of basic consumer items rose between February and April by 187%.

On top of the protests, a serious warning has been added. According to the daily *El Universal* of June 1, the commander of the national guard, Division General Luis Ramón Contreras Laguado, declared at the Third International Congress on Security held recently in Caracas, that: "Public security in the country over the coming months is conditioned on whether the packet of economic measures implemented by the [Venezuelan] government succeeds or fails. . . . To analyze the future of public and private security in the country is to pose three hypotheses: that the packet of measures is a success; that it is a partial success; or that it fails. In these three cases, the security institutions will act in accordance with the circumstances."

Venezuelan Labor Party leader Alejandro Peña offered a different solution, in a commentary published June 7 in the daily *Ultimas Noticias*: "It is urgent to channel anti-Monetary Fund ferment through a broad nationalist front capable of promoting an alternative program to that of Rockefeller's friends."

# Business Briefs

## *The Soviet Union*

### **Economist warns of financial collapse**

One of the Soviet Union's leading economists told a session of the country's new parliament on June 8 that the country is heading for a financial crash by 1992 unless draconian measures are taken to cut the budget deficit.

"Over the next two to three years, if we do not stop inflation, the decay of the consumer market and the monstrous budget deficit, then we face economic collapse," economist Nikolai Shmelyov told the Congress of People's Deputies. Shemyov said that Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov had shown in his speech to the Congress that he was aware of the problem, but questioned if he realized how acute it is.

If a crash were to come, "it would mean a total system of rationing, supremacy of the shadow economy, and total loss of value for the ruble, and this would force a return to a command system in the economy."

## *The Invisible Hand*

### **Bankers woo Japan for 'free market' fascism**

At a conference of the Japan Society in New York City on June 8, investment banker Felix Rohatyn, James Robinson of American Express, Gov. Mario Cuomo, and other Establishment fixtures demanded that Japan abandon its mercantilist policies and integrate itself fully into the emerging cartelized "free market."

Like the "Europe 1992" integration scheme, this is intended to give the bankers fascist-style control over the world economy, while destroying any vestiges of national sovereignty.

Rohatyn stressed that Japan and the Third World countries must permit unlimited foreign trade and foreign investment. The new "global economy," he said, will be based on currency linkages, customs unification, and coordinated regulation of financial markets.

He proposed that a Japanese citizen become the next president of the World Bank, to reflect Japan's enhanced role in the world's economy.

If countries like Japan won't go along, threatened Rohatyn, "the political reaction here is likely to be harsh," with the necessary changes occurring only with "some type of political or financial crisis coming along to force the issue."

"We are at the dawn of a new era," said Robinson, painting a utopian picture of a new Ibero-America which, once they adopt "market-oriented reforms . . . can shake free of the burden of debt."

## *The Debt Bomb*

### **Mitterrand to host Third World leaders**

French President François Mitterrand has invited 30 leaders of the Third World to meet Western government heads to discuss the foreign debt burden of poorer countries. The meeting is expected to be attended by José Sarney of Brazil, Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, among others.

Presidential adviser Jacques Attali announced that the Group of Seven industrialized countries (United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, and Canada) have been asked to meet with the Third World leaders on July 13, on the eve of a three-day summit of the G-7.

The centerpiece of the summit will be the need for the G-7 to relieve the \$1.3 trillion debt of the Ibero-American nations. There will be a country-by-country examination of development issues, Attali told a press conference on June 12. "The G-7 leaders will be fully briefed, especially as they will have heard from developing nations' leaders directly the evening before how it is all going."

Among specific plans mentioned by Attali, was a scheme to prevent catastrophic flooding on the Ganges River delta, includ-

ing in Bangladesh. France will present a special study on the problem.

## *Environmentalism*

### **Victory for Greenpeace in whaling controversy**

Greenpeace, the Soviet-linked group of international ecological fanatics, won a victory on June 12 at the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission in San Diego. The commission agreed to extend a sanctuary for whales in the Indian Ocean for three years. Key to the victory was the release of a new study by scientists associated with Greenpeace, which claims that whale populations are much lower than previously measured.

A spokesman for the Japanese delegation challenged the accuracy of the estimates, but all the other countries capitulated.

An official from the Far Seas Fishery Division of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries was quoted by Reuters railing against the environmentalists: "The comprehensive ban on commercial whaling is ridiculous when you look at it from a scientific point of view. . . . Why should we stop in the face of such flawed arguments?"

The 300 minke whales that Japan now kills each year are insignificant in number compared with the estimated population of 690,000, in the Southern Hemisphere alone, the official said.

## *Drought*

### **Texas water levels reach 10-year lows**

Water levels in the south-central Texas Edwards Aquifer are at 10-year lows, due to a record-breaking early heat wave and an unusually dry spring, according to a report published in the *Houston Post* on June 12. The Edwards Aquifer, the only source of water for the city of San Antonio, plunged a record 22 feet in May, at times dropping 1.5

feet a day.

"If things stay the same, there's no relief in sight," said Michael Albach, environmental manager for the Edwards Underground Water District. "We're particularly concerned about the rate of decline. That 22-foot drop in May is a record, exceeding the decline of the drought periods of 1956 and 1984. And we're just now getting into the peak use months of summer."

The Edwards Aquifer is one of the largest artesian aquifers in the nation, running some 180 miles under six counties. It is fed by rainfall that seeps into its honeycombed limestone formation. Scientists estimate that it has provided drinking water for humans for more than 8,000 years.

San Antonio, the largest U.S. city with only one source of water, is the largest user of water from the aquifer. The city's City Water Board pumps an average of 180 million gallons a day, and up to 220 million gallons a day in the summer. Farmers and ranchers take about one-third of the aquifer output for irrigation and other uses.

San Antonio normally receives about 28 inches of rain annually, but rainfall was 4.5 inches below normal for the first five months of this year. Add the sparse 19 inches the city received in 1988, and the region has had a rainfall deficit of 15 inches over the past 18 months.

## Demography

### World environmentalists meet in Nicaragua

More than 1,200 people from 60 nations attended the Fourth Congress on the Fate and Hope of the Earth in Managua, Nicaragua during the first week in June. They released a statement charging that human beings were destroying far more than they allowed to regenerate, and that the habitat which permitted life on Earth was seriously threatened for the first time.

The congress condemned attempts to transfer current models of industrialization to developing countries. "These models lead to excessive consumption, waste, and environmental destruction. Industrialized countries achieved their levels of develop-

ment at the expense of the planet's natural resources. . . . All the people of the Earth are paying the price for the industrialized North's standard of living," it said.

The congress called for a redoubling of efforts to repair ecological damage, supported the establishment of a world environmental tribunal, and opposed all nuclear power.

At a closing ceremony, Romesh Chandra, president of the Soviet-linked World Council of Peace, gave Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega the council's highest award for efforts to promote world peace.

## Financial Markets

### Experts see Japan as trigger for new crash

A senior Swiss banking source expects Japan to be the "trigger" for a new crash of the financial system. Reviewing the global situation in the wake of the October 1987 crash, the source underlined that "nothing fundamental has changed."

"The question is, what will be the 'trigger.' I think Japan will be that trigger, when people least expect. Already there are signs of small but significant cracks. Labor unrest is growing over wages; internal discipline is beginning to break down; Japan's industrial markets, domestic and export, are saturated, and they are being priced out because of the high yen."

A senior Asian banking analyst concurred with this evaluation. "The Tokyo stock exchange is so overblown, with earnings-ratios of 1,000 or 2,000 to 1. A very big decline is coming, and when the crash comes, it will be even more horrendous than October 1987." He said it would come either later this year or, at the latest, early 1990.

This source added: "There is no rationality any more in the financial system. The strength of the dollar is a remarkable phenomenon in view of what is really going on in the American economy. Who can talk about equilibrium any more? I'm just waiting for the Group of Seven to come to Paris in July, and say and do absolutely nothing, except a few words on debt. They have no idea what to do or say."

● **'THE FOOD SHOCK** will be worse than the oil crisis," World-Watch Institute head Lester Brown said during a visit to Rome. He warned that if the U.S. were to suffer another year of disastrous drought, then "dramatic choices" would have to be faced, such as: limiting food exports, decreasing feed-grain to cattle, and increasing taxes on meat.

● **INFLATION** could rise to 1,000% in Yugoslavia this year, the *Financial Times* of London predicted on June 7. The paper notes that the International Monetary Fund recently had a team in Belgrade: "The IMF is reported to be insisting on tightening monetary and credit policies."

● **FRENCH PRESIDENT** Francois Mitterrand, in a speech to an international colloquium on "The Planet Earth," held in Paris June 12-13, surprised everybody by calling for further development of nuclear energy. The development of nuclear energy "allowed France to reduce by one-fourth since 1980 its production of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere," he said.

● **MICHAEL DUKAKIS**, governor of Massachusetts, announced the creation of a new "environmental strike force" to go after the state's industrial polluters. Industrial pollution will now be considered a "violent crime" since industrial polluters "do violence against neighborhoods and against the water we drink and the air we breathe."

● **TINY ROWLAND**, the industrialist and dirty tricks man for the British Crown, was cleared of contempt of court charges by the British House of Lords. The key to Rowland's lenient treatment may be found in the lead judge, Lord Bridge, reportedly a former official of MI-6 (foreign intelligence).

## The history of LaRouche's comprehensive SDI policy

by Michael Liebig

*The author, director of the Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur in Wiesbaden, West Germany, is a frequent contributor to this review on military and strategic matters. What follows is his address to a conference co-sponsored by the National Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute in Crystal City, Virginia on May 27-29, 1989.*

Within the United States and maybe more so outside the U.S.A., Lyndon LaRouche's name is being associated with SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative. That goes for his friends and equally so for his foes. The SDI uniquely encapsulates the essential issues that are determining the fate of the United States as a world power and with it the survival of the Atlantic Alliance and the Western world as a whole. For me—a German—trying to assess LaRouche's crucial contribution to the SDI may involve disadvantages, but it can also be rather helpful to look at the strategic complex of the SDI from a point of view that goes beyond the United States.

Obviously, LaRouche did not "invent" the technology of ballistic missile defense (BMD). As early as 1955, the United States began to develop anti-missile-missiles. In the early sixties the United States had precise plans for a nationwide BMD system—called "Sentinel"—with nuclear-tipped "Spartan" and "Sprint" anti-missile-missiles. Already in the summer of 1958 Eugen Sänger published a study, in which he discussed the shortfalls of kinetic missile defense and advocated the development of weapons using directed energy beams against ballistic missiles. Soviet plans to develop such directed energy weapons were made public in Marshal V. D.

Sokolovsky's *Soviet Military Strategy* in 1963. The 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty had effectively squashed the deployment of kinetic BMD systems, but allowed for R&D work in the field of BMD systems based on "new physical principles." And precisely this, the Soviets have been doing on a grand scale. The politico-military officialdom in Washington under Kissinger-Ford and Brzezinski-Carter not only ignored these Soviet advances, but effectively suppressed any attempt to make these most unpleasant facts about Soviet science and technology with its military-strategic implications known to a broader public. U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. George Keegan was to experience this, when he publicly voiced concern over Soviet directed energy work in 1977.

### 'Sputnik of the Seventies'

LaRouche's passionate interest in advanced physics had led him and a group of acquaintances with a background in physics to initiate the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) in 1974. The accumulating reports concerning Soviet advances in the field of plasma physics and directed energy technologies were intensively discussed among LaRouche and his acquaintances. LaRouche concluded that the scientific, technological, and military implications of these Russian advances represented a formidable challenge to the United States, that a new "Sputnik shock" was in the making. On May 31, 1977, the FEF published the brochure "Sputnik of the Seventies" on the Soviet breakthroughs in advanced physics. LaRouche demanded that the U.S. stand up to the Russian challenge and engage in a major national effort in these crucial areas of advanced physics. LaRouche wanted such a

national effort for scientific, technological, and military reasons, but he wanted it for cultural reasons as well. In May 1977—the first months of the Carter administration—Malthusianism was not only the “state doctrine” for the administration—that had been the case already for the previous administrations under Kissinger—but Malthusianism was to be made the “popular ideology” in the United States. That is why LaRouche did not want to just circulate some memoranda among political and military officials in Washington and elsewhere alerting them on the Russian challenge. LaRouche wanted the American people to know! LaRouche wanted the understanding and backing of the American people for a national science effort. That is why tens of thousands of copies of the FEF’s “Sputnik” brochure were circulated.

LaRouche can be a man of great discretion. You would be most astounded were the names made public of all the officials on an international scale with whom LaRouche met and discussed the vast complex—known after 1983 as the “Strategic Defense Initiative”—between 1977 and 1985. Yet to the profound dislike and anger of political and intelligence community “fixers,” LaRouche has the Lincoln-like quality of bringing genuinely important national and international matters to the people! The people must be informed and educated about the policies vis-à-vis “great affairs,” while the operational and technical specifics, of course, must remain secret. Standing up to the challenge of Soviet scientific breakthroughs and their military implications, therefore, became a central *political* issue for LaRouche! The LaRouche 1980 presidential campaign, therefore, prominently featured a national program for a beam weapons ballistic missile defense system. On Aug. 15, 1979, LaRouche published a presidential campaign statement on military policy, which says, “A LaRouche administration will have two leading points in military policy. First, commitment to the development of advanced-technology weapons able to ‘kill’ incoming missiles in the stratosphere.” I repeat, LaRouche said this on Aug. 15, 1979! That is three and a half years before President Reagan’s world famous March 23, 1983 television address on the SDI.

### LaRouche’s fight against ‘MAD’

In order to understand how LaRouche was able to conceptualize the SDI, it is necessary to look at LaRouche’s work since the mid-1970s on statecraft and military strategy. LaRouche had grasped that advances in physics and applied technologies had matured to a level which provided a solid scientific-technological foundation for BMD systems based on directed energy. But beyond the scientific-technological dimension, LaRouche had, for years, systematically and ruthlessly dissected the U.S. military strategy of “Mutually Assured Destruction” (MAD) or “nuclear deterrence” and its offspring, the NATO doctrine of “flexible response.” The twin sister of “deterrence” is, of course, the edifice of “arms control and disarmament.” Through his work in these fields,



Nov. 11, 1974: LaRouche’s passionate interest in advanced physics led him and a group of acquaintances to initiate the Fusion Energy Foundation. Here he is shown, center background, at the founding meeting in New York.

LaRouche had in effect become the principal conceptual antipode to the “nuclear deterrence” school of McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger, Robert McNamara, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and James Schlesinger. The massive revival of the “deterrence school” and the comeback of its chief ideologues right now under the Bush regime gives additional significance to LaRouche’s work on military strategy in the second half of the 1970s.

The strategic system of nuclear deterrence makes the nuclear-tipped offensive missile of whatever range into an “absolute weapon.” That weapon system may get technologically refined by increments (MIRVing or cruise missiles), but can tolerate no qualitative technological attrition that would create weapons systems which possess defensive or offensive qualities that neutralize and supersede the offensive nuclear missile. The states with arsenals of offensive nuclear missiles are to engage in some sort of community of fate based on the capacity for mutual nuclear destruction. The “balance of nuclear terror” is to ensure the integrity of the superpowers’ sanctuaries while not necessarily that of allied or other third party territories. The axiomatic quality of mutually assured nuclear destruction must be upheld while its quantity may be reduced through “arms control” agreements. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 preserved the quality of the system of deterrence against technological attrition, while the SALT I and II treaties were meant to quantitatively restructure the superpowers’ nuclear offensive arsenals.



Nov. 23, 1982: The author (left) with Lyndon LaRouche at a seminar on beam weapons in Munich, West Germany. The international drive to get Reagan to adopt this new strategic doctrine, had been publicly launched by LaRouche in February of that year in Washington.

LaRouche assaulted the systems of nuclear deterrence by first of all pointing to the fact that the Soviet politico-military command had never truly subscribed to deterrence, but pursued a military strategy of war winning, by nuclear means if necessary but preferably by non- or post-nuclear means. LaRouche gave much attention to Marshal Sokolovsky's book *Soviet Military Strategy* and the then emerging, next-generation Soviet military doctrine shaped decisively by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov. LaRouche pointed to the steadily progressing marginal superiority in Soviet offensive nuclear capabilities, the Soviet strategic defense effort, their space warfare capacity, their civil defense program and their ruthless, so-called "conventional" buildup. In the so-called "conventional" field Ogarkov increasingly emphasized post-nuclear, advanced weaponry based on new physical principles and corresponding post-nuclear operational concepts focused on airborne and special forces. LaRouche vehemently warned that the U.S. may find itself in a situation where, either a path of ever-worsening backdowns and concessions vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, or a desperate military "flight forward" were the only alternatives left for the United States.

Secondly, LaRouche pointed to the visible demoralization of the American military, which radiated into NATO. Under McNamara, Kissinger, and Carter's deterrence doctrine (just as under the Bush regime today), the United States' great strength, in terms of technological attrition and logistical depth, was systematically eroded. Again and again,

LaRouche, in his writings and in speeches, explained "how 'MADness' ruined the Pentagon." While a James Rodney Schlesinger proclaimed the "aura of power" of U.S. military capabilities, the reality was that the U.S. military strategy was reoriented towards "limited wars" in Europe and/or the Third World (again striking parallels to the Bush policies of today). All-embracing strategic stagnation produced a sequence of political-strategic disasters like the B-1 bomber cancellation, the neutron weapon cancelation, the bungling over the intermediate-range nuclear forces, "Euromissiles," with the "double track" scheme, Carter's Nicaragua policy, the dumping of the Shah of Iran and the hostage rescue fiasco in Iran, and finally the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Under today's Bush regime, Carter is back as the highly respected "elder statesman."

Thirdly, LaRouche knew, and said so, that under the rigidly stagnant system of nuclear deterrence not only the military but the people in the United States and the other NATO countries had to become increasingly demoralized. The indeed perverse logic of threatening a nuclear holocaust as the only means of avoiding war had to materialize into cultural pessimism and a growing sentiment toward appeasement. "Peace movements," like the "nuclear freeze" in the U.S. or the West European anti-Euromissiles movement, have expanded massively since the late 1970s. The Soviets got the Western peace movements of the 1970s and 1980s going—and then firmly controlled them—by most cleverly exploiting a very real dilemma, that of MAD. Deterrence does make appeasement look rather acceptable and even fashionable.

LaRouche's way out of MAD in a forward direction was a military strategy based on the military-technological revolution associated primarily with directed energy systems. In terms of fire power—i.e., the energy density of the beam—and mobility—i.e., speed of light or approximations of that—beam weapons go orders of magnitude beyond that of even the fastest nuclear missiles. In March 1982, LaRouche published a military policy Paper, which was based on a lecture to an *EIR* seminar in Washington a month earlier, which had the title, "Only Beam Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror."

### The history of military science

A directed energy BMD system means the strategic rehabilitation of defense. Such a system eliminates the seeming omnipotence of nuclear offense. Military strategy and genuine war avoidance is again founded on the dynamism of technological attrition and logistical depth. LaRouche's conceptual design of a military strategy for the United States based on a directed energy BMD system evolved out of his work on the history of military science that he had pursued since the mid 1970s. There is a real wealth of lectures and essays by LaRouche on military science. Contrary to ignorant and malign gossip, the *real* "sources" that LaRouche draws

on are primary sources.

LaRouche's strategic conceptions are based on intense intellectual labor with the works of Machiavelli, Carnot, Scharnhorst, and Clausewitz. LaRouche intensely studied the American War of Independence, the history of West Point, especially concerning the first half of the 19th century, and the American Civil War. He analyzed the Carnot reforms in France, Napoleon's conduct of war, and the strategic designs of Scharnhorst in the German Wars of Liberation. LaRouche developed a deep understanding of the Prussian general staff. He dissected the degenerated, bloody incompetence of military leadership on all sides in the conduct of World War I. And, LaRouche worked hard on Soviet Russian military thought from Tukhachevsky, the Russian World War II commanders, to Sokolovsky and Ogarkov. On the American conduct of war during World War II, LaRouche's studies focused on Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the outstanding strategist and military leader.

I think one can say that LaRouche's military thinking is most strongly influenced by Lazare Carnot and Gerhard von Scharnhorst, who adopted and developed the ideas of Carnot. On the latter, LaRouche wrote, "In sum, Carnot's reforms were based on the two central republican principles: the mobilization of the citizenry to arms, and reliance on deploying the science and technology of rapid economic progress to increase mobility and firepower in warfare."

From the vantage point of systematic study of the history of military science, LaRouche was able to conceptually rip apart the "utopian," anti-MacArthur school of Anglo-American military thinking which got codified in the system of "nuclear deterrence." LaRouche traced the intellectual history of the post-World War II deterrence school back to the oligarchical way of warfare, or "cabinet warfare." The archetype of cabinet warfare is the Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722). The strategic assumptions underlying "cabinet warfare" are stagnation, limitations, and rigid regulations in the conduct of war, with the people and the armed forces in a state of passivity and fatalism. In other words, the exact opposite of Carnot's way of war. While McGeorge Bundy, McNamara, or Kissinger have been on the "marketing" side of deterrence policies, the real originator of the deterrence school was Bertrand Russell. A man of evil talents, the arch-malthusian Russell institutionalized the deterrence school in the Pugwash organization. Russell and the Pugwash organization formulated, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the central features of the system of nuclear deterrence, nothing of importance has been added since. The great intellectual effort of LaRouche in combatting the school of nuclear deterrence is of vital importance in the present situation, when the Bush regime is celebrating the great revival of nuclear deterrence and his Russian counterpart Gorbachov seems to be playing so nicely along. Make no mistake, the Russian politico-military command thinks that a deterrence strategy is the right military policy for the West and Russian diplo-

mat, but certainly not for the Red Army.

By making Carnot—and Carnot's influence on Scharnhorst and West Point—his principal references in the history of military science, LaRouche's concept of strategy is obviously not a narrow, "military-technical" one. Instead for LaRouche, "War is not the sum-total of the results of individual battles; battles are but singularities of that total war which is the interdependent political, economic, cultural, and military policies and capabilities of the opposing military forces in depth." LaRouche's concept of strategy is one "grand strategy." Politics, economic performance, and culture are not only the indispensable components, nor even the foundations of strategy. For LaRouche rather, they have the qualitative priority and quantitative terms which make up his much-cited "90%" of strategy. And indeed in modern warfare not more than 10% of the total effort goes into actual and bloody fighting as such. If war breaks out or not, and once war has broken out, its course is fundamentally determined by politics, economic performance, and culture. This is, I think, the core feature of LaRouche's grand strategy. And this is a notion of strategy, that qualitatively supersedes the Clausewitz dictum of "war as the continuation of politics."

His "holistic" notion of strategy is equally important for



Dec. 1, 1982: a media uproar was created when a close associate of Lyndon LaRouche, Fiorella Operto, opened a conference on Leonardo da Vinci in Milan, Italy by telling the standing-room-only audience of 1,200 that the "beam weapons" concept is the only way to stop nuclear war.

grasping LaRouche's unique capacity to generate innovative concepts in the fields of military strategy and intelligence affairs. I know many military and intelligence experts, who respect and admire LaRouche, but who remain deeply puzzled about his—in their view—"improper mixing" of seemingly "separate" matters like culture and the economy with military and intelligence affairs. But they are even more puzzled about LaRouche's ability to create new ideas on military and intelligence matters, something that "experts" with extensive, specialized professional knowledge in these areas are mostly not capable of.

### Strategy and morality

I think it is necessary here to look still a bit closer at the dimensions of "culture" and "politics" within LaRouche's concept of grand strategy. For LaRouche, "culture" means first of all theology and morality as defined by Augustinian Christianity. "Our first task is that of reaffirming and defending that precious spark of continuity we associate with the tradition of St. Augustine. We must do that, not only for ourselves, not only for our nations, for our posterity, but for the sake of all humanity. Imagine the fate of a world in which this spark were lost to humanity! That we could not tolerate at any price." Lyn said so in a presentation given at the *EIR* seminar, "Beam Weapons—The Strategic Implications for Western Europe" in Rome, Italy on Nov. 9, 1983.

Matters of strategy, warfare, statecraft, and intelligence are indeed matters of life and death. War is a brutish crime, utterly unjust, if it is not fought to defend the higher purpose of human life, the dignity of man as the *imago Dei* ["the image of God"]. How can there be a great strategist or a great military leader, if he or she has no morality, no soul, no higher purpose? A notion of strategy that is not anchored in morality thus defined must necessarily degenerate into crimes against humanity and ultimate defeat. World history, based on natural law, has been the judge, over and again, on that score.

In LaRouche's notion of grand strategy, there is no place for slogans like "My Country—Right or Wrong." Instead, for him grand strategy for a nation must be based on a moral purpose, a *mission* for that nation. For LaRouche a nation cannot just exist in and for itself, cannot be content with the material well-being of its population and otherwise stay away from internal or external trouble. A nation must not look the other way, when there is injustice within the nation and equally so when there is injustice beyond its boundaries. A nation with a moral purpose cannot but fight and overcome tyrannies, unjust wars, hunger, and the lack of culture and economic progress. For the United States and its moral mission LaRouche once said ten years ago, "We exist not for ourselves. . . . The best way for us in the United States to define our purpose in life as a nation and as individuals is to look at this hungry world, imperiled with famine and epidemic. . . . We have a mission . . . to use the great potential we

have to transform this world."

This powerful concept of moral purpose, of national mission as the basis for grand strategy must be understood as the framework in which LaRouche situated his military policy in general and his directed energy BMD policy specifically. LaRouche saw in a beam defense strategy not just the undoing of nuclear deterrence and the Soviet nuclear threat. For LaRouche a beam defense strategy meant an opening up of new scientific frontiers, especially space exploration. It meant also the undoing of malthusian cultural pessimism. And it meant the industrial rejuvenation of the eroding physical economy of the United States by introducing revolutionary production methods. Occasionally there were some echoes of LaRouche's ideas concerning the linkage of morality and strategy from official or semi-official quarters. Among interesting examples were Edward Teller's October 1982 remarks about a beam defense strategy as a stepping stone toward realizing the "common aims of mankind."

### LaRouche's campaign for strategic defense, 1981-83

After Jimmy Carter was gone and Ronald Reagan had become President, LaRouche intensified his political campaign for a beam defense strategy to be adopted by the U.S. government. On July 20, 1981 LaRouche published another military policy paper, which discussed the specific requirements of a space-based beam defense system, namely the directed energy device as such, the power source, sensors for tracking and target acquisition, battle management, and space platforms. LaRouche's political friends and supporters as well as acquaintances from the FEF organized a growing number of public events in the U.S. which featured the beam defense system and which demanded that the Reagan administration adopt a military strategy based on such a system. The most important of these events was an *EIR* seminar in Washington, D.C. in February 1982, which was attended by a large number of political and military officials as well as a large number of representatives of foreign embassies and agencies. It was then that LaRouche made the crucially important lecture on beam weapons, which was published a month later under the title, "Only Beam Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror."

LaRouche's beam defense campaign coincided with the steady escalation of political tension around the stationing of NATO's INF Euromissiles planned for 1983. The "nuclear freeze" and "no first use" campaigns in the United States and the mass activities of the Western European "peace movements" flourished. In late 1982 LaRouche traveled to Europe, where he and his associates addressed well-attended seminars on beam weapons in Bonn, Munich, Paris, Strasbourg, Milan, Brussels, Madrid, and Stockholm. Senior West European military and political figures requested briefings on beam defense by LaRouche and associates of his. Please note, that



we are still months away from March 1983.

When President Reagan made his famous TV address of March 23, 1983, in which he directed American scientists to develop the means to render nuclear missiles threatening the U.S. and her allies "impotent and obsolete," most of the political and military officialdom in Washington, just as elsewhere in the West and East, was profoundly shocked. Washington's governmental, congressional, and military apparatus was utterly unprepared for a presidential directive that, in effect, rendered the strategic regime of nuclear deterrence obsolete. The media did not know where to turn. They had to turn to the associates of LaRouche, because hardly anyone else could provide them with competent information.

