

# DIR

Executive Intelligence Review

August 18, 1989 • Vol. 16 No. 33

\$10.00

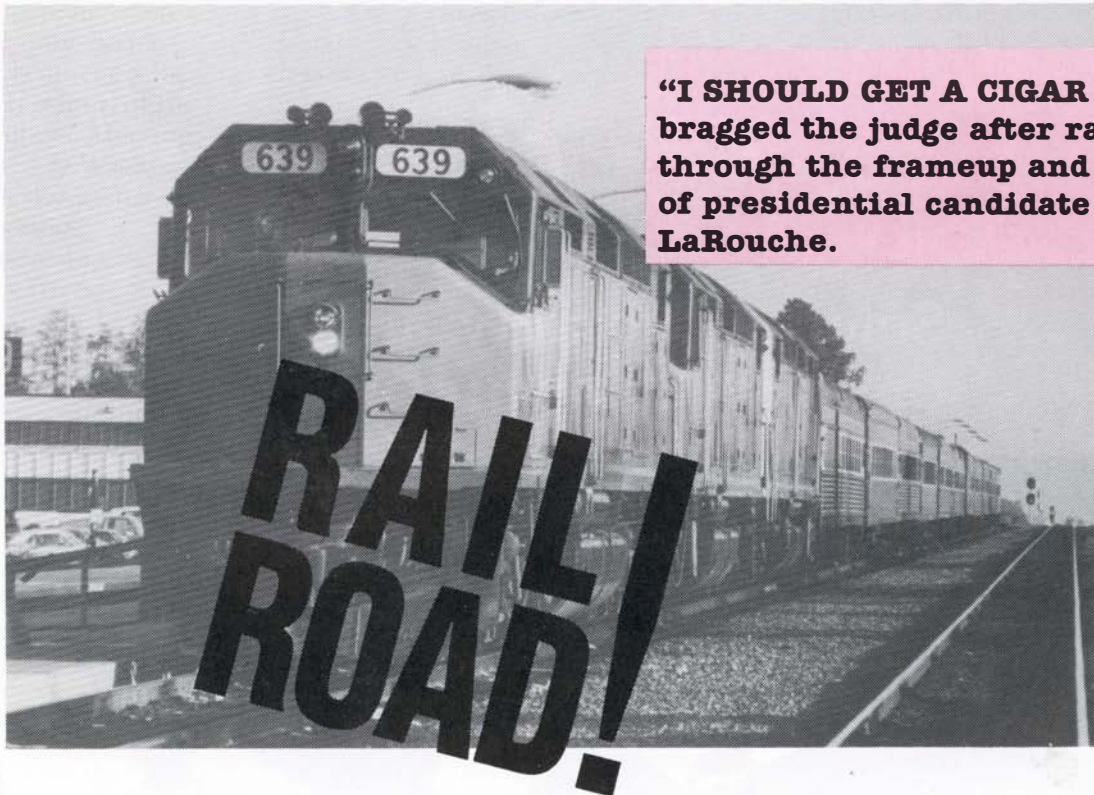
Why Kissinger should take the stand  
The true meaning of the French Revolution  
Mexico risks starvation under new debt pact

**Science, morality, and  
the human singing voice**



Is America still the land of "liberty and justice for all"? Or, are we heading into a totalitarian police state, like Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia? Read this book, and learn the truth about what happened to justice in the United States.

U.S.A. vs.  
Lyndon LaRouche, et al.



Judge Albert V. Bryan was the judge who finally accomplished what a federal government "Get LaRouche" Strike Force had been attempting to do since 1983. That task force swung into motion using the resources of the FBI, CIA, IRS, and private agencies, at the instigation of Henry Kissinger, who bragged in the summer of 1984 that "we'll take care of LaRouche after the elections."

The first federal case against LaRouche and his associates, held in Boston before Federal Judge Robert Keeton, backfired on the government. A mistrial was declared, and the jury said they would have acquitted everyone on *all* charges.

But in Alexandria federal court, the "rocket docket" did the job. Judge Bryan hand-picked the jury in less than two hours, excluded all evidence of government harassment, and rushed the defense so rapidly that convictions were brought in on all counts in less than two months from the indictment.

LaRouche was sent to jail for 15 years, on January 27, 1989, a political prisoner. The conviction and imprisonment have provoked protests of outrage from around the world. In this book, you'll see why.

623 pages, illustrated with index: \$10 suggested contribution  
Order from: Human Rights Fund, P.O. Box 535, Leesburg, VA 22075  
Bulk rates available on request.

# EIR

Founder and Contributing Editor:

*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

Editor: *Nora Hamerman*

Managing Editors: *John Sigerson and Susan Welsh*

Editorial Board: *Warren Hamerman, Melvin Klenetsky, Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Alan Salisbury, Edward Spannaus, Nancy Spannaus, Webster Tarpley, William Wertz, Carol White, Christopher White*

Science and Technology: *Carol White*

Special Services: *Richard Freeman*

Book Editor: *Katherine Nolte*

Advertising Director: *Marsha Freeman*

Circulation Manager: *Joseph Jennings*

## INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Africa: *Mary Lalevé*

Agriculture: *Marcia Merry*

Asia: *Linda de Hoyos*

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg, Paul Goldstein*

Economics: *Christopher White*

European Economics: *William Engdahl, Laurent Murawiec*

Ibero-America: *Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Medicine: *John Grauerholz, M.D.*

Middle East: *Thierry Lalevé*

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:

*Rachel Douglas, Konstantin George*

Special Projects: *Mark Burdman*

United States: *Kathleen Klenetsky*

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: *Pakdee and Sophie Tanapura*

Bogotá: *Javier Almaro*

Bonn: *George Gregory, Rainer Apel*

Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Sara Madueño*

Mexico City: *Hugo López Ochoa, Josefina Menéndez*

Milan: *Marco Fanini*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Christine Bierre*

Rio de Janeiro: *Silvia Palacios*

Rome: *Leonardo Servadio, Stefania Sacchi*

Stockholm: *Michael Ericson*

Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*

Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

*EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and last week of December by New Solidarity International Press Service P.O. Box 65178, Washington, DC 20035 (202) 457-8840*

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

**In Denmark:** EIR, Rosenvaengets Alle 20, 2100 Copenhagen OE, Tel. (01) 42-15-00

**In Mexico:** EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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

Copyright © 1987 New Solidarity International Press Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices. 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

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

## From the Editor

A little more than a year ago, at the Atlanta Democratic Convention that nominated Michael Dukakis (remember him?) for President, then-presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned of the increasing world food shortages and stated that the deepening food crisis would determine Moscow's strategic posture. That autumn, from Berlin, LaRouche launched an appeal toward the Soviet leadership in which he proposed a *Western* approach to the food crisis, beginning in Poland, as the only way to stem the tide toward war.

If you begin your reading with the lead stories in *Economics* and *International*, you will realize how prophetic LaRouche's 1988 statements on the food problem were. When you turn to the *National* lead story, keep in mind that LaRouche has warned throughout the past ten years that the policy of "negotiations" and appeasement toward the Iranian mullahs, would result in disaster.

LaRouche's policies thus stand out in the economic and strategic arena as the only far-sighted alternatives to the current policy-morass.

But in the *Feature*, we also highlight the impact of his thinking in the cultural domain, where the roots of the crisis are to be sought, by bringing you the debate sparked by LaRouche in his campaign for a standard pitch of C = 256—known in Italy as the "Verdi tuning fork." The fight to restore harmony between music and science is the key to overturning the satanic counter-culture of rock, drugs, and irrationality. Our report was assembled by *EIR*'s Wiesbaden bureau; translations of the German and Italian speeches were made by John Sigerson, Bonnie James, and myself.

On page 42, Jacques Cheminade describes LaRouche's impact on the rediscovery of the positive meaning of the French Revolution, in an in-depth interview about France today.

Finally you will want to read what happened when political prisoner LaRouche took the stand in the New York trial of his associates, reported on page 59. LaRouche won the right to testify, when the subpoena to him was upheld against the opposition of the state prosecutors. The full transcript of his sworn testimony will be released to the public this week.

*Nora Hamerman*

# ENR Contents

## Interviews

### 18 John Bruce Medaris

Interviewed in Huntsville, Alabama, the man who led the U.S. race into space in the late 1950s looks at the problems and prospects current U.S. space efforts.

### 42 Jacques Cheminade

On the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, the leader of France's European Labor Party relates that era's best contribution to humanity, its "polytechnique" system of scientific and cultural education, to recent positive events in France.

### 48 Gen. T'eng Chieh

The elder statesman of the Kuomintang party in the Republic of China discusses how his country can serve as a catalyst for creating a new international anti-Communist movement. Concluding a five-part series.

## Departments

### 9 Report from Rio

National pact against usury.

### 52 Vatican

Catholics in the Russian empire.

### 53 Report from Bonn

Crackdown feared in East Germany.

### 66 Satanwatch

John Markham, devil's advocate.

### 72 Editorial

LaRouche still in jail.

## Science & Technology

### 16 Medaris: The man who put America into space

Together with Wernher von Braun, U.S. Army General John Bruce Medaris—now Father Medaris—led the effort to build the rockets which were to put the first American satellite into space in 1958, and three years later, the first American into orbit. His 1958 proposal for a 14-year effort to establish a permanent manned outpost on the Moon provided the basis for the Kennedy space program.

### 18 Space programs must see fifteen years ahead

## Economics

### 4 Now, the food crisis LaRouche predicted

Countries like Peru and Mexico may not be able to find the food they need—at any price.

### 6 After debt deal, 'Common Market' hoax to starve Mexico, hurt U.S. too

Half the Bush cabinet traipsed to Mexico for a photo-op and the latest "free trade" swindle, designed to sink the U.S. economy to Mexican levels, and Mexico to Iranian levels.

### 8 Currency Rates

### 10 Agriculture

Soybean futures prices tumble.

### 11 Energy

The eye of the hurricane.

### 12 Banking

The "bailout" that wasn't.

### 13 International Credit

"That little-known BIS."

### 14 Business Briefs

## Feature



Trained sopranos from the "Niños Cantores" of the National School of Music in Mexico. The child's singing voice is the touchstone for the use of vocal registers in classical composition.

### 22 Science, morality, and singing debated in Venice

On June 20 the Cini Foundation hosted a seminar on "Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning-Fork," focusing on the Schiller Institute's campaign to return to the natural, lawful tuning of middle C = 256 Hz. Participants included performing artists, physicists, musicologists, and cultural figures—all leaders in their respective fields.

### 24 Tuning as the key to interpretation

By Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

### 28 Where have all the great voices gone?

By Italian baritone Gino Bechi, guest of honor at the seminar.

### 30 Music and the curvature of space

By Jonathan Tennenbaum.

### 33 Should the 'A' go lower still?

By Father Pellegrino Ermetti, Abbott of San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice.

## International

### 36 Grain harvest emergency heightens Gorbachov's woes

The Soviet leadership has called for further emergency measures to deal with drought and overwhelming infrastructure bottlenecks.

### 38 Beijing pivoting toward Moscow

To get the sweetheart deals they used to get from the U.S.

### 39 Contras sacrificed in deal with Soviet

The Bush administration is dumping these drug-trafficking mercenaries, or it may decide to redirect them against Panama.

### 40 Kissinger backs the Beijing dictatorship

The Chinese language *World Journal* reports student leader Wu'er Kaixi's challenge to Dr. K.

### 41 New Zealand's new prime minister: worse than the old

### 42 The leading role of 'Free France' in the world today

An interview with Jacques Cheminade.

### 54 International Intelligence

## National News

### 56 Is 'moderate' Rafsanjani blackmailing Bush?

The same practices for which Reagan administration officials are being prosecuted in the Irangate affair, are now being pursued openly by Reagan's successor in the White House.

### 58 Irangate heats up as two scandals merge

Homosexual powerbroker Craig Spence points the finger at Bush's man Donald Gregg.

### 59 LaRouche testifies for defense in New York trial of associates

**Documentation:** Why Henry Kissinger should take the stand.

### 64 Defense contractor hits back at use of courts to sabotage defense

### 67 Eye on Washington

Anti-trust witchhunt against doctors.

### 68 Congressional Closeup

### 70 National News

## Now, the food crisis LaRouche predicted

by Chris White

It was just over a year ago, July 14, 1988, in the draft platform he wrote for the Democratic Party's convention which was then about to convene in Atlanta, Georgia, that Lyndon LaRouche warned of the food crisis that would hit the world during the course of 1989, and outlined as the alternative, the "Food For Peace" economic and infrastructure development effort which would be required to overcome the man-made shift in weather patterns then appearing as an intensified global cycle of drought. The same global economic development approach, he wrote, would be required to deal with the strategic consequences of the foreseeable shortfall in food supply.

Now, the same LaRouche, incarcerated in the federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, is running for Congress in Virginia's 10th Congressional District on a platform for dealing with the evils he warned of the year before. Meanwhile, the first reports of the catastrophic food shortage he warned of are coming in.

LaRouche warned of a global crisis affecting especially the North American granary, the nations of the Southern Hemisphere brutalized by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Russian-ruled East bloc. Shortages would be such, he warned, that producers would be in the position of supplying either selected Third World nations or the Russians—but not both. On top of the danger of famine and starvation of hundreds of millions, conflict over diminishing food supply and reserves could also lead to war.

### The food is not there

This is the exact profile of the crisis that is now beginning to come to the surface. Depleted by last year's drought, North American supplies of grain and other foodstuffs, accounting for about 50% of the total traded globally, are insufficient to

meet both domestic consumption requirements and the export levels of recent years. On top of this, the drought pattern, as predicted, has continued in key growing areas. The Russians, on top of their hide-bound incompetence in these matters, find themselves bedeviled for the third year in a row by serious drought in some parts of their vast territory, with what they call good harvests in other parts, and with a breakdown of the means permitting the transport of foods from surplus to deficit regions. The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* has begun to attack Ukrainian peasants for withholding grain from Russian consumers as bargaining leverage for economic concessions from the central government. Third World countries, such as Mexico and Peru, are beginning to report catastrophic shortfalls in this year's food production levels. They, and others, will require more imported foodstuffs. The necessary supplies will not be there.

If LaRouche had been heeded, and not thrown in jail by his powerful enemies, then none of this need have come about. Now, day-to-day management of the crisis is in the hands of those who have insisted, "LaRouche is wrong, LaRouche exaggerates," while the one man who knows what to do, and whose record proves the case, languishes in federal prison because of their frameup persecution.

On the side of the producers, Minnesota Agriculture Commissioner Jim Nichols, according to a report in the *St. Paul Pioneer* on Aug. 6, said that the United States is now facing an absolute shortage of soybeans. Nichols said that, according to the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), there are 125 million bushels of soybeans in stock in the United States. With 60 million bushels required per month for domestic use, and no new supply coming to market until Nov. 1, after this year's crop is harvested, the United States will not have enough of the beans

to meet both domestic consumption and export orders. Winter wheat harvest results from the Dakotas—with North Dakota reporting at least a 38% wipe-out—follow the pattern established earlier in Kansas. USDA crop projections released Aug. 10 follow the same pattern for other major crops; anticipated production, if not over such a short time-frame, is not sufficient to satisfy internal demand and maintain export levels.

Now that it is almost too late, the USDA's Economic Research Service has chosen to issue an occasional publication, evidently prepared some time ago and kept in the ice-box, warning of "a new cycle of shortages and famine." This is the same USDA which spent the last year insisting that the devastating drought of 1988 would have no appreciable effect on food supply.

### The global picture

Mexico is also reporting significant shortfalls in its spring and early summer harvests. The results for sorghum, corn, and beans are 3.5 million tons less than normal. Returns from individual states are beginning to come in. These results come on top of the IMF-dictated destruction of Mexico's food production, documented in the findings of a three-day seminar entitled "The Agricultural Sector and the Future of the Mexican Economy," held at the Autonomous University of Mexico July 27-29. Among other shocking facts, the seminar reported the following:

- The harvest of basic grains (wheat, corn, and rice) was down 34.9% in per capita terms in 1988 compared to 1981; its absolute volume was down 21.4%;
- Per capita production of beef, pork, and milk is down over the same period—37.3%, 45.6%, and 32.5%, respectively;
- Federal investment in agriculture has declined from \$2.2 billion in 1982 to only \$394 million in 1988;
- Credit for agriculture from the commercial and investment banks is at levels below that of the 1970s;
- The irrigation systems of dams, canals, and drains, which irrigates 6 million hectares, is very deteriorated and in need of \$4 billion in investment.

Not only is the food shortage likely to be worse than any present projections, but, not yet reported in Mexico, there is every reason to doubt that the country will even be able to find what it needs, at any price, on the world market, given the worldwide food shortage. Peru is beginning to publish the same kind of reports.

The same pattern is emerging in the Soviet Union, as LaRouche said it would. On July 28, the Kremlin leaders held a special meeting on their harvest situation, involving Mikhail Gorbachov, Central Committee Secretary responsible for agriculture Yegor Ligachov, Agriculture Minister Nikhonov, and representatives from food-producing districts around the empire. According to the official reports, western and southern grain-growing areas have produced a fine crop, but northern and central areas of the Russian Republic and

central Asia continue affected, for the third year in a row, by serious drought. Gorbachov ordered that the "maximum output possible from regions where good harvests have been grown" be gotten to the other regions. The other regions include some of the Soviet Union's most important industrial centers—the Urals and western Siberia, where workers have already taken strike action against the economic breakdown. The government newspaper *Izvestia* adds to this picture that the southern grain-producing regions lack the railroad equipment and river barges to move their grain to storage and processing facilities.

In July 1988 LaRouche had also warned that the drought of 1988, as a global, not a local North American phenomenon, would be continued into 1989. The USDA and others insisted that this year would be different. They even argued that the effects of drought, reducing what they call "food surpluses," would be beneficial overall. They have, of course, been wrong on both counts.

### The changing weather patterns

LaRouche insisted a year ago that there was nothing "natural," in the global change in weather patterns. The drought is the result of man-made alterations in the world's weather system. These alterations have been caused by more than 25 years of destruction of the tropical rain forests of Brazil, Central Africa, and Southeast Asia, combined with the associated refusal to maintain capital investment in agriculture and infrastructure. The tropical forests, and well-maintained agricultural land, pump water up into the atmosphere. Destruction of the forests, and the degradation of the equipotential of agriculture, have degraded that pumping function, and shifted the world's weather. Though there is a natural drought cycle, to which the USDA refers in its cited publication, the latest drought is out of phase with that cycle.

To effect the changes that will permit this situation to be reversed, both in regard to the short-term catastrophe affecting the world's food supply, and in regard to the longer-term disaster that has caused the change in weather patterns, LaRouche insisted that the monetary arrangements that impose the looting against nature and the economy be scrapped, to clear the way for collaboration among nations in the large-scale infrastructural projects, especially water-management, power generation, and transportation, that will permit the situation to be reversed.

Back in July 1988, LaRouche warned, "If we do not make this change in direction, the 1990s may see the eruption of worldwide warfare over scarce food. If we make the needed changes soon enough, we shall have the means to deal with the Soviet food crises of the coming period, and thus remove at least that potential trigger for terrible warfare. We need a policy of 'food for peace.' "

The catastrophe that is now beginning to come to light shows once again how right he was, and the idiocy of all those who insisted he was wrong, to the point of throwing him in jail in order to silence him.