LaRouche knew immediately that the Reagan speech of March 23, 1983 had the potential of a strategic *punctum saliens*. LaRouche knew that a beam defense system—from then on denominated SDI—as a comprehensive policy package with its scientific, technological, military, political, and cultural components, could signify a phase-change in the overall national policy orientation of the United States and the Western alliance as a whole.

The American liberal foreign policy establishment had been caught off guard. Moscow was caught off guard. With the knowledge of the U.S. government, LaRouche had conducted private and informal exchanges that included prominently his beam defense concept with Soviet government representatives in the period winter 1982 to spring 1983. In these discussions the Soviet side had readily conceded the strategic validity of LaRouche's beam defense strategy, but excluded the possibility that it would ever be adopted by the U.S. government. After March 1983, LaRouche for the Russians was no longer a nuisance with stimulating ideas, but a deadly enemy to be neutralized.

### The Anglo-American-Soviet countermove

Already on March 27, 1983 Yuri Andropov violently attacked Reagan's SDI speech as "insane." In April 1983, the Soviet Russian politico-military command under Andropov and Ogarkov had its response to the SDI ready. Under no circumstances would the Soviet Union accept a transition to a strategic relationship with the United States in which the SDI played any major role. American proposals in the direction of "parallel deployment" of strategic defense on both sides or even the sharing of knowledge on beam technologies between the United States and Russia were categorically rejected. The Russians knew perfectly well, that beyond the field of military technology as such, the SDI would have a major impact in terms of U.S. politics and the U.S. economy. They knew the SDI could shatter the grip of the liberal Establishment over U.S. foreign and security policy. Henry Kissinger himself at the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome, April 20, 1983, deplored the outflanking of the liberal Anglo-American Establishment through the SDI. New political forces had gained influence in the Reagan administration, forces

that were set to undo the traditionally established ideas of defense, i.e. nuclear deterrence.

The Russian command was determined to use every means of political and diplomatic pressure as well as military coercion. Every Soviet intelligence asset, "useful idiot," and appeaser in the U.S. and the West at large was to be activated against the backers of the SDI. Even more than "outside" political and military pressure, the Soviet command calculated on an "inside operation," an arrangement with their traditional, established partners within the American East Coast milieu, to strangle the SDI in the cradle so to speak. Such an arrangement might allow the liberal Anglo-American Establishment to reconsolidate and to regain the initiative lost for the moment.

We do not know what secret encounters took place in the April-May period between the Soviets and Eastern Establishment figures. What we do know is, that on April 27, 1983, Georgi Arbatov met with Brent Scowcroft in Denver, Colorado, and that on May 26, 1983, Averell Harriman met with Andropov in Moscow.

On April 24, 1983 Yuri Andropov gave an interview to *Der Spiegel*. In this interview, Andropov outlined the basic



April 13, 1983: Supporters of the National Democratic Policy Committee, representing the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, demonstrated on Capitol Hill in favor of the new strategic doctrine, announced by Reagan on March 23. The Russians had already attacked the plan.

# ARMI A RAGGIO : LE IMPLICAZIONI PER L'EUROPA OCCIDENTALE



*Nov. 9, 1983: LaRouche addressed a seminar on "Beam Weapons: Implications for Western Europe," in Rome, one of three major seminars in the capitals of Italy, France, and Germany in 1983-84, where he detailed how "flexible response" can be replaced by a European Tactical Defense Initiative complementing the American SDI. A long, vitriolic article on the conference was printed in Izvestia a few days later.*

features of his proposal for an arrangement with the liberal Anglo-American Establishment against the SDI, which he called dangerous adventurism. In exchange for their inside sabotage against the SDI, the Soviet Union would be ready to "stabilize" the regime of nuclear deterrence through new, far-reaching nuclear arms control agreements. Beyond that, Soviet-American relations were to be upgraded towards a new type of "condominium"-arrangement allowing for geopolitical restructurings and regional crisis management. After all, said Andropov, the Soviet Union was a "continental power," which had obviously different strategic interests vis-à-vis Western Europe, but also in Afghanistan, from the United States as a "sea power." On the other side, he—Andropov—could perfectly well understand that the U.S. could not be "indifferent" to the "kind of government that exists in Nicaragua." Along these geopolitical and strategic lines, said Andropov, the Soviet Union was searching for a "common language with the American side."

## **The Central American 'monkey trap'**

Central America was to become the crucial flanking move of the Soviet command in collusion with the liberal Eastern Establishment in their common war against the SDI. The Reagan administration had to be lured into the Central American "monkey trap." Once the Reagan administration had been caught in that monkey trap, it could be drawn away

from the SDI toward the condominium arrangement with Soviet Russia. The liberal Anglo-American Establishment went to work and delivered. On July 18, 1983, Henry Kissinger was named to head the Bipartisan Commission on Central America. As important as Kissinger's role was in wrecking a regional solution of the Central American crisis through the Contadora Group and dragging the United States ever deeper into the Nicaraguan quagmire, there were also senior figures of the liberal Establishment within the Reagan administration doing the same and more. The most important of them was—in my view—the vice president. Nicaragua became the primary obsession of the Reagan administration. In the media and in Congress, the political hysteria over Central America steadily escalated. The energies of the Reagan administration got more and more channeled into and absorbed in Central America. The combined efforts of the Soviets and the liberal Anglo-American Establishment vis-à-vis Central America did produce a classical case of "energy drain" away from the SDI. It is also a method of political warfare systematically used against LaRouche and his associates precisely because of his decisive role in bringing the SDI into existence. On Oct. 13, 1983, Reagan's National Security Adviser Bill Clark resigned. He and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had been the key backers of the SDI in the Reagan administration. He was replaced by Robert McFarlane—whose wife incidentally worked for Kissinger Associates. Another employee of

Kissinger Associates and known enemy of the SDI, Lord Carrington, was named NATO secretary general on Dec. 8, 1983. What Kissinger had called the effort to “whittle away” the SDI had gained momentum by late 1983.

I have given you only a very rough and rather incomplete sketch of the multifaceted operation of sabotaging the SDI a) from within the administration; b) through every channel of political pressure of the liberal Establishment outside the administration; and c) through massive Russian political, intelligence, and military coercion. I cannot elaborate on what the Russians did in the Middle East at that time: the killing of the PLO’s Issam Sartawi, the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Beirut, and the Beirut bombing of the Marines barracks that killed nearly 300 Marines. The increased Soviet weapons deliveries to Nicaragua and the events in Grenada helped to keep up the hysteria over Central America. In September 1983, the Soviets shot down the KAL jetliner and the North Koreans killed four South Korean cabinet members in Rangoon, Burma. In October 1983, the Soviets organized the largest-ever anti-NATO demonstration in Bonn. In November, they broke off all arms control talks and deployed submarine-launched ballistic missiles off the U.S. coasts. The barrage of Soviet military threats during that period was massive, just think of the KGB’s Fyodor Burlatsky writing then in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* that the SDI is a *casus belli* for the Soviet Union.

Again, this listing is incomplete. I think a lot more work ought to be done on point a), the sabotage of the SDI from within the Reagan administration. I believe the role of the vice president deserves special attention. In late summer 1983, the vice president made a tour through Eastern Europe and Austria. On Sept. 21, 1983, Bush delivered a peculiar speech in Vienna in which he pronounced a “bright future for central Europe.” The Yalta deal, Bush claimed, had been “misunderstood,” there had been no division of Europe into spheres of influence at Yalta. The true Yalta had meant a “joint responsibility” of the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans over the liberated territories. Stalin and the Soviets had abused the Yalta deal, this abuse of the “true Yalta” had to be rectified. This sounds to me strangely familiar. It seems to be strangely close to the Kissinger-Bush plan for the “re-ordering” of Europe as it has emerged since the beginning of this year.

### **SDI and the Atlantic Alliance**

Yet in spite of the concerted sabotage efforts against the SDI, the SDI nevertheless was then, and is still, a most popular policy in the U.S. population. The efforts to sabotage the SDI did not succeed in preventing the creation of a basic SDI research and development infrastructure through the work of Gen. James Abrahamson’s Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. The efforts to sabotage the SDI failed to prevent extraordinary scientific and technological break-

throughs from being achieved since 1983 by scientists and engineers working on the SDI. The SDI funding as projected in 1983 has been cut significantly since then. A lot of resources were diverted into the kinetic side of the SDI program. Much strategically precious time was lost vis-à-vis the SDI. Still, a core structure of SDI research and development is in place. And the Russian command is still quite afraid of the SDI.

In the late summer of 1983 and the spring of 1984 LaRouche addressed three important seminars with the theme “Beam Weapons—The Strategic Implications for Western Europe” in Bonn, Rome, and Paris. In all three lectures LaRouche presented his design for the Atlantic Alliance. The NATO offspring of nuclear deterrence, “flexible response,” must be replaced by a strategy that defends Western Europe—especially Germany—without defense equaling self-destruction. This could only be done through a European Tactical Defense Initiative (TDI) program complementing the American SDI program. The survival of NATO was conditional on a new strategy stressing the broadest application of military technologies based on “new physical principles.” Besides directed energy systems in a counter-missile and counter-air role, ground warfare had to be reshaped by other, new electromagnetic weaponry. Since then we have learned a lot more about radio-frequency weapons.

Beyond military strategy, LaRouche presented his design for an Atlantic Alliance based on the “community of principle” of sovereign nation-states, in which the United States is the *primus inter pares* or “first among peers.” One may argue this is naive “idealism” and point to brutal and cynical facts of power and *realpolitik*. I don’t think that LaRouche’s concept of the “community of principle” of Christian civilization is in any way naive. Just think what the rejection and the denial of these values has produced in the West, in the United States and Europe. The denial of these values in statecraft and strategy produces, on the other side of the equation, degeneration, erosion of strength and power, and ultimately, self-destruction and defeat. Clever, amoral *realpolitik* is not so clever in the end. The recent events in China and within the Soviet empire prove this. The condominium between the Russian *Nomenklatura* and the Anglo-American liberal Establishment got badly shaken. Already in November 1983, the Russians did not at all think that LaRouche’s ideas of statecraft and strategy were naive. They sent *ten* Soviet intelligence operatives into the Nov. 9, 1983 EIR Rome conference on SDI, addressed by LaRouche, and on Nov. 15, 1983 *Izvestia* published a lengthy, vitriolic article against LaRouche. Then Russia was militarily strong, but not yet shaken by an open internal crisis. The Russian *Nomenklatura* will not idly lean back and see their empire cracking up. Their military power is still strong. I am convinced, that dramatic circumstances rather soon will force out into the open a dramatic comeback of LaRouche’s design of the SDI.

## International AIDS Conference V: last tango in Montreal?

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

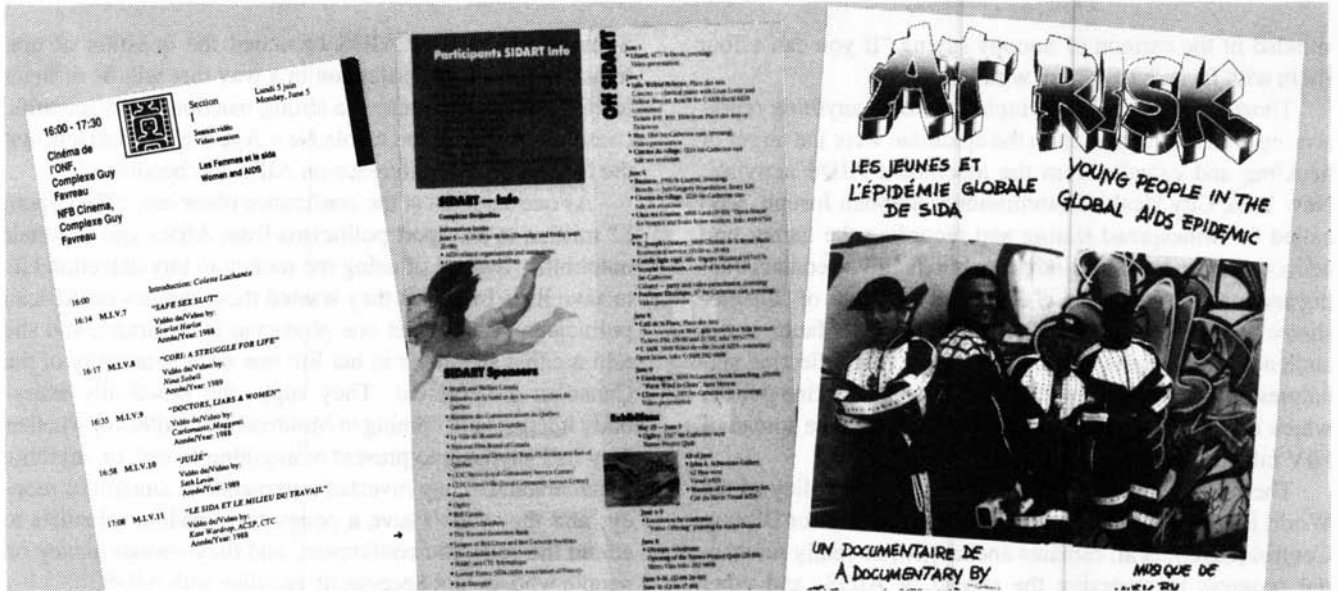
The Fifth International Conference on AIDS, held at the Palais des Congrès in Montreal from June 4 to June 9, may do little to halt the spread of AIDS but it may well have done much to halt the spread of the International Conference on AIDS. With each passing year, conference organizers have been obsessed with covering up the lack of progress in stopping this species-threatening pandemic, by staging larger and more spectacular versions of this annual soiree. This year's bash, which attracted over 11,000 participants—somewhat short of the projected 18,000—and over 900 journalists, was the biggest, the gaudiest, and perhaps the last such spectacle to be inflicted on what remains of the scientific community.

One reason this year's conference wasn't even more unwieldy is that the entire issue of central nervous system involvement in AIDS was the subject of a separate satellite conference in Quebec City on May 31-June 3. Yet another conference, the First International Symposium on Oral AIDS, was held at the Palais des Congrès immediately prior to the Fifth International Conference.

The opening ceremonies were preempted by a group of homosexual activists from the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT UP). This was the group that gave then-Vice President George Bush a hard time at the Third International AIDS Conference in Washington, D.C. in 1987. This year, they and other AIDS activists and persons with AIDS were invited, for the first time, to be delegates and participants in the conference.

The conference organizers gave them permission to read a manifesto from the podium prior to the opening speaker, with the understanding that they would then leave the podium and let the conference proceed. Having delivered this oration criticizing Canadian health officials for not spending enough money on the problem, and demanding free treatment for all AIDS patients, no quarantine, and no mass testing, 50 or so of the group refused to relinquish the podium for nearly an hour.

During this period, while the audience patiently waited for the opening cere-



Some of the brochures offered for edification at the Montreal AIDS conference, and a page from the program.

monies to begin, the occupants of the podium held an extended press conference with the assembled media. As this continued, people began leaving the hall assuming that the program had been canceled.

### Video voodoo

The demonstrators finally relinquished the podium and the conference officially began, however not to be outdone in tastelessness by the demonstrators, the conference itself began with a "rap" video entitled "At Risk: Young People in the Global AIDS Epidemic."

To quote from the conference brochure, "The film is about six young people and their views of love, sexuality, relationships, drugs, AIDS, family, violence, and their future aspirations. The film examines the stark implications of growing up in the shadow of the AIDS epidemic, in which many young people sense a threat against love. 'At Risk' shows how young people are living with serious risks. AIDS is an increasing threat, as are drugs, environmental destruction, the global arms race, and increasing violence." All of this to a background of loud, satanic, Reggae music by something called Quincy Delight.

This bit of New Age propaganda, co-produced by Global Village Information AB of Sweden, succeeded in driving some more people from the hall. However not everyone was offended by these videos and in fact an entire section of the conference was devoted to AIDS videos with such appealing titles as "Safe Sex Slut" produced by someone, or something, called "Scarlot Harlot." In addition there was an entire display of SIDArt (AIDS art) for those with a taste for bio-socially relevant pornography.

Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the Global AIDS Program of the World Health Organization (WHO), estimated the

number of infected individuals at 5-10 million and stated, "The epidemic is still dynamic. The virus has not plateaued. It has not peaked." Dr. Mann went on to claim that quarantine had never stopped the spread of any infectious disease and that while "we expect the decade of the 1990s will be worse—and perhaps much worse—than the 1980s, there is a source for optimism . . . in the strength and diversity of community-based programs, where you have evidence of success in beginning to prevent infection and treat people who are ill." Interestingly in the course of his speech Mann felt it necessary to deny the possibility that AIDS represented genocide against black populations.

Dr. Mann's credibility on this issue wasn't helped by the performance of Mechai Viravaida, founder of the Population and Community Development Association of Thailand, in the opening plenary session of the conference. Mechai, otherwise known as the "Condom King," punctuated his speech on encouraging children to use condoms by demonstrating various "educational games" such as blowing up condoms like balloons.

As the epidemic continues to spread, and it becomes more and more evident that present scientific and other efforts cannot stop it, the number of sessions at the conference appears to be the only thing that is keeping pace with the number of infections. This year, in addition to sessions on Epidemiology and Public Health, Clinical Aspects, and Basic Research, there were sessions on AIDS and the Individual; AIDS, Society and Behavior; Ethics and Law; International Issues; The Economic Impact of AIDS; and an audiovisual session. The purpose of the latter sessions appears to be that of ensuring that if anything positive comes out of the first three sessions it will not be allowed to interfere with the present "New Age" approach to public health. One is re-

mind of the cartoon of Snoopy saying "If you can't floor them with facts, baffle them with bull—."

Those scientists who attempted to voice anything representing a serious approach to the epidemic were the target of heckling and catcalls from the assembled AIDS activists. New York City Health Commissioner Stephen Joseph, who called for widespread testing and recording the names and addresses of seropositive individuals to facilitate contact tracing and medical followup, was greeted by shouts of "Shame, shame" and "Resign, resign" from the lavender fauna in the audience. Outside the hall another group was collecting signatures on a petition to protest the Cuban quarantine policy, which is admitted to have substantially slowed the spread of HIV infection in Cuba.

The problem is that as long as the current policy of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), et al. remains unchanged, no really substantial progress in reversing the spread of AIDS, and other epidemic diseases such as tuberculosis, will be made. The scientific sessions, for the most part, simply confirm what was predictable once the nature of HIV was determined. All of the slogans about education and safe sex have not changed the fact that the infection is still spreading and, again quoting Dr. Mann: "We expect the that the decade of the 1990s will be worse—and perhaps much worse—than the 1980s."

There is growing evidence of cracks in the official "line" on mass testing, as evidenced by Dr. Stephen Joseph's speech during the opening plenary session. The First International

Symposium on Oral AIDS broached the question of oral transmission of HIV infection in a way that will be difficult to contain. Finally there is a strong reaction in the scientific community against the whole New Age media spectacle that the International Conference on AIDS has become.

As one scientist at the conference observed, "They spent \$2 million to transport politicians from Africa and pay their hotel bills. Instead of using the money to buy detection kits to save lives in Africa they wasted these monies on African politicians. Then I met one physician from Brazil, and she told me that she never in her life saw such generosity of the Canadian government. They supported practically everybody interested in coming to Montreal, regardless of whether they had anything to present or anything to say, or anything to understand! They invested a tremendous amount of money, and they didn't give a penny to Canadian scientists to attend the scientific conference, and they wasted money on people who are not necessarily familiar with AIDS."

He continued: "What was important was to organize the biggest junk conference in the world, and that's why a conference on scientific program was attacked by scientists. That's why Gallo attacked them. He said clearly, 'I saw a lot of faces, and I don't think that I was obliged to see them.' He said on French TV, 'Next year I will think two times before going to San Francisco, and I will request first a scientific program prior to going there.' So, I think the Fifth Conference has practically killed the future of world conferences on AIDS."

## A slice of life, and death, in Montreal

The conference looks like a combination of a Roman carnival and a rubber industry trade fair, a grotesque happening with countless condom stands, condom videos, machines to test condom resistance to breakage, and machines to shoot at condoms. Out of 6,000 posters at the conference, perhaps 2,000 deal with research, epidemiology, and clinical medicine. The majority deal with "safe (non-reproductive) sex," homosexual rights and feelings, euthanasia, medical cost cutting, and the advantages of dying at home. It is a scene reminiscent of Bruegel's "Dance of Death" or the flagellants of the Dark Ages.

Each day one is treated to the videos. The June 7 noon seminar is on "Erotica," the resumé reads: "Porn has controversy. Few remain indifferent to its existence or availability. This session combines several views of the contemporary construction of porn within the context of Safer Sex education." The speakers' titles are: "Working with

the Film Language of Porn" (a German view), "Lace Up or Lose It" (U.K., on censorship), "Anthropologist as Voyeur" (a view from Quebec).

The June 8 session is on the use of "rap" music for AIDS. But nothing beats the poster entitled "Garlic in the treatment of AIDS."

Two thousand people wander about, and the scientists are angry. One leading French virologist was asked what he thought of this conference, "This is nuts, meaningless. We don't need rap sessions about the psychological problems of our patients, we are with them daily. We don't need to come all the way here to hear cheap talk about psychology. This conference shows zero progress on treatment, absolutely nothing."

A scientist from an English-speaking African country is more blunt: "I'm depressed, I'm a depressed scientist, I can't stand this anymore. How many such conferences to 'gather the data' is WHO going to organize before it decides it can act? My concern is that nothing is being done now, just pretenses. The epidemic of AIDS is spreading in Africa, people are falling ill everywhere, and WHO has not even organized one program in one community to do something." —*Garance Chau*

# 'Kiss of death' for official line

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

A significant crack in the position that AIDS is not transmissible by oral contact, such as kissing, occurred in Montreal, Canada on June 2 and 3. The First International Symposium on Oral AIDS, organized by Canadian dental researcher Drasko D. Pekovic, brought together scientists from around the world to exchange information on the diagnosis and treatment of AIDS-associated oral diseases, as well as to investigate the possibilities of oral transmission of AIDS and examine risk factors faced by dental health care professionals and the safety conditions of dental services.

That the conference even took place is a tribute to the persistence of Dr. Pekovic in the face of direct and indirect obstruction by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other components of the international AIDS mafia. Three groups from the United States who wanted to attend the conference and present their results were forbidden to do so. In one case the leader of a major group working on oral AIDS in California forged signatures of other members of the group on a letter withdrawing from participation in the conference. This after 5,000 copies of an announcement, listing the group as part of the conference committee, had been prepared for distribution at last year's International Conference on AIDS in Stockholm, Sweden.

In spite of this counterorganizing, 50 speakers from around the world participated in the Symposium on Oral AIDS as opposed to only six presentations on the subject at the Fifth International Conference. The symposium consisted of four panels and a poster session. The Panels were 1) AIDS Update, 2) Oral Manifestations of AIDS, 3) Microbiology and Immunology, and 4) Social Aspects, Risks and Preventive Measures.

The conference opened with a welcome from the Director of Public Health of Quebec, Marc Dionne and a welcome from the Honorary Chairman, Armand Frappier, Founder of Institut Armand Frappier, Laval, Quebec. This was followed by an address on "Antibody Response to HIV-1 AND HIV-2 Antigens" by Myron Essex of the Harvard School of Public Health.

The first session discussed recent advances in understanding AIDS and other HIV-1 induced diseases. This was fol-

lowed by a presentation on the HIV receptor, CD4, and its role in infection and treatment. CD4 is the new hot item being pushed as a potential "magic bullet" for treating HIV infection. Ironically Dr. Pekovic presented evidence at the main AIDS conference which casts doubt on the primary role of CD4 in HIV infection. The final presentation of the session demonstrated that there was a difference between the bacterial population of the mouth of homosexual AIDS patients as opposed to IV-drug-using AIDS patients. This difference may relate to the higher incidence of HIV-associated gum disease in homosexual AIDS patients.

### Oral infections are first symptom!

The second session was entitled "Oral Manifestations of AIDS." This consisted of nine presentations covering the entire spectrum of HIV associated oral disease. The most significant point is that oral infections are the first clinical manifestations of AIDS. Not only that but it is ironic that HIV, which is supposedly a sexually transmitted organism, produces no ulcerations or sores of the genitals but produces a great many such lesions of the lips, tongue, gums, and oral cavity. Anyone sitting through the literally dozens of slides of inflamed, ulcerated and rotting mouths, gums, and even jaws, associated with AIDS would have a hard time believing that contact with such mouths posed no threat of transmission of HIV—especially in light of the well-documented association of transmission of HIV with ulcerated lesions of the genital organs, associated with real sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhea.

It was the third session on Microbiology and Immunology which provided the *coup de grace* to the idea that oral transmission, and specifically saliva transmission, was impossible. This session opened with an overview on oral transmission of HIV by Djordje Ajdukovic, of the Institut Armand Frappier, which confirmed that there indeed was active infectious virus in at least some of the inflamed, ulcerated mouths that had appeared in the previous session. This was followed by a presentation on salivary antibodies to HIV in intravenous drug users and homosexual men by D. Archibald, of the University of Maryland Dental School, who was co-chairing the session.

After Dr. Archibald's presentation, things really became interesting. A presentation titled "Lymphocyte Activation by Oral Bacteria As a Factor in Transmission of AIDS by Saliva," by Drs. Q.L. Liu of Shanghai, Pekovic, Ajdukovic and colleagues, demonstrated the presence of HIV-infected lymphocytes in the gingiva and saliva of HIV-seropositive individuals. These HIV-infected lymphocytes had been immunologically activated by bacteria in the mouth which facilitated infection of the lymphocytes by HIV and stimulated the production of high titers of virus by the infected lymphocytes. They concluded that "This activation capacity of oral bacteria may play a significant role in the infection of PBL [peripheral blood lymphocytes] by HIV."

Dr. Pekovic then presented more evidence of involvement of HIV in human oral diseases. Using sophisticated immunologic techniques and electron microscopy, Pekovic and his colleagues studied 96 patients at different stages of HIV infection. They demonstrated the presence of HIV in blood lymphocytes, gingival epithelial cells (i.e. the surface of the gums), lymphocytes in the gums and saliva, as well as in areas of gingivitis and periodontitis. In fact the number of infected lymphocytes in saliva was higher than in blood!

The kiss of death came in the next presentation, entitled "AIDS Transmission and Microlesions of the Oral Mucosa," by a research group from the Infectious Diseases Clinic of the Medical Faculty of the University of Naples, Italy. By doing studies on the level of hemoglobin, a red blood cell pigment, before and after activities such as eating, kissing, and toothbrushing, they found a significant increase after brushing teeth and kissing but not after eating. They conclude:

It is generally accepted that the presence of blood in the saliva is indirect evidence that microlesions are present in the oral cavity. During kissing, two mucosae, both of which may contain microlesions, come into close contact. The intense rubbing which occurs during kissing can favor both the formation of microlesions and the passage of blood from one partner to the other. If the blood of one partner contains HIV, the virus can pass into the bloodstream of the other partner. Our study has shown that microlesions are normally present in the oral mucosa and that saliva contains blood. Therefore, we feel that passionate kissing cannot be considered protective sex for the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus infection.

With this background, Dr. Robert Illa of Oroville, California presented the following case:

A 70-year-old woman who received blood from an HIV positive donor following coronary by-pass surgery in 1979 developed AIDS and died in 1984. Her husband, a 72-year-old man, lost 36 lbs. in 1985. He had a low helper/inducer T-lymphocytes count, became HIV positive, suffered from numerous lung infections and neoplasms and died in 1985 of respiratory failure. The husband was sexually impotent and he denied sexual intercourse with his wife (or with any other woman) since the time of her surgery. He also denied any other risk factor for HIV infection although the couple was affectionate and kissed each other on the mouth often. The CDC officer who interviewed the husband and his children was unable to suspect any other reason for HIV infection. This case may represent the spread of HIV through the oral route via saliva.

Following this presentation, Dr. Pekovic rose and asked Dr. Illa if he had published the case, which had occurred in 1985. Dr. Illa responded that he had been subjected to threats by state and federal health officials and that the laboratory which did the AIDS test on the patient had been closed by the State of California in spite of being one of the major medical laboratories in the state. Before closing, the laboratory sent Dr. Illa a report claiming that the positive test on the husband was an error, the only such error ever made on a positive test and somewhat suspect since a second sample, from the same patient but under a different name, was still listed as positive!

The dénouement to this climactic case came in the final summary of the panel, delivered by Dr. Archibald, who grudgingly conceded that the evidence indicated that salivary transmission might be possible and that Dr. Illa's patient might represent such a case. Afterwards it came to light that his initial formulation was that there was no real scientific evidence for salivary transmission and that the California case was questionable. The next stage in this battle will be to get the conference proceedings published and circulated. But the genie is now out of the bottle and those who hold the line that salivary transmission is impossible will find that line less and less tenable.

The Second International Symposium on Oral AIDS is already scheduled for next year in New York City and in light of the debacle of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, there are indications that serious scientists are looking to this conference as an alternative forum for presenting their research. Dr. Pekovic is presently committed to maintaining the primary focus on oral AIDS, but his example may well inspire other serious scientists to consider holding alternative conferences to the next Roman circus. The Sixth International Conference on AIDS is presently scheduled for San Francisco in 1990.

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# AIDS: Where are we today?

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*Dr. John Grauerholz reviews where science stands on the nature of the virus, treatment, and testing.*

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The Fifth International Conference on AIDS has now passed into history and it is useful to look at where science now stands in light of what this magazine, and some of our co-thinkers on the AIDS issue, predicted over three and four years ago.

## What kind of virus?

On the issue of the virus itself, it was evident from the time the virus was first identified that it was related to the so-called slow viruses, such as the Visna virus of sheep rather than the RNA tumor viruses. In 1983, Dr. John Seale of Britain had already predicted, on epidemiologic grounds, that the epidemic was most likely caused by a blood-borne, slow virus of the Visna type. The first description of the virus, by François Barre-Sinoussi of the Pasteur Institute, was of a retrovirus of the lentivirus (slow virus) family. The virus was given the descriptive name LAV (Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus).

Subsequently Dr. Robert Gallo, of the National Cancer Institute, grew out the same virus from a sample he acquired from the Pasteur Institute and christened it Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus-III (HTLV-III), thus classifying it as the third of three human RNA tumor viruses he had discovered. The distinction was important because it indicated that the primary cell affected by the virus was the T4 or CD-4 lymphocyte. When it became evident that the action of the virus more resembled the slow viruses than the tumor viruses, Gallo renamed it Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus-III (HTLV-III).

This terminology served to do two things. One, it upheld Gallo's claim that the virus was similar to his leukemia viruses and second, it obscured the relation to its actual closest relatives, the Visna viruses. This was especially so since the Visna virus affected cells known as monocytes whereas HTLV-III infected T-4 lymphocytes, which the Visna viruses did not. Since the Visna virus was known to be spread by respiratory aerosols, whereas the official position was that HTLV-III (or LAV) was spread by needles and sex, this distinction was important.

When Gallo, among others, discovered that HTLV-III/LAV, now known as HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Vi-

rus—another misnomer) infected monocytes just like Visna, and produced primary brain and lung disease, just like Visna, the fallback position was that infection took place via attachment to the CD-4 receptor molecule, which is particularly abundant on CD-4 lymphocytes, hence their name, but is also present on some monocytes, though in much lower concentration.

When it was shown that cells bearing this receptor are present in the very superficial layers of the skin and the lining of the mouth and are capable of being infected by HIV, it was still adamantly insisted that infection could only occur by sexual contact—just as Gallo had insisted, in 1985, that high titers (levels) of free virus could be found in semen, even though no one has demonstrated any level of free virus in semen to date.

Later, it was discovered that a previously known retrovirus of cattle, Bovine Visna Virus, also infected lymphocytes and produced a clinical illness like AIDS in cattle, as well as affecting the nervous system, as HIV is known to do today. This virus, now called Bovine Immunodeficiency Virus (BIV) had earlier been seen to be capable of infecting and growing in human cells in the laboratory and was known to be a contaminant of the serum used to grow viruses and tissue cultures since the 1950s.

It is now established that HIV is capable of infecting cells which do not carry the CD-4 surface receptor. This includes not only immune system cells, such as the lymphocytes and macrophages, but connective tissue cells known as fibroblasts which make up much of the so-called supporting tissues of the body, as well as the surface cells of the mouth, gums, and intestines. In addition, infections have been produced in a number of different cell types in culture. This ability to infect non CD-4 carrying cells occurs as one of the many genetic variations of the virus and, in the laboratory, the ability to infect new types of cells, known as host variation, can occur in one passage.

This means that all that is necessary to produce a virus with the ability to infect a new and different cell type is to place it in culture with the new cell type and then harvest the first generation of new viruses which are produced. In addition it is now known that progression to disease is accom-

panied by the development of higher levels of more virulent strains of the virus, capable of infecting more different cells.

In spite of all this mutation, in spite of the demonstrated ability of the virus to infect many different cell types, in spite of documented cases in which sex, needle injection, transfusion, or mother-to-child transmission could be absolutely excluded, one biologic constant has remained. HIV, or HTLV-III (leukemia or lymphotropic, take your choice, they're both wrong) or LAV or ARV (AIDS Associated Retrovirus, which was discovered by Jay Levy of San Francisco who must not have as good a press agent as the others) is only spread by sexual intercourse, dirty needles, blood transfusions, and by an infected mother to her child.

Now if we return to the Visna virus of sheep we find an agent which produces two primary diseases, a chronic degenerative disease of the nervous system and a chronic lung infection. If we look at HIV, we see a virus which produces similar diseases in humans, AIDS dementia and a number of degenerative processes in the nervous system, and a primary lung infection known as Chronic Lymphocytic Interstitial Pneumonitis (CLIP). The difference is that HIV is also associated with the development of a characteristic form of immune deficiency in certain persons. Interestingly, this deficiency seems to occur almost exclusively in persons who are already subject to some other form of immune stress, such as other infections or malnutrition. It is now known that Bovine Visna Virus, now Bovine Immunodeficiency Virus, also does this.

### **Immunologic enhancement**

As far back as 1985, Dr. Mark Whiteside contended that the immunosuppression seen in AIDS patients was very similar to that seen in patients infected with known insect-transmitted viruses, called arboviruses. Dr. Whiteside postulated that the development of AIDS in an HIV infected individual could occur by a process known as immunologic enhancement of infection, a process which had previously been thought to play a role in the development of disease from arboviruses.

In immunologic, or serum, enhancement the presence of antibodies against a given type of virus results in more severe disease when the host is exposed to a closely related, but not identical, virus. The prototype for such a disease was dengue hemorrhagic fever, a severe form of disease caused by the insect-transmitted dengue virus, which is known to exist in four subtypes. In a person with a low level of antibodies to one subtype, infection with a second subtype results in potentially lethal hemorrhagic fever, instead of the usual self-limited, if somewhat painful, febrile illness.

Since immunologic enhancement of infection had been demonstrated for animal retroviruses, similar to the AIDS virus, this author and others predicted that a similar situation would occur with HIV, especially since the AIDS virus was known to mutate so rapidly. When it developed that mutation occurred within the same host and that a dozen or more strains

could be isolated from a single individual, all different from the initial infecting strain, the possibility became a certainty. It is now established that serum enhancement occurs with HIV and correlates with the development of disease.

This brings us up against one fundamental problem of trying to develop a vaccine against HIV. That is that a vaccine which raises antibodies against one type of HIV may in fact enhance infection by another HIV type.

One of Dr. Whiteside's other contentions was that infection by arboviruses would activate a latent infection by a retrovirus, such as HIV, and that this would account for the large number of AIDS cases in Belle Glade, Florida, where there was a high level of exposure to arboviruses among the population afflicted by AIDS. The CDC and other agencies denied that such "co-factors" played any role in the development of AIDS.

It is now firmly established that a number of viruses, such as the herpes viruses and others, in fact produce proteins which activate HIV which is otherwise latent and can lead to expression of the virus and development of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Conversely, if such activation does not occur the AIDS virus can lie dormant for an extended period. This was known as far back as 1985-86 and was one of the arguments this author made to the opponents of Propositions 64 and 69 in California. Namely, widespread testing was necessary to identify individuals with latent infection before they became ill, so that their health status could be monitored and appropriate interventions made to prevent activation of their infections. This was roundly denounced by the same people who are now calling for more widespread testing, for precisely the same reason.

On the question of insect transmission of HIV it is now established that the virus can survive in ticks, mosquitoes, and bedbugs for up to 48 hours and that cells capable of being infected with the virus exist in the most superficial layers of the skin. The response to this has been to simply ignore the evidence and insist that insect transmission can be excluded on "epidemiologic" grounds, though in fact not a single such epidemiologic argument can stand up under close examination. The supposed lack of cases among pre-adolescent children is seen in such insect-transmitted diseases as malaria and a number of the arboviruses.

### **Antibody production delayed**

One of the most disturbing facts which has recently come to light is that it is possible to be infected by HIV, to transmit it, and even develop symptoms of brain disease without having a positive antibody test. It was known at the time of the discovery of the virus that this particular group of viruses could establish a dormant, or latent, infection within a cell, but it was presumed that development of antibodies would occur within six weeks or so of initial infection and would precede the development of clinical illness. One conclusion which followed from this presumption was that the spread of

infection could be accurately monitored by studies based on development of antibodies to the virus in the population.

With the development of tests for the presence of the virus itself, both in its free form in the blood and in its latent form in infected cells, it became evident that there was a population of individuals who could carry the virus for an extended period of time without developing antibodies. This was known as far back as 1984. One case involved a woman who had acquired the virus from her impotent husband by kissing. Since this was not an officially accepted means of transmission of the virus, a way to discount it had to be found.

Apparently on repeat testing the virus failed to grow out of the woman's white blood cells and it was concluded that she had not been infected, even though the virus had previously grown from her cells. Subsequently it was found that a number of homosexual men showed the same phenomenon of virus growth from their white cells, followed by the inability to grow virus from their cells. In some cases, again among homosexual men, persons who were initially seropositive for antibodies to the virus subsequently tested negative for these antibodies. However since homosexual "sex" was an accepted means of transmission it was acknowledged that these people were in fact infected and that this represented another baffling manifestation of HIV infection.

Now it is conclusively established that infected persons can carry the virus for three years or more without developing antibodies. Not only that, but 2-5% of HIV-infected persons can develop symptoms of nervous system involvement before they develop antibodies. How can this happen? It goes back to those superficial skin cells. These cells, known as Langerhans cells, are members of the monocyte family and have been shown to be capable of being infected with HIV. Since they reside out of reach of the bloodstream, the virus can infect them without coming in contact with the blood. These cells can also pass the virus directly to other immune system cells, monocytes and lymphocytes, which then carry the virus throughout the body without directly exposing it to the bloodstream. These cells in turn can pass the virus directly to other such cells, and so forth.

This means that it is entirely possible for infection of the superficial skin to occur, and for the virus to ultimately make its way to the brain without ever stimulating the presence of antibodies. It also means that studies which are based on seroconversion (development of antibodies) as a means of determining the spread of HIV infection are seriously flawed; they are flawed precisely in terms of so-called casual, or environmental, transmission of HIV. As opposed to direct needle injection or sexual intercourse among persons who have genital sores from other venereal diseases, where there is direct blood-to-blood contact, environmental transmission is more likely to involve superficial infection which avoids direct bloodstream contact.

How was it possible to know that these antibody-negative persons were in fact infected? The answer is that more so-

phisticated tests, especially a test known as DNA amplification or the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) are capable of detecting the virus when it exists as nothing more than a segment of DNA integrated into the genetic material of the host cell. The use of this test to detect seronegative, but infected, transfusion blood is being opposed on cost grounds even though cases of HIV infection by seronegative transfusions continue to be reported.

In terms of treatment, there is only one effective agent against the virus, AZT, which has been known since 1986. This drug does improve the clinical condition of patients with AIDS, reverses some of the HIV-associated changes in the brain, and prolongs the lifespan of patients treated with it. A number of other drugs are proving effective in treating some of the infections and tumors which actually cause the death of these patients. However, these drugs are not curative; patients on AZT still ultimately succumb to AIDS, and these drugs are expensive and in limited supply. There is evidence that they may be most effective in prolonging life if administered before the onset of frank disease.

### **A demographic policy?**

As for the disease itself, its spread in the homosexual community appears to be slowing and it is now spreading most rapidly in Africa, Central and South America, and among racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. This is occurring at the same time as an increasing concern is being expressed about overpopulation, and many are advocating the stabilization or reduction of populations throughout the world, as a means of reducing environmental damage and financial costs.

If one looks at the present official position on how HIV is transmitted and the policies being adopted to stop the spread of the disease, it is interesting that they are policies which in and of themselves will decrease the birth rate—sex education for children, condoms for the minorities, and promotion of homosexuality; or increase the death rate—free needles for drug addicts and euthanasia. On the other hand, the denial that environmental co-factors are operative in the spread of infection and development of disease, in spite of evidence to the contrary, ensures that these conditions will not be addressed, especially in light of current budgetary constraints. When one considers that amelioration of environmental factors would also tend to create the conditions for an expansion of population, it is hard to escape the conclusion that considerations other than stopping the spread of HIV infection underlie the present vehement rejection of such public health measures as mass testing and appropriate quarantine.

As someone observed in Montreal, what we are suffering from is AIDS of AIDS, the imposition of policy considerations other than public health on a public health problem. Perhaps HIV infection is not necessary to develop "AIDS" dementia.

## Kissinger's China card: the drug connection

by Scott Thompson

Just as Red Chinese tanks rolled over the "Goddess of Liberty" statue erected by Chinese students in Tiananmen Square, Henry Kissinger went on a propaganda offensive through articles and TV appearances to denounce the students as a chaotic element that threatened the Communist reform program of Deng Xiaoping, the Butcher of Beijing. Kissinger, working also through his two "Scowgleburger" clones (Gen. Brent Scowcroft as national security adviser and Lawrence Eagleburger as deputy secretary of state), publicly and privately advised President George Bush to act with "caution," rather than give moral support to the students, who were motivated by the principles of the American Revolution as reflected through Chinese leader Sun Yat-sen. Kissinger warned ominously, that the Soviets might take advantage, if the United States criticized Deng.

Kissinger's China card is a hoax, which sends Soviet military strategists into uproarious laughter. The entire Soviet strategy of Sino-Soviet rapprochement had been built upon the same Deng Xiaoping, so praised by Henry Kissinger. While Kissinger has repeatedly said that the concepts of "good" and "evil" must be eliminated from his Metternichean balance-of-power geopolitics, *EIR* investigators found Kissinger's stand so contradictory and filled with lies, that we sought to uncover Dr. K's real motives.

It can be demonstrated that Henry Kissinger, through his global influence-peddling firm, Kissinger Associates, Inc., has profited substantially from the fact that Communist China remains the world's leading producer of the heroin that floods the United States, causing thousands more casualties in this war to corrupt "capitalist America." Moreover, it was Kissinger, when he was President Nixon's national security ad-

viser, involved in the "open door" policy to China, who forced U.S. anti-narcotics and intelligence officers to lie systematically that Communist China was no longer a major source of the heroin then addicting U.S. troops in Vietnam—a coverup that remains intact to this day, as four successive administrations have continued to uphold the China card.

### The opium war in reverse

The drugging of GIs in Vietnam was a conscious policy of the Red Chinese government, which was running an opium war in reverse. That had been their tactic since Mao Zedong gave birth to the strategy of corrupting "white zones" with opium, starting in 1928, according to former U.S. intelligence officer Joseph D. Douglass in *America the Vulnerable*, A.H. Stanton Candlin in *Psycho-Chemical Warfare: The Chinese Communist Drug Offensive Against the West*, and several other reliable sources. First, the Red Chinese softened up American GIs with marijuana. Then, when alarm over this menace spread, the Chinese Communists formed a special intelligence unit, located in south China, near the border area of Laos, North Vietnam, and Cambodia, that flooded U.S. troops with heroin at rock bottom prices.

Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), who had toured Vietnam after this opium war offensive had just commenced, reported back to Congress in June 1971, that by a conservative estimate 60,000 GIs were using hard drugs (the actual number of users among troops ranging roughly between 20% to 30%). Evidence that this was irregular warfare was not only that the packaging was all uniform, but, most importantly that an ounce of number three heroin that would cost \$4,000 in the United States, sold in South Vietnam to GIs for

only \$20. The sudden proliferation of heroin, sold through black market Vietnamese profiteers, was so great, that GIs were even inhaling it, rather than using the more effective means of "mainlining" the narcotic into veins.

Communist Chinese leader Chou En-lai, who had been meeting secretly with Kissinger at the time this offensive was unleashed, had actually bragged about the strategy years earlier, when he met with Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser while on a 12-day trip to that country in June 1965. The story first appeared in the London *Sunday Times* in an article by Mohammed Heikal, a close adviser to Nasser, who got it by reviewing Nasser's private diary entry of the June 23 meeting. Nasser had written:

"One of the most remarkable statements Chou En-lai made on that evening during our discussion of the demoralization of American soldiers was that: 'Some of them are trying opium and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of poppies especially for American soldiers in Vietnam.' Nasser appeared to be somewhat disturbed, but Chou continued: 'We want them to maintain a large army in Vietnam that will serve us as a hostage, and we wish to demoralize the troops. The effect of this demoralization on the United States will be much greater than anyone can imagine.' Nasser thought that Chou . . . left no doubt that this was his course of action."

When several of *EIR*'s editors were preparing the book *Dope, Inc.*, (New York: first edition, 1978; second edition, 1986), they encountered a former CIA officer, who, in coordination with Harry Anslinger's old Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which had done much to publicize Red Chinese opium trafficking, had mounted an investigation to discover the origin of this flood of cheap heroin, discovering the infamous "Golden Triangle" as a result. The original field map of the "Golden Triangle," according to this CIA source, had: its southern vertex just north of Chiang Mai, in northern Thailand; its eastern vertex was at Kunming, the capital city of Yunnan province in the People's Republic of China; and, its western vertex just west of Bhamo, Burma, a major town on a main smuggling route from China. When the results of the investigation were forwarded to Kissinger, then national security adviser, he reportedly threw one of his infamous "rug-chewing" fits, and the official map of the "Golden Triangle" has been inverted to exclude Red China ever since.

This story is partially corroborated by the late Rep. John Ashbrook (R-Ohio), who is quoted in Allan C. Brown's pamphlet "The Peking Connection: Communist China and the Narcotics Trade," as having said:

"When the President [Nixon] journeyed to Red China many of us who had observed the Red Chinese participation in the opium traffic hoped that at least Mr. Nixon would pressure the Red bandits to stop this illicit contribution to world misery. . . . It now appears that Mr. Nixon never even broached the subject . . . to Mao or Chou. Henry Kissinger

vetoed bringing up the issue because it would have been too explosive at the initial meeting. The Communists won once more and American interests were subordinated."

It was not only Chou En-lai, the acknowledged head of the policy to run an "opium war in reverse" since the 1950s and 1960s, to whom Henry Kissinger kowtowed in this manner. Candlin's book *Psycho-Chemical Warfare* states that another major Chinese Communist leader involved in this trade was Yeh Ch'ien-ying, who had helped organize the Long March in 1935, then established opium plantations at the end of the march to obtain hard currency with which to resupply Red Chinese forces. Marshal Yeh Ch'ien-ying was "prominent in discussions with Henry Kissinger," according to Candlin. Just how much money Red China earns from opium traffic remains a matter of some dispute among reliable sources reporting on it, however, it is generally acknowledged that the income from China's production of between 2,000-8,000 metric tons (making it the largest single producer in the world) is significantly more than the hard currency earnings from all trade, including Chinese arms sales to Iran and so forth.

*Communist China's Crimes in Drugging the World* published by World Anti-Communist League (WACL), China Chapter, Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, from the Republic of China in June 1983 quotes a Nov. 27, 1971 article from the *Stars and Stripes* to the effect that Chinese Communists netted \$1 billion from selling drugs in Southeast Asia (including American GIs) in the previous five years, according to CIA estimates. A June 3, 1974 English newsletter entitled *Red Chinese Peddling of Drugs* released by the information office of the Soviet embassy in Thailand claimed that China exported about 2,000 tons of opium each year (a standard, minimum production figure) worth \$12-15 billion, which would then have been two to three times its normal income from foreign trade. The WACL pamphlet states: "Judging by the above figures, Chinese Communist earnings from drug trafficking were enough to bankroll their activities of external infiltration, subversion and propaganda. Such income also contributed immensely to Beijing's financial revenues."

### **Kissinger profits from China dope**

One look at the clients of Kissinger Associates, Inc., dispels the belief that Kissinger has simply chosen the "lesser evil" by covering up Red China's drug production for his mistaken "geopolitical goals." He has demonstrably profited from Red China's drugging of the world, as the following cases illustrate:

● **Chase Manhattan Bank.** Henry Kissinger is the deputy to David Rockefeller in charge of the international advisory board of Chase Manhattan, which is a major client of Kissinger Associates. According to sources at the bank, Kissinger works closely with Sir Yue-Kong Pao (another member of Chase's international advisory board) to drum up busi-

ness in mainland China. Sir Y.K. Pao of Hong Kong was identified by *EIR* investigators in *Dope, Inc.* as a major overseas Chinese figure implicated in Red China's heroin trafficking, because of his previous position as vice chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Group, which, again as documented in *Dope, Inc.*, has been since its founding in 1865 one of the principal financiers of opium production in the region and beneficiaries of trafficking in the multibillions of dollars earned from such traffic.

Pao, who was made a Knight of the British Empire in 1979, had been the first overseas Chinese to be officially received in Beijing in 1980, where he has since been involved in Deng's "reform" programs of free enterprise zones based on the Hong Kong model. Even otherwise lying State Department world drug surveys—e.g., *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* of March 1989—acknowledge that Hong Kong is a major outlet for heroin from the Golden Triangle (over half of which is smuggled through southern China), as well as the single largest drug money laundering capital of the region. This collaboration between overseas Chinese in Hong Kong and Red China on the drug trade is the real secret of the free enterprise zones, not the joint ventures that Pao and Chase have become involved with in similar zones in Red China.

While the Rockefeller family has had longstanding ties with mainland China, it was reportedly Kissinger, assisted by drug money launderer Pao, who got them re-involved there. One source reports that Kissinger gave an added assist through the American-China Society that he runs from the office of his Kissinger Associates consulting firm. This is a stellar group including: ex-Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter as honorary chairman; former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance as chairmen; and former National Security Advisers McGeorge Bundy, Robert McFarlane, and Zbigniew Brzezinski and former Secretaries of State Dean Rusk, Edmund Muskie, Al Haig, and William P. Rogers as vice-chairmen. However, at least one officer of this society denies that it has a "commercial" aspect to it.

● **Midland Bank PLC.** This bank is another client of Kissinger Associates. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger admitted in financial disclosure forms that in his previous incarnation as president of Kissinger Associates, he had handled this account. Midland Bank has been intimately involved with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Group for years (the keystone bank in Golden Triangle opium production), and this arrangement became even closer with the 1987 purchase by the "HongShang" of 14.9% of Midland Bank for \$714 million. Since that time, according to Midland's 1988 annual report, the two banks have initiated a process of regional rationalization, that places Midland in charge of HongShang facilities in such drug-trafficking spots as Canada, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and money-laundering sites as Zurich, Switzerland, while Midland turns over its Asian facilities to the HongShang.

The degree of integration is shown by the position of two board members of Midland Bank, Sir Kit McMahon and John A. Brooks, simultaneously on the board of the HongShang. Another Midland Bank director is Thomas Jefferson Cunningham, who is vice-chairman of Kissinger Associates and its leading expert on Third World debt, of which Midland is also a major holder of bad loans that may require profits from drug-money laundering to sustain. While Cunningham refused to speak to *EIR* on the nature of ties to the HongShang, his secretary lied that Midland could not have been guilty of the proven money-laundering by a previous subsidiary, Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, because Midland sold the subsidiary to Wells Fargo in 1986. On Aug. 27, 1985, Crocker National was slapped by the U.S. Treasury Department with a fine of \$2.25 million for failure to report 7,877 separate currency transactions, totaling \$3.98 billion, of which \$3.43 billion involved six Hong Kong banks, including the HongShang. In his press conference announcing the fine, John M. Walker, Jr., Assistant Treasury Secretary for Enforcement and Operations, noted that large volumes of Golden Triangle heroin that come into the United States are "financed out of Hong Kong."

Actually, a spokesman for Wells Fargo confirmed that Midland Bank had bought into Crocker National in 1981, shortly after the money laundering that was part of the indictment began and had attained a majority interest in 1985, right before the indictment, making a proverbial "fit like a glove." Further, the HongShang is today buying into the Asian holdings of Wells Fargo, the current owner of Crocker National, which was convicted of money laundering from Hong Kong.

Cunningham came to Kissinger Associates from being president of the Orion Group, which was Chase Manhattan Bank's London affiliate, a sort of offshore facility established with Royal Bank of Canada, National Westminster Ltd., and other firms identified by the authors of *Dope, Inc.* as major profiteers from the \$300-500 billion drug money laundromat.

● **Everbright Industrial (Holdings) Co.** Apart from Sir Y.K. Pao's enterprises, another Chinese facility with which Henry Kissinger has done business on the mainland is this Hong Kong-based firm, which is a "state-policy" trading company controlled by Red China to prepare for reversion of the colony in 1997. As of 1984, on behalf of China's government, the firm was involved in more than 30 joint ventures with Japanese, American, and European firms. Everbright chairman Wang Guangying has close relations with China's leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, the Butcher of Beijing. He is the brother of Wang Guangmei, the widow of Liu Shaoqi, who had been president of China. Kissinger, who is also a board member of American Express, is known to have introduced Amex's chairman, James Robinson III, and other clients to conduct their business in mainland China through Everbright.

# Washington kowtows to Beijing tyrants

by Linda de Hoyos

In a singularly impolite signal to the United States of foreign-policy proclivities of the ruling clique of the People's Republic of China, Beijing Foreign Minister Qian Qichen canceled his scheduled June 12 trip to the United States. The foreign minister had been visiting Ecuador and Cuba, and was supposedly to head for Washington, but at the last minute canceled out, and made an unexpected detour to Beijing through East Germany and Moscow. In East Germany, it is likely he met June 11 with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who was there at the time, and on June 12, Qian spent a few hours at the Moscow airport meeting with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Igor Rogachov.

Another such signal came from Beijing itself, where Vice Premier Yao Yilin, who the week before the Tiananmen Massacre had declared China's ready willingness to turn away from the "West" and seek economic aid only from the East bloc, warned at the June 13 State Council meeting: "We must clearly understand that we must not establish a bourgeois republic, otherwise China will become a vassal of the bourgeois country and we will lose our independence."

## Anti-U.S. venom

Beijing rhetoric toward the United States has been more than blunt. On June 12, China State Television quoted from a viewer's telegram asking: "The American government has wantonly condemned China's efforts to stop violence and has given protection to the ringleader of those creating disorder. . . . Is this your so-called freedom and democracy?" The same day, the *People's Daily* singled out the Voice of America for its casualty reports, claiming that all the VOA reports on events in Beijing and elsewhere were lies. These vituperations against the United States and its press have been accompanied by a harsh crackdown on nearly all Western reporters, including detentions and expulsions.

According to the *South China Morning Post* of June 15, Beijing is now considering breaking relations with both Australia and the United States over the harboring of refugees from the political atrocities committed now nationwide in the P.R.C. In particular, China is piqued because the U.S. embassy in Beijing has given asylum to the dissident physicist Fang Lizhi, who, Beijing claims, is the "mastermind" of the democracy movement.

Meanwhile, the Beijing regime has gone on a rampage to round up the "counterrevolutionary" clique that posed a

"mortal threat" to the party in Tiananmen Square. The methods come straight from the pages of 1984. Beijing television is filled mostly with pictures of those to be tracked down and rounded up, tortured, and then put on display to the public with their "confessions" of anti-party and anti-government activities. Many of those imprisoned will suffer the same hideous fate as the founder of democracy movement, Wei Jingsheng, who has been imprisoned and continuously tortured physically and mentally for the last ten years.

And the clamp has been put on the P.R.C. media, as the nation's cities are "brought under control." The press is rife with congratulatory messages and laudatory pledges of allegiance from all party organizations and institutions to Deng Xiaoping, now referred to in China as the "great helmsman"—a nomen heretofore reserved only for Mao, the great leader of the Cultural Revolution.