# After debt deal, 'Common Market' hoax to starve Mexico, hurt U.S. too

by Peter Rush

Barely two weeks after Mexico agreed to a humiliating renegotiation of its \$54 billion foreign bank debt, almost half the Bush cabinet traipsed to Mexico for a one-day photo opportunity and an excuse to tell the press about the golden new era of U.S.-Mexico relations. The pretext for the junket was the "Binational Meeting" of the Bilateral U.S.-Mexico Commission, the first such meeting in more than two years, which took place at Tlatelolco, in Mexico City, on Aug. 7. Present from the U.S. side were Secretary of State James Baker, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, Special Trade Representative Carla Hills, FBI head William Sessions, Drug Enforcement Administration head John Lawn, and Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly.

For all of this high-powered U.S. representation—matched by their opposite numbers from Mexico—the one-day session produced no results beyond agreeing to build another bridge across the Rio Grande and other tertiary accords. This vacuum confirms that the purpose of the meeting was "atmospherics," intended to shore up the debt agreement signed July 23. Both events had nothing to do with helping Mexico's moribund economy to recover from a seven-year depression, but will merely further the absorption of the Mexican economy into the U.S. economy as a pool of slave labor and a tourist playground.

This is intended to come about through the formation of a free trade agreement known since 1980 as the "North American Common Market." The NACM is intended to obliterate the national sovereignty of Mexico, and to ensure that Mexico never joins an Ibero-American Common Market, the creation of which has been the objective of Ibero-American patriots for more than a century. Until the regime of Miguel de la Madrid in 1983, such was also the historical goal of Mexican policy. But since the debt crisis of 1982 put on the table the issue of Ibero-American integration as the only solution, both U.S. and Mexican administrations have been moving toward U.S.-Mexico "integration" instead.

The first stage has already been completed, with the approval by the United States and Canada last year of a Free Trade Agreement which abolishes tariffs between the two

countries and facilitates cross-border financial takeovers and other market manipulations.

The plan is for Mexico to enter into the same sort of agreement, where all tariff and other trade barriers protecting Mexican industry would be abolished, and U.S. investment would have free play inside Mexico. Given the weakness of most of Mexico's industries, Mexico would be left supplying oil and raw materials plus labor-intensive, low-skill industrial products, at very low wages, while its efforts to develop a solid, broad industrial base would be crippled.

Nor is any real U.S. interest served—unless you count the greed of the high-flying international financiers who pull the strings on Baker, Brady, et al. The "Common Market" will just speed up the destruction of U.S. labor and industry by forcing down wages and prices, and create explosive levels of social instability on the U.S. southern border.

## U.S. pushes 'freer markets'

James Baker set the tone, saying "some defined the old U.S.-Mexican relationship as 'Managing Irritants.' We are committed to a new relationship: 'Creating Common Opportunities.'" He said he was speaking on behalf of President Bush in saying that "the U.S. has no more important relationship than that with its neighbor and friend, the Republic of Mexico." While the meeting touched on other topics, such as the environment and fighting the drug traffick, trade and U.S. foreign investment in Mexico were the only items of real interest. Brady praised the fact that "Mexican trade practices have been liberalized in an impressive fashion, and foreign investment is now welcome." He said the U.S. welcomes "freer markets" with Mexico and is ready "to accelerate trade and investment talks with Mexico."

Mosbacher was even blunter, telling the press that the U.S. goal is "to see how we can turn the liberalization of the economy into a reality where their private sector and our private sector can work together." Carla Hills was quoted in the *Washington Post* Aug. 6: "There really is an enormous change going on" with respect to foreign investment in Mexico. "We applaud it. We want very much to have a close and personal and growing relationship with Mexico."

They refer to the nearly complete dismantling of Mexi-



co's system of protection of domestic manufacturing under former President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (1983-88), which has accelerated under Carlos Salinas de Gortari. Especially targeted by the United States was Mexico's system of import licenses, and secondarily its high import tariffs, which had functioned to ensure that Mexican industry was able to produce above all for the domestic Mexican market. Under De la Madrid, Mexico joined the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) in 1986, which obligated the country to dispense with import licenses, and to lower tariffs to no more than 20% ad valorem. Mexico had made both reforms by 1987.

Cheap imports from the United States have begun flooding the Mexican market, driving tens of thousands of largely medium and small companies out of business. Canned goods imported from the United States, and cheaper than equivalent goods of Mexican origin, are now on Mexican supermarket shelves. It is this liberalization of imports, that Secretary Brady found so praiseworthy, and which the U.S. establishment seeks to extend even further. It is also this liberalization that has eliminated Mexico's huge annual trade surplus and helped to create a foreign exchange crisis. The NACM, which would imply the elimination of all tariffs and import licenses, would devastate what remains of Mexico's industry producing for the domestic market.

### **The Common Market is 'a fact'**

In an interview with Mexico's *El Financiero* Aug. 7, Congressman Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.) spilled the beans, when he said that the North American Common Market between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada is "a fact," and that "little by little, the pieces of the jigsaw are coming together." He said that it won't be long before we see "the full integration of our economies."

Kolbe's remarks take on significance because he co-chairs of one of the major U.S. centers planning for the Common Market, the Congressional Study Group on Mexico. The group, based at the the Georgetown University Center for International Studies (CSIS), where the NACM idea was born, boasts a membership of six senators and ten representatives mostly from states bordering Mexico, and is chaired by Senators Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) and Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) and Reps. Ronald D. Coleman (D-Tex.) and Kolbe. A just-issued policy monograph by the study group, based on meetings of the 16 congressmen in 1987 and 1988, touts the seminal meaning of Mexico's joining GATT in July 1986. The paper states that the NACM proposal demonstrates "a creative foresight for the long term . . . [that] offers a positive vision and goal for the future."

In his interview, Kolbe outlined the change in official Mexican attitudes over three years toward the NACM. "Three years ago, when I made the proposal for a North American Common Market, or simply a free trade accord between Mexico and the United States," he said, "Mexican officials

told me, 'impossible, don't even think it.' A year ago, the response was, 'It is an interesting idea, but premature.' This year, in conversations . . . the attitude has been, 'Yes, it could come about.' There are Mexican officials who have told me, 'We must bring up the theme to guarantee that it is done correctly and not through inertia, we must influence the form in which free trade will come about.' "

Kolbe attacked those in Mexico who see the elimination of all trade and tariff barriers in trade with the U.S. as a loss of national sovereignty, saying they were "belittling and dishonoring Mexico." Asked whether there wasn't a negative side to total trade liberalization, especially for small and medium-sized industries, Kolbe replied "There is no doubt of that in this type of accord, there will be those who lose out. But as with everything, in order to cook an omelette, one must first break the egg."

A crony of Kolbe's, ex-trade negotiator for Mexico in the Reagan administration Tim Bennett, spelled out the even harsher policy being pushed in private. In an interview published in the same issue of *El Financiero*, Bennett revealed that the Bush administration has rejected a Mexican proposal to negotiate "sector by sector" on reducing tariff barriers and licensing requirements even further. Bennett called "myopic" the belief of the Salinas regime that a few sectors a year could be negotiated in this fashion. Bennett specified that there must be simultaneous talks for the elimination of tariffs on ten strategic sectors of the economy: automobiles, clothing, telecommunications, electronics, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and petrochemicals, steel, food processing, paper, and energy.

Another group that has long pushed for U.S.-Mexico integration, the National Commission on the Future of U.S.-Mexico Relations, has gone one step beyond the NACM to call for creating "new bi-national structures," independent of both U.S. and Mexican governments, to "take responsibility for matters of common interest" between the two countries in their respective border regions, in the words of a November 1988 study published by the group. The group reflects the views of Henry Kissinger, a long-term advocate of U.S.-Mexico "integration," and is co-chaired by Kissinger's lawyer William D. Rogers. One of its most active members was former Kissinger Associates president Lawrence Eagleburger, now deputy secretary of state.

### **Mexico tied to U.S. economy**

Nowhere in the public record are the supposed benefits to Mexico of the NACM clearly outlined. A 1988 CSIS monograph by Sidney Weintraub repeats the platitudes of "free market" advocates about how all of Mexico's reforms will better "efficiency" and "productivity." The real story is revealed in the most recent CSIS report, which notes that "Mexico's exports generate the foreign exchange necessary to meet foreign debt payments." In fact, Mexican export of manufactured goods rose from \$2.7 billion in 1980 to \$9.9 billion in

1987—about the interest bill that Mexico paid out in that latter year. The surge in manufacturing exports, mainly to the United States, so praised by NACM advocates, has manifestly not helped the Mexican economy one iota. It has been shipped abroad as a donation to the country's creditor banks.

The Weintraub study further shows the extreme dependence of Mexican trade on the U.S. economy: Between 1985 and 1987, more than 80% of Mexico's manufacturing exports went to the U.S., with more than one-half of them being generated by U.S. companies operating in Mexico. Weintraub states that despite the weakness of being so dependent on another economy for both imports and exports, Mexico "has little choice. It must rely on the U.S. market or suffer the consequences of lower incomes." He gloats that "those who believe that the two markets are inextricably linked are in ascendance today in the development of Mexican trade and industrial policy."

### Economic reality: Mexico is starving

Despite all the talk, Bush, Salinas, Kissinger, and the various policy elites lined up behind the NACM, are, as on so many other questions, deluding themselves on their expected success. Underneath the new rosy future that both the Salinas and Bush administrations are painting for each other, lies the reality that the Mexican economy is fast nearing total collapse. Agriculture is the worst: Where output this year is projected to be at least 35% below normal, due to a combination of the second year of a severe drought and Salinas's policy of paying farmers less for their grain than their costs of production, on the pretext of forcing them to be more "efficient." Mexican food imports are already projected to double this year, from \$2 billion to \$3.5 billion or more. With world food supplies shrinking weekly, Mexico may well discover that it cannot even find enough grain to cover its basic needs, which could detonate a social explosion.

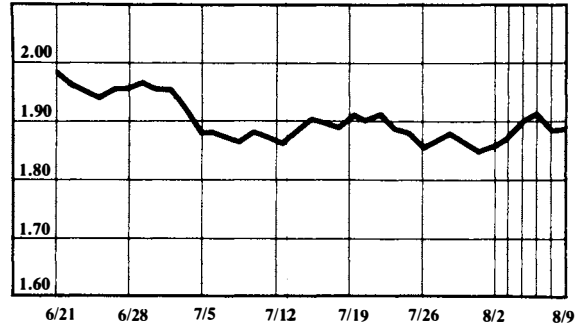
Equally seriously, 40-50% of the entire Mexican workforce is severely under- or unemployed, and the ranks of the unemployed are growing as a result of the 1 million new workers annually who enter the workforce. And this year, hundreds of thousands of rural families are migrating to the cities each month, due to the collapse of farming, further swelling the unemployed and homeless. Nothing in the NACM proposals even begins to offer a sufficient rate of job creation to even cover each year's new workers, much less the backlog of presently unemployed.

Real incomes for all except the rich are half or less what they were in 1982. Despite the absence of public protest so far, the overwhelming majority of Mexicans hates the Salinas government, and has no use for his style of "integration" with the United States. Any further shocks to the economy—and such are fast approaching—will assuredly result in a social explosion that will sweep both the Salinas administration, and the dreams of a North American Common Market, off the stage in a hurry.

## Currency Rates

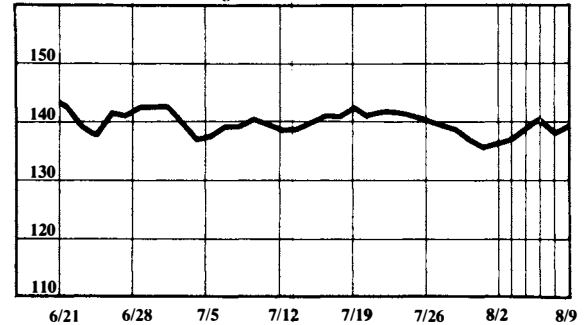
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



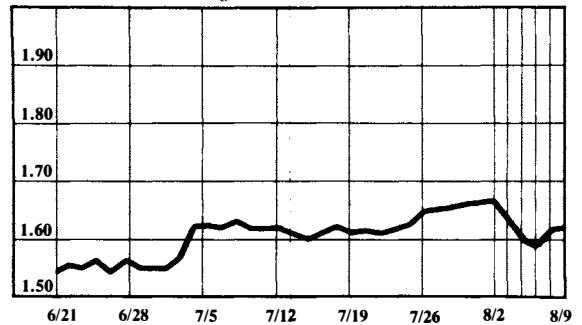
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



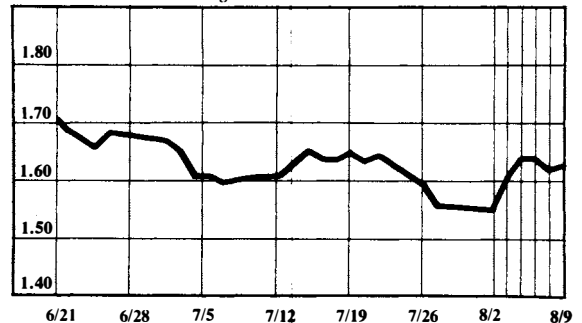
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## National pact against usury

---

*Brazil's political elites are changing the priorities, to the creditor banks' disgust—and maybe even their fear.*

The leaders of all of Brazil's major parties have approved and sent to President José Sarney an emergency program for containing the economic crisis, avoiding chaos, and guaranteeing that the November presidential elections will proceed as scheduled.

The document was prepared by the presidents of the parties during the July recess, and was presented to the Executive amid great ferment inside the National Congress. A moratorium on interest payments on the foreign debt is the issue of the day, and various reports are circulating which show in figures how the creditor banks have looted the country, using the foreign debt as the ideal mechanism. "In one decade, from 1980 to the present, Brazil sent \$100 billion abroad. But today, our debt is more than \$120 billion," commented an influential deputy.

Thus, in proposing their emergency program to the Sarney government, the parties have in fact presented him with a faithful representation of the growing national clamor against usury and for sovereign industrial development.

Although the joint party program mostly contains measures designed to address the immediate crisis, along with a large dose of austerity in primarily government expenditures, it also encompasses long term measures which, in fact, will provide the policy backbone of the next government, no matter who takes power next March.

The new focus underlying this emergency proposal of the political elite in Brazil is a definitive change in

priorities, from debt payment back to national development. According to the pact, growth rates should no longer depend on negotiations of the foreign debt; first, one must define the necessary growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product, which should start out at 7% a year—a modest enough figure, given the high growth rates Brazil has experienced over the past decades.

The political pact contains key elements for accomplishing this development goal, including limiting resources sent abroad (interest on the debt, among others); maintaining international reserves at \$7-8 billion, so that the next President can take office with coffers full; and importing capital goods. On the last point, the program calls for the government to "utilize available balances to import inputs and capital goods essential for industrial development."

On the foreign debt, the emergency program stipulates: "Demand the reduction of the foreign debt to its real market value. Contain interest rates within the limits of their historic values. Maintain exchange reserves to a level compatible with the security of our international trade." The program adds, "Should a just agreement according to these conditions not be met, suspend payment on the debt." The pact also outlines measures for rescuing state companies, above all in the energy sector, which are today on the verge of collapse.

It would appear that Citibank president John Reed has not chosen the best moment to visit Brazil. But then,

it is not generally his custom to show up when the winds are favorable for the banks. Reed arrived on Aug. 6, just after having announced in Chile that no other debtor country should expect the aid package just granted Mexico.

Upon touching down in Brazil, Reed began to issue threats, demanding, among other things, that Brazil use its reserves to pay the banks interest charges that come due in September, to the tune of \$2.3 billion.

However, President Sarney, his ministers, and now a unanimous National Congress, have already decided that the reserves are untouchable and that the banks will only be paid if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the banks themselves comply with the deal signed last September, promising capital which has yet to arrive.

On Aug. 6, the newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* reported that Reed intended to convince the Sarney government that it were preferable for the next Brazilian President to take office "with fewer reserves but better relations with the international financial community." Another banker warned that Brazil had better not be in a state of debt moratorium come September, "since internal support for the next government will not be enough, if it is in crisis with the banks." The banker pointed to the example of President Carlos Menem in Argentina, "who doesn't lack domestic credibility, but hasn't managed to dialogue with the IMF."

This is not the first time that Reed has come with his blackmail threats. In January 1987, he threatened that if Brazil declared a moratorium, the international bankers "would sink it."

One month later, President Sarney declared a moratorium on foreign debt interest payments. Today, it is not impossible that Reed's tactics may backfire again.

## Soybean futures prices tumble

*Per capita stocks are heading for historic lows—which ought to mean higher prices. Why are they dropping?*

**M**innesota Agricultural Commissioner Jim Nichols says there's a soybean shortage. In the Aug. 6 issue of the *St. Paul Pioneer*, Nichols states that the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture supply figures show that there are 125 million bushels of soybeans available in stock.

Because domestic soybean crushers use 60 million bushels of soybeans per month, and the new crop does not come to market until Nov. 1, according to Nichols, "That means there are not enough to meet our domestic and export demand." He also says there is no way the price for soybeans could be falling if supply and demand were the forces in the market.

In the same article, the reporter notes, "Cargill's startling admission that they had stopped using futures contracts for hedging soybean purchases or to cover export deliveries since last May says it all." Cargill is one of the biggest grain cartel firms.

The Minnesota commissioner's statement in fact may be too mild. In talking to the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA, *EIR* was told even more interesting news. According to Ed Allen, the ERS soybean expert, the U.S. had 465 million bushels of soybean in stock as of June 1, 1989. Allen's estimate of domestic use and exports for the June 1-Oct. 1 period amounted to 128 bushels per month or 512 million bushels for the four-month period. If this is true, then the United States, for the first time in 30 years, could run out of soybean stocks before the new crop comes in.

Official USDA statistics indicate

very tight supplies of soybeans before the new crop is harvested. In the August issue of *Agricultural Outlook* report, a monthly USDA publication which lists current crop statistics, 1988-89 ending stocks for soybeans will be 125 million bushels, the lowest level in 15 years. If Mr. Allen's estimate is right, the USDA is overestimating ending stocks of soybeans by at least 45 million bushels.

Now that it is an open secret that there is a shortage of soybean stocks, why are soybean futures prices tumbling downward? While the USDA and the grain companies quietly try to hide the severity of the soybean shortage, many legal, political, and congressional actions are having depressing effects on prices. As of Aug. 8, August soybean futures prices had fallen from a contract high of \$9.51 per bushel to \$5.92 per bushel. In 1980, when the U.S. had a large quantity of ending stocks that amounted to over 358 million bushels, soybean prices were much higher than they are today, and prices for all of that year averaged \$7.57 per bushel.

Suspicion surrounds the more than coincidental fall of soybean prices at a time when a shortage occurs. The recent action by the Chicago Board of Trade, to force the liquidation of July soybean futures contracts, when an apparent shortage was about to be expressed in the market through higher prices, has many traders and farmers disgusted. Just when the market seemed poised to go up, the CBT action instigated a price drop to new lows.

At the same time, Commodities Futures Trading Commission chairman Wendy Gramm, speaking at the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, said, "We don't have any indication that there was any misuse of advance information." Indirectly verifying a supply shortfall, Mrs. Gramm said the CFTC believed that July soybean futures contract sales were dangerously above the soybean stocks available for delivery and were priced above the cash price.

But if soybean stocks are short, the price should be higher. Instead, it is going down.

Many market analysts are pushing the line that timely rains this summer apparently have revived production hopes for the previously drought-stricken Midwest and this is driving the market price down. But farmers and producers smell the rat of market manipulation by big cartel political interests.

A combination of happenings has depressed soybean market prices. The Justice Department has just indicted 46 traders for fraud, 19 of whom came from the soybean trading pits. The psychological impact on those traders remaining in the soybean trading pit at the CBT, undoubtedly, has a depressing effect on their trading activities.

The House Agricultural Committee is congratulating itself for changing rules and standards for the nation's futures exchanges. Nebulous provisions have been inserted which will make willful "insider trading" or using non-public information to buy and sell futures contracts a felony. The penalties, which threaten fines and a prison term, apply only to people, not firms. This, too, must hit commodities trading in a negative way, as critics think this is unworkable. What the stock market labels insider trading, the futures industry sees as perfectly respectable hedging.

## The eye of the hurricane

*The U.S. oil industry is rapidly losing the capacity to meet the nation's needs.*

**T**he U.S. energy industry has been devastated since the days of the 1979 oil crisis, to the point where it may be nearly impossible to gear up to meet the nation's domestic consumption needs, should anything happen to disrupt the flow of foreign oil into the United States.

That's the very clear warning given by a group of oil industry executives in the July 1989 issue of *Petroleum Independent* magazine.

Gary Nicholson, president of LTV Energy Products Company, compares the situation to a hurricane. The front of the energy storm, he says, hit in the 1970s, causing great destruction to the country, with inflation skyrocketing from seemingly uncontrollably rising energy prices, power outages because supplies of energy were insufficient, and long lines at the gas pumps due to gasoline shortages.

The "raging hurricane" which hit the consumer then hit the domestic oil and gas business "with a fury, causing devastation unequalled to that in the industry's history—and for that matter, any industry in the U.S.," Nicholson writes.

The average active oil-drilling rig count fell in the United States from an all time high of 3,969 rigs in 1981, to 964 in 1986, with the number of active rigs falling to a post-World War II record of 663 in July 1986, when oil dropped to \$10 a barrel. At these prices, it was no longer economical to drill for oil, and some 75,000 wells were shut down, triggering a collapse in the oil well drilling, service and equipment industries.

As a result, the oil industry in the United States was forced to significantly "downsize." Some companies went out of business, others consolidated or merged, plants were closed and equipment sold at auction at 10% of the cost, inventories were liquidated at 5-10 cents on the dollar, which resulted in enormous financial losses for the entire industry.

According to LTV's Nicholson, the industry has been decapitalized by 75-80% since 1982, a process which continues today.

Continuing his hurricane analogy, Nicholson says that today the nation is in the quiet eye of the storm, waiting for the back side of the storm to hit. "The simplest facts unquestionably indicate that it is going to hit with even greater devastation if we maintain our current course. The only thing we cannot predict is when . . . but in any case, we await totally unprepared with an industry that has been virtually crippled, decapitalized, and incapable of responding with the sense of urgency which will be demanded by the outcries of the American people and then, only then, a sleeping Congress."

The depth of the crisis is indicated by a further look at the Baker Hughes, Inc. active domestic oil rig count. Between 1944 and 1985, the Baker Hughes annual rig count averaged less than 1,000 only one time; on a monthly basis, it averaged less than 1,000 only 14 times in those 41 years. Since 1985, it has been below 1,000 for 32 months out of 41. The United States now has an active oil rig count that is comparable to the pre-World War II

years, when our nation's Gross National Product was roughly one-eighth what it is today.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America estimates that 1989 U.S. crude oil production will average only 7.8 million barrels per day, compared to 8.1 million in 1988, in the fourth consecutive annual decline. The IPAA also projects that total petroleum imports will rise 13.5% in 1989, to an average of 8.1 million barrels per day, on top of a 7.5% increase in 1988. Domestic petroleum demand is forecast to reach 17.5 million barrels per day, a growth of 1.8 percent over 1988.

Thomas Cruikshank, chairman of Halliburton Company, points out that the current reactions to factors influencing energy development in the U.S. have potentially serious long-range implications. The recent spate of oil spills from tankers and barges are politically used as justification for limiting domestic offshore oil and gas exploration; if that is done, he notes, it is certain to increase the very tanker traffic that gives rise to the problem, as compared to the relatively safer and less-damaging offshore drilling.

Cruikshank also points out the "questionable logic" of dismantling the Shoreham nuclear plant on Long Island, at a time when the New York area is experiencing brownouts and there is talk of future rolling blackouts.

The dismantling of the U.S. energy industry is all the more tragic, given the determination of the U.S. to turn the Middle East oil fields over to the Russian Empire as part of the world condominium.

Unless this vital national security crisis is addressed immediately, and a crash program instituted to rebuild America's petroleum and nuclear industries, one day, the lights really will go out.

## The 'bailout' that wasn't

*The administration's S&L bill knocks out the cocks, floods the hold, and sinks the thrifts.*

**T**he much-touted S&L "bailout" bill signed into law by President Bush Aug. 9, does not rescue the beleaguered thrift industry. What it actually does, is destroy it.

The bill is structured in such a way as to force the \$1.2 trillion in deposits currently held by thrifts, into the hands of the commercial banks and their allies. It is, in short, a blatant asset grab.

The bill, known as the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), restructures both the thrift industry itself, and the network of government agencies which regulate it. It puts the FDIC in charge of the thrifts, and creates a Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) to dispose of the \$500 billion or so in real estate and other assets the government has thus far seized from insolvent thrifts. The RTC will be overseen by the RTC Oversight Board, chaired by the secretary of the Treasury, and including the secretary of HUD and the chairman of the Federal Reserve, plus two independent members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Effectively, however, the RTC will be part of the FDIC.

FIRREA abolishes the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB), which previously regulated the thrifts, replacing it with the Federal Housing Finance Board (FHFB), which will oversee housing lending by the regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The bill also creates the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) as a new arm of the Treasury. The OTS will be to thrifts what the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is to commercial banks,

regulating federally chartered S&Ls.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), is being replaced with the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF), and will be placed under the auspices of the FDIC. The FDIC's own insurance fund is being renamed the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF). Together, SAIF and BIF form the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF).

The only one the bill leaves out is STIFF, which is what will be left of the S&L industry, thanks to this bill, one observer noted.

The new Resolution Funding Corporation (RefCorp, or RFC) will be the entity which will sell the \$30 billion in bonds to finance the "off budget" portion of the restructuring, which begins Oct. 1. RFC will have no employees—its function will be performed by employees of the Treasury Department and the regional Federal Home Loan Banks.

The bill establishes new capital requirements for S&Ls, requiring them to immediately have tangible capital equivalent to 1.5% of assets, with that figure going to 3% on Dec. 31, 1994. There are 672 S&Ls in the United States which do not meet the 1.5% capital requirement, and are thus now insolvent under the law; 263 of those thrifts have already been seized this year by the FDIC, leaving 409 to be seized over the next few weeks. An additional 300 thrifts do not currently meet the 1994 standard.

FIRREA establishes new loan guidelines for thrifts, forcing them to keep nearly 70% of their assets in

mortgage-related investments, and prohibiting them from buying junk bonds and other speculative practices. FIRREA also sets the premium paid by thrifts into SAIF at \$1.50 for every \$1,000 in deposits, rising to \$2.30 next year, and ultimately as high as \$3.25.

One feature of the bill touted by the administration is that the S&L industry will "contribute" \$50 billion toward the restructuring, but such talk is nonsense. The thrifts will be taxed, both by the higher premiums paid for deposit insurance, and by expropriation of dividends and retained earnings from the Federal Home Loan Banks, which are owned by the thrifts.

The bill allows, for the first time, commercial banks to take over healthy S&Ls, and to integrate such acquisitions into existing branch operations. The bill also allows S&Ls to convert to bank charters. Thrifts that convert will still have to pay the higher S&L insurance premiums for five years, however.

The enforcement provisions of FIRREA provide for \$75 million for the Justice Department, earmarked for investigation and prosecution of bank and thrift fraud, and raise the penalties for violation of the act sharply: The fine limit is raised to \$1 million per day, and the maximum jail sentence set at 20 years, per violation.

By placing the S&Ls under the jurisdiction of the FDIC, which is politically controlled by the big Wall Street banks, Congress has placed the fox in charge of the chicken coop. The restrictions on the thrifts' loan portfolios will prevent them from regaining their health, forcing them into failure or takeovers, while the additional funding for the Justice Department allows increased operations against political factions which stand in the way.

Within a few years, the thrift industry will cease to exist.

## 'That little-known BIS'

*The Brady Plan to rescue Mexico's creditor banks called for a "bridge loan" from a shadowy entity in Basel.*

When the Bush administration announced its "breakthrough" debt accord with Mexico last month, there was a little-discussed short-term emergency "bridge loan" from a mysterious institution called the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). What is this strange entity nestled in the security of Switzerland adjoining the German and French borders? Perhaps more powerful than the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the BIS merits a closer look.

The BIS came into legal existence in 1930 at the behest of the Bank of England's eccentric Montagu Norman and J.P. Morgan Bank. Six central banks from Europe, plus the U.S. Morgan, Citibank, and First Chicago banks joined it as initial shareholders.

The BIS founding charter specifies that besides being exempt from all taxation, the bank be "immune in time of peace and in time of war from any measure such as expropriation." We won't dwell on the strange history of the BIS, set up to police collection of German Versailles reparations. Nor the fact that Hitler's Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht regularly attended BIS meetings until 1938. Nor that throughout World War II, central bankers from Nazi Germany, Japan, and Fascist Italy continued to deliberate with French, Dutch, British and other "enemy powers" privately in Basel about world monetary affairs. After all, for central bankers, business is business, isn't it?

But what does the BIS do today? For different reasons, neither the United States nor Japan holds a seat on the BIS board of directors. The U.S.

Fed is permitted to attend BIS meetings along with the Bank of Japan as members of the bank's General Meeting, consisting of 29 countries who are members of the BIS. BIS statutes permit the U.S. to take a board seat, but, reportedly because the Federal Reserve would prefer an anonymous participation without congressional scrutiny of its relation to the BIS, the private Federal Reserve refuses the seat.

In reality, the BIS is a private shareholder-owned stock company. According to its own account, the bank's official asset base is valued at some \$74 billion, using its own conversion price of gold at only \$208 per ounce.

The real role of the BIS is not as a "central bank for central banks," but as a supranational "shadow" or embryo super-central bank. The BIS is the convenient pretext for key central bankers of the world to gather in one place regularly without raising the eyebrows from inquisitive press. It has its official monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of each month in Basel. This takes usually some 15-30 minutes, leaving the rest of the time free for the central bank heads to conspire at will. The Group of Ten, which includes the central bank chiefs of the Group of Seven industrial powers plus Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland, uses these monthly meetings to gather. On the same day, the central bank heads of the 12 countries of the European Community gather as well.

This European role is significant politically to understand BIS's policy. In its latest June Annual Report, BIS General Manager Alexandre Lamfal-

ussy blasted the United States for wanton disregard of world financial stability. Lamfalussy has been intimately involved in the EC's Delors Commission project to develop plans for a supranational EC central bank. In fact the Delors Commission met in Basel. The BIS board of directors consists of only central bank heads and usually past central bank heads from eight countries: Britain, Switzerland, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Sweden. Its current chairman is William Duisenberg, governor of the Dutch National Bank.

Most of recent world financial market controls have come from the BIS corridors. Most relevant is the December 1987, BIS call for international private banks of member BIS countries to adopt uniform "capital adequacy" ratios and definitions of what constitutes "core capital." Drawn up by the BIS Cooke Committee, the new rules will "coincidentally" impose uniform reserve rules on world banks by the same deadline as the European 1992 Single Market Act. The main target of the new rules appears to be Japanese and, to a lesser extent, U.S. banks.

Regardless of whether the BIS will play the key role in creating the new European Monetary Union, it is already being mooted as the coordinator of Western monetary ties to Comecon. Already, six East European Communist countries sit on the General Meeting as part of the 29 country members of the BIS: Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The influential London *Economist* recently suggested the BIS will evolve into the central bank coordinator of some grand "one world financial regime," arguing that *perestroika* could give "the BIS a new edge by pulling Eastern Europe more closely into the central banking fold."

# Business Briefs

## *Continental Integration*

### **Africa to create an Economic Community**

A summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concluded at the beginning of August with a resolution to create an African Economic Community. "To bring about an accelerated and equitable socio-economic development in our region, the founding of such a community is, indeed, crucial," said Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

A summary of the steering committee's work, presented by outgoing Secretary General Ide Oumarow to a closed-door session of the summit, said, according to Reuters: "The concept of such a community implies the existence of a unified monetary system and that the economic, social, and cultural policies of the member states have been harmonized."

"Time is not on Africa's side," said Adedayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. "The real losers in the 1990s and beyond are those areas, especially Africa, where the process of economic integration is yet to be fully consolidated." African states hope that integration and cooperation in transport, communications, industry, energy, agriculture, and other projects would ease pressures on national coffers as they pool their resources.

## *Finance*

### **Vatican bank is reorganized**

The first meeting of the new Council of Superintendency for the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR) was held in the Vatican during mid-July, the first meeting of the newly reorganized Vatican bank.

The new IOR is governed by a Commission of Cardinals, made up of five cardinals named directly by the Pope, who will remain in office for five years. They are Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, Spanish Cardinal Eduardo Martínez Somalo, Amer-

ican Cardinal John O'Connor, Brazilian Cardinal Angelo Rossi, and African Cardinal Bernardin Gantin.

The Commission of Cardinals is responsible for naming the Council of Superintendency, equivalent to the administrative board in a stock company. The council is composed of five lay members, all bankers. Among them, Angelo Caloia, president of Mediocredito Lombardo and a university professor, was nominated chairman of the council, and Philippe De Weck, ex-president of the Union Bank of Switzerland, was chosen as vice president. De Weck, who is currently the president of Nestlé, is the confidant of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. In 1982, he was a member of the commission of "wise men" named to investigate the IOR's activities, in the aftermath of the bankruptcy of Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano.

IOR officials Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, Dr. Luigi Mennini, and Pellegrino De Strobel, all drawn into the scandal surrounding the crash of Banco Ambrosiano, lost their posts. The only person remaining in office from the old guard is Monsignor Donato De Bonis, who will be the liaison between the commission and the council. He has been the secretary of the Vatican bank for almost two decades.

What is IOR's future? It's too early to make forecasts; but it is important to note that the large European representation with respect to the U.S. component establishes a certain distance of Vatican finances from that heavy Masonic embrace represented by Anglo-American high finance.

## *Markets*

### **U.S. pressure on Japan risks catastrophe**

The United States will be risking financial catastrophe if it promotes further Japanese political instability, economist David Hale observes in his weekly financial letter Aug. 1.

In an analysis of the potential financial implications if the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is further destabilized and the Socialists become part of the Japanese government, Hale warns that such "reforms" in Japan "could weaken the ability

of Japan's elite civil service to guide capital flows during periods of crisis, [and] provide financial assistance for the Brady debt relief program."

"Japan has been a very stabilizing influence on the international economy during the 1980s precisely because its high savings rate, austere fiscal policy and low interest rates provided a useful global offset to America's large budget deficit and volatile monetary policy," Hale writes. A weak Japanese government will threaten the continued "enlightened" policy of the Japanese Ministry of Finance toward support of the U.S. financial markets, he writes.

## *Environmentalism*

### **Four top companies cut back CFC use**

Four large corporations that do business in the United States have announced plans to drastically cut the use of chlorofluorocarbons, allegedly due to consumer and governmental pressure. CFCs include some of the most useful chemicals ever invented; they are used, for example, as refrigerants, coolants, solvents, foaming agents, and for sterilizing medical equipment. Although some environmentalists claim they are dangerous, this magazine has exposed this as a fraud (*EIR*, June 9, 1989, "CFCs are not depleting the ozone layer").

General Motors said that by 1991, it would require its 10,000 car dealers to recycle CFCs purged from automobile air conditioners undergoing service. Nissan said it would end the use of CFCs entirely in its air conditioners by 1993, replacing the coolant with an alternative that supposedly does not destroy ozone. AT&T, which uses CFC solvents and coolants in hundreds of manufacturing processes, said it would cut their use by 50% by 1991 and eliminate them by 1994. General Electric agreed to offset the release of 300,000 pounds of CFCs from its refrigerator repair program by cutting back elsewhere.

AT&T Vice President for Engineering Dave Chittink, however, expressed doubts about how the company's aim can be achieved. "Frankly, we are not sure how we



are going to get to 1994," he said. "Inventing our way out of this is going to be an enormous task."

Even some ecologists are unenthused. In an interview published by syndicated columnist Alston Chase, Robert Waston, who purports to have discovered an ozone hole over Antarctica, states that "probably more people would die from food poisoning as a consequence of inadequate refrigeration than would die from depleting ozone."

### **Housing**

## **Up to 18 million homeless in the U.S.**

On any given night, there are between 655,000 and 4 million homeless people either on the streets or in shelters, and an additional 10-14 million "hidden homeless" who are doubling up with family or friends, according to a study released Aug. 8 by the American Affordable Housing Institute of Rutgers University. This hidden homeless figure compares with previous estimates of up to 3 million people.

Study authors David Schwartz and John Glascock say that preventing homelessness is less costly than providing shelters and emergency aid.

"Homelessness in America is not only preventable, it is treatable and curable," said Schwartz. "After years of eliminating and severely cutting back federal housing programs for the poor we now need a tourniquet to staunch the flow of people falling through the social safety net and becoming homeless."

### **Energy**

## **Blackout nightmare looms over Italy**

Italy's national power company, ENEL, has announced programmed blackouts in four southern regions—Abruzzo, Molise, the Marches, and Apulia—following the shutdown of the 1,300 megawatt North Brindisi

power plant.

The gap, just over 1,000 megawatts, could be covered by restarting the nuclear plants in Caorso and Trino Vercellese, but given the prevailing political control of the environmentalist movement, the solution chosen was to increase imports of electrical energy from France—which never halted its nuclear program. Italy now imports 18% of its electricity, the maximum existing power lines can carry.

Starting Aug. 1, ENEL is authorized to buy electricity from other companies. This opens a loophole in the monopoly set up when electricity was nationalized in the early 1960s. The big multinationals are set to move in, such as Fiat, which already produces almost 80% of its own energy needs.

### **Mercantilism**

## **South Korea's success due to heritage of List**

The South Korean economy owes its success to the mercantilist theories of 19th-century German economist Friedrich List and not to free market economic theory and the World Bank. This is the conclusion of a British Korean specialist, Aidan Forster-Carter, writing in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* the first week in August.

List was the subject of an article in *EIR* on June 23, 1989 ("Patriots for Germany conference honors economist Friederich List").

Forster-Carter writes: "Economic nationalism has all along been the political and cultural driving force of South Korea's development, which has always owed far more to the continental tradition of Friedrich List, who advocated tariff protection to stimulate industrialization, than the free-trader Ricardian theories of comparative advantage. Former President Park Chung Hee wanted a militarily strong South Korea which could stand up to the initially more dynamic North. Strong meant industrial. Industrializing, in the half of Korea which largely lacked minerals, meant buying from and selling to world markets, in the first instance. But the aim, and the result, was always to build up the country's 'productive powers' (to use List's phrase)."

## **Briefly**

● **COCAINE** consumption is rising in Europe. *La Croix-l'Événement* reports that five tons were seized last year; while 10 years ago, the amount of cocaine seized in Europe would barely have filled a suitcase, today's haul would fill a freight container.