## Placid in Washington

Yet, despite the conclusive evidence that Deng Xiaoping was fully responsible for the massive butchery in Beijing June 3-5, despite the evidence that China has turned its back once again on civilization and is acting once again to impose hideous conditions of tyranny upon its own people, the analysts, foreign policy experts, and powers in Washington continue to attempt to assuage the feelings of China's criminal ruling clique.

The posture of Ambassador James Lilley is enough to indicate the point. When asked June 11, if he thought the Fang Lizhi incident could be ironed out between Washington and Beijing, Lilley, indicating his mission to maintain the Henry Kissinger "China card" at all costs, retorted: "I hope to God it can. We don't want irritants like this in the U.S.-China relationship."

Another Washington kowtow came from ex-President Ronald Reagan, who scrambled to find a way to blame the democracy movement for the Beijing butchery. "It could be that maybe the young people tried to make the move too far and too fast with what they did."

The "party line" coming out of Washington coheres with the analysis put forward by the Royal Institute of International Affairs from London (see Kissinger Watch, page 65). Despite the drama of the last weeks, China is not really in that deep a crisis. This will blow over and relations with Deng Xiaoping can resume at their steady pace once again. This view is disgustingly immoral, more so since the inspiration for the democracy movement is not Gorbachov's glasnost, but the United States.

It is also stupid. Either the Chinese ruling clique is slamming the door on the cowering West, as it has done so before, or it is attempting to place itself in a far stronger bargaining position for the future. In the latter case, the question is: What maximal concession is the P.R.C. demanding that war-rants such arrogant displays of pique toward the West? The answer might be summed up in one word: Taiwan.

# Moscow prepares the great terror as KGB sparks Uzbekistan riots

by Konstantin George

Evidence is mounting that the Soviet leadership, confronted with spreading unrest among its imperial domains, is preparing a modern-day sequel to the post-1934 Great Terror launched by Josef Stalin. The only question is, will Gorbachov himself be designated to play Stalin's role, or will someone else emerge, in the midst of the turmoil engulfing the Soviet Empire, to carry out the same policies?

The ugly change in the making is clearly evident in the way the Soviet leadership and media have been treating the ongoing riots in Uzbekistan. Even though it was the Soviet KGB which played a major role in staging the unrest, Moscow is speaking of a "plot," with Soviet TV, radio, and press speaking of "well-organized armed bands," many in convoys of cars and trucks, roaming through the region. Some specifics:

- U.S.S.R. Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin, on Soviet TV, June 6: "This outburst has been provoked by somebody. *So far*, I can't say by whom. But it's clear that some evil forces are involved who think that the worse things are, the better."

- Gen. Col. Yuri Shatalin, chief of Interior Ministry Troops, on Soviet TV, June 9: "We saw a large number of automatic rifles, pistols, and other firearms in the hands of the attackers."

- General Nechayev, deputy chief of Interior Ministry Troops, quoted in the June 11 military newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda*: "We believe the actions of extremists are being directed by leaders with vested interests, who are using malicious means to achieve their selfish goals."

This came in the context of emergency Soviet leadership meetings on June 11-12. Immediately following those meetings, five Politburo members were brought to Moscow airport. Three—Gorbachov, propaganda department chief Alexander Yakovlev, and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—took off for Bonn, West Germany, for consultations that had been scaled way down from the original plans; the other two—internal security czar Viktor Chebrikov and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, took off minutes later for Uzbekistan.

On June 15, hours before Gorbachov's return from Bonn, Ryzhkov announced what their on-the-spot investigation had

"uncovered." Local "party and government officials" were behind the Uzbekistan riots, having "encouraged" the violence, by handing out fuel, transport, and vodka to the rioters. "Severe punishment" was pledged for those who had "stained the party's prestige."

## Famine threat in Uzbekistan

The real cause behind the Uzbek riots is far different than the picture being portrayed by Moscow. The economy of Uzbekistan is a Soviet-dictated cotton monoculture, where the great bulk of the republic's largely rural population, including those in the Fergana Valley, the scene of the riots, are very poorly paid wage slaves, working cotton plantations. Because nearly all arable land is devoted to cotton, Uzbekistan, which otherwise would resume its historical role as the granary of Central Asia, cannot survive without mass imports of grain and food from the rest of the U.S.S.R. Under conditions of the Soviet-wide food crisis, this flow has been drastically reduced, plunging the region's rural population into a hunger diet. In fact, the food crisis in Uzbekistan, which with 20 million people is the third most populous Soviet republic, is the worst in all of the U.S.S.R.

On top of the food shortage, Uzbek youth unemployment is on a par with that prevailing in American black ghettos. It was this level of desperation which drove masses of Uzbeks to readily join in the rioting, which was actually triggered by the KGB. The KGB was able to act through a ready-made local organizing force: the thousands of Uzbek party and government cadres who have recently lost their privileged status through the deep cuts which Moscow has made in the region's party and government bureaucracy in the past year, and the additional cuts made earlier this year in the dissolution and merger of some of Uzbekistan's regions. It is a fact of Soviet life, that in a time of coming famine, being or not being a privileged bureaucrat can make the difference between one's family surviving or not.

These factors shaped the specific character of the rioting. The crowds and gangs were bent on, in most cases, plunder and not killing. The homes of the Meskhetian minority were plundered, and for every case of a Meskhetian being killed, there were dozens where the seized victims were let go, after



being stripped of all their possessions—in some cases, right down to the clothing they wore. The other main targets of the mobs were warehouses and homes of relatively well-to-do party and government figures.

As a leader of the Uzbek movement against the cotton monoculture told Western journalists by telephone from the republic's capital of Tashkent: "People in the villages are living on the edge of poverty and subsisting on bread and water because of the monopoly on cotton. There are 1.5 million unemployed in Uzbekistan. The real reason for this unthinkable slaughter is the economic, political, and cultural frustration of the people."

### 'Crisis ministry'

Back in Moscow, the Stalin-style crackdown preparations were well-advanced even before Gorbachov's departure for Bonn. Nikolai Ryzhkov, reelected as Soviet prime minister, addressed the Congress of People's Deputies on June 10 to outline a vast purge and reorganization of the Soviet government, to be completed before the end of June. Had the ultra-Stalinist content of that speech alone been honestly covered and commented on in the Western media, "Gorbomania" would already belong to the past. The measures he announced include:

- The creation of a new "crisis ministry" is being created, called the "State Committee for Extraordinary Situations," with extraordinary powers to deal with "unrest, disasters, and accidents."

- The reduction of the currently more than 100 U.S.S.R. ministers and chairmen of state committees, to only 10, with roughly half the changes involving transfers, and the other half outright dismissals.

- The reduction of the number of members of the U.S.S.R. Ministries and State Committee 112 to 57; the number of ministries for branches of the economy goes from 52 down to 32.

- The vast purge will not touch the ministers and ministries concerned with internal security. The ten ministers who will stay on at their posts prominently include Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov, KGB Chairman Vladimir Kryuchkov, and Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin.

Huge as it is, what is presented here is merely the known, confirmed dimensions of the huge purge that will be ratified when the Central Committee convenes June 26, for the third extraordinary, formerly unscheduled, plenum within a mere five weeks. This dynamic alone, totally without any precedent, underscores what sort of extraordinary, and nasty, shocks, jolts, and eruptions, one can expect from the Soviet Union very soon.

The purge will go much further, and perhaps even before the month of June ends. Many leading Soviet figures are bound to become casualties, but the biggest casualty of all will be the global condominium, already mortally wounded, and the disease it spawned—"Gorbomania."

## Turkey squeezed by external crises

by Thierry Lalevée

Since the May 1 demonstrations which led to riots in Istanbul and elsewhere, there has been no respite on Turkey's internal political scene. But this agitation pales in the face of the international political crises hitting the easternmost NATO nation, reinforcing its sense of isolation and confirming the Turks' fears about European stubbornness in rejecting their application for membership in the European Community.

A case in point is the outcry over the tens of thousands of Iraqi Kurdish refugees whom Turkey took in last year, after they fled the chemical weapons onslaught of the Iraqi Army. While Iraq was much denounced then, concrete efforts to resettle these refugees by financing the building of new villages have not been forthcoming. Most European countries have blocked Kurdish refugees from their territory; recently Britain required visas for Kurdish refugees and Turkish citizens alike, after some 1,000 Kurds had reached England.

Things came to a head after a visit by Danielle Mitterrand, the French First Lady, to Turkey last month. The fact that the visit was organized by the new French ambassador, Eric Rouleau, should have aroused suspicions in Ankara. Rouleau had to leave his first and last diplomatic posting, Tunis, much earlier than planned, amid reports that he was plotting against the prime minister, Mohammed M'zali. Anyhow, as soon as Mrs. Mitterrand was safely back in Paris from her private and humanitarian visit to Turkey, she held a high-profile press conference denouncing Turkish human rights violations against the Kurds. While a diplomatic crisis was narrowly averted when she stressed in subsequent interviews that these were her private views and not those of the President, the case was made.

When in the first week of June, hundreds of Kurds had to be hospitalized for what looked like systematic food poisoning—of which many died—the finger was pointed at Ankara. Officially, Iraqi intelligence services were blamed for the operation, but, British media and others implied, Ankara was guilty by association and failure to prevent it. The BBC gave heavy publicity to the charges against Turkey aired from Damascus by Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani. Then, the new successor to Khomeini as Iran's spiritual leader, Ali Khamenei, made a much publicized defense of the Iraqi Kurds in the fight against Baghdad. All heads turned toward Ankara.

But while the Kurds and Mrs. Mitterrand made it to the

world's front pages, the ongoing crisis between Bulgaria and Turkey received no such fanfare. Not until Prime Minister Turgut Özal lambasted the West on June 13 for ignoring that crisis, did the State Department agree to make a formal denunciation of "Bulgaria's ill treatment of its Muslim community." The crisis had started in early May when Sofia sent paramilitary forces, and then the Army to repress Bulgarian Muslims' protests against the Bulgarianization process set into motion in 1985: Muslim- or Turkish-sounding names were changed into Bulgarian Slavic names, speaking Turkish in public has been banned, and the mosques closed down.

When Ankara moved politically and diplomatically to defend the Muslim community, Sofia decided to play the game of open borders, officially meaning Bulgarian Muslims could leave for Turkey. In reality, the Army was deployed to herd thousands of Bulgarian Muslims, either of Turkish ethnic background or Slavs converted to Islam in the Ottoman era, to the borders. Without any belongings but a bag, with no compensation for houses or properties left behind, they are being summarily dropped at the Turkish frontier. Since early May, more than 10,000 have been expelled that way, forcing Ankara to build emergency refugee camps on its borders. Besides the problem of integrating these refugees into Turkish society, the issue of how many intelligence agents the Bulgarian authorities mixed in among the refugees is no less troubling.

But if this crisis has been lingering since 1985, why did Sofia change policy suddenly in May 1989? The level of internal revolt within Bulgaria, even though it grew larger by the year, is no explanation. Many Turks believe the cause lies in Moscow, and especially the way the Soviet Union has been recently protesting Ankara's decision to modernize its forces and major military bases. Hence, the Bulgarian Muslims are paying the price of a direct crisis between the NATO and Warsaw Pact.

It could thus be expected that would Ankara be the recipient of NATO solidarity. Instead, the U.S. Congress cut some \$50 million in aid to Turkey at the end of May. The pretext? Some days earlier a Soviet pilot defected to Turkey with his MiG-29. While rejecting Soviet pressures to extradite him back to Russia, Ankara agreed to return the plane. This was a normal procedure; moreover, the MiG-29 is no longer Russia's most advanced fighter and is known to Western services. Yet, Washington rebuked the Turks for having kept them from inspecting the plane.

The new U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz arrives in mid-June in Ankara, with the mandate to give Turkey the West Germany treatment: neutralization. And the United States is making it clear that if Turgut Özal does not agree with this agenda, it is grooming an alternative—Suleyman Demirel, a former right-wing premier in the 1970s whose leadership pushed Turkey to the brink, until the Army intervened in 1980. Maybe his longstanding Freemasonic connections make him a better known entity in Washington.

# A 'new' Afghanistan same old sauce in a

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's recent visit to the United States was the occasion for a media-hype that a new Afghan policy is on the anvil. Both President Bush and Prime Minister Bhutto stated that the United States and Pakistan are "in full agreement" over the new policy. Afghan President Dr. Najibullah—whose removal, along with the return of 3 million refugees to Afghanistan, was otherwise identified as the solution to the Afghan crisis by Miss Bhutto recently—added to the hype: Najibullah praised the Pakistan government for its "change of Afghan policy."

The political-military equations on the ground in Afghanistan, taken together with recent public discussion of strategy by the Mujahideen guerrilla forces, point to the fact that for the next three to four months any "new policy" is not likely to add up to more than a variation on the old one of attempting to deal a convincing military setback to the Kabul government.

It was the failure of the Mujahideen, despite heavy losses, to capture the Afghan cities of Jalalabad and Khost, that gave rise to the speculation that a "new Afghan policy" was at hand. But considering the limited options open now to the Mujahideen, and to Pakistan, efforts will most likely continue to attain even a partial military victory in the battlefield and thus re-establish the Mujahideen's credibility. Until the Afghanistan plains start receiving ground frost in October, the Mujahideen will widen the battlefront and try to capture at least a few provincial capitals from the Kabul regime. The hope is that such a policy will bear fruit and provide the Mujahideen the necessary leverage to discuss a political solution with the Soviet Union—a suggestion which the Pakistani prime minister has made a number of times in the recent period.

## Tactical errors

Backing up this "new" policy is the word from Peshawar, Pakistan, that the Mujahideen have come to realize that they had made a tactical mistake by concentrating their firepower only on Jalalabad, following the Soviet troop withdrawal in

# policy, or the new bottle?

February, and thus allowing the Kabul regime to throw its entire army and arms into the defense of that city. With such a limited and predictable battleplan, the Mujahideen were sitting ducks for the defending artillery and Afghan Air Force. The "new" Afghan policy seeks to remove that predictability by opening up a number of battlefronts simultaneously, forcing the Kabul regime to distribute its firepower.

The Mujahideen themselves have pointed to the new tack. In a recent interview with *India Today*, a bi-monthly published from New Delhi, Prof. Sibghatullah Mojaddedi, president of the interim Afghan government based in Peshawar, readily admitted that concentrating all the rebel forces in the attack on fortified Jalalabad was a mistake. Professor Mojaddedi said that the original plan had been to attack a number of provincial capitals at once, but that could not be done because "in some places there was heavy snow, in some places there were insufficient supplies, in some there were mistakes."

In order for the Mujahideen to start a dialogue with the Soviet Union, they must establish their military credibility. There is no reason to expect that the Soviet Union, humiliated by the aborted 10-year-long campaign on the Afghan plains which brought only death and misery to the mighty Red Army, will accede to the demands of the Mujahideen in their current rag-tag state.

Moreover, one of Bhutto's demands, borne out of the realities in Afghanistan, is that Najibullah leave the scene. Even if the Kremlin agrees to such a proposal, it is doubtful whether they could make it work. Najibullah's unquestioned success against the Mujahideen has made him stronger within the party than ever before. Besides, everyone knows in Afghanistan that he is not only the secretary-general of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), but also the grandson of Jehandad Khan, former chief of the powerful Ahmedzai tribe.

## More pie-in-the-sky?

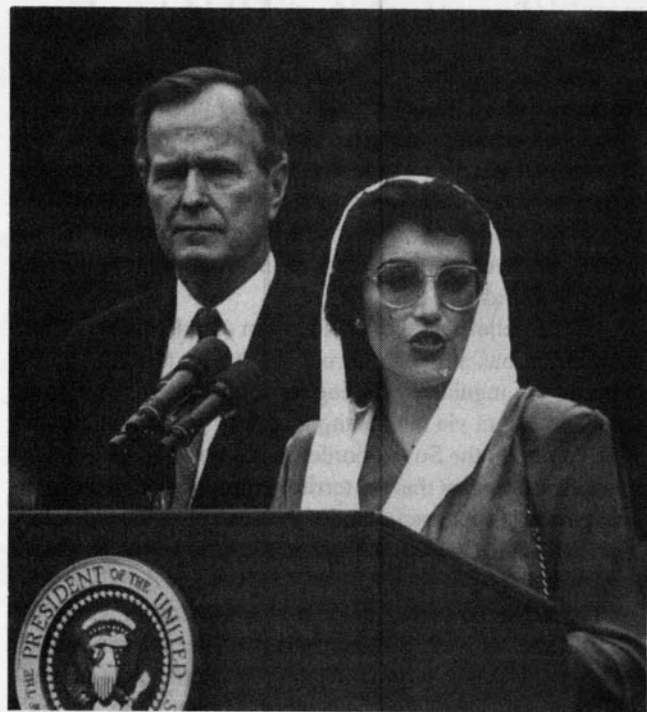
But to expect the Mujahideen to achieve major military

successes in the coming few months just because a better battle tactic is adopted, would be naive. Only the most glib take the Mujahideen's excuses for failure at face value. The three-month-long Jalalabad campaign has brought to light other facts which add up to a very different picture. For instance:

- The Mujahideen are not unified, and act more as tribal units than as factions within a purposeful government. In spite of months of effort and oft-repeated promises, the Tehran Eight (the eight-party alliance of Afghan refugees based in Iran) have remained outside the interim government cabinet (for which they were heartily thanked by Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan Yuli Vorontsov during his recent visit to Teheran).

It is no secret that the leaders of the Peshawar Seven (the seven-party alliance of Afghan refugees based in Pakistan) feel no hesitation in abusing each other publicly. At least two—Jamiat-i-Islami chief Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani and National Islamic Front for Afghanistan (NIFA) chief Pir Sayed Ahmed Gilani—have publicly expressed "reservations" about the elections to the Shoorā—the Afghan Consultative Council—to form an interim government.

- There is evidence that the pettiness reflected in the quibbling between the leaders in Peshawar has been carried to the battlefield as well. In Kunar province, which is now fully under the Mujahideen control, the Ahle Hadith under Maulana Jamilur Rehman has set up a parallel government to



Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan at the White House with George Bush on June 6.

that set up by an alliance of the Hezbe Islami and Ittihad-e-Islam, both groups that are members of the Peshawar Seven. Maulana Jamilur of Ahle Hadith does not recognize the interim government set up by the Peshawar Seven.

- NIFA activists have accused the Hezbe Islami of sabotaging the Jalalabad campaign because they did not want Pir Gilani to take credit for conquering the city, according to the April issue of the *Herald*, a monthly magazine from Karachi, Pakistan. That would have exposed the oft-repeated claim of the Hezbe Islami that its leaders Maulvi Yunus Khalis and his deputy are the most powerful leaders in Nangarhar province, say the NIFA men. The accusation is backed up by evidence that the Hezbe Islami did not effectively block the Jalalabad-Kabul highway at a crucial time of the campaign, allowing the Kabul regime to bring in large supplies of arms and food rations from distant Kabul to the beleaguered city.

### Myths shattered

- The belief that the Kabul Army and Afghan militias would desert the Kabul regime under the slightest pressure from the Mujahideen commanders, has been proven by eyewitness reporters from Pakistan to be nothing more than a cultivated myth. According to these reporters, the sacrifices made by Afghans supporting the Kabul regime surprised many. Jalalabad's defenders fought valiantly, as did the militias, which consist of villagers armed by the Kabul regime. One eyewitness told of how the women in a village near Samarkhel, a garrison town close to Jalalabad, fought like trained soldiers and kept the frontline Mujahideen soldiers at bay.

In large part, this resistance is due to the Mujahideen's practice of indiscriminately slaughtering prisoners of war—even when factions among their own ranks oppose the killing of unarmed people. There are also reports that the Arab volunteers who have come to fight the *Jihad* (Holy War) against the infidels of Kabul, and who now number more than 1,000, are forcibly marrying women from villages overrun by the Mujahideen.

- The belief that the Kabul regime could be starved into submission has similarly turned out to be a myth. Soviet convoys are regularly bringing large amounts of butter and guns into Kabul via the Salang Highway connecting the Afghan capital to the Soviet border in the north. This is occurring despite the fact that the territory through which the highway passes is supposedly under the control of the legendary Ahmed Shah Massoud, a Tajik and a follower of Professor Rabbani.

The Indian government is regularly sending humanitarian aid to Kabul as well, and according to a recent exposé in a Dubai-based paper, large amounts of Western goods are finding their way into Kabul and other Afghan cities as well. Dubai merchants, in collaboration with traders in Hamburg, West Germany and Antwerp, the Netherlands are reported to

be involved in this goods supply operation through the Soviet Union.

### Some military realities

- The hostility between Pakistani frontiersmen and the Afghan refugees—the Mujahideen leaders in particular—is no secret, and this tension has been further exploited by Kabul-sponsored terrorist activities in the North West Frontier Province. It is an important military factor, as the recent failed effort by the Mujahideen to capture the Afghan border town of Khost demonstrated.

Eyewitnesses have reported that 400 Mahsud tribesmen from Pakistan's South Waziristan tribal agency, lured by the offer of cash and kind from the Kabul regime, fought the Mujahideen for the defense of Khost. Another 1,500 Mahsud tribesmen have since arrived in Khost for the same purpose. An authoritative source in Pakistan reports that although Kabul troops are also stationed there in sufficient numbers, the Khost garrison is in fact primarily defended by local militias composed of Zadran Pushtoon tribesmen, along with the Mahsuds.

- During the Jalalabad campaign, it became evident that the columns of Afghan rebels advancing across the flat plains were sitting ducks for the Afghan Air Force. High-altitude bombers were grinding up the Mujahideen from an altitude well above the reach of the defending Stinger missiles. The fact is that the Mujahideen are no longer involved in a guerrilla-style hit-and-run operation, harassing the Red Army's search and destroy missions from the hilltops.

Now the Mujahideen are engaged in conventional warfare against an army which is properly trained and armed by the Soviets to defend the built-up towns. There is no doubt that the Mujahideen will have to match the Kabul regime's artillery—tank for tank, missile for missile, heavy guns with heavy guns—and do even better if they hope to break through the fortified large cities.

- It is doubtful how long the rebel field commanders will remain under the control of the quibbling Peshawar Seven leaders. President Najibullah has reportedly offered a dozen rebel commanders military rank and full autonomy over their respective regions if they stop fighting. Such an offer is tempting; it cannot be bettered by the Mujahideen leaders. How many field commanders have already accepted the offer is moot.

These are some of the realities that need to be taken into consideration. If the purpose of the "new plan" is to strengthen the hands of the Mujahideen so that they can deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength for a viable political solution, these realities must be addressed. For Pakistan, the failure to do so would make meaningless the 10 years of support given to the Mujahideen against the Soviet troops and the Kabul regime, and render impossible a solution in which the refugees return to their homeland, and an Afghanistan emerges whose government is friendly to Pakistan.



## Verdi's tuning will allow singers to interpret great music better

*The following interview was conducted in Bonn, West Germany on Jan. 15, 1989, by Liliana Celani and Hartmut Cramer, for the German-language Ibykus magazine, which has kindly permitted EIR to reprint it here. Metropolitan Opera soprano Grace Bumbry has the unusual distinction of combining the careers of an operatic artist and a distinguished recitalist in the German Lieder repertoire. A student of the famous German singer Lotte Lehmann, she began her career as a mezzo-soprano and later, took up the more dramatic soprano operatic roles.*

**Ibykus:** Miss Bumbry, you signed the Schiller Institute petition to go back to Verdi's tuning in Verona recently. What is your opinion about the present "tuning war," as the international press chose to call it?

**Bumbry:** My opinion about the "tuning war" is that they who are against A = 432 Hz do not realize the damage they are doing to voices and at the same time to the vocal literature. Because in order for singers to interpret a piece of music they have to be able to interpret it in the key that the composer wanted it. As far as the opera is concerned, I think it is absolutely mandatory to go back to Verdi's tuning, because the young voices cannot keep up. They simply cannot hold up to that. Their voices will be ruined. It is difficult enough at A = 440 to sing a high C; to sing a high C at 442, 444, 446, when your voice has been trained at 440, or even lower, is criminal.

Thank God, I have a very wide range. So I can manage these notes if I'm warned in advance. But that's not what singing is all about. Anybody can manage, but you want to do more than manage. You want to be able to portray what the composer has written, what the librettist has written. You can't do that if you're screaming, trying to manage your voice. I believe that the lower tuning will bring about an easier way of singing whereby the singers will be more able to interpret the music. Now at the moment they are just thinking about producing the notes: Let me first get the note out and maybe next time . . . maybe next year . . . well, that's too late, you know.

If you are serious about music, you want to be able to

bring the whole "package," not just the vocal production. You want to touch the audience, but in the way the composer has written, and the librettist has written, not just by how well you sing. I think this is the only way of performing recitals.

Anyway, most recital music is not written for the high voice, but for the middle part of the voice. The voice speaks to the human being, to the person who is listening. The higher up you get, the less audible is the text anyway. You have to sort of alter the text in order to get the tones out. That is the reason why we always try to put the literature in the middle voice, in the part of the voice that speaks to the audience.

I also feel that the human voice can only stand so much. You can only stretch it so far. You don't want a coloratura to sing Aida. You don't want a very, very high voice to sing Luisa [in Verdi's *Luisa Miller*]. You want a certain coloration of sound. How can you portray sadness, when it's very, very, very high?

**Ibykus:** It's impossible.

**Bumbry:** Yes. A similar problem comes up in the case where the text of an opera is translated. I think we tend to be more pliable when we are translating a piece of music from one language to another. I'll give you a good example: Janacek's opera *Jenufa*, which is very often done in a foreign language. When I do it, for example at La Scala, in Italian, I feel very uncomfortable: I feel like walking lop-sided, with one leg shorter than the other, because so often the musical accents are placed wrongly, on the wrong word.

The same is true, if you sing a piece of music in a transposed key. Especially in opera. If you are singing an opera that was written to be performed at A = 432 Hz, at 446-448 vibrations, it puts a given word in the wrong color. It means that you are changing the interpretation, because that word is supposed to be given at a darker color, because it was intended lower.

When you are a singer, you know what color you are looking for in a certain word. If I'm looking for the color, let's say, of the word *Tod*, [death, in German] I look for a dark color, as with the word *Schmerz* [pain]. If I sing *Tod* at

444, that *Tod* is no longer dark. It changes my whole thinking, when *Tod* is already brighter than I really want to make it.

**Ibykus:** What you are saying has special implications for singing *Lieder*.

**Bumbry:** Of course. Let's take Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen," that's the best example. This particular piece was not transposed by Schubert, I think, because it has to be kept in that dark color. I think it goes down to a D natural, if you take the low note, but if you put it a little bit higher, then it no longer has that same sinister feeling or that same morose feeling.

I remember having sung that song in Vienna in concert and since I was on a recital-tour, I did that same program shortly afterwards in America, where the pitching was a bit lower, just a tiny bit, I think 440, as compared to 444 in Vienna. But this is a considerable color-change and I thought more comfortable to that particular song in America, because it had that color that I needed for that particular song.

If I had the choice, I would always do a piece of music in the tuning that the composer wanted, because he knew what he was writing and what he was looking for when he was writing. These great composers like Verdi, Mozart, Strauss, and Puccini were geniuses, whether we want to admit it or not. We have to realize and accept the fact that they were geniuses and we have to serve them. It is our job to serve them. It is not our job to serve ourselves or to serve the conductor XYZ, who also, really, is supposed to serve these wonderful composers.

Most of today's conductors do not realize the fact, that it is not they who are at the center, but the music. They are not playing an instrument and they are not singing. They really should be serving all the rest of us; we are the ones who are the instruments and they are just conducting the instruments which are being used.

**Ibykus:** Speaking about conductors and orchestras, can you give us an example of the effect the lower tuning has on performing instrumental music?

**Bumbry:** Oh yes. You know that Eugene Ormandy used to conduct the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra for many, many years. I heard them once in a concert in New York City and I was very much impressed with the warmth of their sound. Since I very often go to orchestra concerts and especially had been accustomed to the New York Philharmonic, I could make a comparison. There was a clear distinction for which I didn't know the reason; I just thought that this orchestra is just superior to the New York Philharmonic.