● **THE UNIVERSITY** of Maryland has signed an agricultural research pact with the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow, reported the *Delmarva Farmer* on July 11.

● **PERU'S PRESIDENT** Alan García on Aug. 3 asked former Finance Minister Abel Salinas to seek a 50-70% reduction in the country's \$17 billion foreign debt, on the model of the U.S. agreement with Mexico. He noted that no country can pay 5% of the value of its production for debt service.

● **THE UNITED STATES** spends \$85 billion a year to comply with environmental regulations, according to a top administrator with the Environmental Protection Agency. Even this figure does not include all expenditures, since it only covers the cost of complying with the Clean Air and Clean Water acts.

● **THE SOVIET** Committee to Fight AIDS has appealed to citizens for hard currency donations to purchase disposable syringes and other equipment abroad. Recently 81 infants in two hospitals were infected with the deadly virus because there were no disposable needles. The appeal was carried in *Pravda* on Aug. 7.

● **EASTERN AIRLINES** pilots voted overwhelmingly on Aug. 8 to continue their five-month-long strike against union-buster Frank Lorenzo, rejecting the recommendations of their leadership to return to work. "Almost everyone realizes we have nothing to lose," said a spokesman for the pilots, who vowed never again to work for Lorenzo.

---

## Medaris: the man who put America into space

---

*At the Huntsville, Alabama celebrations of the Apollo 11 mission to put a man on the Moon, Marsha Freeman interviewed this pioneer of the space program.*

---

On January 31, 1958 the United States orbited its first satellite, Explorer 1, three months after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik. On May 5, 1961 astronaut Alan Shepard became the first American to venture into space. And on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong took the first "giant leap" for mankind on the surface of the Moon.

All three of these "firsts" in the U.S. space program were made possible by the rockets developed by a team of scientists and engineers working in Huntsville, Alabama, under the leadership of Wernher von Braun. The German rocket team which came to this country at the end of the Second World War began its work on new missiles and rockets at the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, in 1950. During the crucial years of 1956-60, when the space age began, they worked under the guidance of Gen. John Bruce Medaris.

### **The von Braun team**

From the beginning of their joint effort, Medaris recognized that he had a natural leader and visionary in von Braun, who could, along with his team, bring America into the leadership position in space technology and operations. At a time when the military blocs of East and West were forming in Europe, and intercontinental ballistic missiles were being deployed to deliver nuclear arsenals, Medaris and his rocket team built the Jupiter and Pershing intermediate-range nuclear missiles for Western Europe, to keep the Soviets at bay.

The von Braun team designed, built, and tested the Nike series of rockets, which were proven capable of "shooting a bullet with a bullet" to protect the United States and its allies from nuclear attack—the first anti-ballistic missile defense.

And Medaris considered at that time that active *defense*—and not retaliation, or what later became known as "assured destruction,"—would be crucial in the nuclear age.

Medaris believed that the combined resources of the Army, Air Force, and Navy could provide this nation with a forward-looking, first-rate space program—both military and civilian. However, in 1960, after the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the von Braun team was transferred to what later became the Marshall Space Flight Center, and the Army lost the talent that a space program would require.

After fighting tenaciously and winning permission to allow the von Braun group put America into space with the Explorer 1 launch, Medaris could not win the fight to keep the Army in the forefront of space exploration. In 1960, John B. Medaris retired from military service after 37 years. In that year he wrote his autobiography *Countdown for Decision*, where he detailed the work he did for four crucial years as leader of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, and then as director of the Army Ordnance Command at the Redstone Arsenal, between 1956 and 1960.

In the interview below, Medaris mentions the "Horizon" program that was put together by the rocket team in late 1958. But even after his team launched the first successful satellite and finally put the United States into space in the early part of that year, the space work the Army had undertaken was challenged by the creation of a new civilian space agency.

It was first proposed that the German rocket team be split up, so some members could remain in the Army program,



Marsha Freeman

*The German rocket team at a reunion at the Alabama Space and Rocket Center in 1985. The Saturn V lunar rocket is behind them. In the front, Dr. Eberhard Rees and Konrad Dannenberg are holding a photo of Wernher von Braun.*

while the others went to NASA. Both Medaris and von Braun recognized, however, that of primary importance was keeping the team intact, and two years later entire group was transferred to the new civilian agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In order keep the momentum they had already created, Medaris and von Braun decided to put together their proposal for what should be done in space. Even before the team became part of NASA, von Braun was a member of the scientific groups which were designing the U.S. plans for space exploration.

In his autobiography, Medaris explains how this study was the result of putting a handful of the best men from the team "in a closed room to come up with a 12- or 15-year national space program. . . . By mid-December we had completed the job, but we didn't know what to do with the document. We had no space mission as such.

"The total cost for a 14-year program was estimated at approximately \$21 billion, or an average of \$1.5 billion per year." Some of the resources of the military were in the middle of being transferred to NASA when the report was completed; nonetheless, the plans were put on the shelf.

The broad outline of von Braun's 1958 space program looked like this:

**1960:** Place 2,000 pounds in orbit. Complete a soft, un-

manned landing on the Moon.

**1961:** Place a 5,000-pound satellite into orbit.

**1962:** Circumnavigate the Moon with *adequate* photographic coverage. Launch a two-man satellite.

**1963:** Place 20,000 pounds into Earth orbit. Send a manned expedition to circumnavigate the Moon and return to Earth.

**1965:** Operate a 20-man permanent space station.

**1967:** Launch a three-man lunar expedition.

**1971:** Launch a 50-man lunar expedition and permanent outpost on the Moon.

### The Kennedy program

Although this plan was never implemented by the Army nor carried out under General Medaris, it became the foundation of recommendations that the fledgling NASA was developing, which would be later adopted by President John Kennedy. Wernher von Braun became the space program's most eloquent spokesman on the need for space exploration.

John Bruce Medaris was born on May 12, 1902. During his long military career, he served in both Argentina and Panama. After his retirement from the military, he acted as a consultant for industry. He later entered the clergy, and as Father Bruce Medaris, he is currently an arch-deacon emeritus in the Anglican Catholic Church and lives in North Carolina.



## Space programs must see fifteen years ahead

*Father Bruce Medaris, a retired general, gave an interview to Marsha Freeman in Huntsville, Alabama on July 16, 1989. Freeman is the associate editor of the bi-monthly journal 21st Century Science & Technology.*

**EIR:** Could you give us your appraisal of what the space program has accomplished in the 20 years since the first Apollo landing?

**Medaris:** Any review that we make of the past with respect to space programs inevitably should discover that what was done with respect to the Apollo Moon landing, could have been several years earlier. But when it was finally accomplished, it was done as a political matter. And it was in that light that it was finally put under way. There had been a program developed years before, at the time when we were using the first very rudimentary satellites, investigating the Van Allen Belts and things of that sort, that a program was developed for establishing a scientific colony on the Moon, known as Project Horizon.

**EIR:** What year was that developed?

**Medaris:** Nineteen fifty-eight. There is no way that one can reasonably reconcile what happened at the end of the Apollo Program with anything that resembles real interests in the development of our space operations. The people for whom I had some consideration in those days, was in my function as a management consultant then in technical management of complex programs—that was my forte. And a year before the landing on the Moon, I told my people, “You get ready to close down. There’s nothing behind this, nothing being talked about, nothing being considered, and if there is no program under consideration at this time, there can be nothing ready to follow the Moon landing. And when the Apollo Program ends, the whole business is going to come to a grinding stop.” And I said, “You’d better be prepared for it, because if it were not to be so, there would have to be something in the works now.” That’s the lead time in this business, you have to look that far ahead. Fortunately some of them paid attention, and it saved them a lot of money, because

that’s precisely what happened, as you well know. Everything just fell apart and we lost some of the best scientists we had, we lost some of the best people we had, because there was no work, because there was no project, because there was no program. Nothing to follow Apollo. And then, in order to have something with which to proceed as an organization—NASA—they began to develop projects—not programs—projects.

I’m going to cut across most of the time in-between and say simply that we have no space program today. What we have today is a collection of miscellaneous projects, each one having enough backing to get something done, but none of which bear on the others, none of which are part of an ongoing program with a true program objective. There is a vast difference between an array of projects and a program. How we could develop, I do not know, because, at the present time, it is my considered judgment that the government isn’t running the space program at all; the aerospace industry is doing what they please, putting what they wish on the board to be done, each one after something that they can have a big chunk of, as far as budget is concerned, and with a lot of lobbying in Washington to get their individual, particular project under way.

We’re talking about a space station. The present concept of a space station is utterly ridiculous. And it should have been done 10 years ago. It should have been started immediately following the Moon landing. That’s what should have followed what became a dead-ended operation of landing on the Moon. It should have been translated into an ongoing program and an intermediate station that could become a relay station for men, equipment, and fuel, and all sorts of things on the way should have been developed at that time—but it would not have looked like what they’re going to do now, because it would have been a working station. What they’re doing now has all sorts of odds and ends to it and pieces sticking out of it to do specific things that somebody wants done, again. The concept of it looks like the product of a committee to begin with.

Anyway, what I’m trying to say, is that as long as we

abandon the field to the aerospace industry and those who are involved in space-type operations to tell us what we can do to promote the projects, to promote the money out of Congress to do them—as long as we have not only done that, but we've gone so much further that there's no question that we're wasting all kinds of money in what we are doing. The reason is simply that we do not have any competent, government-employed representatives to look at the plants, to be there, to see what's going on, to know what's happening in the field. If there's one thing that should prove it, the Challenger disaster should prove it. We're in the position of having the fox watch the hen house and nobody's watching the fox. The result is that we cannot, under any circumstances at the present time, claim to have a space program, or to have reasonably controlled, economically sound use of the funds that are being devoted to all these projects.

It isn't a matter of bragging, it's a matter of a system that we had. I had men in every plant that was of any size. There was at least one man there, just to see what was going on, just to be aware of what was happening, to check the manufacturer's own quality control and see that he was enforcing it, and those men were able to report back to me on a red line, the minute they saw anything going wrong in any one of the plants. The result was that little people in the plants could come up and whisper in their ear and tell them, something was haywire and they'd better go look. If it was anything of any consequence, I was in my airplane out there the next day.

The result was that everything we did was done within budget and on time. We haven't had anything completed within budget and on time for so long that it's hard to see when. The overruns we have are strictly the result of no control, none at all. It is profitable to the manufacturer to waste money. He's going to do it, if you let him. So we're not getting our money's worth.

Out of the Challenger disaster came some window dressing, but there was little that really spoke of change. It is incredible to believe that, on the morning of the Challenger's disastrous launch, there was *no one* at the launch site who could say, "Shut it down." Either the computer shut it down or it went. It should never have been there, under those conditions, the weather conditions and everything else; the thing should never have been on the pad, it should have been back being redone after four failures but there was nobody there—it's incredible to believe—there was nobody there that could say, "Stop!" We never had a launch where, either Wernher von Braun, Kurt Debus, or myself was not present, and any one of the three of us could shut it down any minute we wanted to and say, "That's enough. We're not going to do this one."

**EIR:** Did that ever happen?

**Medaris:** Oh yes. I shut down more than one and carried them over a day. I used to sit in the control house with my

earphones on and I could check in on everybody that was working on the stands. I could check in on the bosses, and their conversations with their men in their group, and the conversations between the bosses. More than once, I called a halt—delay—simply because I could hear tension in the voices of the men. They were tired and they were beginning to make mistakes and I'd say, "I'm calling a two-hour hold. Now get down off of there and go take a break." Wernher did the same thing, if he was there and I wasn't. But I was usually there.

We have lost all sense of individual responsibility in the whole field of what we're trying to do and I do not think there is any possible way that we can have a decent, productive use of tax money, and people's money, under such conditions. In fact, they're always investigating something but they don't do anything. When they find out what happened even, they don't look at the causes to see what you have to do to stop it. We have no men now that we could put out in a plant, incidentally, because since the arsenal system was closed down, there's no place to grow them. That's where we developed those men who could go out there, and knew what was going on, knew what they were looking at. We don't have them now.

**EIR:** What would constitute a program, as opposed to a project?

**Medaris:** The elements of a program, as distinguished from projects, are simple:

First of all, the whole of the operation, everything that's being done has to be under a single coordination. You cannot have splintered authorities, and splintered controls, and splintered planning.

Second, you have to have an objective that is consistent, that is maintained, but that is always at least 15 years in front of you. And at any given time, under a program concept, you have going on that which is putting together, that which has now been tested and known and will work, to perform a step in the function. You have another area of work in proving out the developed technology and components for the next step in the system and proving them, testing them, trying them out, sending them onboard the current flights, and things, to work them through.

And at the same time, you have ongoing exploration into the outer fringe of what you know in the direction that you want to go. So, there are three phases that go on at the same time, but they're all headed in the same direction to accomplish the same purpose. That's a program. We can't have a program because everybody's running their own selfish show.

We couldn't have a program unless somebody has guts enough in the government, someplace, to tie this thing into the hands and responsibility of some people who accept responsibility and carry it out, without favor or without any attention to where they were going to come out or planning

where they were going to work when they have done doing what they were doing, and who would consistently insist on the pattern of the program being continuously followed. Where are you going to find them? I don't know.

We don't have any more statesmen, we have nothing but politicians. The Congress has sold out to the lobbyists, and the lobbyists—not to the government—but to the industries that the government is keeping alive. To me, it is a disastrous situation in the long run. I do not begrudge the money that is going into space, I begrudge how that money's being used, because we aren't getting our money's worth.

The resources, properly used, would develop a great deal more than we have. And there would be much more along the line of controlled spinoff to civilian industry than there has been. That's come about by accident, or theft, or what-have-you most of the time, instead of by a controlled process. Gen. James Abrahamson {the first director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization} was starting to set one up for SDI, but I think it's gone down the drain now. But there are none of the ingredients presently in operation that would indicate that we can maintain any kind of leadership, control in space, and it may wind up that the whole space operation is done by industry for their own benefit. There are some signs of that already, of private enterprise setting up a launch for satellites, to put them in orbit. Anything can happen under the present circumstances because nobody has got their hand on the tiller, watching the compass. Nobody. We're just adrift in an unpredictable sea of political operations—totally. I'm sorry I've put it that way, but that's the only thing I can say.

**EIR:** What do you think the program should be that would subsume most of the separate projects? Where should we be going if you were to look 15 years into the future?

**Medaris:** In the first place, I said years ago that, if we were not alert to what was going on, we would go in the wrong direction, that we would find that our opposition, so to speak—the Soviets—had taken control of that part of space that affects the Earth, while we were wandering off to look at Mars. See what I mean?

**EIR:** But we should have both a military and civilian space program—

**Medaris:** That is not a good way to say it. It doesn't make any difference whether it's military or civilian. One of the greatest mistakes in the whole business was trying to divorce it from the military, and we were the laughingstock—and are—of the world, because we have given away technology that was worth years of work and effort, by trying to have a so-called open civilian program, and yet the two are so interlinked.

At the time that NASA was formed, the three services together had all the resources necessary to carry on a space program. All that would have been necessary would have

been to form a joint space command of the three services, and you wouldn't have had to build a whole lot of new places like NASA did, because they already had what they needed. This was recommended and tossed out the window.

What has been done by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is some of the finest work in the world and there's no question that, in their particular field, they are the artists, the best. But the same thing that they're using for spanning the whole galaxy can also be used extremely effectively to put us in a position where nothing can surprise us.

As far as an objective for the next 15 years, I believe that there is nothing that could yield more benefit to this country and to the world at large than to place a permanent, scientific colony on the Moon. We proposed that—kicked out the window. This is the perfect point of observation for everything, and there's nothing unreal or unrealistic about doing it. It was worked out in detail, and I still think that it is a still-demanded objective. If this were the objective, everything, including an intermediate space station and everything else, begins to melt into the program as a whole, you see.

**EIR:** By an intermediate space station you mean one that would be specifically designed for the lunar colonization purpose?

**Medaris:** Exactly. There should be a station in between what was there for the purpose of being a relay station. To be the base for storing and forwarding. You could tether all kinds of stuff to it out in space while they are waiting to send it on, and it would be a proper staging area up and back for people. This would be part of the total program. And between that station and the colony on the Moon, nothing could happen that was not under observation anyplace in this world. We could observe everything. And there's nothing superior in any kind of competition, including the international competition that always exists, than knowledge, observation, reconnaissance, finding out what the other guy is up to.

Take it back to the times of armor and take it up to the times of the space station, and you need the same thing. You need to know what's going on, and if you know exactly what's happening, then you can be prepared to meet whatever comes along, but you need to know exactly what's happening.

**EIR:** But today the military services are under the gun of budget cuts. The SDI program itself has just been cut substantially. They do not have anything like a 15-year perspective for space technology development.

**Medaris:** But, if they understood what could be done with it, and if we got away from this silly division of civilian/military—which is the basic error that was made in the first place, no other country in the world has made that mistake—the European programs, such as they are, and there are some good ones, their programs have all

been headed by the best man they could get, whether it was a civilian or an officer. And they have dealt with the aspects of whatever came along that could be attributed to civilian use, and to the needs of the military, and you do the whole business for half the price, if you're doing it for both of them at the same time.

**EIR:** Of course, you had a general who headed up the Apollo Program, Gen. Sam Phillips, and you now have two generals who head NASA centers, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Kennedy Space Center, so in a certain sense there has never been a separate civilian space program. There's never really been a strict division.

**Medaris:** No there hasn't, but they are under constraints. As long as they are under the NASA banner they're still wide open.

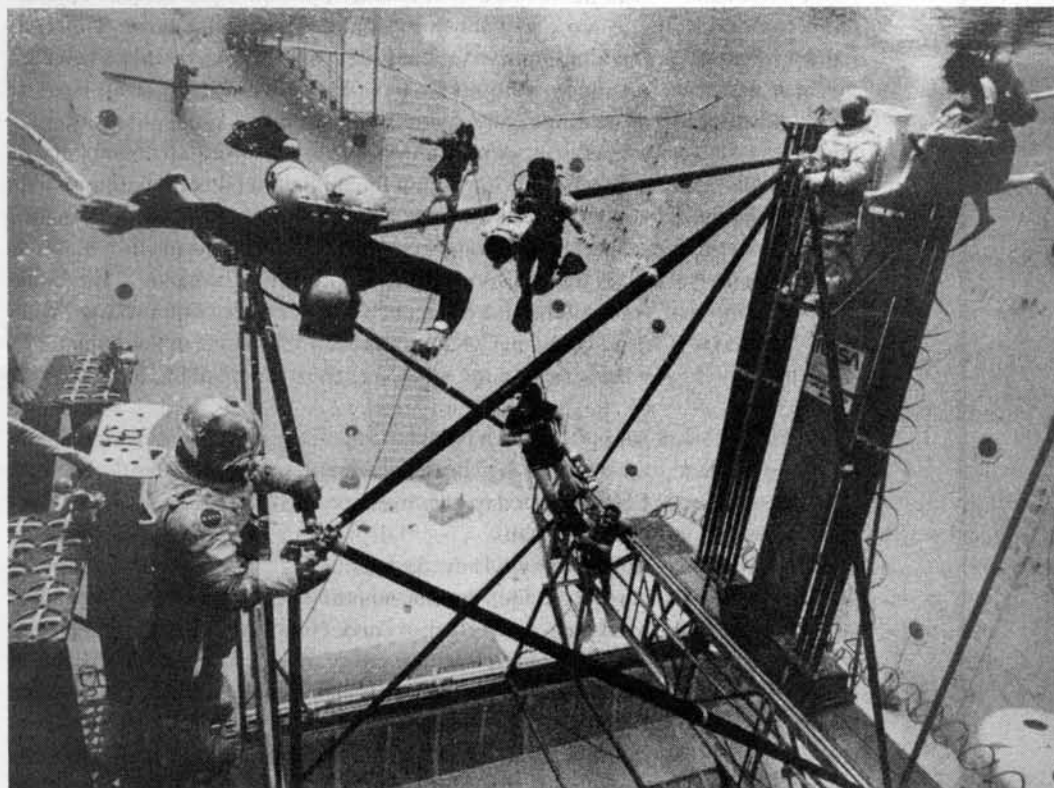
Look at the stuff that has been able to be pulled out of there by this Freedom of Information Act. You make them produce things that—good Lord in Heaven—should have been so highly classified. This is the ridiculous part of the situation. First of all, what has happened as a result of putting the civilian constraints on the NASA operations, we've given away billions of dollars worth and years of effort that would have taken someone else a long time to catch up with, but we gave it to them. They had no problem getting it, none whatever.

The next thing, of course, is the matter, as I've said, of economy because if you're doing both, you can do them for much less money than you can if you separate them, because much of what you do can be applied to both sides. What has happened, unfortunately, is not only that the military has been given a second-rate position in space, improving a little at present, but the whole business is being governed by 10,000 civil servants in Washington that is—as they used to say—like a bum missile: It won't work, and you can't fire it. All they do is increase their numbers every year.

We can't even have true civilian control of an election, because if you take all of the government workers from top to bottom, all the strata of our governments—city, county, state, and federal, plus a few odd ones in between—and they are no longer under the Hatch Act, they're perfectly allowed to engage in political operations, add them up and add up all of their families, the numbers of people in their families that vote, and then add to that the people who are dependent on their opinion for voting, because they're going to get their meal from selling them something, I can tell you who wins elections.

**EIR:** The incumbents.

**Medaris:** Of course. Unless the incumbent has tried to get rid of some of the dead wood in which case the incumbent hasn't got a chance.



*Space-suited engineers assemble truss structures in the neutral Buoyancy Simulator, a huge water-tank facility which allows a close approximation of zero gravity, at the Marsall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.*

## Science, morality, and singing debated in Venice

by Nora Hamerman

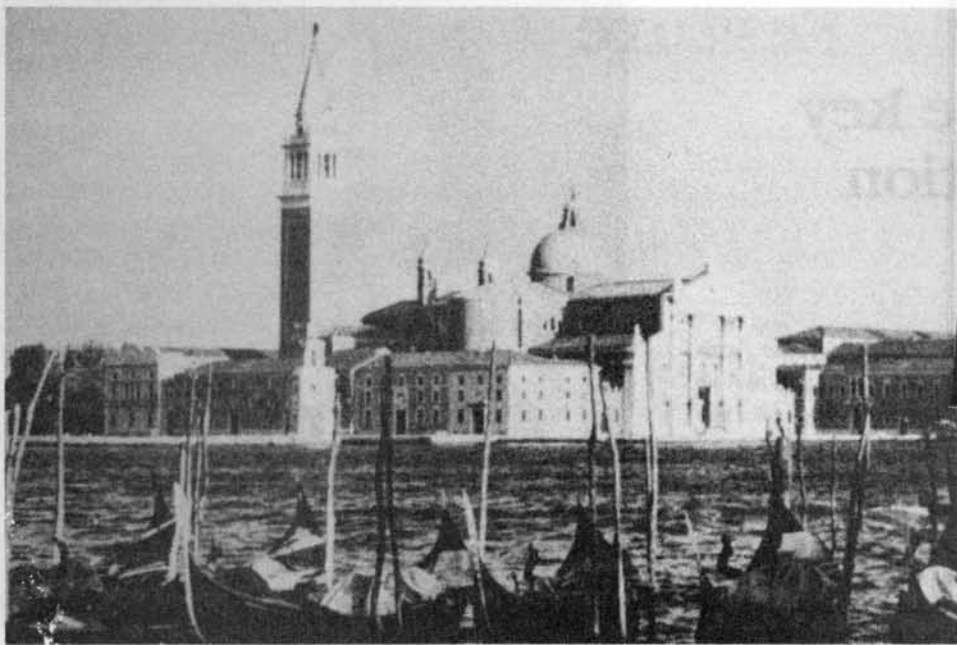
We present below four of the speeches that were delivered in Venice, Italy on June 20 in a history-making conference on “Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning-Fork,” organized by the Schiller Institute and the Italian Harpsichordists Association, and sponsored by the Cini Foundation and the Levi Foundation. This conference occurred at a turning-point in the battle to lower the standard pitch at which music is performed, to that employed by the classical composers from Bach to Verdi, where middle C is set at 256 vibrations per second.

Before an audience that included a representative of the Italian Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment, Liliana Celani of the Schiller Institute retraced the history of the initiative. She reported that the American scientist Lyndon LaRouche in 1986 proposed an experimental performance of Mozart’s “Coronation Mass” at  $C = 256$ , which was carried out in Virginia. Historical research then led to the discovery of Verdi’s concern for this issue, the 1881 scientific conference in Milan which arrived at  $A = 432$  based on  $C = 256$ , and the 1884 decree of the Italian War Ministry, which, at Verdi’s behest, set  $A = 432$  as the standard pitch for all military bands.

In 1950, Celani said, the French National Academy of Sciences unanimously proposed a return to the “Verdi A,” but they were defeated, apparently by wind instrument makers more interested in exporting jazz instruments to the U.S., than in the classical or opera repertoire.

In July 1988, a Schiller Institute-backed bill to establish the Verdi A for all publicly subsidized concerts in Italy was introduced by two senators in Rome. The Institute organized three vocal concerts—in Paris, New York, and Washington—to demonstrate the “Verdi A,” as well as the memorable recital of violinist Norbert Brainin and pianist Günther Ludwig in Munich last December, where the classical tuning was demonstrated in works by Bach, Brahms, Schumann and Beethoven. But early in 1989, the Schiller-supported bill was subverted into legislation imposing  $A = 440$ , the old “international standard pitch” which the majority of the





*The Venetian Island of San Giorgio, home of the Cini Foundation, which hosted the conference on "Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning-Fork." The Cini Foundation houses one of the world's finest libraries of early music. Inset: a poster advertising the conference.*

world's greatest opera and classical singers have rejected as too high.

No sooner had this diabolical law been announced, than four leading figures of the Italian musical world, opera diva Renata Tebaldi, the renowned Verdi baritone Piero Cappuccilli, the artistic director of Vatican Radio Arturo Sacchetti, and Prof. Bruno Barosi, who directs the acoustical physics laboratory at the Cremona Violin-Building Institute, sent an open letter to the major Italian newspapers. Their letter denounced the perversion of the bill and vowed to continue to fight for the tuning Giuseppe Verdi had demanded in 1884. Meanwhile, it was also announced that Maestro Cappuccilli and other famous opera stars will perform a televised concert version of Verdi's most celebrated opera, *Rigoletto*, during the coming opera season in London, with the London Philharmonia orchestra under the baton of La Scala conductor Michel Sasson—at the "Verdi tuning."

Future issues of *EIR* will contain further speeches from the Venice conference, including Prof. Bruno Barosi's unique contribution to the knowledge of how the Cremona violins, especially those of Stradivarius, were built.

Elio Manzoni of the Mezzanzana Foundation in Busseto, brought the greetings of Carlo Bergonzi, the great bel canto tenor. He reported that he has created the Bergonzi Verdi Academy in Busseto (Verdi's birthplace) for contestants in the "Verdi Voices" Competition. Manzoni disclosed that two of the greatest figures in postwar opera history who are no longer living, conductor Tullio Serafin and soprano Maria Callas, to his personal knowledge were supporters of the lower tuning: "Now if artists like Callas and Tebaldi who, by their character, status, and all the vicissitudes we know were at opposite poles from each other, were fully agreed on these

things, that must mean they are true!"

Dr. Mario Bardi, emeritus chief of anesthesiology at St. Paul's Hospital in Milan, and formerly a professional singer for seven years, spoke as both a physician and singer, as he forcefully endorsed the Verdi A = 432 pitch. He reported that his own singing teacher had a piano tuned to A = 435, even though "standard pitch" had already risen to a minimum of A = 440, because he said, "it was the highest pitch at which a singer could correctly place his or her voice." He then noted that even the minimal variations in pitch damage both the throat and the hearing of the performers, and that the rising pitch of the orchestra, as it warms up during an evening, is a primary cause for many singers' declining vocal production from the first to the last act of an opera—and in the long run, of many pathologies that afflict professional singers.

### A basic disaccord

While agreeing on the practical need to adopt the Verdi tuning to save voices and the bel canto school of singing, the scientific interventions were not in accord on the fact that this really is the scientific tuning fork. Two basic theses were presented: Dr. Tennenbaum's in support of C = 256, from which the Verdi A derives, and Professor Ernetti's in favor of a lower standard, A = 415.

Whereas the first view is supported by the opinions of the greatest classical composers, the second rests on premises which would lead to repudiating the entire well-tempered system, and hence is unacceptable. Nonetheless, Professor Ernetti's speech has the merit of affirming the existence of an absolute tuning and proposing one solution. We publish both speeches, inaugurating a debate which will continue with other qualified contributions.

# Tuning as the key to interpretation

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

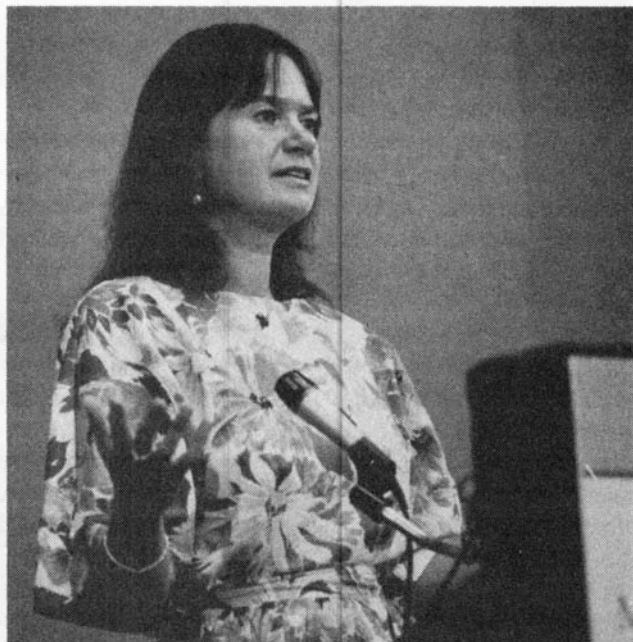
*Mrs. LaRouche, founder of the international Schiller Institutes, delivered the following speech to the conference on "Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning Fork," on June 20 at the Cini Foundation in Venice, Italy.*

The battle to establish the tuning of middle C at 256 Hz is far more than an academic debate. What is at issue here, is the defense of the integrity of classical composition in general. Whether we are conscious of this or not, our culture—and with it, classical music—is our lives' most important feature; for it is culture—whether it be true culture or mere perversity—which determines the way in which we think. Culture is the substrate upon which we form our opinions and views regarding all matters of daily concern.

Culture is also not some social contract made by a person or a nation, simply because that is what he or it happened to possess at a particular point in time; rather, it must become so intertwined with one's own identity, that determines the practice of human beings or of an entire nation. And if we apply this measure, we find to our horror, that the world is on the verge of losing European culture altogether. True, there still exists a small and dwindling elite for whom this is not the case; true, Verdi's operas still enjoy a modicum of popularity with a large audience, especially Italy, and elsewhere.

But when on a world scale we compare classical European culture's share in relation to the spread of irrational counter-culture, of which we cite satanic rock music as only one example—and that's what most of the youth in the industrialized nations listen to nowadays—then it becomes clear, that we must wage a battle on behalf of classical culture, if we do not want to see it disappear entirely someday soon. We must recall that there are many examples in man's past universal history, when entire civilizations and cultures collapsed because they had ceased to be faithful to the principles and ideals upon which they had once been based. And should we not experience the same fears today, when we see how there are already entire generations of students and former students, who cannot associate anything with the names Schiller, Heine, Beethoven, and Petrarch?

It is all the more urgent that we act in defense of *classical* art, since we should really only describe those works as "classical," which were created during phases of high culture such as the Greek classical era, the Italian Renaissance, and



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute.*

the German classical era, or which reflect the spirit of those times. Poets, musical composers, and other artists are only entitled to be described as "classical," when their works contain universal truths which, because they are universal, will remain true for all time and therefore become a possession of all humanity. Herein lies the essential reason why screenplays are not legitimate, because with these, the director bars the way between the audience and the musical or poetical ideas of the composer or poet, and instead, in plagiarized form, presents the audience with an amalgam of the director's own ideas along with some from the original.

What is most important, is that all great classical works are grounded upon an image of man which sees him as potentially infinitely perfectible, and which celebrates his creativity as the divine spark within him, such that, in a classical work, this creative lawfulness is unfolded in such a way, that it corresponds with the creative potential of the listener. Herein lies the reason why a successfully performed work elicits within the audience a feeling of elevation—the emotional quality associated with *agapē* in the New Testament sense of the word. It is this elevation of the emotions, which is the source of all creativity, and which we experience whenever we are confronted with something of great artistic beauty, which brings tears to our eyes.

The performance of classical works is therefore of infinite importance, because in such moments as those, man perfects his emotional capacities. It is what Schiller describes in his play *The Bride of Messina* as the power which continues to affect the listener long after the performance has ended. And hasn't each among us already had the experience, that our witnessing of a great performance has, as it were, expanded our soul; or, conversely, that our being cut off from classical

music for one reason or another, has made our life more barren because that crucial dimension is no longer there?

### The ennobling role of classical art

In his *Aesthetic Letters*, Schiller posed the question of how it were possible to ennoble human beings, if their government is decadent and the masses brutalized, such that any impulse toward improvement along either of these routes is cut off. Schiller, as you know, allots this role of ennobling human beings, to art. And because he does so, he also places the greatest demands upon the artist, who, precisely because he is able to influence the innermost stirrings of the human soul, must idealize himself into his species-being during those moments when he is creating and performing the work of art. Thus, the moment he devotes himself to art, both the artist and the listener exalt their own humanity in its most elevated form; and the more often and more intensively the artist does so, the shorter become those other intervals during which he sinks to a less exalted level of humanity. This is why performing and listening to great classical music provides nourishment to the soul, and at least for the duration of its performance, the soul is dominated by the beauty expressed in the work; and the impression of the world's ugliness is driven from heart and mind.

The continual expansion of our capacity for the emotion of *agapē* is the decisive element in whether a society will continue to develop, or whether it will degenerate. This is what determines whether relations among men are predominantly characterized by what is usually described as Christian brotherly love, or by that malicious meanness of spirit, which we can observe in American soap-operas. *Agapē* is therefore not merely an emotional state, in the sense in which emotions are usually counterposed to reason or the understanding; rather, the emotion of *agapē* is the precondition for all truly human intelligence, and thus it is an indispensable component of human reason. To put it in simplistic terms: Wherever man does not love passionately, he will also never comprehend fully. It is with love as our object, that we can develop the line of questioning from which we can find creative solutions to contiguous problems, and leading us to further development in all fields of knowledge.

And so, since the performance of great classical music is such an important matter, whose significance goes far beyond the immediate scope of music *per se*, there is all the more reason for us not to permit the question of musical interpretation of these works to be influenced by any sort of *Zeitgeist*.

Giuseppe Verdi has the great merit that with his operas, he created a body of music that moves the hearts of the Italian nation. Indeed, we can say that along with Italy's great tradition in the natural sciences, it was especially Verdi's emotional power, and the special beauty of the music which the *bel canto* method has bestowed upon the world, which can aid us today in standing up against the attacks which have been thrown against Italy as a cultured nation. But as we have indicated at previous conferences of the Schiller Institute, we

currently do not have a new generation which could step into the shoes of the old guard; the repertoire is in danger of shrinking drastically, because singers simply can not be found to play certain roles; and for this, we can place substantial blame on today's overly high musical tuning.

The *bel canto* manner of singing proceeds from the idea that not only the quality, but also the longevity of the singing voice depends upon whether the voice's natural characteristics are taken into consideration. Among these characteristics are the various vocal registers. The register-shift of the soprano voice lies between F and F-sharp in the well-tempered scale; if the scale is tuned anywhere above middle C = 256 (or approximately A = 432), the human voice suffers damage, which has been proven to lead to the fact that many young singers have lost their voices after only a few years of singing. If the tuning is too high, the soprano, for example, is forced to choose between changing registers on F, or straining to keep the F in the lower register—which of course is possible to do with good training, but which has the long-term effect of damaging the voice, because the shift is being executed by doing a certain amount of violence to the voice.

High tuning has equally grave effects on interpretation—or at least, on the interpretation of those compositions which envisage a shift of register at F-sharp. And on top of this, at the higher tuning the accentuation of the musical line is no longer in agreement with that of the sung text. If, for example, an opera which had been composed for a tuning of A = 432 Hz is instead sung at A = 440 or even A = 448, the entire coloration of certain words is thereby altered, since a darker coloration for those words had been originally planned, whereas now, the sad and uncanny expression which perhaps had been intended, is weakened or is made to disappear.

### German art-song as a 'Rosetta Stone'

Many such examples can be found in the operatic aria repertoire. But I would like here to indicate the special significance of correct tuning for the German art-song. Lyndon LaRouche has correctly described the *Lied* as "the Rosetta Stone of classical music," particularly as it pertains to the compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann. The *Lied* is the most "condensed" art form, because it unites the poetic idea of the poem with the musical idea of the composition, into a higher, unified whole.

Why write poetry? For the classicists, there was no question that the content of a poem was a poetic idea which had taken up residence on a higher level than what the text *per se* would lead one to otherwise assume. A poem that was self-evident—i. e., prosaic—could not possibly be a good poem. Instead, the poet had at his disposal various technical means, such as meter, rhyme, strophic and poetic form, and prosody, by which he could let the global impression be born on the very same higher level which contains the poetic idea itself.

A good classical poem is based throughout on the principles of Socratic dialogue—whether this emerges explicitly among various separate voices, as in Schubert's *Erkönig*, or

FIGURE 1

"Bitten" (Prayers), from Beethoven's "Six Songs by Gellert," Op. 48, No. 1

Feierlich und mit Andacht

Gott, dei - ne Gü - te reicht so weit,  
so weit die Wol - ken ge - hen;  
du krönst uns mit Barm - herz - ig - keit,  
und eilst, uns bei - zu - steh - en.  
Herr! mei - ne Burg, mein Fels, mein Hort,  
ver - nimm mein Flehn, merk auf mein Wort;  
denn ich will vor dir be - ten,  
denn ich will vor dir be - ten!

Third Register

First Register

only becomes clear by having each of the various voices characterize various mental and moral levels, perhaps only by means of an ironical inflection, as we find in many locations in Schumann's *Dichterliebe*. In all cases, the various voices are always highlighted through shifts in register and alterations of tone-color—e.g., through the selection of *pianissimo*, *piano*, *mezzo-forte*, or *forte*.