Then I found out that the reason was their tuning; it was somewhat lower, I think they tuned at 437. But for a trained ear, even without knowing what the reason was, I knew that there was a difference in what I heard and felt, and I imagine that this was also obvious to the rest of the people in the auditorium. Now, the wide masses surely didn't know whether

the tuning was 437, 440, or 429 or whatever, and they probably didn't care. All they knew is that they felt this enveloping warmth around them. . . .

**Ibykus:** Yes. Coming back to singing *Lieder*, there, the question of tuning seems to be even more important, because they are all based on the relationship between the text, the poetic text, and the music—

**Bumbry:** —sure. Very often, when I prepare a new recital program with my accompanist, we go through all of the keys that a certain piece of music has been transposed to, in order to find the specific color that I am looking for in this particular piece of music. Sometimes, even if we don't find a transcribed transposition, we make our own transposition. My accompanist has perfect pitch and he can write out the transposition for me so that it will fit exactly the key I want.

**Ibykus:** Isn't there a contradiction? In the beginning you said, you want to have the pitch in which the composer has written. Now you say, that you transpose very often?

**Bumbry:** Yes and no. I don't know what tuning Schubert wrote most of his literature in. All I know, is the color I was looking for, which I hope he was looking for, too.

Now, every piece of music says what the original key is, and so I try to do it in that key. With my vocal range and with my vocal color, which is quite considerable, I will try to sing it in that original key. If I don't find the color, then I have to find it in another key.

**Ibykus:** Maybe the reason that the "original" key is not any more the really original one, is today's higher tuning?

**Bumbry:** Exactly. I am sure that is the reason. I am absolutely sure. Take the case of "Casta diva" from Bellini's *Norma*, which is normally transposed to F from the original, which is G.

If a soprano does this, people say: "Well, she wasn't really a soprano, she was a mezzo-soprano; she did it because of her vocal problems." But that is not the case at all. Why did Joan Sutherland, who was one of the highest coloratura we have had these last 20-30 years, prefer to sing this aria in F? This example tells you something, because the whole color of "Casta diva" is not a brilliant one. It is not a brilliant piece of music, but a prayer, and you don't put a prayer in a high bright color, which will undoubtedly happen in the high tuning. So even Joan brings it down to F, and if *she* brings it down to an F, I think we can certainly feel at ease in an F, too.

**Ibykus:** She signed the petition for the lower tuning together with her husband, the conductor Richard Bonyngue.

**Bumbry:** Of course, anybody with that right understanding would have signed it. Sure.

**Ibykus:** Also Bellini would agree.

**Bumbry:** Absolutely. I don't know what his pitching was,



Courtesy of Columbia Artists

*Miss Bumbry in two heroic early-Verdi soprano roles (left, Abigail in Nabucco, right, Lady MacBeth in MacBeth. Since this interview was granted, the Italian A = 432 tuning bill was subverted to become an A = 440 bill. The world-famous opera singers Tebaldi and Cappuccilli, among others, have denounced this sabotage and vowed to continue the fight for the original Verdi tuning with new initiatives.*

but I am sure we could find out what his pitch was, when he wrote it.

**Ibykus:** Around the same as Verdi.

**Bumbry:** I think so, and no matter who the composer was, from the early days, it certainly was not 440 and it certainly was not 444. This means that we, in order to get the color we think the composer wanted, have to transpose. I find almost every piece of music that I sing in recital music has got to be transposed because of the high tuning.

**Ibykus:** It is not transposing; it is trying to go back to the original tuning.

**Bumbry:** Right. And very often I find a review saying: "Why is she doing it in the mezzo-key?" But it is not the mezzo-key or the soprano-key, it's not anybody's key. It's the key that I think fits this particular piece of music.

**Ibykus:** And comes closest to the composer's intention.

**Bumbry:** Exactly. As a matter of fact, after having transposed the music in order to find the right color and then looking again to the original key, we found out in many cases, that the key we have transposed it to, is very, very close to the original one, like maybe a half-tone, sometimes maybe a tone.

**Ibykus:** Let's assume the legislation for the lower tuning will be approved by the Italian Senate in the next one or two months. Do you think it will spread out to the rest of Europe

and the United States? This kind of legislation, or at least the artistic adoption of Verdi's tuning?

**Bumbry:** Undoubtedly, it will spread. And after some time, given the right arguments, I think it could become widespread. . . .

**Ibykus:** On the question of tuning and coloring: How do you solve the problem of the difference in tuning in the various places?

**Bumbry:** Imagine I have to sing a certain song which the composer has written, let's say in the key of G, in a place where the tuning is going to be a bit higher than normal—what I call normal—then I will have to make a "concession." And that concession is to transpose that piece of music into the tonality which I think the composer wanted.

The question of transposing obviously involves a lot of background work, not just the music, but all the background work that I can find about that piece of music.

Who else does this? Who else goes to such lengths to find the right color? But since I have such a wide color palette in my voice, I like to make use of those colors. I also think that this is partially the reason for my success with the public. The people know that I have done the utmost to portray whatever piece of music I have chosen to interpret, let it be opera or recital music.

I would just like to say right here, that it is most unfortunate, that the order of the recital music of *Lieder* has somehow fallen by the wayside or under the table. I would like it very much to be able to uplift this medium, which seems to have

fallen into disrepair.

**Ibykus:** What do you think is the cause for this, and given the fact that you are singing *Lieder* often both in Europe and the United States, do you see a difference between these two continents on this question?

**Bumbry:** First of all, there *is* a difference, and I don't know whether it is just because of the fact that America is an English-speaking country which lacks an enormous recital tradition. Of course you might find pockets in the U.S. where there is a tradition in *Lieder*-recitals, like in New York City, Boston, or Chicago. There you have people who used to have recital subscriptions. But unfortunately the recital-subscribers no longer exist, because somehow, maybe for money reasons, it seems to be no longer interesting to do recitals. I really don't understand why. . . .

**Ibykus:** How do you see the role of an artist? Like Schiller conceived it, as a mission to uplift people?

**Bumbry:** Yes, I do; I certainly do. I don't think that all artists have that understanding, but I think certain artists do and I believe that is my calling.

I often wonder, what am I here for? I have no children, I am no longer married, so it must be something else. I fought constantly with my husband about musical values and I really think that the reason he and I got divorced was because of a discrepancy in our musical values. For me there was and is either music or not; either you give or you don't.

**Ibykus:** How do you think about the realization of those values today? The United States of America used to be a country where everybody who had talent could accomplish anything. This was the case when you started your career. What about today?

**Bumbry:** Well, maybe it is always the case that, if you have a talent, if you have really a great talent, you will always succeed. It is like oil and water: The oil always rises to the top, as does the cream in the milk, doesn't it?

But it is getting more and more difficult. I find that somehow people don't strive for greatness anymore, they feel comfortable to be mediocre, they even enjoy mediocrity. I have never enjoyed mediocrity. I always felt that one has to strive for greatness and that is the reason why, speaking about my country, I feel so sad about the death of Martin Luther King and the death of John F. Kennedy. I thought that we were on the road to greatness then and with those persons being put aside, we as Americans, seem to have abruptly stopped the advancement in our form of civilization, in our form of culture.

If there is some way that we could reach that point again, to say nothing about striving beyond that, I would like to be part of it, of course.

**Ibykus:** Miss Bumbry, thank you very much.

## More fraud expected in Mexico elections

by Hector Apolinar

The July 2 election of deputies to the state congress of the Mexican state of Michoacán is currently the primary political concern of the group around President Carlos Salinas de Gortari which is determined to wipe the nationalist movement headed by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solorzano from the political map of Mexico, whatever the cost.

The stakes are high for President Salinas. Since the disputed 1988 presidential elections—in which Cárdenas, and not Salinas de Gortari, won a majority of the votes, according to many in Mexico—Cárdenas's movement has become the rallying point for national resistance against foreign bankers' looting of the country, the policy which Salinas has championed. Salinas, now in the middle of negotiations with those foreign creditors on Mexico's debt, is desperate to maintain the illusion that his government, and economic program, are firmly in control of the country.

Salinas's problem, according to the widest range of sources available to *EIR*, is that the situation in Michoacán today is of a dramatic Cardenist ferment which promises to give the election to Cárdenas's followers by a landslide. According to all impartial observers, the local campaigns of the ruling PRI party candidates have been a dismal failure; their electoral rallies have been likened to hopeless preaching in the desert.

Michoacán is especially important because it is Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's place of birth; he was governor of the state until 1986. His father, President and Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, revered as the founder of Mexico's national oil industry, also comes from Michoacán, and was governor there during the 1930s. In the 1988 elections, the Cardenist candidates in Michoacán won all the federal deputy posts and the two state senator posts, taking 95% of the state vote.

There is no way the ruling PRI party can face such a Cardenist fortress in an honest election, and win.

Victory for the candidates of Cárdenas's Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) would also create a situation in which the state governor, a member of the PRI party, would be obliged to subject his public actions to the dictates of the Constitution and to the scrutiny of the state congress. Such a situation would be unprecedented in Mexican modern history.



Before it permits such a situation to occur, the Salinas grouping will use all means at its disposal to try to deliver a *coup de grace* against the Cardenist movement, in hope of presenting its political corpse to the country's creditor banks and to the White House.

The leaders of the Cardenist movement in Michoacán understand clearly what is at stake in the elections there. In a July 5 interview, Michoacán senator Cristóbal Arias—an intimate of Cárdenas—declared, “For the great national Cardenist movement, the victory of the Party of the Democratic Revolution in Michoacán would serve as an incentive for the strengthening of the citizenry and for fulfillment of the law—for the exercise of those principles engraved in the Constitution.”

Arias stated also that “the fight has been intense, at times bloody due to the attacks and repression to which we have been subjected. We assume a great responsibility, but we are confident that we can carry it. . . . The fight has not been free of sacrifice, of suffering, but we are optimistic that we can advance and open up and occupy ever larger political space.”

### **Failure of electoral fraud strategy**

The first phase of the Salinas group's strategy has been a complete fiasco. The group of electoral fraud “experts” sent by the PRI and the federal government to the state has been firmly rejected by Michoacán's citizens, who remain unconvinced that a few small public works projects, free haircuts, distribution of anti-rabies vaccines, and temporary milk distribution warrant a vote for the PRI. The group of “experts” was headed by a former mayor in Michoacán, José Guadarrama, former agriculture minister Francisco Merino Rabago, former Sonora governor Carlos Armando Biebrich, and former agrarian reform minister Augusto Gómez Villanueva, who have set up an army of bums and hustlers who are spreading millions of pesos around—allegedly to “promote” voting.

Given the clear failure of this “counterinsurgent” strategy, the Salinas forces have taken the first steps toward creating a situation of tension and violence in the state, which in turn provides them a pretext to increase standing army and police forces in Michoacán. The idea is to intimidate—and if necessary, repress—Cárdenas's followers.

As part of the effort, the government/PRI forces are financing a costly press and rumor campaign accusing the PRD, and Cárdenas personally, of seeking to unleash violence in the upcoming elections. “We will leave the aggression and rage to others,” declared Luis Colossio, the president of the PRI, in an implicit reference to the Cardenists during a tour through Michoacán on April 15. Later he said that the PRI is the party of “legality [and] stability,” suggesting that the PRD was the party of illegality and instability. On May 10, another PRI leader, José Castillo Moto, accused Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas before the Mexico City Assembly of

“provoking violence” and a rupture of public order. On June 8, the special PRI delegate in Michoacán accused the PRD of “using violence.”

### **Discrediting the military**

The army, too, is being employed to carry out these dirty tactics. On May 20, during an electoral tour of Michoacán, Cárdenas was informed that army forces were interfering in the PRD's campaigning. Cárdenas responded by warning that “it is invalid to conduct politics with the army,” and demanded that “the illegal interventions that members of the army are making in the [electoral] campaigns be brought to an end.”

Cárdenas's criticism of the role of the army in Michoacán accentuates the discredit into which that institution has fallen over the past seven years, due to the many accusations of corruption that have been made against some of its commanders. While the new Defense Minister Riviello Bazán may hope to recover lost ground, actions such as those being employed in Michoacán under orders from the higher-ups are only serving to cause discontent both within and outside the Armed Forces.

Added to this is the fact that, in recent days, there has been a series of highly suspicious acts of violence, prompting greater political and military vigilance in the state. On June 8, a group of assailants attacked a passenger bus headed toward the interior of the state. The driver was shot and lost control of the vehicle, which plunged over a cliff, killing 21 persons. A few hours earlier, another bus had been sprayed with bullets by assailants trying to bring it to a stop. One person was killed and two wounded. These two brutal and apparently senseless acts triggered a strike of bus drivers in protest against lack of highway security. In response, the government and the army combed the region in search of the criminals, while imposing stricter and more widespread security procedures. On June 10, individuals with high-powered weapons randomly shot at several buses and cars on another highway, leaving one dead and two seriously wounded.

Until now, the authorities have not arrested a single one of the assailants.

Well-informed sources report that there is already discussion that a “state of emergency” may be declared by state or federal authorities before the July 2 elections, in response to this wave of violence.

Referring to this possibility, Sen. Cristóbal Arias declared that the PRD opposes “the imposition of a military siege, during and after the elections, which would be to the benefit of the government and to the PRI, and which would tarnish the electoral process.” He categorically warned that the government should “carefully weigh the costs and risks, the consequences, should it not respect the popular will as expressed at the polls. In this, not only Michoacán is involved, but the entire country.”

# Argentine crises stay, as Alfonsín bows out

by Cynthia Rush

Claiming that “no President has the right to ask the people to suffer indefinitely,” outgoing President Raúl Alfonsín surprised Argentina on June 12 when he announced on national television that he would resign by June 30, and hand power to the opposition Peronists. Peronist candidate Carlos Saúl Menem won the May 14 presidential elections in a landslide victory.

Alfonsín’s sudden decision, made unilaterally and without consultation with Menem, has added a further degree of chaos to what is already an untenable situation. Together with leaders of the ruling Radical Civic Union (UCR), Alfonsín had been negotiating for weeks with the President-elect over transferring power well before the scheduled date of Dec. 10. Given Argentina’s wild hyperinflationary crisis and financial chaos, spokesmen of every political and business sector agreed that Alfonsín was too discredited to remain in power any longer. Even César Jaroslavsky, UCR whip in the lower house of Congress, reported on June 12 that “it’s just not possible to govern the country under these circumstances.”

Negotiators had tentatively agreed on a date of early August, in the hope that this would give the lame duck President time to deal with a number of unresolved problems, among them the crisis within the armed forces, before exiting the government. Judging from the June 12 announcement, however, Alfonsín has opted to deliberately burden the new administration with a series of crises to make the task of governing as difficult as possible.

Under Argentina’s Constitution, if Alfonsín and his vice president resign, they cannot hand power directly to the President-elect. Instead, the President of the Senate, in this case Menem’s brother, Sen. Eduardo Menem, must assume the presidency as an interim head of state.

A statement issued by Menem following Alfonsín’s announcement termed the President’s decision as “surprising, to say the least,” noting that it was made right in the middle of negotiations on the transfer of power. Menem pointed out that Alfonsín had committed himself to carrying out certain actions prior to resigning, which now cannot be fulfilled, but stated that he is nonetheless willing to assume the presidency “with firmness, realizing that we have the support of the people.” The President-elect stated that the Peronists will announce the content of his government’s economic program

on June 30, when “we will assume government in the worst crisis in history.”

Alfonsín’s policy of paying the foreign debt up through April of 1988, not only caused inflation; together with the International Monetary Fund’s austerity policies, it has produced unprecedented impoverishment of the Argentine people. According to recent statistics, at least 8 million Argentines, out of 30 million, live below poverty levels. Two million are officially unemployed. The minimum wage of 4,000 australs (\$40-50) will only carry the wage-earner, often a head of family, through 20 days of the month, without covering the cost of rent, services, education, health services or clothing. At least half a million workers earn the minimum wage.

Few details on Menem’s plans for a “productive revolution” have yet been released. While Argentina’s devastating crisis demands an aggressive nationalist program, spokesmen have only reported that the new government will grant sharp salary increases, impose tax and public sector reforms, and replace the old currency, the austral, with a new one. There continues to be anxiety expressed among nationalist sectors about the credentials of Menem’s chosen finance minister, Miguel Roig. Roig for many years served as executive vice president of the Soviet-linked grain cartel, Bunge and Born.

## Military crisis festers

One of the most serious problems that Alfonsín was supposed to resolve prior to leaving, is the crisis within the armed forces. Alfonsín oversaw the prosecutions of many military officers, charged with human rights violations during the 1970s “war against subversion.” The issue has been a continuing source of unrest among the armed forces. Although much of the military high command has demanded that the government declare an amnesty for those charged, and not prosecute any more officers, Alfonsín refused to act, instead simply delaying and postponing trials until after he leaves office. This means that the issue will be left up to Menem to solve, although it was Alfonsín who adopted the policy of provoking and weakening the armed forces.

The social democratic President also refused to respect the terms of the December 1988 agreement between nationalist Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and then Army Chief of Staff Gen. Dante Caridi, made following the military action at Villa Martelli base led by Colonel Seineldín. At that time, Alfonsín not only agreed to deal with such pressing issues as military budget, wages, and upcoming trials, but also agreed that no officer other than Colonel Seineldín would be punished for participating in the Villa Martelli action.

Yet, Alfonsín has stood by in recent weeks and watched the military high command impose sanctions on a number of nationalist officers and force others into retirement, in an effort to decapitate this section of the army. Observers describe the situation within the army as “extremely grave.”

# Narco-terror gets away with murder

by Javier Almario

On May 30, a car-bomb triggered in the middle of Bogota came within inches of murdering the head of the DAS secret service, Gen. Miguel Maza Márquez. The general survived, but several innocent passers-by were killed, including a child. The attack was universally attributed to the drug mafia, and its boldness stunned the nation.

The response of the government of President Virgilio Barco and of Colombian political circles, however, continues to be one of sheer impotence. Instead of battling the drug trafficking mafias which sponsor, finance, and train the assassination squads running rampant in the country, the government has decided to step up its war against the so-called "paramilitaries"—and against the military itself.

On June 12, the Barco government issued a new decree designed to impose tougher fines and longer prison sentences on "those who promote, finance, lead, encourage, or carry out acts leading to the formation of or recruitment of persons to armed groups commonly known as death squads, assassin bands, or private justice." The penalties are also to be applied to those who train or belong to such armed groups.

The decree's wording makes clear that it is not intended to be applied to terrorist guerrilla organizations of the "left," such as the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the April 19 Movement (M-19), the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) or the National Liberation Army (ELN). Rather, it is explicit that "when the acts described in this decree are committed by active or retired members of the Military Forces, National Police, or state security agencies, the penalty will be increased by one-third."

## Mafia off the hook

DAS director General Maza Márquez himself admitted that the authors of the attack against him were the "narco-paramilitaries." But instead of urging the government to launch a political-military offensive against the drug cartel, he cast suspicion on the Armed Forces and police because, he said, they had failed to cooperate in investigations of the "paramilitaries." By demanding a scrutiny of possible links between the Armed Forces and paramilitary death squads—

precisely what the guerrilla groups have been demanding as the precondition for entering into "peace dialogues" with the government—Maza seems more eager to set off quarrels between institutions that should be coordinating efforts to fight the drug trade, than he is to stop the mafia.

Maza Márquez called on Attorney General Alfonso Gómez Méndez, who is tied to the left politically and through his family, to investigate a document discovered in the possession of retired Army Capt. Luis Javier Wanumen, in which details of the May 30 car-bombing were elaborated. It was later revealed that the document to which the secret service chief was giving so much credibility, accused Interior Minister Raúl Orejuela Bueno and the director of investigations of the National Police, Oscar Eduardo Peláez Carmona, of being members of the drug trafficking cartel based in the state of Cali and run by Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela.

Defense Minister Gen. Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz issued a public statement in defense of the interior minister pointing out that "former officer Luis Javier Wanumen Camargo," the source of the damaging allegations, "was dishonorably discharged from the Military Forces in 1984." All the governors of Colombia's departments similarly upheld the interior minister, while National Police director General Miguel Antonio Gómez Padilla defended Peláez Carmona for his "special ethical and moral values."

The Barco government has consistently refused to make a frontal assault on the drug trade, despite the fact that it has been repeatedly proven that the drug cartel is behind the financing of terrorism on both the "left" and "right." Although the Army and police have managed to search out and destroy many laboratories, warehouses, and airstrips belonging to the traffickers, the government has not provided the political backing for their actions in the form of extradition of captured traffickers and expropriation of their properties. Neither have the drug money laundries been touched, nor the "citizens above suspicion" that run cover for the drug trade.

## Renewed push for drug legalization

Worse yet, the political elites of Colombia are still promoting the legalization of the drug trade as an acceptable alternative to an all-out war on drugs. The ruling Liberal Party's likely presidential candidate, Sen. Ernesto Samper Pizano, is using his electoral campaign to hawk his favorite argument for drug legalization, namely that if Colombia doesn't legalize drugs, the United States will.

In an interview with the popular weekly *Semana* June 8, Samper Pizano declared, "I hope what I predicted doesn't come to pass, that by the end of the century we would be importing marijuana cigarettes stamped 'Made in U.S.A.,' and we would be left with the dead and they with the profits." Samper cynically proposed that a "new model of coexistence" with the drug trade and with terrorism be established, since they represent "two new forms of struggle" in today's "reality."

## Report from Rome by Antonio Gaspari

### You don't die of 'advice'

*Umberto Sant'Angelo never thought of suicide before he met up with the Nazi-modeled "Euthanasia Club."*

From Room 723 of the Hotel Windsor in Milan came the continuous ringing of the alarm clock. A "Do Not Disturb" sign hung on the door, but the alarm clock kept ringing, until the maid, worried, went in. To her horror, stretched out on the bed with his hands crossed on his chest lay the 33-year-old Umberto Sant'Angelo, dead. The only signs of probable cause of death were a tourniquet, two pieces of gauze, and a small, recent puncture in his arm—no syringe was in sight.

It happened on May 15, but the story landed on the front pages only after it was found out that the likely suicide of the poor Umberto Sant'Angelo, employed as a desk clerk at the Hilton Hotel, had been instigated by Guido Tassinari and Antonia Malfatti, founders and activists of the "Euthanasia Club."

Assistant Prosecutor Filippo Grisolia, who is investigating the case, issued a subpoena for Guido Tassinari, which hypothesizes the crime of "instigation or help in suicide," and could lead to a 5-12 year jail term for the culprit.

According to a preliminary reconstruction of the facts, Umberto Sant'Angelo, a shy youth subject to bouts of depression, had begun frequenting the Euthanasia Club and had confided to his co-workers that he had met persons around this strange association who would aid him to face a possible "painless death."

On May 13, Umberto Sant'Angelo reserved a room at the Hotel Windsor for two nights. On the night of the 14th, he telephoned Tassinari, who in

turn called up Antonia Malfatti, and the two spent the night at the Hotel Windsor. The morning of the 15th, Tassinari left the hotel and delivered the suicide letter to the address of Umberto's parents. The letter reads, "Being in full possession of my mental faculties, whatever may be the cause of my death, either suicide or natural death or something else, I desire that my body be cremated."

On the morning of May 15 at 9 a.m., a bloodstained handkerchief was found in front of the elevator. The handkerchief belonged to the victim, but he, for sure, did not carry it there.

However the investigation turns out—even if Tassinari did not physically aid Umberto in his final act—there can be no doubt that the Euthanasia Club instigates suicide.

The victim's father, Ettore Sant'Angelo, said: "If he had not met those people, today my son would still be alive. Umberto did not do anything on his own. He was helped and I want to keep these people from doing to others, the evil they did to my son."

In March 1981, the magazine *Guerra alla Droga*, the Italian edition of the *War on Drugs* periodical then published in seven languages by associates of U.S. political leader Lyndon LaRouche, denounced the existence in Italy of a "death with dignity" lobby whose leaders included Guido Tassinari and Adele Faccio—the same people who later founded the Euthanasia Club. Enraged over the article, Tassinari even threatened to sue the magazine.

Nine years later, those charges

have proven to be profoundly true. The Euthanasia Club is only the latest novelty which the Italian neo-malthusian lobby has come up with in its drive to rapidly force population reduction, adding to abortion, sterilization, and euthanasia, the spread of homosexuality and pornography.

Tassinari began his unenviable career as vice president of the Institute for Democratic Research and the Italian Association for Contraceptive Education and Sterilization. He became president of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, which organizes annual Anti-clerical Meetings through Freemasonic networks. A media mogul involved in the illegal P-2 Freemasonic lodge, Maurizio Costanzo, made sure that Guido Tassinari appeared on TV, despite his tiny following. It was through one of these programs that Umberto Sant'Angelo first contacted the Euthanasia Club.

The co-founder of the club and the victim's medical adviser is sexologist Giorgio Conciani, who was arrested in the 1970s three times for practicing abortion, and spent a year in jail when abortion was illegal in Italy. He has told the press, "I have practiced passive euthanasia in several cases, and when possible also active, by showing the patient how to take his life or by giving advice to the family."

In June 1988 Dr. Conciani, together with Green Party candidate Riccardo Zucconi and Radical Party adviser Vincenzo Donvito, announced the formation of a "League for Responsible Procreation." Their press release made no bones about their Nazi ideology, stating, "In European history the only state which used demography massively, scientifically, and rationally is the Nazi state of Germany in the 1930s and '40s. The operation carried out by Nazism was decidedly great, in social and cultural terms."

### Germans don't like the red flag

*The media-promoted phenomenon of "Gorbymania" can't conceal a deep horror of communism.*

The pictures on German TV during Gorbachov's visit to Bonn, seemed to prove international warnings that mass hysteria—Gorbymania—had captured the hearts of the West Germans. Admittedly, there were scenes of overwhelming applause for Gorbachov in Bonn. But to say that this marked support for the Soviet system, even a *reformed* one, is wrong.

The massacre in Beijing, the pogroms in Uzbekistan and other parts of the Soviet Union, left a deep shock upon the West Germans that can't be painted over by Raisa and Mikhail's public relations smiles. The Germans feel uneasy about Gorbachov—he may be a reformer, but he's a commie like Deng Xiaoping, isn't he? They also feel uneasy about the Bush administration's plans to pull troops out of Europe. Can there be safety without U.S. troops in Germany? Recent opinion polls say that a vast majority wants the troops to stay.

Many here wondered about remarks John C. Kornblum, deputy U.S. ambassador to NATO, made on the joint declaration Kohl and Gorbachov signed in Bonn June 13. In a TV interview, Kornblum called the declaration, which backs Gorbachov's idea of a Common European House, a "good document." He said that the Bush and Gorbachov visits to Germany, in a span of only two weeks, had set "the right framing conditions from both sides, which have to be filled by pragmatic policies, now." The message got across: With things settled by the two superpowers, Bonn's job was to get into line.

Unlike his Gorbachovite foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl seems uneasy about the superpower deal. This is why he introduced a delicate subject in his dinner speech in Bonn June 12. Kohl said to the Soviet leader, "Mr. General Secretary, thoughts of peace are moving our own people very much this year. Fifty years ago, World War II began with the attack on Poland, which shortly before had been divided a fourth time in history by a shameful treaty."

Journalists later hit Gorbachov's spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov with requests for a comment on the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact Kohl had referred to in his speech, though not by name. "Why remember that pact," Gerasimov said, "why not also remember that Germany was the first country to make friends with the Soviet Union after the revolution? Why not remember the Rapallo pact?"

Observers could not help interpreting the big show of nice German-Soviet words before the the public and the media, as a coverup of real tensions. Some light on these tensions was shed in leaks Kohl's press spokesman made June 13, when he said the two leaders had, in the context of discussing the Common European House, also traded views on the "importance of the principle of non-interference." The spokesman was asked whether this meant that West German non-interference in the current turbulence in Eastern Europe, was discussed, and he replied, "Yes." He added that he didn't know whether the specific problem of

East Germany had been brought up, but he would say that it was "certainly included in this context."