In this composing of a poem called the *Lied*, the musical counterpoint consists in the deliberate use of dissonances to lead to a change in key in an otherwise rigorously sustained canonical development of a given theme. Each theme is a single voice in the socratic dialogue, and each key is a determinate geometry of tones and musical colorations, which are so arranged as to achieve a determinate mood—a determinate emotional state which is necessary by virtue of the effect it has on the listener, in order to convey the poetic idea in a lawful manner.

Whenever the key is changed, this is done in order to change the musical coloration and intensity which is associated with that key. The trained bel canto voice has three or more registers, each of which has a different intensity and coloration—comparable to the differences between the violoncello, the viola, and the violin. With each shift—whether it be from one key to another, or from one register to another—the listener experiences an emotional state corresponding to that key and that register.

The quality of the *Lied* is determined by how the composer juxtaposes one theme against another; and if both the singer and the accompanist are up to their task, they can maintain the span of creative tension throughout the course of the entire song, thereby pointing up the continuity underlying all the individual parts, so that the listener knows that these individual parts have no separate existence. And in this way, the snifiting ordering of various intensities of emotion, as they are expressed by changes in key and register, is conveyed as a higher, transfinite ordering; and that is precisely the level on which it is uniquely possible to comprehend the poetic idea.

### An example

At this point I would like to present a simple example of how the composer unites the register shift with the poetic idea. The first of the six poems written by Christian Fürchtegott Gellert, and composed by Ludwig van Beethoven (**Figure 1**), goes as follows:

	<i>Register</i>
Gott, deine Güte reicht so weit	2
So weit, die Wolken gehen;	3
Du krönst uns mit Barmherzigkeit,	2
Und eilst, uns beizustehen.	2
Herr, meine Burg, mein Fels, mein Hort,	2
Vernimm mein Flehn, merk auf mein Wort;	2

Denn ich will vor dir beten,	2
Denn ich will vor dir beten!	1

\* \* \*

God, Thy goodness reaches as far,  
As far as the clouds go;

Thou crownest us with mercifulness,  
And hastenest to our aid.  
Lord, my fortress, my rock, my treasure,  
Hear my pleading, mark my words;

For I shall pray to Thee,  
For I shall pray to Thee!

The first line of this poem is a simple statement, "Gott! deine Güte reicht so weit." In the second line, this statement is expanded with the image "so weit." Up to then it is still not a new idea, but by means of the "Wolken gehen" God's majesty and his infiniteness are associated, since from the standpoint of men here on earth, the succession of clouds indeed seems to be never-ending. The shift into the third register—even from the standpoint of tone-color alone—accentuates the heights which are associated with God.

The next four lines speak of those things in which God's goodness is expressed: He, the High and Infinite, makes us sublime by giving us the capacity for mercy—a deeply Christian idea, since the crown is associated not with the ruler's pride, but rather with mercifulness. And God even rushes to assist us—which is yet another expression of mercifulness. The following two lines make clear just how much man is in need of God's mercifulness:

Herr, meine Burg, mein Fels, mein Hort,  
Vernimm mein Flehn, merk auf mein Wort.

Here the music underlines the urgency of this supplication. And then comes a new thought: "Denn ich will vor dir beten"; and this is repeated: "Denn ich will vor dir beten." The resolution of the song is in this "beten": the voice falls into its deepest register, deep below the F-sharp, into the E of the first register. Even from the purely vocal aspect—but also because it comes out as a singularity—this "beten" becomes endowed with the quality of deep devotion and concentration which it does in fact have. Whereas the lines sung in the second register still have the character of a *Stoßgebet* [a brief prayer reeled off during a sudden burst of religious fervor—ed.], this quality is altered by the final "beten": It has now become that state of tension and calm, of concentration, which is felt by him who attempts to arouse within himself the divine spark of creativity—as does the orchestra director just before he must step out and perform a great symphony, gathering all his creative tension into a single point. This form of prayer, in which the person, as *imago viva Dei*, seeks to imitate God's most magnificent quality—

namely, His role as the Creator—is something entirely different than a mere cry for help in time of need. The mere repetition of the seventh line already makes it clear that the subject here is this other quality of emotion, since the only sense in repeating it, would be to express something other than what has come before. And that is precisely what is made explicit by the shift in register.

Within this final word of the song, “beten,” lies all the devotion of which man is capable, his humility before God—a humility, however, in which he experiences at the same time his greatest sense of elevation, because in his perfect concentration upon God, he comes to most resemble Him. When in this way, a person is immersed in perfect devotion to God, that person is consummating his *capax Dei*, his participation in God. If instead, this final word “beten” were sung without any clear register shift, as is often the case when the singer does not use the belcanto method, then this deep meaning is, at the very least, only superficially rendered.

It is no accident, that modern composers have such a difficult time creating works which can even approximate the powerful effect of the works of Beethoven or Verdi, for example, or of the specific form of the Italian and the German art-song. One can not just throw aside the classical rules of polyphonic composition, and assert that it were better done by setting up new, arbitrary rules. On the contrary, we must study the rules of the great masters, practice them, and then create new things from these.

For some time now, the *Zeitgeist* has been going in the opposite direction, with increasing emphasis being put on the accidental aspects of composition and interpretation. As a result, truly beautiful performances are heard less and less often, and whenever a performance does succeed, it often has to do with the fact that well trained musicians speak the language of music with some fluency, and that they perhaps speak beautifully, but without any knowledge of the principles whereby they speak.

Verdi's music embodies the spirit of the national movement which was an echo of the Italian Renaissance. Verdi's ability even today, to move Italians to tears of joy, is a powerful weapon which can be used to raise the spirit of the Italian people out of the cultural pessimism into which this country has been sliding in recent years. And likewise, for the German nation, the *Lied* represents perhaps its most precious pearl, because it is able to unite poetic ease together with the great intensity which is associated with the cultural high-point of German classicism.

Without a revival of this spirit, we will never succeed—neither in Italy, nor in the Federal Republic of Germany, nor in any other country in Western civilization—in carrying out any political or economic program which could improve our situation. Today we need a cultural renaissance more urgently than ever before; and for this great undertaking, we can obtain our inspiration, first and foremost, from great classical music.

## Where have all the great voices gone?

by Gino Bechi

*Mr. Bechi, one of the great Italian baritones of the interwar era, offered the following comments to the conference “Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning Fork,” held on June 20, 1989 at the Cini Foundation in Venice, Italy.*

. . . The Italian tuning law established a solution which is contrary to what had been asked for, as far as I know. What was asked for was an A of 432 vibrations, but I have received a sheet from the Culture Commissioner which states that a tuning fork of 440 has been decided upon. This is not what we want—I mean, the Schiller Institute and the rest of us. We need a tuning fork of 432 vibrations . . . and we hope that the tuning fork will be adopted which Verdi seems to have promoted. (I say “seems” because I'm close to 80, but unfortunately I never had the chance to sing under Verdi, nor to attend his performances.) It is historically presumable that this is true, as it is historically verified that in the old days there was a certain arbitrary confusion: 432-435, 440-444, 480, were the tuning pitches in various places, with very clear signs of voices put out of phase in the different registers, although this was overcome in a masterly way by a great and extraordinarily valid vocal technique which was being taught in the various schools of that time.

I am happy to state that the emission of sounds coming out of the so-called “yawn position”—the true yawn, i.e., the sensation of the yawn—is the ideal position that permitted at that time—as it would today if they did it—the total elimination of the much-feared torment of those famous registral passages. This is the nub of the question, because if one can mechanically modify the sound of an instrument by pulling out the mouthpiece, changing the reed, with this or that instrument, the Eternal Father has not yet stuck a faucet on the vocal cords. Physiologically there is an obligatory passage which, in the low voices, starts with the F below middle C and then goes to the E (I am speaking about baritones); and then there is the most important one, which is on the E-natural.

I'd like to reveal the fact that today, with real teachers—

teachers of the level of certain educators of singers—when a singer had gifts, he was certain to go study with Rosati, and you got a singer out of it; or with Cotogni, and you got a Beniamino Gigli; and so forth. Today I don't say there are no good teachers; there are, but frankly I don't know any of that level.

And so the discussion of the tuning fork becomes imperative, so as to allow a solid technical construction on bases which can go back to being favorable for the rebirth of vocal art—the true color of the contralto, a mezzo-soprano, a true baritone. . . .

“Do you think this is exclusively because of the tuning fork?” you probably ask. Certainly that has a large share of the blame. Dramatic tenors are no longer dramatic, and they ruin their voices singing dramatic operas, when their voices are strictly lyric. This has been caused by the upward shift of the tuning fork—so much so that when Pavarotti opts to sing a B-natural instead of a high C in “Di quella pira” [a celebrated tenor aria in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*—ed.], you have to say he's right, because his vocal artistry would be reduced if he produced that note; his voice would be strained. So by singing a half step lower, he is never quite right, but close enough.

I have with me—I always carry it—a tuning fork which I bought at the outset of my career, and this is it [Buchi strikes the tuning fork into the microphone]. Some years later I bought this other fork [he sounds the other]. Half a step! And now we are beyond even this second tuning fork, which was higher than the first.

So where will we end up? How do you want to have baritones again like Cotogni, like Titta Ruffo? There are exceptions, like the man who preceded me, [Piero] Cappuccilli. . . . For him there was no problem, as frankly there was not for me; in fact, in certain cases I preferred a half step higher, because to reach low notes like the B-flat of the “Germe dell'avel” in *Otello* was possible; but when I had to sing the A-natural of “Avveleni per me,” things got more complicated, and so I used to sing the A one octave higher, following the example of Titta Ruffo who did the same thing.

But I was an exception, I had a naturally large range. What I am saying is not personal, I turn to those who are more normally within the limits of a baritone vocal range. By adopting Verdi's A = 432 we will be able to have the so-called Verdian voices again. But, you say, are we going to sing Rossini, Donizetti, and company just like we sing Verdi? No, because if the singer, favored by a physiologically more perfect, exact tuning, which is more consonant to human nature, can study and sing the *Barber of Seville*, whether they are dramatic or highly ornamented operas, doesn't matter. It becomes a little like the movie camera: When the lens is focused, it does not matter if it's color film, black and white, a drama, or Mickey Mouse; you will always get a perfect image on the screen, with the outlines not confused, not smeared by lack of focus.

## Down with monochromatic singing!

The voice has only one focal point, like the lens in the optical field, which after rotating around that point you can do all colors; and whoever cannot do the colors is a singer, but I am not sure you can call him an artist. The artist is not somebody who makes me a picture which is all yellow, or all blue, painting a blue face, blue eyes, blue nose, blue teeth, and what do I see? I see a big splotch which can also be considered a very modern painting—very bold, but I only see a splotch and no physiognomy.

Flexibility comes from good technique and the easiest production of the sound in the different registers, because the 432 tuning fork is physiologically more consonant with singing, and it has been scientifically proven, if I am not mistaken. I don't have deep knowledge of this, as does Mrs. Celani who will speak after me; but I can give a personal example. . . . I sang the opera *Hamlet* by Ambroise Thomas in Lisbon. The opera has a famous piece, the toast, in B-flat, which is then transposed even higher when the chorus comes in for the reprise. Mr. Thomas—since in his day the tuning fork allowed this—stuck in a fine B-flat with a fermata on it, deliberately. So you have to hold this high B-flat. I had no problem in Lisbon. Then I sang *Hamlet* in Italy, in Catania and Palermo, and at the crucial point, with the same voice, the same technique, and the same opera, I had a lot of trouble with this B-flat. Then I went back to Portugal, and rediscovered not only facility but vocal mellowness, baritone roundness. . . . I realized that the difference from Portugal was a half-tone difference in pitch, which despite my ease in sound production, kept me from doing it with the same facility and spontaneity and roundness [in Italy], which I could in Portugal. . . . In Portugal it happened that way because they were still—I don't want to be impolite to the Portuguese—but a little backward; they had been out of contact, something of a closed circle, and their orchestras had stayed the way they were years ago. . . .

For a baritone, or tenor, or soprano who has the voice, to sing a B-flat or B-natural is the same; there is no difference in effort, if the singer is in good technical shape.

The story changes when you are talking about the register passage. For certain phrases (and not for exhibitionism) I have to do a little example: In *Rigoletto* there is a phrase: “Tal figlia è per me.” You can broaden out in the E-flat [i.e., an expansive note at the very top of the second register—ed.]. But if the tuning is high, I am forced to sing “Tal figlia è per me” by closing the voice [i.e., moving the voice into the third register] on the E-flat of *figlia*. That makes a difference also in the color. If in “Pari siamo” I have to express great anger against the courtiers, I can still open the voice on the E-natural; but if I shift it further up a little, this anger is not anger any more; it is a passed note. . . .

Vocal technique is falsified by a tuning that does not correspond to the singer's nature. That's what my experience as a singer and teacher has taught me.

# Music and the curvature of space

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

*Speech delivered to the conference "Giuseppe Verdi and the Scientific Tuning Fork," on June 20, 1989 at the Cini Foundation in Venice, Italy. Mr. Tennenbaum is director of Fusion Energy Forum in West Germany.*

The basic arguments in favor of a tuning at  $C = 256$  (equivalent to A no higher than 432 Hz) were outlined at the Schiller Institute conference in Milan, Italy on April 9, 1988, and are available in published form. I want to take advantage of this circumstance to present some more recent work on the scientific basis of  $C = 256$  tuning, and to call attention to some of the important physical questions related to the problem of scientific tuning.

Most musicians and many physicists imagine that the basic scientific principles of acoustics—the generation, propagation and hearing of sound—had been established in all essentials by the last half of the 19th century, at the time of Helmholtz. This is not true. Firstly, there are many specific points upon which we know that Helmholtz's acoustical theories are fundamentally wrong, points of great importance for musical practice. Secondly, quite apart from such specifics, we know that the physical basis of music cannot be addressed adequately without considering the *curvature of physical space-time*, a problem which we are really only beginning to come to grips with today.

You may be interested to know that the marvelous and very peculiar phenomenon of "cold fusion" raises the same issue of the curvature of space-time. In fact, it is not too much to say that the problem of "cold fusion" is very closely related to the scientific bases of  $C = 256$  tuning in music!

## The mind as causal in the universe

Let me first address the essence of the matter in fundamental terms.

Human knowledge concerning our universe divides itself generally into three domains. First, we have the domain of knowledge of what we call "inorganic" processes: the prop-

erties of electrons, atoms and molecules, light and gravity, and so forth.

Second, we have the domain of knowledge of living processes, which includes medicine, biology, ecology, and so forth.

And third, we have the domain of knowledge of the mental processes of human mind, and especially of those creative processes of thought which absolutely distinguish Man from the beasts. Music of course is a central feature of this third and highest domain.

Now, if we examine the relationship of these three domains, the essential thing to realize is that *they all concern one and the same universe*.

Thus, we *think* with this remarkable organ called the brain, which is a living process. Besides being living, the brain is also a physical process involving electrons, atoms, molecules, and electromagnetic radiation, organized in a special way. So, if you rightly reject "Cartesian dualism"—which is actually a form of paranoid schizophrenia—then you are obliged to consider the efficient, lawful connection which must exist between the three domains.

Not only is the human mind a physical process, but human thought processes have immediate, concrete effects upon the rest of the universe. In fact, as human society grows, as science and technology advances, the human mind becomes an ever more powerful *causal factor* in the physical universe. Indeed, the existence of the human mind is the single most important "experimental fact" in all of physics.

Now, the professional physicist will tell you that there are certain basic parameters which underly *every* process which occurs in the universe, no matter what it is. These include such things as the speed of light  $c$ , the Planck quantum of action  $h$ , the charge of the electron  $e$ , the so-called fine structure constant  $\alpha$ , and so forth. If any of these basic parameters were to change, then *everything* would change. For example, the propagation of sound involves interactions between air molecules which are complex quantum electromagnetic configurations, and thus involves all the fundamental parameters of physics.

However, this is a clumsy and somewhat misleading way to state it. In reality, the so-called fundamental parameters only reflect the fact that physical space-time has a certain *curvature*—an overall geometry—such that every process in the universe is shaped accordingly. The study of this question in mathematical physics goes back to Nicolaus of Cusa, and to the 19th-century work of Gauss, Riemann and the Italian geometer Eugenio Beltrami, and has most recently been revived by Lyndon LaRouche and his scientific friends.

Of course, we do not see this curvature directly (that is the proper business of science to discover!); but by way of a metaphor, think of drawing forms on the surface of a sphere: You can draw any form you want, but as long as it is drawn on the spherical surface, the form will be curved in a certain



way, independent of its particular shape. It “inherits” the curvature of the sphere upon which it is drawn. The curvature of the universe is different from the static kind of curvature a sphere possesses, however, because the universe’s curvature embraces space and time together. It shapes all *processes*, from those of human mind down through the domain of living organisms and the inorganic domain from astrophysics into the microscopic, subatomic level.

Since the creative powers of the human mind, as realized in scientific and technological progress, embody most directly the causal principle of the universe, it is the lawful characteristics of creative mentation which most clearly demonstrate the curvature of physical space-time.

An exciting implication is, that something congruent to creative mentation must pervade the whole universe, including the inorganic domain. This is called “negentropy.”

### **Musical tuning is not arbitrary**

Now this very sketchy discussion of curvature of physical space-time provides us with a most advantageous vantage-point for examining the problem of musical tuning. The fact that space-time is curved in a specific way imposes an absolute measure on all existences. We are not allowed to arbitrarily stretch the universe as if it were made of chewing-gum!

Since music must embody and perfect the creative powers of the mind, while at the same time being organized as a physical process involving tones and propagation of sound, we must examine all three of the above-mentioned domains to adduce proof for tuning at  $C = 256$ . It is only those invariant features which persist throughout the three domains which can claim to cohere with the curvature of physical space-time.

This kind of unified approach is nothing new in and of itself. It is explicitly formulated, for example, in Plato’s *Timaeus*, in St. Augustine’s *De musica*, and later in the *World Harmony* of Johannes Kepler. It was also at the basis of the musical system of the High Sanskrit culture of India. The question of “tuning” implies how to organize human activity in accordance with the law—and we say now, space-time curvature—of the universe.

So, for example, Sanskrit culture considers the construction of the astronomically-based calendar, the proper measurement of time, certain aspects of medicine as well as the setting of proper vowel sounds and rhythms for the recitation of poetry, and the tuning of instruments, *all as a single problem*. The classical Indian astronomical treatise of Aryabhata, written around 500 A.D., defines the smaller units of time as *syllables and breaths (pranas)*, and relates these units to the astronomical cycles of the year, the month and the day, as follows:

- 1 breath (*prana*) corresponds to 10 long syllables
- 1 *vinadika* = 6 breaths

1 *nadi* = 60 *vinadikas*

1 day = 60 *nadis*

1 month = 30 days

1 year = 12 months

If we calculate backwards, we find that the ancient Indian *prana* was 4 seconds in our time-scale. If we divide the Indian *prana* in half, ten successive times, we come to the period of oscillation corresponding to  $C = 256$ . In other words, the frequency associated with breathing would be a “C” ten octaves lower than  $C = 256$ .

The time unit of the “second” upon which the Western system of time measurement is based, also derives from the astronomical cycles, and in particular by dividing the day (rotation of the Earth), first into 24 hours, each hour into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. The period of oscillation for  $C = 256$  is derived from a second by eight successive divisions by 2, i.e., 8 octaves above the basic “C” which is given by the famous “seconds pendulum”—a pendulum completing one complete oscillation in one second.