On the German Question, i.e., reunification or whatever form of closer German-German relations was possible, Gorbachov did not make the least concession. Many here had expected that because of the Bonn government's good behavior on arms control, Gorbachov would make Kohl a new offer on the German Question, but he didn't. Instead, Gorbachov's German affairs adviser Nikolai Portugalov took to the media, making clear there had been no change of view.

"The most the West Germans can hope for, is two German apartments, with two independent tenants, in the future House of Europe," said Portugalov in a radio interview June 13. He added that both German tenants could develop "good neighborly relations, on the condition that both respect the house order."

Variations of this rebuff were repeated by other Soviet spokesmen while Gorbachov was in Bonn, and also the joint German-Soviet declaration stated on the highly sensitive issue of Berlin that no change would occur in the 1971 Four-Power Agreement. In the eyes of the Soviets, this agreement does not mean at all that relations between West Berlin and West Germany are recognized by Moscow. Gorbachov refused to sign two agreements (on shipping and on space research) in Bonn, because the two governments could not agree on an interpretation to include Berlin.

Finally, a senior member of the Soviet delegation was quoted in the press calling the joint declaration "largely symbolic," adding the telling phrase: "Our cooperation with the U.S. is much deeper and more specific." It is a U.S.-Soviet rope by which the West Germans are to be hung.

## U.S.-Soviet condominium denounced

*The foreign ministry warns of the consequences of a superpower pact for the Third World's quest for sovereignty.*

**F**or the first time, an Ibero-American government has publicly denounced the existence of a new power "condominium," a power-sharing pact between the superpowers as in Yalta of 1945, posing serious danger to the sovereignty and development of the Third World nations.

In a conference held at the command school of the army chief of staff, the most important institute of military education in Brazil, the general secretary of the foreign ministry, Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, "applauded East-West détente, but warned of the collateral effects of an eventual accord: The United States and the Soviet Union should understand well that they would be creating a world condominium and, thus, there would be no room for the emerging nations," reported the daily *O Globo* of May 31.

The official, who frequently serves as acting minister, warned that the most immediate danger is that those agreements "would open up discussion of other issues, such as ecology, where the current focus is on Brazil."

In fact, as *EIR* has documented, ecology has proven to be the master key in opening up "understandings" between the Eastern Establishment forces which came to power with George Bush, and the Soviet leadership under Gorbachov and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. For such "understandings" to succeed, the principle of limited sovereignty must be imposed at all cost, and in this Brazil has been one of the first to suffer the assaults of both sides.

The warnings of the foreign min-

istry caused such a stir that Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Leonid Kuzman was forced to respond. On June 8, questioned by the press on "the fear of Brazilian diplomacy of the existence of a power condominium to the detriment of the Third World," Kuzman did not deny the existence of such agreements, but limited himself to the vague comment that "the understanding between the powers does not mean reduced importance of the developing nations."

The reporter's question nonetheless clearly ruined Kuzman's party, for he had called the press conference to announce—with great pomp—the imminent visit of an important delegation of the Soviet parliament.

Despite the denials of the Soviet representative, there exists abundant evidence that it is precisely this "New Yalta" accord which explains why Brazil is being treated as a colony, first by denying it the most advanced technology available and simultaneously by strangling it financially.

For example, on the Soviet side, economist and Gorbachov adviser Abel Aganbegyan, a champion of *perestroika*, has made various references to Brazil in which he lines up explicitly with the usurious bankers. "It would be immoral to stop paying the debt," he said at the beginning of this year. He then outdid himself in offering up praise to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

In the technological arena, Brazil is desperate for transfer of technology to continue autonomously building its aerospace program. To achieve this,

the Air Force Ministry has, for the first time in the country's history, sponsored the visit of high-level Soviet military officers to Brazil. The answer, however, is still, "Nyet." "It is cheaper [for Brazil] to use our equipment" to put its satellites into orbit, insisted Viacheslava Balevanov, assistant director of the Soviet Union's Scientific Space Research Center, in early May.

From the side of the United States, an historic ally of Brazil, the pressure has been even more brutal and insulting. The Bush government has managed to impose as its ambassador to Brazil one Richard Melton, who is known to have been involved in the Iran-Contra scandal.

It was in vain that Paulo Tarso personally appealed to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to desist in pushing the Melton nomination, when the two met at the OAS emergency meeting on Panama last month. Within the diplomatic community in Brasilia, it is said that President Bush spoke by telephone with Brazil's Sarney, to address two issues: Melton and Panama. Sure enough, immediately afterwards, the Brazilian government gave its nod of approval to the unsavory ambassadorial appointee.

Along with this, Bush has just sent his special disarmament adviser, retired Gen. Edward Rowney, to Brazil, supposedly to explain to the government the agreements reached at the recent NATO meeting.

The truth is that Rowney came to pressure Brazil into signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Brazil has consistently refused to sign the pact, determined to defend its right to have access to the most advanced nuclear and other technology. The United States, intoned Rowney, "expects many other countries, including those of Eastern Europe, to sign the treaty."

## U.S. puts out contract on Noriega

*Spitting on the OAS, the White House is acting like a player in a bad Hollywood "western."*

The U.S. government has put out a \$5 million contract on Gen. Manuel Noriega, the commander of Panama's Defense Forces, according to a front-page story in the *Washington Times* June 14. The bounty is reportedly the brainchild of Customs Service Commissioner William Von Raab, who "dubbed [the plan] Operation Paladin after the bounty hunter in the old television series 'Have Gun, Will Travel,'" officials report. One way the mercenaries to kidnap (or kill) Noriega are to be recruited, is through want ads announcing the bounty, which are to be placed in stores and *Soldier of Fortune* and *People* magazine, once the official go-ahead is given!

The plan is trumpeted as the latest innovation in a flagging war on drugs. But officials bluntly told the *Times* that it is Noriega "who would probably be the number-one target right now," with such Medellín cartel chiefs as Pablo Escobar and Robert Vesco relegated to also-rans, whose capture brings a lower price. And while the State Department's nominee to head the International Narcotics Affairs Office, Melvyn Levitsky, approves of the scheme, Drug Enforcement Administration officials are adamant that not only is the idea nutty, but it may well be unconstitutional.

Further confirmation that its obsession to get Noriega has driven the Bush administration "bonkers," came when Vice President Dan Quayle sought to convince the wartorn nations of Central America that the biggest danger they face is not the communist guerrillas, but Panama.

This is particularly true in the case of El Salvador, where the newly sworn-in government of President Alfredo Cristiani is fighting for survival against a communist guerrilla offensive. On June 9, just one week after Cristiani's inauguration, his principal aide, Minister of the Presidency Antonio Rodríguez Porth, and two of his bodyguards were machine-gunned down by the communist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

But instead of discussing measures to suppress this terrorist threat, Quayle conducted his whirlwind four-nation Central American tour "primarily to seek to rally the region's support against Panama," according to U.S. officials. "If the Noriega precedent continues, you will not only have Panama as an enemy of democracy, but it will be joining forces with Nicaragua and Cuba," said Quayle.

He justified that claim on the fact that Panama's militias, the Dignity Battalions, are equipped with Soviet-bloc manufactured AK-47 rifles and other weapons, which the U.S. alleges were supplied by Nicaragua, which got them from Cuba. The truth is that Panama obtained those weapons, not from Nicaragua, but from Ollie North's Contra supply operation. The weapons fell into Panama's hands with the June 14, 1986 capture of the vessel *Pia Vesta*, which the Iran-Contra gang was using to illegally resupply the Contras.

In yet another display of petulance, on June 13, U.S. planes buzzed the site of a scheduled meeting in Panama between Noriega and an Organi-

zation of American States (OAS) commission attempting to mediate a solution to the Panamanian crisis.

That incident was staged on orders from the Bush administration, miffed because the OAS is reportedly no longer strictly adhering to the administration's game plan for ousting Noriega. Asked June 12 if the commission would push Noriega to leave, commission member Diego Cordovez, the foreign minister of Ecuador, replied: "That is the only topic I will not deal with."

U.S. officials said that the OAS "would make a serious mistake" if it sought to solve the crisis without first insisting on Noriega's departure. Quayle threatened during his tour of Central America that "time is running out," and the U.S. plans further economic and political sanctions against Panama if Noriega does not leave.

But having witnessed the U.S. appeasement of the Chinese Communist government following the Tiananmen Square massacre, many of the nations of Ibero-America are reluctant to take stronger measures against Panama just to please the administration.

Panamanian President Manuel Solís Palma made clear June 12 that the U.S. economic sanctions must be lifted and other warfare measures cease before the crisis can be solved. In a televised interview the same day, Noriega issued a similar message. "Until you remove the foreign substance from the body," he said, "you will not be able to break the fever. That is the same thing that is happening here. The [U.S.] economic aggression, military interference, and psychological pressure represent the foreign body, and you cannot hold elections if this foreign body is still present. You cannot hope to have political harmony if you do not remove the meddling judge first."

## Hunger and disease stalk the land

*The IMF-dictated farm policy of scant investment and low price supports is taking a terrible toll.*

**T**he national grain stock of the National Commission of Popular Subsistence (Conasupo) has fallen to such a level that it no longer has even the 'technical reserves' to feed the population in case a climatological or other disaster should occur over the next six months," reported the Mexican press on May 22. The week before, the daily *El Heraldo de México* had already observed that Conasupo's corn and bean warehouses were empty, and that the cited "technical reserve"—which is supposed to equal six months worth of consumption—should serve not only in case of a natural disaster, but also to regulate the national market to avoid speculation.

Perhaps most serious is the fact that the weather disaster warned about is already here, and so, too, is the speculation. In early June, it was reported that the products that raised the inflation index the most were fruit, vegetables, and grain.

But the food shortage is not merely a statistical or technical affair. It signifies widespread diseases and the deaths of thousands, perhaps millions, of human beings. As a direct result of the deterioration in Mexican living standards between 1982 and 1987, a "scandalous rise" in the incidence of diseases once considered under control or eradicated outright has been noted, according to Olivia López Arellano and José Blanco Gol, professors of social medicine at the Metropolitan Autonomous University-Xochimilco.

The professors issued a report on June 12 which stated that "between 1979 and 1986, the rise in deaths from

malaria is shocking. In said period, malaria mortality went from 30 to more than 160 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, although the ascending curve is most clearly seen as of 1982, the year in which the index takes off."

In 1986, the report goes on, 22,000 cases of dengue fever were registered, a figure that represents a 36% increase over 1985. The increase in such conditions as parasites, gastroenteritis, severe respiratory infections, pneumonias, and pulmonary tuberculosis, was evident as of 1973, but the tendency for a sharper rise manifested itself in the last six years. "Diphtheria, which during the 1975-80 period showed a clear decline and from 1981 to 1983 had a zero rate of incidence, returned in 1984, 1985, and 1986, reaching levels equivalent to those reported in 1977."

According to the June 12 issue of the daily *Excelsior*, "an outbreak of measles, detected in the northern hills of Puebla, has combined with serious malnutrition to cause the deaths of 50 children in the past 20 days." This report was given by the chief of epidemiology of the University Hospital, Maximino Betanzos, who added that "in epidemiological terms, the growth rate has become inverted: *More children are dying than are being born in that zone.*"

The future—if the Carlos Salinas de Gortari government keeps implementing the genocidal conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund—is still worse: outright starvation and epidemics that could become pandemics. Already Mexican agriculture is facing a disaster of major proportions

in view of the high interest rates charges, low price guarantees, and ravages of the drought—worsened by lack of investment and maintenance in irrigation infrastructure.

"Besides the delay in planting of some 70% of agricultural territory, the poor or non-existent germination of crops already sown, and the outbreak of multiple calamities, national production of basic foods is seriously threatened because of the drought," says a report by Julieta Medina published in the June 12 issue of the newspaper *El Financiero*.

Medina continues: "We are facing a loss of more than 4 million tons of food from the spring-summer crops, of which 3.6 million tons are corn and 300,000 beans; the rest is sorghum, wheat and rice, among others, according to the National Farmers Confederation and the Independent Farmers Confederation." The current spring-summer growing cycle, highly dependent on weather conditions, is facing terrible conditions: Rains have only been regular in the state of Chiapas, scarce in 8 other states, and non-existent in 22 others.

Yet the Salinas government insists that it is cheaper to import food than to invest in infrastructure and to set fair price guarantees for the producers. On June 9, the Bank of Mexico reported that the farm trade surplus of the country as of February had fallen 81% with respect to February of 1988. The reason? A 148% increase in imports, and in particular, of basic grains.

In mid-June, Agriculture Minister Jorge de la Vega Domínguez told the Congress that "the situation of Mexican farming is worrisome; we are getting further and further from food self-sufficiency; decapitalization of the countryside and low price supports are provoking bankruptcies," but he made no proposal to resolve the problem.



## Sri Lanka wants Indian troops out

*Premadasa's move took Delhi by surprise, but it hardly seems to portend a resolution of the island's ethnic crisis.*

**O**n June 4, Sri Lanka's Foreign Secretary Bernard Tilakaratne landed here on something of an emergency mission. Three days earlier, speaking before a Buddhist monks' congregation, Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa had announced that the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) would be withdrawn fully from the island by July 29.

In Delhi, Tilakaratne, an old India hand, was told that it was not possible to meet the timetable. The Indian side did, however, inform the presidential emissary that the bulk of the Indian soldiers would be pulled out at the earliest possible moment.

Indian soldiers were deployed to Sri Lanka's northeastern province two years ago as part of the effort to resolve the island's ethnic crisis outlined in the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord signed by then-President Junius Jayewardene and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Premadasa was elected President on Dec. 19, 1988, succeeding the retiring Jayewardene as the candidate of the ruling UNP party.

President Premadasa's sudden and unilateral statement took India by surprise. Although the slow withdrawal of Indian soldiers had in fact already begun, India did not expect the Sri Lankan President to go public with a total withdrawal timetable without so much as informing Indian authorities, or consulting the IPKF commander.

Charged with a complex—or, as some would argue, impossible—task, the Indian Peace Keeping Force has found itself more in the role of a peace enforcement than a peace-keeping agency.

It was the IPKF's duty to keep the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the most powerful Tamil group that is still holding out militarily for an independent Tamil "homeland," at bay, while at the same time encouraging the democratic Tamil political organizations to participate in elections to form the government for the newly created Tamil-majority North-Eastern Province under the terms of the 1987 Indo-Sri Lankan Accord.

The result was—inevitably—that the IPKF had to engage in full-fledged warfare against a faction of the Sri Lankan Tamils, in whose eyes the IPKF came more and more to look like an occupation force using military power to enforce "peace" at the command of Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital. But if the IPKF's role looked ambiguous to the Tamils, its very presence became the target of hatred of the chauvinist Sinhalese—a motley mix of Maoists, Buddhist monks, and opposition politicians who could not tear themselves away from the vote-bank the Sinhalese majority represents.

Of this group, the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), a Maoist terrorist organization armed to the teeth and based in the southern and western parts of the island, became the vanguard of an anti-India hate campaign. Calling the Indian government "imperialist," and killing Sri Lankan politicians who condoned the presence of the IPKF, JVP began a reign of terror that reached a new high point in May with the issuing of death threats to Indians living in Sri Lanka.

Whatever Mr. Premadasa's political calculations are in moving to abruptly bundle off the IPKF, it is certain that India's *locus standi* in the situation has been undermined. That the Sri Lankan President would push in this direction became evident in early May, when he offered to hold peace talks with the LTTE without any preconditions.

Oddly, this move came at a time when by all accounts the LTTE was on the defensive, and an elected government had been brought to power in the troubled North-East Province. (Earlier Premadasa also made the same offer to the JVP, to no effect.)

In the event, the LTTE accepted. Though it is not clear what agreements were reached during the week of talks, the LTTE reportedly demanded abolition of the newly elected North-East provincial government (LTTE had boycotted and tried militarily to prevent the elections, which occurred last Nov. 19)—a demand whose acceptance would clearly put the entire crisis back to square one.

The LTTE was also categorical in demanding the exit of the IPKF, and even hinted that it would seek a Nuremberg-style trial of the peacekeeping force's alleged atrocities and excesses.

To be sure, removal of the IPKF is the one thing upon which the three most visibly powerful forces in Sri Lanka—the LTTE, JVP, and the Premadasa administration—can all agree. It is no secret that Premadasa has favored an early withdrawal of IPKF, and his defense minister, Ranjan Wijeratne, a close associate, has been outspoken on the subject.

But it is just as sure, that the agreement among these three forces would end with the IPKF's exit. What Premadasa's gameplan is remains unclear, but his recent moves certainly raise worrisome prospects.

# International Intelligence

## ***Soviet prime minister boosts space program***

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, in a speech before the Soviet Parliament on June 7, emphasized the Soviet military space program and revealed that over 75% of the space budget is devoted to military purposes.

Ryzhkov disclosed a space budget for 1989 of 6.9 billion rubles, of which only 1.7 billion were devoted to "civilian research." He gave a figure of 3.9 billion rubles for "military research," and a further 1.3 billion rubles for the *Buran* space shuttle project.

Ryzhkov's speech underscored Moscow's priority on the technological modernization of the Soviet armed forces, and on reaching the decisive strategic goal of control over space. He stressed that the inclusion of outer space "doubles" the "defense strength of the country."

Ryzhkov told deputies that defense ministry experts have calculated that the project "would increase the combat effectiveness of our armed forces by one and a half to two times."

## ***Polish reformers want to junk communist party***

Reformers in the ruling Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) want to abandon it and form a new leftist party, as a result of the crushing election defeat by Solidarity on June 4, a party source told Reuters June 8.

The source, a senior reform-minded ideologist and supporter of party leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that a "big majority" of the 17-member Politburo agreed with the idea. They believe the election defeat highlighted both the need to speed up democratic change in Poland, and the inability of the communist party to ever win a democratic election.

Asked whether Jaruzelski backed the proposal to form a new leftist party, the source said, "When General Jaruzelski hears the arguments for a new party, he will come with us. We must show that we are a strong

movement with strong arguments, and then Jaruzelski will not try to stop us."

"Quicker democratization produces a big need to prepare some historical step to end the chapter of the PUWP and to prepare to begin a new left party in Poland, a modern left party," he said.

Politburo reformers said quicker democratization of Poland and sweeping changes or transformation in the party had to go hand-in-hand. However, they stopped short of saying publicly that a new party was under consideration.

Government minister Aleksander Kwasniewski, a leading young reformer, said, "We need a very quick and deep transformation of the party, and the result of the elections will help us do it quickly."

## ***Jamaica's Manley calls for anti-drug force***

Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley proposed the formation of a multinational anti-drug force, at a press conference on June 9. He said that he was working on a proposal to be submitted to European heads of state, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States (OAS), for creation of an anti-drug strike force to be modeled on U.N. peacekeeping forces.

Manley, an operative of the Socialist International, leads a country that has become the marijuana capital of the Caribbean, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund to develop lucrative "cash crops."

Manley said that such a force could be mobilized to come into any country quickly, at the invitation of its leaders, to fight drug traffickers, or even, Manley suggested, subversives like the Shining Path narco-terrorists in Peru. If it is under U.N. auspices, he said, "you would sidestep" problems of nationalist sentiments. "It gets that problem out of the way."

Ibero-American leaders have been unified and adamant in opposing any such proposal, because of the danger that it will violate the national sovereignty of the continent. A similar proposal was first floated by factions in Colombia that advocate the le-

galization of narcotics.

A staffer from the U.S. Congressional Research Service commented favorably, saying, "This is the first really concrete commitment to a regional law enforcement solution other than just vague talk."

## ***South Korea rejects troop reduction proposal***

The Republic of Korea on June 12 rejected proposals to reduce U.S. troop strength stationed on its territory, calling this a dangerous step.

Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) had called for a phased reduction of American troops. He proposed that Washington seek talks with Seoul on cutting U.S. land, sea, and air forces' strength to 10,000 over a five-year period.

Korean Defense Minister Lee Sang-hoon told Parliament that any change in the level of the 43,000-strong U.S. forces in the near future could tempt communist North Korea to invade the South. U.S. and South Korean officials note that Pyongyang already has roughly a two-to-one advantage over Seoul in military strength.

## ***'Common Europe' may be concentration camp***

The last time there was an effort to create a "Common European Home," it nearly became a "Common European Concentration Camp," warned the *Daily Express* of London, in an editorial June 14 entitled "Gorbomania's Hidden Danger."

Noting that "West Germany is in the grip of Gorbomania," the paper comments. "The wonder is that the Kremlin did not propose this visit for August. Then the signing of the 'historic' joint declaration could have coincided neatly with the 50th anniversary of another historic agreement between the Soviet Union and Germany—the non-aggression pact, which, alas, paved the way for the dismemberment of Poland and the Sec-

## Briefly

ond World War.”

The *Express* further warns, “Mr. Gorbachov’s wooing of the West Germans has a patently obvious purpose: It is part of the Soviet design to divide NATO and uncouple the U.S. from Europe. So too is his repeated call for a ‘Common European Home.’ It is unclear what this cosy, Urals-to-Atlantic entity would actually be. But by definition alone, it would exclude the United States.

“Mr. Gorbachov must think we have short memories. Europe has been a common home. And twice this century the United States has had to come over and straighten it out. *The second time preventing our Common European Home becoming a Common European Concentration Camp.*” [Emphasis in original].

### **Chirac: no change in Soviet military doctrine**

Jacques Chirac, former French prime minister, warned that Moscow’s *perestroika* has not changed the war-winning outlook of the Soviet military, in a commentary published in the Paris daily *Le Monde* June 10.

Chirac, who heads the Gaullist RPR party, says he appreciates the apparent progress in conventional disarmament talks and hopes *perestroika* will work, particularly in allowing greater freedom for Eastern European peoples, but warns that “this is no time for euphoria. The enormous potential of Soviet military intimidation remains intact, and continues to be modernized as fast as before. . . . In spite of the promise that their arms factories will some day produce toys, the Soviet Union still produces every two years as many tanks and cannons as the German and French armies together possess.”

“I do not doubt Mr. Gorbachov’s sincerity and good intentions . . . but I notice that no communist regime has been able to adjust over time to a modern economy or greater democracy. The tragic events in Peking spelled that out in letters of blood, after the warning sounded by the repression in Georgia. In Moscow, powerful forces are waiting for the chance to impose a return to ‘classi-

cal’ totalitarianism. . . . The decision to reduce the role of the army in society was one of the most direct causes of Khrushchov’s fall. Mr. Gorbachov’s position seems more solid, but the Soviet system’s crisis is deeper and probably longer-lasting now than then.

“Given this uncertainty, we can not allow ourselves to exclude any possible turn of events, including a flight forward into a foreign adventure, in the event their empire were threatened with collapse or disintegration.”

### **Helga Zepp-LaRouche blasts Gorby on TV**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the leading candidate of the Patriots for Germany party in the West German campaign for elections to the European Parliament, delivered a two-and-a-half-minute prime-time television address on June 15, denouncing Soviet leader Gorbachov and the East-West condominium which is delivering Germany into the Soviet sphere of influence.

The broadcast occurred during Gorbachov’s visit to the Federal Republic, and pierced the balloon of media-created pro-Gorby euphoria that has seemingly seized the country. It took a last-minute court battle to force the airing of the broadcast on West Germany’s second television channel, after the station’s management had canceled it on the grounds that it was “insulting” to the Soviet leader.

Mrs. LaRouche spoke of the bloodbath in China and warned that this could occur elsewhere in the Communist world, because there are men in the West who are protecting Deng Xiaoping. During film footage of the Chinese leaders and a smiling Henry Kissinger, and of the Berlin Wall and Soviet atrocities in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, she blasted Kissinger and President Bush for protecting Deng.

She charged Gorbachov with complicity in creating the Chinese tragedy. “Liberty is on the rise,” she concluded. “People are living and dying for liberty. Now is the time for the Patriots for Germany.”

● **ANDREI SAKHAROV** was shouted down by members of the new Soviet parliament June 9 when he protested the massacre in China. Mikhail Gorbachov attempted to silence him, saying “Comrade Sakharov, don’t you respect the Congress?” Sakharov supposedly retorted, “I respect humanity. I have a mandate that goes beyond the limits of this Congress.”

● **GEORGE BUSH** is a mature person with whom we can make a deal, Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi said June 10, according to radio reports. The praise occurs in the midst of hectic negotiations in Vienna between Libya and four U.S. oil companies for resumption of operations. Reagan’s embargo against Libya, imposed in 1986, will expire on June 30.

● **SOVIET NUCLEAR** missiles are targeted at Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Station, said Alejandro Melchor, Philippine ambassador to Moscow, in his annual report. First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov told this to Vice President Salvador Laurel during his visit to Moscow last July.

● **ABDELKADER HELMY**, an Egyptian-American rocket scientist accused of trying to smuggle weapons technology to Egypt, pleaded guilty in a federal court in Sacramento, California. Sources report the smuggling had been sanctioned by the U.S. to supply Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war.

● **RUDOLF BAHRO**, the ideologue of West Germany’s Green party, called for the emergence of “eco-fascism,” in a TV broadcast at the end of May. This would not, he said, be a “return to Hitler,” but something “in that direction, a form of fascism.” He said the state has the right to curb individual rights to protect the environment.

## The White House's 'clean air' plan . . . stinks

by Nicholas F. Benton

President Bush unveiled his death sentence for U.S. industry in Washington June 12 with the announcement of his comprehensive Clean Air Plan. While most analysts are predicting the package of draconian measures aimed at "cleaning up the environment" will mainly hit consumer pocketbooks, it is U.S. basic industry, which is most heavily reliant on coal-generated electrical power, which is most seriously threatened.

First of all, there should be no illusions about the efficiency of the Bush plan for dealing with the problem it purports to address—air pollution.

For one, leading scientists challenge the assumptions of the plan, that industrial and auto emissions are the primary cause of pollutants in the air. Studies done at Michigan State University in 1980 showed that there was as much ozone in the atmosphere in the 1870s, for example, caused by natural conditions before there were any automobiles at all, as in the 1980s.

For another, the administration had a choice of two pathways toward affecting industry and the environment with such a plan. One would be to provide economic incentives, through massive new infusions of low-interest credit and new resources targeted at bringing the technologies of the future—such as nuclear fusion and high-temperature magnetohydrodynamics—into play. The other would be to burden an increasingly uncompetitive U.S. industry with additional government costs and police-state oversight.

The Bush administration chose the latter course, the road to certain ruin for U.S. industry.

The only reason the hue and cry from U.S. industry has not been greater is because they are fearful that Congress will make the Bush package even stiffer. In this climate of "environmental terror," U.S. industry has been limited to muted warnings of possible increases in costs to the American consumer of the plan.

The fact remains, however, that the U.S. steel, auto, and energy-generating industries are already on the brink of ruin as a result of a decade of assaults from the government since the original Clean Air Act was passed in 1970. Environmentally-created nuclear plant "cost overruns" and the more than \$100 billion spent on pollution controls at coal plants were compounded by state regulatory rulings prohibiting power companies from recovering costs for plants not put into production.

The Bush plan would break the camel's back for many industries that have barely remained on their feet through this era of assault, adding costs estimated at \$14 to \$18 billion a year to the estimated \$150 billion a year already being spent by industry solely on pollution reduction. While a total of 107 coal-burning electric power plants in 18 states are targeted for major reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions, the Bush plan also mandates the U.S. automobile industry to sell 500,000 vehicles in 1995 capable of running on "clean" alternatives to gasoline—substances such as methanol, ethanol, or natural gas. That figure will rise, according to the Bush plan, to 750,000 auto sales in 1996 and to 1 million in 1997, to remain at 1 million sales of such vehicles a year for the indefinite future.

Today, roughly 12 million cars are sold annually in the United States, meaning that producers will have to find enormous incentives to persuade such high sales of "alternative fuel" vehicles over the next few years, especially since methanol—the fuel most readily available as an alternative—costs more than gasoline at the pump, and takes a car about half as far on a tankful.

### Why not go nuclear?

Why didn't President Bush go the route of new technologies, initiating policies, for example, to make it easier for nuclear power to substitute for coal as a cleaner source of

electrical power?