The numbers used in both the Western and Indian systems of division of time are all derived from the “geometrical numbers” 2, 3, 4, and 5, which arise from the triangular, square, and pentagonal faces of the regular solids. The latter, in turn, express the geometrical characteristics of visual space, and thus, indirectly, the curvature of physical space-time. It is the same geometrical numbers which Kepler used to define the consonant intervals of music.

### **Some historical background**

Let me add a few historical remarks on the how  $C = 256$  was originally identified as the “scientific tuning.”

The first explicit reference to the tuning of middle C at 256 oscillations per second was made, as far as I know, by a contemporary of J.S. Bach. It was at that time that exact technical methods developed making it possible to determine the exact pitch of a given note in cycles per second. The first person said to have accomplished this was Joseph Sauveur (1653-1716), called the father of musical acoustics. He measured the pitches of organ pipes and vibrating strings, and defined the “ut” (nowadays known as “do”) of the musical scale at 256 cycles per second. J.S. Bach, as is well known, was an expert in organ construction and master of acoustics, and was in constant contact with instrument builders, scientists, and musicians all over Europe. So we can safely assume that he was familiar with Sauveur’s work. In the time of Beethoven the leading acoustician was Ernst Chladni (1756-1827), whose textbook on the theory of music explicitly defined  $C = 256$  as the scientific tuning.

As we have noted in various publications, it is the coincidence of this astronomically defined value of the “C” octave series with a register shift of the bel canto soprano voice where it should be—namely between F and F-sharp in that tuning—which is the main basis for regarding  $C = 256$  as the

scientific tuning. The belcanto register shift is defined not by mere physiological requirements of the voice, but also by the criterion of *beauty* which derives from the creative faculties of the human mind.

### Evidence from the domain of physics

But we can find further confirmation of  $C = 256$  in the other domains of human knowledge referred to above.

Firstly, I should note that psychologists have long identified the frequency of 16 cycles per second (4 octaves above

---

---

*The so-called fundamental parameters of physics only reflect the fact that physical space-time has a certain curvature, such that every process in the universe is shaped accordingly.*

---

---

the “seconds pendulum,” and 4 octaves below  $C = 256$ ) as a very important psychophysiological threshold, called the “flicker frequency.” It is at this frequency that the mind begins to integrate a series of repeated stimuli (such as flashes of light or sound pulses) into a continuous “Gestalt.” Most likely this “flicker frequency” is related to the characteristic frequency ranges of the brain waves (alpha: 8 Hz and higher, theta: 4-8 Hz).

Secondly, my colleague Warren Hamerman has completed a study of the “tuning” of living cells. In the field of optical biophysics we discover that living tissue emits and absorbs electromagnetic radiation at a series of specific frequencies or wavelengths. As Mr. Hamerman has shown, the most important of these frequencies can be arranged in an ordering very similar to the musical scale, but 42 octaves higher!

Perhaps the most important single frequency is that associated with the main absorption band of DNA, the key substance in all living processes. This band corresponds to wavelengths of between 263 and 269 nanometers (a nanometer is one-billionth of a meter). The center frequency of this band (corresponding to 265 nm) is

$$1.1283 \times 10^{15} \text{ cycles per second}$$

which is exactly 42 octaves above the frequency 256.54 cycles per second! Thus, the key biological molecule is tuned very precisely to  $C = 256$ !

A further, most striking additional piece of evidence comes

from nuclear physics. Already Leibniz in the 17th century insisted that there is no such thing as passive, inert matter, but that all matter is merely a phenomenon associated with *action*. Much later, in the 1920s, Louis DeBroglie and other physicists completed the demonstration that the particles of matter such as electrons, protons, neutrons, and atomic nuclei are all associated with very high frequency oscillations. In other words, we could say that these entities are constantly being maintained by processes “tuned” to particular frequencies. Now, the DeBroglie frequency for the proton is

$$2.26876 \times 10^{23} \text{ Hz}$$

which corresponds nearly exactly to the “G” in the 69th octave above middle  $C = 256$  Hz. (The difference between the proton’s “G” and the G defined by equal tempering in  $C = 256$  is less than the 28th part of a semitone.) The frequency of the neutron is very slightly higher, by the 40th part of a semitone. This means that the DeBroglie frequencies of the nuclei of the chemical elements are all very nearly integral multiples of the proton frequency (and the frequency of the hydrogen atom), which is tuned to G in the  $C = 256$  tuning.

The other crucial “elementary particle,” the electron, corresponds nearly exactly to the “A” in the 58th octave above middle C (differing by less than the 10th part of a semitone from the equal-tempered value). In fact, the French physicist Joel Sternheimer has shown that the masses of the so-called elementary particles are organized closely in accordance with the musical scale. This holds, however, only in the tuning  $C = 256$ , not in  $A = 440$ . (The nominal difference between these two tunings is somewhat less than half a semitone, far bigger than either the differences between the DNA, proton, and electron frequencies and the equal-tempered values, or the differences between equal-tempered and the Keplerian scale values. The actual discrepancy between the  $A = 440$  and  $C = 256$  tunings, on the proper nonlinear metric as opposed to the nominal arithmetic one, is qualitatively larger; in demonstrations of the two tunings this difference is commonly heard as an entire semitone.)

Lest this appear to someone as “numerology,” let us emphasize the following: Such basic parameters as the fundamental frequency of DNA and the DeBroglie frequencies of the proton, neutron, and electron on the one hand, and the astronomical cycles on the other, all reflect the curvature of physical space-time. Furthermore, if we examine the physics of generation and propagation of the bel canto musical tone, we find that 1) the singer as a living organism is “tuned” in accordance with the DNA in all of his or her cells, and 2) the DeBroglie frequencies are embedded everywhere in the singer and in the air through which sound propagates, as a central feature of the way in which physical action is organized through electrons, protons, and neutrons which constitute singularities of matter. To escape  $C = 256$ , we would literally have to banish ourselves from the universe!

# Should the 'A' go lower still?\*

by Father Pellegrino Ernetti, O.S.B.

*What follows is the transcript of Professor Ernetti's speech to the conference:*

I have been teaching pre-polyphony since 1958 at our Benedetto Marcello Conservatory in Venice, and it is the only professorship in that topic existing not just in Italy, but in the world, I believe. We start with the Sumerian Hymn to the Creation of Man, of 2000 B.C., of which I had the pleasure of transcribing the music rediscovered in the National Museum in Berlin (a tablet); and from this hymn of the second millennium before Christ we go down to the Lauds of Cortona, studying the theoretical, historical, paleographic, and rhythmic, etc. aspects, of three millennia of music.

So I have to say that the "A" of our ancient generations up to my fellow brother Guido Pomposiano—who unfortunately continues to be called Guido of Arezzo, and who was not from Arezzo, as I demonstrated in my biography and as the documents tell us—down to when he still tuned the Gregorian chant with a monochord.

I am happy to begin by reporting a phrase of Mrs. LaRouche here, during her speech on "The Universal Validity of Classical Esthetics" reported in *Il Machiavellico* of July 1988. She said, "Man whose Reason (microcosm) reflects the laws of the order of Creation (macrocosm) is the summit of Creation, insofar as he does freely and consciously what other organisms of the universe do in a certain sense unconsciously. Man as the *imago viva Dei*, the living image of God, has the duty of imitating the activities of God the creator and hence of continuing Creation in the universe."

This is a fundamental principle for understanding the essence of music. I tried to write about this essence in ten volumes, of which the first is entitled *I principii filosofici e teologici della musica*, (*The Philosophical and Theological Principles of Music*). It is one of the many series of my 72 volumes on pre-polyphony.

Music is born as worship, it lives as worship, and it dissolves into worship. If we start out from this concept, we see how the ancients, the Vedics already, the Sanskrits, and particularly the Greeks, used to say that music is the only art

(if there are any painters or sculptors here, excuse me) which is truly the daughter of God, because it has the two qualities of the divinity: invisibility and ineffability. Music is invisible (written notes are only signs). Music is ineffable. This is the principal concept which the composers of all ancient music studied, down to the Lauds of Cortona—hence my field—so that they could express the ineffable of that which the Creation cannot express—that is, so they could express what philosophy and theology have in their essence, but which, in fact, it is not possible to express in words.

## Primacy of the human singing-voice

Behold the song. Take note: Singing is the basis of the music of all the ancient centuries, before there were instruments. The instruments were born, based on the sonorous qualities, and timbres, of the human voice. But where did they come from? Where did we get this enormous avalanche of millions and millions of pieces of music all written on a strictly natural scale? It was certainly not tempered—which is the reason why today we return to the concept of naturalness in music with the epimorian number, a theory which was launched by Prof. Raffaele Cumar and has now been accepted by all the music theorists, and proposed in the international music reviews by the physicist Luciano Frusi from Venice here.

What was the basis, the essence? Why did these musical pieces spread with such capillary action, elevating billions of persons over the centuries—such as Greek music, or, think of the Gregorian chant, the Ambrosian chant? Or the Aquileian right here close to us, which in the fourth century was already classical; St. Jerome spoke of it in A.D. 378 in his *Cronicon*, when he said "*clerici aquileienses, quasi chorus beatorum abentur*" ("The choir at Aquileia was considered a choir of angels"). You had the Aquileian, the Acquitainian, the Mozarabic, the Celtic, and so forth. Why?

Let us look back at the beginning of Creation. In Genesis 1:3, it is said, in a translation I don't like: "God said: Let there be light." This "said" is not the right translation. The Hebrew verb is *vaiomer* deriving from the Aramaic *amar*, which means to "resound," "to sound," "to sing." Hence the right translation would be: "God sang: Let there be light." Ah! Sound and light, here are the first elements; but sound comes first, please note: first the sound vibration, first musical vibration, and from musical vibration the visual, the luminous vibration.

Science today can demonstrate, with numbers in hand, that it is that way, that there is a conversion between sound vibration and light vibration, and vice versa. But why? The harmonic spectrum is a fundamental dogma, a musical dogma, you know, created by God in nature, precisely in this primordial act of sound and light, and, take note, light has the same harmonic spectrum as sound does. For just this reason we can tell our dear pure materialists where to go—because matter does not exist. We all know from quantum

\* For EIR's view, see page 23.

physics that all which is material, or rather what we call matter—wood, iron, and stone—in reality is nothing other than wave-energy (try to prove to me the contrary)—wave-energy, sound, and light waves. What distinguishes wood from iron, iron from stones and what-have-you, is merely the relation of the harmonic spectrum, hence the quantum logarithmic element, according to which iron has an “x” element, let us suppose, of this harmonic spectrum, wood a “y,” etc.

In reality we find ourselves in what is a cosmic song of praise. Since the whole universe is in its substance sound vibration and light vibration, the whole universe sings; it *sings*, the Creator sings, He *plays music*. Here is the first Biblical element, already in the first moments of Creation which tells us something. “But,” you are probably asking, “by what tuning fork?” Wait.

### The case for A=415

Going along further, we know that the harmonic spectrum which I indicated, constitutes the universal cosmic law of the universe, and of the single elements making it up. This harmonic spectrum is found to be identical in all its elements with the same proportions. So it is a principle which in philosophy, but also in mathematics, we call “cosmological primacy.”

This leads precisely to the conclusion—incredible but true—that all elements live and are alive because they are made up of sound vibrations. Today the latest branch of physics, radio frequency physics, does nothing but prove this principle, that all the elements live and are alive because they are made up of sound vibrations, with this primary and cosmological principle of the harmonic spectrum.

Now pay attention: We have a great, still-living musicologist, a profound scholar Prof. Alain Danielou. At the Cini Foundation, where we live, we have rooms full of his studies, his collections, all the comparative music which is due to him. Among the other volumes he wrote there are two in particular, one on comparative musicology, and the other on musical semantics, which are fundamental. In the general picture which he presents, with comparative tables, of the ancient scales, up to al-Farabi, what do we find? In the division of the tones and semitones into cents [100 cents equals one semitone—ed.], we find that the A of the primordial harmonic spectrum up to and including the tenth century, was at 415, and oscillated a bit up and a bit down from there; depending on whether you were closer to the East or the West, it oscillated up to 420, but not beyond.

All the musical pieces I mentioned earlier—Gregorian, Ambrosian, Aquitainian, Aquileian, etc.—were sung to that tuning fork: 415-420. This is the source of the charm of the Gregorian and the Ambrosian chant. This is the source of the possibility that everybody without distinction, even simple people, could sing the Gregorian and the Ambrosian chants, and this is where you understand how the ancient modal system could have the enormous richness of its modal scales,

to the point of arriving at 2,110 modulations, while today with our tempered scale and our two modes, major and minor, which are thin and impoverished, we hardly reach 100. What musical progress have we achieved by constantly hiking up the tuning fork? Even Verdi’s 432 is still too high, not to mention 440—that would be the limit!

The modalities of this music burst out into beauty, into sonority, into fluidity, into flexibility of colors, precisely because the [A = 415] tuning fork is low and is accessible to all voices, to people as they are. Music is born not just for the soloist, although certainly there were soloists. If you read the issues of my review *Jucunda Laudatio*, you will find among other things a wonderful volume entitled *Jubilus* with all the proofs, the citations of all our ancient theorists, and you will find that there were soloists—and they were some soloists! When you had the most highly florid ornamentation, such as in the verses of the Hallelujah, who sang? Either a woman or a child. But in the refrain, the people responded, and that was fine for the soloist and for the people.

And we read authors like Marziano Capella or Boethius, who say: “Oh, these songs have truly come from the beyond, they are truly dictated by the angels,” because they elevate the mind—so much so, that when the song is finished, the mind does not fall back to earth, as occurs with our music today: You wait for the finale, the seventh, and that’s it. No! The aim was different, to elevate the spirit and leave it there, suspended on high.

Because the purpose of music is this: *elevatio mentis in Deo*, to elevate the mind to God, and leave it there: This is the purpose of true music, because all music is worship. So Danielucci shows us how at least up to and including the tenth century, all the ancient music was performed with a tuning fork between 415 and 420. Here I would have a lot more to say, but I cannot quote my book, because if I did we would not finish until tomorrow. I just summarized a part of it.

### The case against well-tempered tuning

But now I will permit myself to tell you something else, which is to say, speaking of philosophical and physical laws together, there is a very important problem, the correspondence between the physical laws of the universe and musical notes. This problem has already been confronted by the physicist, albeit a relativist, but in fact he is a true physicist, Arthur Eddington. According to him, the seven musical constants of universal cosmology correspond exactly to the seven notes of the music—but to the natural values, not to those of the tempered scale.

I am very convinced that the race to the highest possible tuning fork derives precisely from the tempered scale, which has ruined music from so many standpoints. When I hear someone say, “Ah, I am in music education,” I would like to reply, “You miseducate, you don’t educate, because children have music naturally. You have to educate them to the tem-

pered scale.”

The seven musical constants correspond to the seven notes that the Creator “sounded in the universe at the beginning of time”—sound, light. They are:

1) The speed of light, in relative correspondence to the speed of sound.

2) The constant of universal gravitation, which is based exactly on a standard of particular vibrations, which never goes beyond 420.

3) The Planck quantum constant. Here we could analyze the whole microcosm in all of its aspects, and you will see that also in the way of electrons, protons, and neutrons it never goes beyond it, which is to say how this law is innate in the universe that man wants to destroy—going so far as to pass a political law of 440! But politics should not get into the other law, least of all into music. Make politics as much as you want, as long as everyone knows that politics is the totality of human falsehoods. Politics should not enter into art, and if it has to enter there to set standards, it must follow what the specialists must do.

4) Relativistic constant of dilation of the universe. You have heard a thousand times how the universe dilates, then contracts; it is a constant polemic among the astronomers and astrophysicists, but the truth is that this law, too, is comprehended within a universal law of physics, of sound and light vibrations.

5) The mass-charge relations of the electron.

6) The mass-charge relations for the proton.

7) The elementary charge of the electron, today supplanted by the quark theory.

But in general cosmogony, what do we arrive at? That Pythagoras was right when he discovered the law of the harmonic spectrum, that Zarlino was also right when he theorized with Pythagoras, that the highest philosopher and theologian St. Thomas Aquinas was right when he confirmed Pythagoras, down to today.

### **Symphony of the galaxies?**

But we could go on until tomorrow. I have to tell you one last discovery which you must have read about in the newspapers, but I am in direct contact by letter with the discoverer. You certainly will have heard about or read in the papers that the galaxies play music, the billions of galaxies, and that every galaxy has billions of stars, they have a particular music. We get back to Pythagoras’s music of the spheres. Here we have a result by an astrophysicist in Milan, a woman who also has a degree in opera singing, piano, and composition: hence she is a physicist, astrophysicist and a musician, Fiorella Terenzi. She did some formidable studies in the United States, in Arizona, putting herself into contact with the UGC76-97 galaxy, with ultra-sophisticated equipment, and arriving at the conclusion of the conversion of sound into light and light into sound.

What result came out with these immense radiotele-

scopes? What resulted was the possibility of registering the sound of these stars, these galaxies. Because these sounds surpass immensely the frequencies captured by the threshold of human hearing, there are different apparatuses by means of which she was able to reduce the gigahertz into our hertz, between 20 and 20,000, i.e., audible. The result is an endless gamut. Right now work is going on to be able to record them, and we will thus be able to hear the symphony of the galaxies. But here’s a case in point; we get back to universal cosmological laws, for here, too, the A never surpasses 420.

Even today’s astrophysics confirms what was naturally created by God the Father, He who emitted the first sound. God sounded: Let there be light. The tuning fork cannot be too high, and in my view, it cannot be beyond this. Verdi’s is already too high, because it does not stand up either to physics or to cosmogony. First we heard from the expert, that the vocal and instrumental colors would be much more accessible at the threshold of our hearing. And here is another psychophysical law: We are losing our hearing, not just because of noise, but also because of us musicians who are in the midst of sounds, since the sounds are stupidly believed to be more natural because they are more brilliant. Nothing of the kind! It is not true at all that they are more natural because more brilliant; on the contrary, they are more strident!

### **‘Do we need an exorcism?’**

But I will repeat one thing that the baritone Gino Bechi already said: It would be good for the government to intervene in a different way, because this law was made I don’t know how. (In fact, we do know, but we’re not talking.) We have to cut it down to size in another way. I’m not the best person to give advice, even though besides being a theoretical and practicing musician, I have been an exorcist for 32 years. I really have the impression that the devil put his hooves into this law, so I am not saying we should exorcise the law and those who passed it, but I do suggest saying: Let’s see a little of the specialists in acoustical physics—grant me this at least—let’s see the experts in this matter who have studied the harmonic spectrum, the universal laws of acoustical physics.

Like it or not—I am not saying this to you, but to the government for whom you are undoubtedly the faithful spokesman [addressed to a representative of the Entertainment Ministry—ed.]—will you please hold some hearings, and not hear just a few very limited orchestra conductors? Or at least let us put it this way: Instead of just interrogating a few politicians who are more or less amateur musicians—because there are also those who say, “I like music,” and down goes the law; it’s not enough to be a mere music lover—other than those, would you like to interrogate an international commission of real specialists, who have the maximum depth on the question, both theoreticians and practicing musicians?

## Grain harvest emergency heightens Gorbachov's woes

by Konstantin George and Rachel Douglas

The combination of drought in some key Soviet grain-growing regions, and the woeful inadequacy of infrastructure to handle a record harvest in others, threatens to worsen the already severe food crisis in the U.S.S.R. In response to this looming catastrophe, Mikhail Gorbachov and other Soviet leaders have announced the need for emergency measures, but the measures themselves are likely to trigger new political clashes and explosions of unrest.