*EIR* put this question to Adm. James Watkins, the Secretary of Energy, when he and William Reilly, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency, unveiled the new plan at the White House press room June 12. "What about the increased use of nuclear energy as an alternative to coal?" Watkins was asked.

He responded, "Well, I think one of the reasons that you see me up here at all on a clean air bill is the fact that the President recognizes the relationship between energy and environment here in a new way, and he has tasked me to prepare a national energy strategy which will include all of the Clean Air Bill provisions, as well as those which might come out of a follow-on global warming workshop, international discussions, as well as the mix of sensible energy sources that we need for the nation for the future."

In other words, Watkins conceded that President Bush has subsumed the nation's energy needs in a "new way" to the priority of environmental concerns, which will take into account the assertions of "global warming" hoaxsters and "international discussions."

Watkins tipped off the most sinister component of all contained in the plan—that it fits with the moves of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov and the leaders of the Group of Seven major Western industrial nations toward making a global "environmental" agenda the basis for new international law and a policing apparatus, at the expense of the sovereignty of individual nations.

Such a move, which puts the United States and other free nations of the world under the same law as a totalitarian dictatorship like the Soviet Union, is seen by experts as the fastest track toward imposing the one-world federalist scenario that freedom-loving peoples have been fearing for the last century.

Seen in such a light, the Bush environmental agenda is part and parcel of his so-called savings and loan bailout package, which will force American taxpayers to guarantee up to \$300 billion in credits to underwrite the takeover of the nation's S&L industry by a handful of financial giants based in Wall Street. By self-righteously insisting on a high capital standard, the administration is ensuring that most all the S&Ls will be forced to sell out to one or another of the handful of giant banks or newly formed conglomerates set up to pick them up at bargain prices, complete with their taxpayer-backed guarantees.

### **Environmental shock-troops run amok**

Even more than their fears that Congress might impose even more severe restraints, it is the fear of American industry to expose the magnitude of the crime being plotted against the principles of America's constitutional democracy, which has rendered them mute in the face of the escalating onslaught.

The shock-troops of the environmentalist movement, on the other hand, are having a field day. President Bush is the

best friend the environmentalists have ever had in Washington, according to Frederick Krupp, executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund, speaking to a Capitol Hill audience gathered by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government June 13.

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), whose wife is a leading member of the "Peace Links" organization that cavorts with the Soviets, called for a 50¢ tax on each gallon of gasoline. Noting that a one-cent tax increase per gallon would cost consumers \$1 billion, he said a 50¢ increase is warranted because of the need to redress the "the ominous consequences of the Greenhouse Effect."

While statements like that from U.S. Congressmen cause industrialists to cringe, the economic impact of the Bush plan, even as presented, will be far worse than most are now willing to publicly admit. For example, adding the "scrubbers" required to lower the level of sulfur oxide emissions from the 107 coal plants targeted by the administration could cost as much as \$500 million per plant.

A. Joseph Dowd, senior vice-president and general counsel for the American Electric Power Service Corporation, which primarily serves the industrial heartland state of Ohio, commented, in a classic understatement, that "the clean-air proposals will have a substantial effect on rates."

In the case of alternative fuels in automobiles, not only are these fuels more expensive and require refueling twice as often, but billions will have to be spent on new pipelines, tanker trucks, storage tanks, service pumps, and refineries to produce and deliver these cleaner-burning alternative fuels in large volumes.

And, according to experts, unless the administration adds some lucrative incentives for domestic production of these fuels, the impact of increased use of methanol, for example, will wreak havoc with the trade deficit, since the world's cheapest methanol now comes from the Mideast. Building one new methanol plant in the United States now will cost at least \$1 billion and take two years, experts predict. Today, the United States produces only 1.5 billion gallons of methanol annually, compared to about 110 billion gallons of gasoline.

But the clincher comes from the Michigan State University study, which demonstrated levels of ozone in the 1870s far in excess of current government standards, with all of it being created by emissions from plants and soils—that is, by the natural environment. Not only that, researchers found in 1845 that ozone was a beneficial germicidal agent for man.

In fact, according to Dr. Hugh Ellsaesser of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories in California, no study has ever been done to prove that concentrations of ozone found in the worst-polluted areas of the United States, such as Los Angeles, have ever posed a health hazard to anyone. Even sulfur dioxide, he claims, is "quite insignificant when compared to the natural 'background' pollution, which is essential to the survival of plant species, since 'natural pollution' is the only way most plants are naturally fertilized."

# The judge who inculpated himself

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*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. recounts how Judge Albert V. Bryan made himself "guilty as sin" in the celebrated frameup trial.*

This is the tragic story of the last years of The Honorable Albert V. Bryan, Jr., Chief Judge of the United States' District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. It is the unhappy tale of a malevolent spider, so blinded by hatred against her intended victim, that she did not see that the trap she spun was best designed to destroy herself.

These events unfolded during a mere few months, near the close of Bryan's incumbency in the Virginia backwater of our nation's capital. His undoing was his shameful part in the world-famous LaRouche case. If it had been worldwide attention Bryan sought, he came soon to be compared, even in distant nations, with such historic figures as England's Sir George Jeffreys,<sup>1</sup> Germany's Judge Roland Friesler,<sup>2</sup> and the celebrated jurists in the 1894 trial of France's Captain Alfred Dreyfus.<sup>3</sup>

Bryan sat on many cases after that famous one, during the brief, but busy remaining period of his term; but, in the strictest sense, it was the LaRouche trial which brought Bryan's career to its wretched end.

Pick up the story on the morning of Jan. 27, 1989, in that packed Alexandria courtroom where Bryan handed out his draconian sentences against those seven innocent defendants. Even had the LaRouche case been only about money, as the prosecutors and Bryan had insisted throughout the trial,<sup>4</sup> then the legal record showed beyond doubt, that the guilty parties in the morning's courtroom were United States Attorney Henry Hudson and Bryan himself.<sup>5</sup>

The single legal document which nails Hudson's and Bryan's hides to the barn door, is an order issued by Bryan on July 10, 1987. It states in relevant part, "The court concluding that if the bankruptcy court makes a determination of constitutional issues which require for their validity a right to a *de novo* review by the United States District Court, such review, if necessary, can be conducted when appeals are taken. . . ."

The charge against the defendants in the Alexandria trial had been, that the defendants had conspired to promote the solicitation of loans with the intent those loans would never be repaid. The bulk of the loans in question were to three publishing firms. Those loans would have been repaid had

U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson not seized those three firms, padlocked their doors, shut down their operations, and halted all payments to creditors. That shutdown occurred on April 20-21, 1987. That shutdown was given Judge Bryan's stamp of approval with his order of July 10, 1987.

By that means, and that means alone, Hudson and Bryan suppressed a semi-weekly national political newspaper opposed to Henry A. Kissinger, with over 100,000 circulation per issue. They also suppressed a scientific monthly with over 100,000 circulation, and deprived lenders of ten millions dollars in repayment of personal loans.

What Bryan did on July 10, 1987 was wrong morally, politically motivated, deliberately malicious, and probably downright evil. By itself, it did not make Bryan guilty of the specific charge in the LaRouche case. It was when Bryan compounded his immoral actions of July 10, 1987 with a series of rulings beginning Nov. 10, 1988 through the morning of Jan. 27, 1989, that Bryan's enormous guilt is established beyond quibbling.<sup>6</sup>

Thus a corrupt federal judge inculpated himself, as the guilty party in the matter of a charge levelled against the innocent defendants before him. What did in Judge Bryan was a succession of improper rulings each and all engendered by his malice against the defendants. Such is the stuff of Iago's guilt; such is the essence of Bryan's inevitable downfall.

## It began in New York

The kernel of the charges against the defendants in the Alexandria LaRouche case is, as we have just observed, the United States government's sustained, and ultimately successful effort to bankrupt three publishing firms whose principal offense was to be highly critical of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

These three firms were, first, Campaigner Publications, Inc., incorporated in the State of New York on April 25, 1974. This was a publishing firm, which at the time of its shutdown, published, among other titles, a semi-weekly national newspaper of more than 100,000 circulation, and conducted an established international news service.

The second was the Fusion Energy Foundation, Inc., also a New York State corporation, a not-for-profit scientific association which published a scientific journal and also a monthly magazine, *Fusion*, of more than 100,000 circulation.

The third was Caucus Distributors, Inc., a New York not-for-profit corporation, engaged in sales, marketing, public relations, and some special publishing ventures.

During the course of 1984, these three publishing enterprises elected to move their headquarters from New York City to the growing market in Washington, D.C. and its vicinity. The pressing reason for this decision was impending expiration of New York leases, and a prospective doubling of rental costs should those firms not move from that city.

To facilitate both the move and initial settling in the Virginia location, these firms took medium-term loans from political supporters. Such personal loan-balances built up during the course of 1984 and into the middle of 1985.

From the spring of 1985, there was a drive to halt the growth of the absolute amount of loan-balances. From September 1985 onwards, the policy was to restrict new loans to

those amounts needed to roll over loan-balance payments coming due, and to proceed toward retiring the greater part of the balances as a whole, through funds from increased sales and contributions.

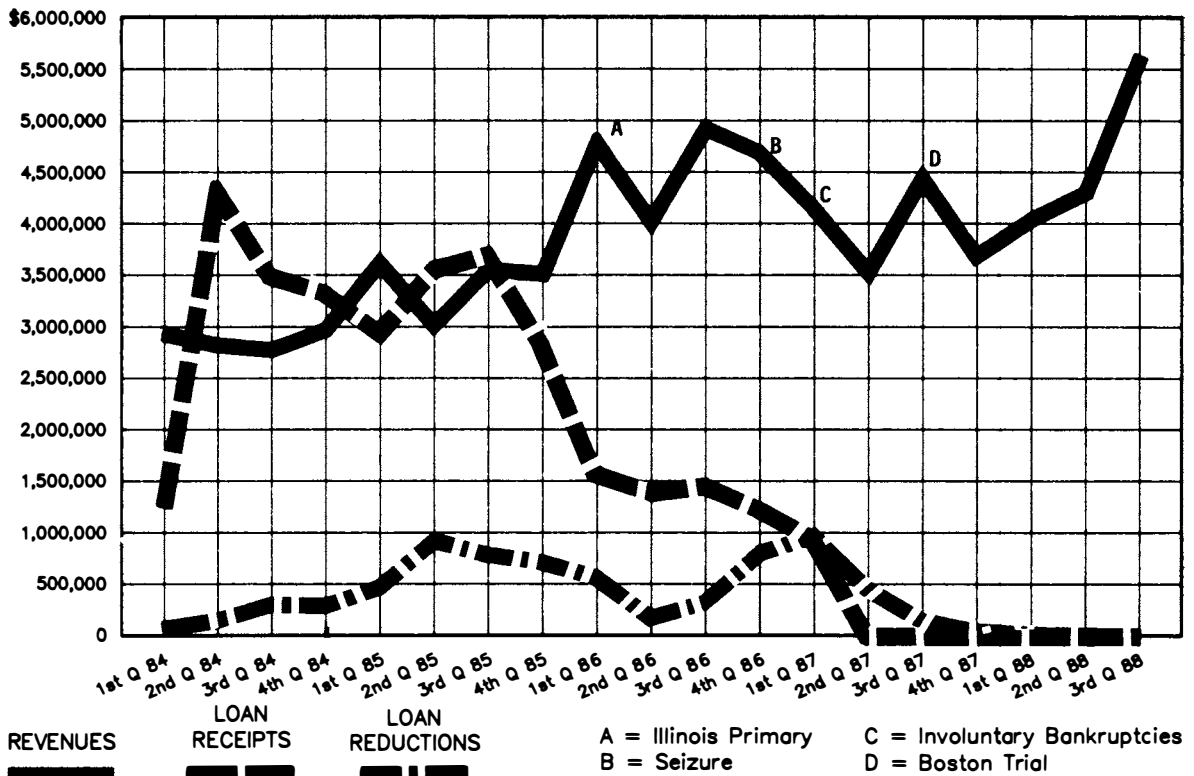
Except for temporary disruptions caused by U.S. government financial warfare during several periods of the 1984-85 interval, the three firms' policy was successful through 1985, until March 1986, when sharply escalated U.S. government financial warfare effected a severe, temporary fall in incomes.

The chart of growth of sales and other revenues of these three and related firms was presented during the Alexandria trial itself (see graph).

When all data are taken together, and compared with debt-ratios for typical U.S. corporations, the management practice of the relevant firms was shown to be better than most—given the factor of persisting and unexpectedly escalated financial warfare by United States government strike-force agencies.

Thus, had the U.S. government desisted from its financial warfare against these firms, and but for the July 10, 1987

### Revenues and loan activity by quarters 1984-88



order issued by Judge Bryan, all of the creditors, including the lenders, would have been repaid by the latest due date of relevant loans, by the end of 1989.

If these and related known facts had been allowed in court, there was no fraud. The accused were innocent; the prosecution and Judge Bryan knew that from the start.

### Spider Bryan draws the web around himself

The defense prepared to meet the prosecution's fraudulent indictment in the obvious way: Bring out the whole truth of the government strike force's financial warfare. Bryan's problem was also a simple one: Prevent the defense from bringing in the truth.

So, step by step, in working to cover up the fraud of the prosecution's case, Bryan drew the web of maximal culpability around himself.

1) The prosecution artfully dated the alleged conspiracy from "Beginning in or around July 1983, and continuing until at least April 19, 1987, within the Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere." (Oct. 14, 1988 Indictment, p. 10.)

The reference to 1983 was a simple hoax. The firms in the case took no unsecured personal loans for the purpose of the move until some time into 1984. The significance of July 1983 is only that on that date Lyndon LaRouche first took up residence in Virginia. Thus, to make LaRouche the alleged "kingpin" of the alleged plot, and to locate the origin of the plot in the Alexandria jurisdiction, the otherwise irrelevant latter half of 1983 was included in the term of the alleged conspiracy. None of the overt acts which the indictment attributed to LaRouche during 1983 ever occurred; they were invented by the prosecution in order to fabricate the kind of fiction being crafted.

However, the date which is of significance bearing upon Bryan's self-inculpation is the latter date, April 19, 1987, *the day before Henry Hudson stopped the three firms from continuing to pay their creditors.*

Judge Bryan thus inculpated himself in the following degree on this account.

On Nov. 10, 1988, eleven days before the rush to trial on Nov. 21, Bryan adopted a motion *in limine* entered by the prosecution.<sup>7</sup> This motion barred the defense from exposing the cause of the firms' financial difficulties, and specifically prohibited the defense from revealing that it was the prosecution and Judge Bryan who had stopped all repayments of loans by those firms.

This immoral act by Bryan did not yet inculpate him on the main charge in the case; it was a crucial step in that direction.

2) Bryan repeatedly allowed the prosecution to use the fact that certain lenders had never been repaid in full, to create the false impression that it was the defendants, rather than the true culprit, Judge Bryan himself, who had stopped the firms from any future repayments on those loans, on precisely

July 10, 1987.

So, by making the ultimate non-repayment of those loans the crucial jury issue, the judge inculpated no one but the prosecution and himself as the true conspirators in the loan case.

The defense might have responded by revealing that it was Henry Hudson's and Bryan's actions which caused the non-payments after April 19, 1987, but the judge's *in limine* motion would not permit the defendants to tell the jury how Hudson and Bryan had committed what the jury believed was the crime in the case. Bryan's Nov. 10 order reads in part, ". . . that the government was the creditor which initiated the involuntary bankruptcy proceeding will not be admitted. . . ."

3) When Bryan, knowing what has just been reported, refused to set aside the jury verdict on grounds of his own reversible error, and refused to grant bail pending appeal, in face of such reversible error, the judge made himself as guilty as sin itself.

So, the case of the self-inculpated Bryan proceeded toward its obvious tragic consequences.

### Notes

1. Sir George Jeffreys (1648-89) of Britain, the infamous "hanging judge" who presided over the "bloody assizes."
2. Roland Freisler, chief judge of the People's Court of Berlin in Nazi Germany, presided over the execution of those involved in the aborted July 20, 1944 coup against Adolf Hitler.
3. Alfred Dreyfus, a French army captain of Jewish origin, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island after being accused of treason in a political show-trial based on forged documents. Friedrich-August von der Heydte, a well-known West German professor of constitutional and international law, has drawn remarkable parallels between the Dreyfus and LaRouche cases, in a paid advertisement appearing in the *Washington Times* on March 1, 1989. "Just as LaRouche was," von der Heydte stated, "Dreyfus was deprived by the structure of the trial procedures, of any opportunity to prove his innocence, and facts critical for his defense were excluded from the trial. . . . In both political trials, the prosecution consistently denied the political background of the accusations."
4. The prosecution repeatedly stated that the case was not about politics, just about money. In fact the first words out of the prosecution's mouth upon their first address to the jury was, "Members of the jury, this case is about money. It's about how the defendant got money, and to a lesser extent, what they did with that money when they got it." (Trial Transcript, Vol. I, p. 4; Vol. XIV, p. 48.)
5. Prosecutors made reference to the nonpayment of loans—actually caused by the bankruptcy—in their opening and closing arguments, as well as in examination of lender/witnesses. (Trial Transcript, Vol. I, pp. 4-5, 20; Vol. XV-A, p. 40; Vol. XIV, p. 83.) See also the soon-to-be-released book, *Railroad!*
6. Nov. 10, 1988 Order. See also soon-to-be-released book, *Railroad!*
7. The prosecution's motion *in limine* sought to exclude the defense's "intent to defend this case by claiming vindictive prosecution, harassment by the government, and that their inability to repay loans was due to 'financial warfare' brought against them by the government . . . [as] irrelevant." (Motion, pp. 1-2.) Most incredibly, the *in limine* motion conceded the one "exception" to the above "irrelevancies" was the issue of the bankruptcy. This, they stated, "should not be retried in the criminal forum." (*Id.*, p. 2.) Of course, this is precisely what Bryan's July 10, 1987 order said might need be done if there were any constitutional issues involved.



# Virginia Dems try to rule out politics

Some 3,000 delegates at the Virginia state Democratic convention held in Richmond on June 9-10 did their best to avoid any serious politics. But six LaRouche-connected delegates, in addition to Mrs. Nancy Spannaus, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate in 1990, would not let them escape.

As far as official business went, the delegates rubber-stamped the party's choices for statewide candidates this November: Lt. Gov. Douglas Wilder for governor; auto dealer Don Beyer for lieutenant governor; and incumbent Mary Sue Terry for attorney general. Wilder, if elected, would be the first black governor in the United States. His nomination was a foregone conclusion, and reflects more the topdown control of the party by the current leadership, than any serious grassroots movement. And this control was very much in evidence at the convention.

The political show featured a display of party unity among Wilder, current Gov. Gerald Baliles, and U.S. Sen. Chuck Robb. Baliles and Wilder have been feuding over differences involving Baliles's use of state police in a strike by the United Mine Workers union against Pittston Coal. Robb and Wilder have also had their differences, including Robb making public letters that were strongly critical of Wilder's 1985 campaign.

The only group to oppose the beauty contest atmosphere and the tight control over the convention by Democratic Party leaders, was the small LaRouche force. They were gathering signatures on a petition to bring an emergency resolution from the floor condemning the government of Communist China as the Butchers of Beijing, and the Bush-Kissinger policy of apologizing for Deng Xiaoping and betraying the democratic movement. Even though the resolution was not able to be brought to the floor due to lack of time, a couple of hundred people signed in a short time, and the drive set off intense debates. Real politics had suddenly appeared in the deathly dull environment.

The intervention continued inside the convention, where Dr. Stephen Pepper, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, sought election as state party chairman. The announcement caused the Rules Committee to determine that any candidate's nominating statements should be limited to two minutes—but in practice, the chairman cut it to one minute.

Pepper told the convention: "Lyndon LaRouche—and I cherish his name—Lyndon LaRouche warned that if his po-

litical frameup was allowed to stand, the same tactics could be used against other leading Democrats. Since then, we have seen Jim Wright go down. We have seen Tony Coelho go down. And now, the dirty-tricks politics is aimed at the entire House majority." Pepper concluded, "And LaRouche offers himself to lead this fight as candidate in the 10th Congressional District." At that point, the microphone was turned off.

LaRouche delegate Patricia Salisbury found Attorney General Mary Sue Terry—who has led the state prosecutions of 16 individuals and five corporations associated with LaRouche for so-called "securities violations"—and gave her a leaflet describing the connections of Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, who prosecuted LaRouche in Boston and Alexandria, to the Process Church which spawned the Charles Manson gang and the Son of Sam killers.

On June 10, Nancy Spannaus led the group in distributing leaflets announcing her slate of office seekers, including LaRouche. The leaflet also denounced the failed Kissinger "China card" policy.

## Sheriff boasts of jailing LaRouche

In the context of a bored and restive convention, saturated with literature produced by the LaRouche Democrats, Sheriff John Isom of Loudoun County, Virginia chose to deliver a 10-minute speech seconding the nomination of Mary Sue Terry. LaRouche is a resident of Loudoun County, and Isom played a leading role in the local "Get LaRouche" task force.

His speech was a tirade against LaRouche and fundraisers associated with him, praising Attorney General Terry for her role in jailing the former presidential candidate. What was surprising, was that Isom, a law enforcement officer, in uniform, commented in a prejudicial way before a political gathering, concerning ongoing criminal prosecutions.

In contrast to the role of the small LaRouche contingent, organized labor's nearly 600 delegates had mobilized on behalf of the mine workers, but to little effect. Bowing to pressure not to disrupt the convention, the miners were reduced to standing with their backs to the podium during Governor Baliles's speech.

And now, the Democrats will have to face their Republican opponents. GOP gubernatorial candidate Marshall Coleman will be backed by a major party effort. The show of unity behind Doug Wilder may soon turn out to be just a show. The state Democratic Party, unwilling to exercise political leadership, is leaving that to the small LaRouche forces.

In the November election, there will be three LaRouche candidates for the House of Delegates: Nereida Cordero-Thompson in Loudoun County (32nd District), Juliette Wilson in Danville (2nd District), and Linda Robinson in Norfolk (87th), all running as independents. In addition, in 1990, there are Nancy Spannaus for U.S. Senate, and Lyndon LaRouche for Congress in the 10th C.D.

# Ray Cline woos the Chinese students

by Leo Scanlon

In the weeks following the student insurrection in China, the entire policy apparatus of Washington, including President Bush himself, has admitted to being caught “flat-footed” by the events. Under these circumstances, the announcement on June 7 of the formation of a brand-new Washington-based organization linked directly to Chinese partisans, should have contributed to an improvement in the analytical climate. But a close look at the ideology and pedigree of this new International Committee in Solidarity with Chinese Democracy indicates that it was created merely to fill the vacuum in policy thinking with more of the same old balance-of-power nostrums.

The new organization’s debut was a press conference held under the auspices of the Global Strategy Council and was presided over by Ray Cline, who is chairman of the Council, and former Deputy Director of Intelligence of the CIA. Principal speaker for the Committee was Feng Sheng-Ping, a student from Fudan University, now studying at Princeton, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, an organization of Chinese students in the United States. Feng is an editor of a new publication, *China and Pacific Rim Letter*, published by Cline and the Global Strategy Council.

Cline, opening the press conference, was careful to preserve his credentials as a “friend of Taiwan” by reading and endorsing the policy position of the government of the Republic of China, and even went so far as to praise the government of the R.O.C. for its successful record of economic development.

Feng, for his part, scored the vacillation and hypocrisy of the Bush administration’s policy toward the opposition leaders in China, and emphasized that the U.S. establishment has made a cowardly commitment to tolerate, and even support, the stability of the Deng regime. But Feng was careful to avoid any discussion of the ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which have made the R.O.C.’s success possible, and downplayed the influence these ideas have on the mainland today.

Feng’s view is not a simple hostility to the R.O.C.’s ruling Kuomintang party; he accepts the Communist Party as the legitimate institution ruling the mainland, and counts himself among those who look to the present upsurge on the mainland to result in, first, multi-candidate elections within

the Communist Party, then multi-party elections, and finally “democracy” in the country as a whole. Such schematic views of revolutionary events are popular among the American academic circles in which Feng travels. As for the fate of Taiwan’s government, Feng had scant support indeed: “If it is a government, legitimate government, that’s only because the opponents of that government are not strong enough to get rid of it and put another government in.”

At a reception later, a less diplomatic colleague of Feng told a reporter that the model of development of Taiwan is not to be emulated, since “there was economic development, and industry under Hitler as well,” and went on to equate the nationalist Kuomintang regime with the Nazi government. Academic hostility to the nationalist government, and slanders of Chiang Kai-shek, are the stock-in-trade of the liberals who engineered the Communist victory in the 1940s, and are equally common among many who call themselves “friends of Taiwan” in the United States.

## ‘World federalists’ behind the scenes

If the bizarre concept that “democracy” can evolve out of a Communist regime, sounds similar to the administration propaganda extolling the virtues of Gorbachov today—and of the butcher Deng himself just a few months ago—that is because it comes from the same source.

Feng and his committee are backed by an obscure organization known as the Association to Unite the Democracies, which represents the views of a core of “federalists” within the State Department and intelligence community. Energized by the ideas of Clarence Streit and his 1939 book *Union Now*, the AUD believes that the NATO military alliance must become an actual government which can subordinate the sovereign nations of the alliance to a federalized, “democratic” system. In their view, Communism is a form of government which can be considered a precursor to democracy, and can be “evolved” into a democratic system.

The AUD asserts that the “Northern Democracies” (read: “white Europeans”) can attract and stabilize the Communist regimes as they reform themselves along the austerity guidelines laid down by the International Monetary Fund. More than one observer has commented that the alliance of Communist regimes with the genocidal policies of the IMF is “a marriage made in hell.”

The AUD may be obscure, but it is not insignificant. Its board of directors includes Walter Judd and George Olmstead of the Global Strategy Council.

An American representative of the organization boasted that they intend to use the membership base of the China Spring movement, of which he spoke in disparaging terms, and expand from there to build the new committee. Thus “vetted” by Ray Cline and his friends, they plan to represent themselves as the “official, reliable” spokesmen on Chinese developments to the government, the media, and the intelligence community.

# Kissinger Watch

by M.T. Upharsin

## Dr. K's China policy blasted in Scandinavia

In mid-May, Henry Kissinger gave a speech before businessmen in Malmö, Sweden, and advised them that, given the instability in the Soviet Union, their better bet would be to invest in the People's Republic of China. Less than three weeks later, Deng Xiaoping and others among Dr. Kissinger's good friends in the P.R.C. leadership began to slaughter their own population in Beijing, and set up police state measures that would "make the 'Ministry of Truth' in George Orwell's 1984 blush," in the words of Switzerland's *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* June 11-12.

Some Swedish influentials are doing something more than blushing. The conservative daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on June 10 ran a strong editorial attack on Kissinger. Attacks on Kissinger are very rare in Sweden. Kissinger Associates has built up strong ties with powerful Swedish business interests, including Volvo's Per Gyllenhammer, and top figures in the Swedish social democracy.

*Svenska Dagbladet* said that the policy of U.S. President George Bush and Kissinger toward China is "without emotion, and its precondition is closed diplomacy and a capability to isolate foreign policy from a popular democratic influence." The editorial blamed Kissinger for having started this cynical policy in 1972—a policy based on the doctrine that "dead victims and oppression preferably should not disturb the global game."

The Swedish government announced on the same day that it would be cutting an export credit of \$110 million to China, which was ear-

marked for a project of the L.M. Ericsson telecommunications company. According to latest available information, Ericsson is one of Kissinger Associates' current clients.

Then in Denmark, on June 9, the paper *Berlingske Tidende Weekend-Avisen* carried an editorial written by its editor-in-chief, Toeger Seidenfaden. Seidenfaden criticized those who count over-much on the reform of communist systems, pointing, among other factors, to "the enormous problems in the [communist] societies created by decades of ideological insanity." In response to the present terminal crises of the communist system, he stressed, Western societies' response is inadequate, in part because of a "natural inclination for stability," which leads to a "cynicism in a situation where the bloodbath in Beijing caused worldwide disgust and condemnation."

"Even Henry Kissinger," commented Seidenfaden, is transfixed by this idea of "stability in China—and in other death-struck communist systems." "Dangerous convulsions are before us," he warned, advising his readers that "the sacrifices in Tiananmen Square were neither meaningless nor in vain."

## But for Chatham House, he's 'absolutely right'

A counter-trend to these unprecedented attacks on Kissinger has also begun to develop. This was hinted at by the French daily *Le Figaro* June 12, which reported that Kissinger was a frequent visitor to Paris these days, and "was very active on the international scene" since George Bush's election. The paper noted that Kissinger had breakfast on June 8 with Thierry de Baucé, the Secretary of State in charge of International Cultural Relations. Kissinger

was in Paris for all or part of the June 9-11 weekend, appearing with some frequency on French television, peddling his line of de facto support for Deng Xiaoping and comrades.

But the real center of the "Kissinger Lobby" in Europe appears to be Chatham House, headquarters of London's Royal Institute of International Affairs. Chatham House spawned the notorious Institute for Pacific Relations, a top agency of the London-Moscow-Beijing "Trust" interests. It is also historically tied to the same drug-related interests in China and environs, with which Kissinger Associates today is linked. At Chatham House, on May 10, 1982, Henry Kissinger swore that he had been an agent of the British Foreign Office and the Whitehall Establishment since his early career.

Speaking of Kissinger's present insistence that the West continue to back Deng Xiaoping, a leading Chatham House expert on China said June 13: "In practical terms, he is absolutely right."

On June 14, Chatham House research fellow Gerald Segal wrote an article for the *International Herald Tribune*, which asserted not only that events in China are more normal and stable than first seemed to be the case, but that the massacre by People's Liberation Army forces was, in some senses, justified! "There can be no doubt that use of force by the PLA was excessive, but it also seems clear that the popular reaction was more violent than previously depicted by Western news media reports," Segal wrote.

He insisted that "the impression that the whole of China is in crisis is overdrawn." The leadership in Beijing is unified, and "may not be opposed to finding ways to further economic reform."

I.e., more shady deals with Kissinger Associates and friends?

## Economy seen as Bush's downfall

*Clark Clifford reveals a "wait for the crash strategy" is Democratic plan to topple Bush.*

**D**emocratic Party stalwart Clark Clifford had some revealing remarks for this reporter when we spoke during a reception here June 12.

Clifford stood out in a hall filled with Democratic Party stars because of his preeminent role as a shaper of the party's policy.

He and Pamela Harriman, the sponsor of the evening's fête, a fundraising banquet for Democrats for the 1990s, were the two most influential party leaders in a room otherwise filled with familiar faces of congressmen and former national chairmen of the party.

Clifford effects a humble "who, me?" demeanor that belies his true role. For the uninitiated, he looks like an amiable octogenarian trying to swim gracefully in a room full of young bucks half his age.

But all those, including the likes of Rep. William Gray (D-Pa.), who were about to be elected to fill the new posts in the party's House leadership, knew that sidling up to Clifford and paying their respects was an indispensable part of their evening rounds.

Anyone who questions Clifford's clout should recall how he handled the potential rift in the party between the Michael Dukakis and Jesse Jackson forces during the presidential primaries last year. Jackson was brought in to meet with Clifford in a well-publicized pow-wow, just when Jackson was making noises about pushing the fight for the Democratic nomination right onto the floor of the party convention.

Whatever Clifford said to Jackson in that meeting, it worked. Jackson came out as tame as a kitten, insisting

that the party would come before any personal ambitions.

Clifford, who virtually ran the Truman administration and has been a top figure in the party throughout the postwar period, resorts to the old method of talking to everyone while holding onto their forearm.

It's a little less intimidating than grabbing someone by his lapels and shoving him up against a wall, but it is designed to have a similar disarming effect.

This reporter's approach to Clifford was to ask him about how he felt President Bush was handling the "China situation."

Was Clifford willing to go on record, on behalf of the Democrats, putting Bush down for his at best tepid response to the crackdown and mass slaughter of the students in Beijing?

"I think Bush has handled the situation just super," Clifford beamed.

"Well," I asked, "What do you think is going to be Bush's Achilles heel, then?"

"I think it is going to be the economy," he said without hesitating, but giving my forearm an extralittle pinch.

Certainly, Clifford and his friends aren't blind, even if Bush is trying to ignore the issue. The Democrats are certainly glad to cash in on Bush's blundering.

I asked Clifford, "I wonder about the blurring of the distinction between the two parties on vital issues that have historically distinguished them. What is your thinking on this?"

"I do not worry about this. Events will take care of it. You do not have to create any issues. They will become

clear soon enough," he said.

"By such issues, you are speaking primarily of the economy, aren't you," I said.

"Yes, but other issues as well," he intoned.

I asked about the current bloodletting in the Congress. What effect would this have on the ability of the party to function?

Clifford told me to check the record on the response of Republican chairman Lee Atwater when the news of scandalous leaflet attacking Rep. Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) first broke.

"Look at what Atwater told the *Wall Street Journal*," Clifford advised me. "There, Atwater does not disassociate himself from the contents of that leaflet."

"You mean," I asked, "that Atwater distanced himself from that memorandum only after meeting with President Bush?"

"Check the record," Clifford pointed out. "It will confirm what I say. It is a matter of record."

I interpreted Clifford's response to mean that the "ethics war" in the Congress was still on—that there was still plenty of "getting even" to take care of, and that Clifford was not about to call a truce.

I asked about his views on whether or not Jackson should run for mayor of the District of Columbia. Clifford's response might indicate whether such a move was sanctioned by the party, or not.

"I can't answer that one. I don't know if it would be a good idea or not," Clifford said. "You know, Jesse doesn't have any experience in government, and a job like that takes a lot of administrative experience."

I took that answer as a firm "no." From Clifford's point of view, I surmised, the party would benefit most if Jesse just went away.

## Parish shut down over witchcraft

*Bishop locks the doors after Minnesota parishioners kick out a heretical nun.*

Over the past year, the parents of St. Boniface Catholic Church in Stewart, Minnesota have blocked a gnostic nun from teaching witchcraft to their children. As a result, the church has been shut down by the Bishop, who has not supported the parental objection, and instead is supporting the pagan teachings. A local Catholic lay group has formed, calling itself St. Augustine's Legions, to oppose the heresies and witchcraft.

The nun in question, Sr. Annette Fernholz, is a follower of the controversial Catholic heretic, Rev. Matthew Fox of Oakland, California. During the fall of 1988, the Vatican ordered the silencing of Reverend Fox, a noted Dominican author and teacher on spirituality. Fox was characterized by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Vatican agency charged with maintaining Church doctrine, as promoting "dangerous and deviant" teachings.

Since then, the parishioners of St. Boniface Parish are dealing with a shutdown of their parish by the bishop because they have rebelled against the heresies of Sister Annette, who was hired to administer religion classes for the youth. She directed the girls in her parish to recite the Lord's Prayer, "Our Mother in Heaven . . ." and held up, for adoration, a cloth globe she called an "Earth Pillow"—a pagan representation of Jesus Christ. In addition, Sister Annette sponsored a Mother Earth Festival on Nov. 14, 1988 in which she directed the parishioners to say, "God sang; she created humankind in

her image . . . she created them from humus of earth, from mud, from muck. . . . God looked up on her handiwork and saw it was good."

Much of the content of Sister Annette's ceremonies promotes a blood-and-soil attitude toward farming associated with, among others, the Russian Orthodox Church. Her outlook—you can be a serf and be happy—is intended to condition rural communities not to resist the wave of dispossessions being forced on family farmers. This is the view promoted by a network of groups in the farm states, funded by the Eastern Establishment interests, that includes the Land Stewardship Project, Rural Catholic Life, Groundswell, PrairieFire, and others.

In the Mother Earth ceremony script for the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women last fall, the leader intoned such phrases as: "Humus: the brown, black substance formed from decomposing matter; the organic portion of the soil; the basic stuff of life. . . . We [humans] have a lot in common with compost and with earth. We are destined to decompose like autumn leaves, like rotting fruit, we who are children of God and siblings of the stars."

Sister Annette's teacher, Reverend Fox, has been censured by Pope Paul II because his teachings subverted Catholicism with witchcraft. Constance Cumbey, in her book *A Planned Deception*, quotes Fox as saying, "Today's Age of Pisces is yielding to the Age of Aquarius . . . the male conditioned model of coercion as the mode of divine power is being sup-

planted . . . by the ecumenical movement understood as the energizing of all faiths of this planet by celebration." In 1983, Fox hired a witch named Starhawk to teach at his Institute for Culture and Creation Centered Spirituality, who later reported, "I am very glad to discover such a strong movement within Christian churches that is sympathetic to the Pagan Spirit and willing to learn from the teachings of the Old Religion."

Parents of St. Boniface unsuccessfully appealed to various priests, questioning the content of Sister Annette's classes. The religion teachers of St. Boniface Parish gathered on April 16 to draw up a petition of concerns questioning the pagan practices she has taught to their children. Included was the use of such terminology as ritual, feminine energy, fire Christ, cosmos, "the earth is the body of Christ," and reference to the spiritual feminism of God.

As with secular feminism, spiritual feminism first sprouted in academic circles among Catholic and non-Catholic women studying theology. These women influenced nuns, turning them into feminist nuns or ex-nuns. Then, through teaching in Catholic seminaries and schools of theology, they converted priests. Once they obtained bishop's as supporters, they were able to infiltrate nearly every area of Church administration and teaching.

Converting the grassroots, however, proved to be trickier. To speed up the process, methods of group brainwashing, called "consciousness-raising," were devised.

Let there be no lingering illusions about "spiritual feminism." Whenever spiritual feminists gather today, in groups known as Women-Church, they use a syncretic mix of paganism and witchcraft. Leaders in devising such liturgies have been witches.

## Foley damps attempt to oust Lee Atwater

House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) is trying to put a damper on the burgeoning campaign to oust Lee Atwater as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

On Friday, June 10, Rep. Dave Nagle (D-Iowa) sent a letter to his colleagues calling for Atwater's resignation after Republicans, earlier in the week, had issued a leaflet attacking the new Speaker, comparing him to Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), a self-confessed homosexual.

Democrats were furious and believed that Lee Atwater, noted for his dirty campaign tactics, was behind the memo. But Nagle withdrew the letter at the request of Foley. Ginny Terzano, spokeswoman for the Democratic National Committee, told the *Washington Times* that she believes that Foley had asked DNC Chairman Ron Brown to drop the matter.

Foley, elected in the aftermath of a major campaign which succeeded in ousting Jim Wright from the speaker's post, is considered more pliable than the feisty Wright by the Bush White House.

## Dixon latest target of ethics frenzy

Rep. Julian Dixon (D-Cal.), the chairman of the House ethics committee who did the dirty work in axing House Speaker Jim Wright, is now the target of an ethics investigation.

In February 1986, Dixon hired Los Angeles attorney Johnnie Cochran, the president of the Los Angeles Airport Commission, as a consultant to the House ethics committee. Cochran was paid \$170,000 in 1986 and 1987 for

legal work during the investigation of the personal finances of Rep. Fernand St. Germain (D-R.I.), who lost reelection as a result of the suspicions cast over him by the investigation. Two months later, in February 1986, the Los Angeles Board of Airport Commissioners awarded a concession to run seven duty-free stores at the airport to a joint venture between two firms, Mir Kanon Inc. and Peideau Inc. In July 1986, Dixon's wife, Betty, bought a 12% interest in the stock of the two businesses—an investment which earned her more than \$150,000 in 1987 and 1988. Dixon has said that when the committee hired Cochran, neither he nor his wife were aware of the investment opportunity.

The only impropriety which seems to have occurred, is that Dixon reported the investment in the wrong category. One Republican source said that it didn't look like the Republicans were going to go after Dixon as they had Wright, but it is clear the Damocles sword of similar "ethics investigations" hangs over anyone in Congress.

## Nunn, Aspin try to stop MX missile deployment

The chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), respectively, urged the Bush administration to change the U.S. position on mobile missiles and to ban mobile missiles that carry more than one warhead. The proposal would effectively kill the MX missile, which the administration plans to mount on railcars, in favor of the Midgetman missiles, which are to be mounted on truck-like vehicles.

Nunn claimed that the votes aren't there to sustain the administration's

two-missile package. Although this might mean that the Soviets, under a future strategic arms treaty, might also be so restricted, they currently have a large number of single-warhead missiles deployed, whereas the U.S. has deployed none.

The recommendations of the committee chairmen came on the eve of a National Security Council meeting which will consider new initiatives in cutting strategic arms. NSC Chairman Brent Scowcroft, a Midgetman backer, advised clients who produce the missile before he accepted the NSC post.

## Gephardt, Gray elected to Democratic leadership

The election of Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) as Democratic Majority Leader and Rep. William Gray III (D-Pa.) as House Majority Whip, has increased the hopes of Republicans that the Democratic opposition will be a "kinder, gentler" opposition than that led by Jim Wright and Tony Coelho.

The new leadership leaves the House more firmly in the grip of Eastern Establishment forces. This was evident during the House passage of Bush's legislation to deal with the Savings and Loan crisis by a 320 to 97 vote on June 15. The House leadership allied with the White House against Democrats and a majority of House Republicans in beating down amendments which offered some protection to the S&Ls against the depredations of the major financial institutions.

Speaker Foley is heavily funded by financial interests tied to Salomon Brothers, the institution leading the buy-up of S&Ls by the major money institutions.

## Gregg nomination to be forced to a vote?

In what could be the final day of hearings, Sens. Alan Cranston (D-Cal.) and John Kerry (D-Mass.) grilled Donald Gregg, President Bush's nominee for U.S. ambassador to South Korea, on his ties to the Iran-Contra scandal on June 15.

Gregg gave contradictory and vague statements concerning his knowledge of the Iran-Contra affair. One of the more damaging indices that Gregg was not telling the truth, was the notes in former National Security Council aide Lt. Col. Oliver North's highly redacted diary referring to a meeting between North, Col. James Steele, and Gregg in January 1986. Gregg claims to have had no knowledge of the Iran-Contra affair until a discussion with Felix Rodriguez in August 1986. Gregg says that he did not attend the January meeting, a claim that has recently been corroborated by Steele, who was himself involved in the Contra operation.

Gregg did admit, however, that he had introduced Steele to North at that time. Kerry said that everything could be cleared up if the NSC agreed to release North's unredacted diaries from that period. Kerry has been seeking the diaries for his investigations into the Iran-Contra affair, but without success.

If the diaries indicate no reference to Gregg, "I will vote for him myself," said Kerry. Gregg then commented that the diaries mention him only once, which caused some surprise in the panel. When Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) asked where he learned that, Gregg said that he learned it from one of the Irangate investigators, insisting that he did not mean the unredacted diaries, whose content would only be known by someone in the administra-

tion or by North himself.

The subcommittee agreed that they would request the diaries from the administration. Cranston has said that there will be a committee vote on the Gregg nomination on Monday, June 20.

In a related development, the office of independent counsel Lawrence Walsh revealed on June 14 that they are investigating Gregg to determine whether he may have lied to the 1987 House-Senate Iran-Contra committees about his knowledge of a secret Reagan White House operation to resupply the Nicaraguan Contras, according to sources cited by the *Washington Post*. State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer said, however, that Walsh had told Gregg last month that he was the subject of the criminal investigation, but not a "target."

## House prepares minimum wage compromise after veto

House Democrats are prepared to work out a compromise with the White House after falling 41 votes short of that necessary to override the President's veto of the minimum wage bill in a 247 to 178 vote on June 14.

President Bush has proposed a bill which would increase the minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour over three years, 30¢ less than what the Democrats were demanding.

The chief sponsor of the bill in the House, Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Cal.), said that he would want to talk with the administration before crafting an alternative.

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), however, reintroduced virtually the same bill in the Senate, where the at-

tempt at override fell only 4 votes short of the 67 needed, in what seems to be a tactic of proceeding on separate tracks in the House and Senate, in order to see which approach picks up enough votes to ensure a veto override.

It appears that the Bush administration has won the first round in what will undoubtedly prove to be a major legislative tussle with the Democratic Congress.

## Medicare cut in doctor's fees could mean less care

A House Ways and Means subcommittee approved on June 14 changes in the way physicians are compensated for treating Medicare and Medicaid patients, as part of a plan to reduce Medicare's projected growth by \$2.4 billion, half the reduction recommended by President Bush.

Although presented as a plan to make the compensation system more "equitable," health experts expect that the compensation system will be organized in a way that will reduce the rate of growth in spending, and therefore, the amount of care provided.

The committee also cut \$690 million by continuing a 15% reduction in reimbursement for hospitals' capital costs, and cut \$520 million which would have helped hospitals keep up with the costs of inflation. Instead of receiving compensation for a projected 5.3% rate of inflation, physicians would receive only a 2% increase.

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Cal.) noted that the targets will discourage physicians from participating in the program, thus reducing the number of physicians available to treat Medicare patients.

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# National News

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## Astronauts: The Moon was a step to Mars

Three Apollo 11 astronauts said the follow-on to the Apollo lunar landings in the late 1960s should have been a mission to the planet Mars, at a press conference held at the opening of the Paris Air Show on June 9. They were clearly frustrated that that mission never proceeded.

Buzz Aldrin, the second man to set foot on the Moon after Neil Armstrong, stated, "The Apollo trip was more successful than we think, but I hoped it would lead to the conquest of Mars, and it didn't. I think in the future, people will wonder how a nation could put all that together and then totally withdraw."

Aldrin had some strong words for the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz linkup in Earth orbit: "Six years later [after Apollo 11] we put together a mission with the Soviets which gave us the hope of U.S.-Soviet cooperation. Instead, it gave the Soviets the opportunity to say the space race was now over and it had been a draw."

Former astronaut Mike Collins, who orbited the Moon while his colleagues walked on its surface, stated at the press conference, "I think of the Moon not so much as a planet, but as a direction . . . a stop on the way to Mars. I would like to see colonization of Mars as the long-term goal. It's very important."

The three astronauts are involved in two months of activities celebrating the 20th anniversary of the first manned landing on the Moon, on July 20, 1969.

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## Research council says, increase fusion funding

A committee of the National Research Council has recommended to the Department of Energy that the U.S. government's \$350 million annual budget for magnetic fusion research be increased by about 20%, held steady for the next five years, and then increased another 25%. The committee's re-

port, "Pacing the U.S. Magnetic Fusion Program," published June 1, was written before the recent announcements of possible cold fusion results.

The report acknowledges that the U.S. has lost its leadership in magnetic fusion research to the European Community, and says that the proposed increases are necessary if the U.S. is to participate on an equal footing in the next phase of international efforts, notably the International Thermonuclear Engineering Reactor (ITER). The report also recommended that U.S. private industry increase its participation in designing fusion systems.

Federal funding for magnetic fusion research is now about half as much in constant dollars as it was in 1977, which is comparable in size to the efforts in Japan and the Soviet Union, but significantly smaller than the European Community effort.

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## Attorneys in U.S. on human rights mission

Attorneys Mirella Cece, of Rome, Italy, and Jacques Stul, of Paris, France, carried out a fact-finding tour of the New York "LaRouche case" on June 7 and 8 on behalf of the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations. Also, on June 5, they attended the sentencing of LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher in Leesburg, Virginia, and questioned prosecutors on jury bias.

Mr. Stul is a criminal attorney with 30 years experience in political cases. Mrs. Cece is the president of the European Liberal Christian Movement, a tendency within the Christian Democracy.

In addition to private meetings with the New York defendants and attorneys, Mrs. Cece was the honored guest at a Manhattan reception of New York City community and religious leaders, and at a luncheon with leaders of the Chinese community.

At the Manhattan reception on June 7, Mrs. Cece told the gathering that she was coming before them "as a lawyer, as a politician, and as your sister." She reported that her precise task in New York was to be able to return to Rome to file a detailed report on the major human rights violations in the

"LaRouche cases," both to the Italian Parliament and to the Vatican. She concluded that she was confident that the Parliament "will be, at least through certain factions, totally with our cause."

On June 8, Mrs. Cece did an interview with the Spanish-language daily, *Noticias del Mundo*, and held a roundtable discussion with Chinese leaders hosted by Mr. P.K. Chan, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Mr. Chan asked in the strongest terms, that Mrs. Cece do what was necessary to see a resolution passed by the Italian Parliament denouncing the butcheries being carried out by the Communist regime. Mrs. Cece's interchange with Mr. Chan was covered the next day in the Chinese-language dailies, *World Journal*, and the *Singtao Daily*.

That evening, before departing for Rome, Mrs. Cece issued a statement of solidarity with the Chinese struggle for freedom and a call for freedom for Lyndon LaRouche. This was read in full on Friday morning by a representative of Mr. Chan to a rally of 10,000 Chinatown residents.

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## Thornburgh's strike force plan opposed

U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh's plans to eliminate the Department of Justice's 14 organized crime strike forces, has run into strenuous opposition, mainly because it would greatly increase the powers of local U.S. Attorneys.

Four members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senators Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), and Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), are opposed to the plan, and the Senate is expected to have hearings on the proposal.

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## Sentencing guidelines draw wide criticism

Six months after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the use of new sentencing guidelines using a formula point system in an attempt to standardize federal sentences, large num-



bers of judges are saying the system does not work.

Judges are complaining that prosecutors have gained power that used to belong to them. Many first offenders are getting harsh jail time while chronic repeat offenders are getting minimal sentences by exploiting the "informant" clause, which permits leniency for "substantial" cooperation against other prosecution targets. In drug cases, the guidelines are filling up the jails with low-level "mules" who have no knowledge of the upper rungs of the dope ring which could be traded for leniency.

U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge William W. Wilkins, Jr., who headed the Sentencing Commission, told the June 12 *Washington Post* that the system's effectiveness will depend largely on the integrity of prosecutors.

Herbert Hoelter, director of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, says that defense lawyers need to understand that because judges now have less discretion, probation sentences are going to be harder to come by. "It's not an in-out decision anymore," he said. "It's not whether you go [to prison], it's how long you go."

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## Satanist arrested for cocaine trafficking

The Sacramento Sheriff's Department has arrested six people for cocaine trafficking, including a man described as a high priest of a Santeria cult similar to the Matamoros cult of Satanist murderers. The six were arrested in Redwood City and San Mateo with more than \$1 million worth of uncut cocaine, cash, and cars.

At the Redwood City, California home of Angel Rivera, originally identified as a Cuban, but now said to be a Puerto Rican, police found two human skulls, one with an embedded machete, and numerous Santeria shrines surrounded by animal remains. Sheriff Craig of Sacramento said that Rivera had worked undercover for the Drug Enforcement Administration; a spokesman for the DEA refused comment.

On the day of the bust, Rivera bought cocaine from three Colombians who were

staying in San Mateo. It is believed that Rivera travels all over California conducting Santeria-cult ceremonies. A spokesman for the sheriff's office stated that he was reputed to be a very high-level priest of the cult, and that the cult operated a religious store in San Francisco called "Botanical Arubya."

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## LaRouche bio to be published in Spanish

A Spanish-language edition of Lyndon LaRouche's autobiography, *The Power of Reason: 1988*, will be published in July by *EIR*.

The autobiography has been translated by *EIR* Ibero-American intelligence director Dennis Small, and includes a new special introduction to the Spanish-language edition written by LaRouche entitled "I Become a Celebrated Political Prisoner." The book, *El poder de la razón*, prepared during Small and LaRouche's incarceration in the Alexandria, Virginia jail, will be printed simultaneously in the U.S. and a number of Ibero-American countries.

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## Kissinger subpoenaed in N.Y. 'LaRouche case'

Henry Kissinger was served with a subpoena to appear in the New York State trial of four associates of Lyndon LaRouche, while he was appearing at the Rockefeller honors banquet June 13.

Just as Kissinger was presenting an award to another former Secretary of State—George Shultz—the process server accosted the surprised Kissinger at the New York City affair.

Kissinger was subpoenaed because of what the LaRouche associates say is his history of illegal operations against the LaRouche movement. In 1982-83, Kissinger wrote a series of letters complaining to then-FBI Director William Webster about the LaRouche movement's exposure of his activities and requested that Webster intervene.

# Briefly

● **SEN. DANIEL** Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) was booed off the stage at a rally of 20,000 Chinese demonstrators at the U.N. on June 9. He enraged demonstrators by urging the crowd to support President Bush's mealy-mouthed approach to the China crisis.

● **THOMAS P. MELADY** has been nominated by President Bush as the next ambassador to the Vatican. Former president of Sacred Heart University in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Melady is president of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council in Hartford.

● **THE NATIONAL** Democratic Policy Committee, a political action committee representing the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, was denied a stay of the collection of multimillion-dollar contempt fines by the First Circuit Appeals Court in Boston June 6. An emergency request to the U.S. Supreme Court will seek to stay the collection until the Supreme Court decides whether a PAC can be fined out of existence without even an evidentiary hearing.

● **JESSE JACKSON** could be a good mayor of Washington, D.C. if he will push non-black issues, Bill Rice writes in a *Washington Post* commentary June 11. "While his national stature as a black leader might help propel him to victory . . . it is Washington's white minority that presents Jackson with an opportunity to move into the political mainstream."

● **THE SENATE** overwhelmingly confirmed Richard Burt on June 14 as chief U.S. negotiator on strategic arms reductions, rejecting charges by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) that Burt has demonstrated a "pattern of negligence" toward security. The Senate also confirmed Iran-Contra figures John D. Negroponte as ambassador to Mexico and Bernard W. Aronson as assistant secretary of state.

# *Manifesto in defense of Panama*

We are pleased to print, and to endorse, a Manifesto in defense of Panama which has been signed by some 500 senators and congressmen from all over Ibero-America. The document could not be more timely, since no sooner did the attention on events in China die down, than the U.S. government officially renewed its lawless assault on Panama's sovereign institutions, flaunting schemes to murder Panama's first non-white top military commander, Gen. Manuel Noriega.

As of this writing, the manifesto has been signed by 300 members of Brazil's Federal Congress, including two-thirds of the Senate. Signatures were also gathered in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In addition, the Congress of Ecuador has approved a resolution in support of Panama and condemning U.S. intervention, a copy of which was given to its delegation for transmittal to the government of Panama at the Conference of Latin American Parliamentarians in Panama on June 17 and 18. The manifesto text follows:

"The undersigned, legislators from the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, hereby inform the governments of the member countries of the OAS of their apprehension about the unfolding Panamanian crisis, especially, given the repeated United States government statements mooting the possibility of military intervention in that Central American country. The recent sending of U.S. military reinforcements to Panama confirms our worries, revealing, at the same time, a tendency of the Bush administration to dictate a solution to the Panama crisis, which, as we see it, should be solved politically by the Panamanian government and people, in a sovereign way, without any kind of foreign meddling. Sending new military contingents to Panama at this moment is in itself foreign intervention.

"The United States has repeatedly made public its intentions to not comply with the terms of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, which call for handing over the adminis-

tration of the Panama Canal to the Panamanian government and for withdrawing U.S. military bases from that country. This is the real issue.

"The United States does not accept the terms of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties because they go against its traditional policy of interventionism. In reality, that treaty is of historical importance to Latin America and the Caribbean because it is a tool and an example to all the peoples who fight against the dictates of those countries that oppose the development of the poorest and fight for a new, just, world economic order.

"A U.S. military intervention in Panama would be an unacceptable violation of the principles of self-determination, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and it would constitute an aggression against all the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

"We declare our solidarity with the people of Panama and with their legitimate political organizations, so that, in the shortest period possible, political and economic normalcy may be reestablished that would make the holding of new elections possible.

"It is important to stress that the political and economic sanctions imposed by Washington only contribute to destabilizing democracy. *Therefore, it is an absolute prerequisite condition for there to be free and democratic elections without foreign interference, that the economic blockade against Panama cease.*

"The sovereign stance of our nations, which corresponds to the objective needs of all countries that struggle for their sovereignty and self-determination, is to oppose foreign intervention in Panama. In that context we also affirm the Malvinas are Argentine and that the Amazon belongs to the countries of the region.

"Therefore, we demand that from the member nations of the Organization of American States a clear and unequivocal stance in defense of Panama's sovereignty, against foreign military intervention and for the terms of the canal treaties to be respected."

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—Friedrich Schiller,  
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