At a July 28 emergency meeting in Moscow of Communist Party leaders from drought-stricken provinces of the Russian Republic, addressed by Gorbachov, the talk was of compensating for the shortages there, with the increased production of Ukraine and southern Russia. The drought center happens to overlap the area in western Siberia where miners went on strike in July, as well as important industrial towns, in which the Soviet leaders cannot afford to have the food shortages get much worse. The surplus regions, especially Ukraine, have a murderous, bitter history of being ravaged by Moscow rulers who cart off their food to feed Russians elsewhere.

The drought affects the north of Russia, the Urals, western Siberia, and Kazakhstan, encompassing approximately one-third of the grain acreage in the Soviet Union, according to what party agriculture chief Yegor Ligachov told the TV program "Vremya" on Aug. 2. Moreover, the drought is in its third year, in many places; Ligachov said that "very severe drought" affected 51% of grain acreage last year. Record low grain harvests in all of these regions are now certain for 1989.

Meanwhile, the bumper grain crop in the bread-basket regions—Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Don River region, Krasnodar, and the Volga—is threatening to turn into record losses. Soviet infrastructure is simply too weak for the crop to be moved into storage in time, meaning that a great

portion will rot in the fields, on threshing floors, next to filled grain elevators, or at railroad sidings.

This twofold crisis prompted the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on Aug. 1 to revise its estimate of the 1989 Soviet grain harvest down from 210 million tons, to a mere 200 million tons—only 5 million tons above the dismal harvest of 1988.

### Infrastructure leakage

This year's harvest disaster is proving with a vengeance, that inadequate infrastructure, especially in Russia, is the Achilles heel of Soviet agriculture, a point which *EIR* has repeatedly stressed. The nightmare of Soviet agriculture is expressed by the dictum, "The greater the harvest, the greater the percentage of that harvest which will be lost in the transport and storage process." The loss curve rises far more steeply than the curve representing the harvest increase. The end result will be a very small increase, at best, in net grain available to the Soviet population through this year's bumper crop, compared with last year's poor crop.

The July 27 issue of the Soviet government paper *Izvestia* reported the completion of the harvest in southern Russia, with excellent grain yields, surpassing by 20% and in some cases even doubling the yields of the 1978 record harvest. How much of that grain will end up in bread loaves is questionable, as *Izvestia* then described the problem in the bread-basket, region by region. First in the North Caucasus:

"The mighty flow of grain is literally overflowing the elevators and reception points. The problem of rapid shipment . . . to other regions of the country and to the center has arisen in all its magnitude. . . . Every day half the number of rail cars ordered arrive. . . . The picture is frankly depressing. Wrestling such a pleasing and big grain harvest from

the rains, only to be unable to cope with it at the elevators.”

Then, the situation in the Rostov on Don region:

“The harvest on the Don has long passed its peak and mountains of excellent grain have accumulated on the threshing floors, while at the elevators there are not just mountains, but ‘Everests’ of grain. . . . Capacities are crammed. . . . The grain is not being shipped out. . . . Even in previous years, the mass disorder in organizing purchases frequently led to a situation where the farms would fulfill and overfulfill deliveries, yet thousands of tons of grain would meanwhile become soaked on the elevators’ open platforms. It may be said that the results of all our efforts are perishing before the villagers’ eyes.”

In Krasnodar *krai* (territory) the situation was even worse. The head of the grain products administration of Krasnodar told *Izvestia* that, due to the shortage of rail cars, only half of the 500,000 tons of grain that had to be shipped out of the region’s grain elevators by the end of July, to clear the backlog accumulating on the open threshing floors, had actually been sent. He added, “What are we to use to ship the grain, if there are no grain cars? Of course, we could use automotive transport, but there is no fuel.”

### Emergency for industrial centers

This was the pattern in the record harvest regions, especially in the *Russian* portion of the bread-basket. Far worse is the near total loss of crops, due to the prolonged drought in the Urals and western Siberia. This will compound the already extreme food shortages in this region, which is one of the U.S.S.R.’s most vital industrial and war production hubs. The Urals and western Siberia industrial workforce, as the July strike wave showed, was already seething with discontent, especially over the food and consumer goods shortages.

At the July 28 meeting, Gorbachov forewarned of drastic food transfer measures, to ensure that adequate food stocks reach the Urals and western Siberia industrial workforce. Having narrowly escaped the July mass strike’s going out of control, Gorbachov cannot tolerate more unrest in the Russian heartland. Nor can he allow anything to jeopardize the implementation of the Soviet war plan, relying on that industrial production base, or he would soon lose his mandate to rule, and be unceremoniously dumped. An explosion and prolonged instability among the Urals workforce would set into motion such a chain of events.

Gorbachov acknowledged this fundamental economic and political reality, when he said the drought was ravaging “regions where the country’s most important industrial centers are located.” In the Aug. 2 interview, Ligachov spelled it out: “Approximately 45-50 million people live in that [drought-stricken] territory. In these regions—the Urals, West Siberia, and Kazakhstan—there are very large centers of power engineering, the fuel industry, machine-building, and major scientific centers.”

Gorbachov called for meeting the shortfall there through “the maximum output possible from regions where a good harvest has been grown.”

### Requisitioning

“Where a good harvest has been grown” was identified at the July 28 meeting by Politburo member Viktor Nikonov, co-chairman, with Ligachov, of the party Central Committee’s Commission on agricultural policy. “There is a good harvest in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, central Chernozem *oblasts* [black earth provinces], Volga district, central R.S.F.S.R. [Russian Republic], Moldavia, Belorussia, and the Baltic,” Nikonov reported. Ligachov agreed, that the harvest is “fantastic” in southern Russia and “good” in Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia.

Gorbachov’s words, and those of Nikonov and Ligachov, foretell that Moscow will vastly increase the amount of grain and food requisitioned from the non-Russian surplus areas, in particular Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Baltic Republics, to feed the Russian hinterland.

Such food transfers from non-Russian republics to Russia are identical in substance, minus only the flamboyant rhetoric, to what the Russian supremacist Pamyat Society and sister organizations such as the Otechestvo (Fatherland) Society have been demanding loudly over the past few months. They have been screaming the Big Lie that Russia has been subsidizing the other republics by shipping food and goods there, while the non-Russian republics enjoy a free ride at Russia’s expense. Pamyat demands a reversal, by which the other republics begin supporting Russia with food and goods.

In past Soviet great food crises, Moscow has reverted to this brutal policy: Requisition whatever food was required to keep the Russian industry and war industry centers running, regardless of whether that meant death for hundreds of thousands of non-Russians (as happened in 1947 in Moldavia) or even millions of non-Russians (as in Ukraine, in 1932-33). With the summer’s drought and the threat of emergency measures, the specter of mass hunger looms again.

*Pravda* of Aug. 8 hinted of potential Ukrainian resistance to requisitioning. Reporting from Poltava Oblast, Ukraine, where the harvest is 20% above plan, *Pravda* said that producers, who under Gorbachov’s reforms “now determine themselves, what quantity of grain to sell the state above plan,” are not anxious to make more deliveries, once the original “state order” has been met. They are unhappy because the elevators cannot take the grain fast enough for it to remain in good condition, i.e., before it gets rained on (and, once damaged, commands a lower price). They have demands for better housing, other amenities, and construction supplies for their farms.

Fights over food supplies in the Soviet Union, not to mention the outbreak of famine, will bring an ugly shift not only within the Soviet empire, but in the entire international strategic situation.

# Beijing pivoting toward Moscow

by Linda de Hoyos

According to New York attorney Jerome Cohen, who specializes in negotiating joint ventures with the People's Republic of China, the massacre at Tiananmen Square and quashing of the "reformist" faction of the Beijing leadership will not make it more difficult for American business to invest in the P.R.C. In fact, Cohen told the *Journal of Commerce*, doing business with Beijing is even easier than it was before, since the Chinese are more willing to be cooperative. Cohen is a partner of the powerful firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison, which represents Henry Kissinger, who, on behalf of Kissinger Associates' lucrative profits from China dealings, has publicly and vigorously opposed any sanctions against the P.R.C.

What has been suppressed amid the pro-Beijing hype are the rapidly developing relations between the P.R.C. and the Soviet Union. Despite the humiliation suffered by both Deng Xiaoping and Mikhail Gorbachov during the latter's visit to Beijing in May, relations between the two superpowers have proceeded apace, especially since the Tiananmen massacre and Vice Premier Yao Yilin's declaration that China could easily turn to the Soviet Union, if the West were to employ economic sanctions against the Beijing leadership. Already, the hostile Sino-Soviet relationship that allegedly spawned Kissinger's China card in the first place, appears to have vanished.

A major step forward in relations between Moscow and Beijing was made during the July 21-27 visit of Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun to Moscow for the fourth meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Tian met with Soviet Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and Vice Premier Yuri Maslyukov, with the result being a "green light in all directions," according to Tian. Discussed were not only economic deals involving textiles and light industrial production, but "a long-term program of cooperation in trade, economics, science, and technology for the period ending in the year 2000," according to *Pravda* July 23. The program includes the launching of joint ventures and the building of factories and plants on a turn-key basis.

In addition, Tian told the Soviet press, "We also reviewed the question of possible recruitment of Chinese workers for the construction of turn-key sociocultural and everyday projects and enterprises in the Soviet Union, particularly in the Far East." In other words, the Chinese will be selling ultra-cheap labor to Moscow.

"The greater future" for Sino-Soviet cooperation, the Chinese press reported July 27, is "in scientific and technological fields, including nuclear energy and space navigation"—that is, fields that possess a direct military application. And on July 22, Tian was taken to a Soviet space control center, where he met the Soviet Minister of General Machine Building and the chief engineer of space technology. Tian was thoroughly briefed, according to Soviet reports beamed into China in Mandarin, on Soviet present and future plans for space exploration, and there was agreement that the two sides would begin negotiations on cooperation in space navigation.

In other words, Beijing is now seeking from the Soviets the same kind of military-related cooperation it has so bountifully received from the United States.

## A new border

Although the Soviet Union is only the P.R.C.'s sixth-largest trading partner, trade has increased at an exponential rate over the last two years. Chinese trade with the U.S.S.R. has risen 12.2% in exports and 62.9% in imports over last year. Since 1986, the year Gorbachov issued his Vladivostok opening to China, 40 projects have been contracted, and another 300 are presently under negotiation. Overall trade is expected to increase by 20% in 1988, according to TASS July 20.

Much of this trade is concentrated in the northern tier of Chinese provinces. The Sino-Soviet border, once the scene of armed clashes, is becoming a brisk trade zone. Inner Mongolian trade with Russia, for example, has more than doubled in the last year. And on any given day, a Soviet delegation will be visiting a Chinese northern province for negotiations on opening up border trade and joint ventures.

On July 10, the port of Harbin in the Heilongjiang province was opened to the Soviets, as well as the lesser ports of Jiamusi and Fujin. Heihe prefecture in the same province—part of Manchuria, on which the Russians had a hold in the past—has opened a microwave communications service with Soviet Amur on the other side of the Heilongjiang River. The purpose is to increase the number of communications channels from 3 to 30, so that the two areas can communicate directly.

On July 15, a Soviet railway delegation arrived in Beijing for negotiations on the full linking of the Siberian and Chinese railway systems at the Alashan Pass in Xinjiang province. The project, being carried out jointly, is to be completed by 1990.

It is not yet known what U.S. intelligence agencies believe the impact of the integration of China's northern provinces and the Soviet Union might be for the United States. China's north, and specifically Xinkiang, house sensitive U.S. listening posts on the Soviet Union—one of the reasons given by the Bush administration as to why the U.S.-China so-called "special relationship" must not be broken.



# Contras sacrificed in deal with Soviet

by Carlos Wesley

After a three-day summit in Tela, Honduras, the presidents of Central America agreed on Aug. 7 to disband the Contras, the U.S.-supported rebels fighting against Nicaragua's Sandinista government. The five Presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, agreed to establish an International Support and Verification Commission within a month, and they gave the Contras three months after the commission comes into being to voluntarily put down their weapons, shut down their bases in Honduras, and return to Nicaragua. To ensure compliance, a 2,000-man United Nations armed peace-keeping force consisting of troops from Spain, West Germany, and Canada will patrol the Honduras-Nicaragua border, and will have the right to patrol other borders in the region.

The agreement spells the "death sentence for the Contras," said Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. In exchange for the dismemberment of the Contras, Ortega's government has promised to undertake democratic reforms and to hold free elections next February.

Although the Bush administration loudly proclaims it is not completely happy with the agreement, its protests are mostly to appease its conservative constituency. In fact, the agreement was not reached until the United States signaled "a shift in its position" on Aug. 3, when a "senior State Department official" said that the administration would not oppose the demobilization of the Contras, if the Sandinistas agreed to "democratization" and guaranteed the safety of the returning rebels.

A plan presented by El Salvador, that the demobilization of the Contras be linked to the demobilization of the communist Salvadoran guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), was scuttled because of last-minute pressure from the Bush administration, say sources at the summit.

## Expendable bargaining chips

While State Department spokesman Richard Boucher denied that, and insisted that the U.S. position was that the FMLN also disband, it is the case that U.S. policy from the inception of the Contra policy, has been to use the rebels as bargaining chips in its deals with the Soviet Union.

The framework for this condominium arrangement between the superpowers was first laid out by the late Soviet dictator Yuri Andropov in his famous April 1983 interview

with the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, in which he indicated that the U.S.S.R. would have no objection to ceding Nicaragua and Cuba to the U.S. sphere of influence, in exchange for Afghanistan, the Middle East, Western Europe, and pretty much everything else. Andropov's disciple and successor, Mikhail Gorbachov, signed on to the policy with the understanding that such regional arrangements be implemented through the United Nations.

On May 18, the Soviets signaled their willingness to close the deal by announcing that Moscow had halted arms shipments to Nicaragua. This was followed by a trip in mid-June to Moscow by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson.

Ortega's Sandinistas, in turn, signed on to the arrangements being worked out by the superpowers, and suddenly announced in July that they had requested that the United Nations supervise the upcoming February elections. This will be the first time in history that an independent nation surrenders its sovereignty by agreeing to U.N. supranational monitoring of its electoral process.

In exchange, the U.S. administration set about dismantling the Contras. In mid-July it told the Contras that it would stop funding their Miami operations and advised them to get ready to demobilize and resettle in Nicaragua. On July 31, Contra leader Adolfo Calero accused "senior State Department officials" of attempting to destroy the rebels.

Meanwhile, feverish negotiations continued with the Soviets. On July 29, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker brought up the issue with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Secretary Baker praised the Sandinistas for the agreement. "We are very pleased with the steps the Nicaraguan government has taken," he said during a visit to Mexico Aug. 6. And President George Bush said in an interview published by the *Boston Globe* Aug. 9, that while he would not "want to see the compulsory demobilization of the Contras before the elections," the Central American agreement was not "totally incompatible" with U.S. policy.

But it is unlikely that this condominium arrangement will bring peace to the war-ravaged Central American region. Enrique Bermúdez, the Contra military chief said the Contras might refuse to demobilize. "If there is no dialogue, we will not be convinced of its voluntary nature, and there will be no demobilization, nor repatriation nor voluntary relocation," he said in a radio broadcast after the agreement was announced.

The likelihood is that the Contras will remain what they have always been: a mercenary army of drug traffickers, to be cynically used by the CIA as an entirely expendable bargaining chip in their greater game. Finishing touches are being put on plans for their probable next deployment. According to a report in the *Times* of London of July 22, the CIA is arming "more than a thousand former Nicaraguan Contras . . . to begin military actions to drive Gen. Noriega from power" in Panama.

# Kissinger backs the Beijing dictatorship

*The following editorial is translated from the Aug. 2 issue of World Journal, the largest Chinese-language newspaper in the United States.*

On Aug. 2, Chinese student movement leader Wu'er Kaixi gave Henry Kissinger a new title in his speech at the University of Maryland: "Kissinger—the friend of the Chinese dictatorship." Wu'er Kaixi said that in the past he had believed that Kissinger had opened up the door to China because he was a friend of the Chinese people. He now realizes that Kissinger is only a friend of the Chinese dictatorship. Wu'er Kaixi criticized Kissinger's recent article in the *Washington Post* as shameful. He openly challenged Kissinger to a debate, and said that he is ready to confront to him face-to-face.

Wu'er Kaixi correctly described Kissinger's position as showing that he is a friend of the Chinese dictatorship. That is exactly the way to describe Kissinger. Since the Tiananmen Square massacre, Kissinger has been the only one who has been trying to defend the Deng-Li-Yang criminal group, among academics, the news media, and politicians. He opposed any sanctions to punish this fascist regime. Such is Kissinger.

Chinese-Americans and Chinese from all over the world will not forget that this was Kissinger's attitude even before Tiananmen Square. When Kissinger bowed his head to Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in order to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S., he did not do so with any regard toward the welfare of the Chinese people. Kissinger is the key figure who should take the blame for the Indochinese peninsula falling into Communist hands. Despite the fact that he knew that the North Vietnamese government had no credibility, he negotiated with them and signed the Paris peace agreement—all in order to force the U.S. Army to withdraw. Consequently, the Indochinese peninsula fell into Communist hands. Millions of people were forced to float onto the sea, many of them dying trying to escape to freedom. Those who survive will never forget Henry Kissinger.

The great democratic movement of Beijing ended in slaughter. Nonetheless, Kissinger wrote several articles and gave several interviews to the news media ignoring the facts. We have to admire his bravery in ignoring these facts. Facing a world critical of the P.R.C.'s bloody repression, Kissinger

did his best to defend these butchers. Why? When he dumped Taiwan and Indochina, he used the pretext of the "interests of the United States" as his reason. But how can he explain himself today, regarding the slaughter of these democratic martyrs in Beijing? Is he acting as a P.R.C. lobbyist, or is he simply trying to make profits for his own company, all the while forgetting U.S. national interests?

In his *Washington Post* article of July 30, "China: Push for Reform, Not Rupture," Kissinger opposed President Bush's taking further punitive sanctions against the P.R.C. Kissinger said that he believed that the U.S. Congress resolution to punish the P.R.C. was much too much. He stated that there is no previous case like this. He said, "I cannot recall U.S. sanctions invoked against a major world power in reaction to events entirely within its domestic jurisdiction." That's fine, Mr. Kissinger. You are on the Deng-Li-Yang clique's side. You are simply using the excuse of not interfering in "domestic affairs" in order to coverup massacres, arrests, and atrocities, and also to deny the international community the right to condemn the massacre, based on human rights.

Kissinger says in his article, "No government in the world would have tolerated having the main square of its capital occupied for eight weeks by tens of thousands of demonstrators who blocked the area in front of the main government building." Kissinger claims that the peaceful students, workers, and citizens of Beijing had "occupied" the square, and that therefore repression was justified. Yet even Kissinger said of this repression that "its brutality was shocking—even more so were the trials and Stalin-style propaganda that followed." Still, Kissinger agrees repression is necessary. Kissinger's use of such indirect explanations makes him into an accomplice of the murderers.

Kissinger still has that old stinky "China card" thinking. He sees U.S. security as tied to that of the P.R.C., and thinks that he can use the P.R.C. against Russia. He doesn't realize that the international situation has changed. Because of its economic problems, the Soviet Union has carried olive branches to the world. Within China, people are demanding changes. Kissinger's China card is out of date. We just can't agree with Kissinger's formulations, which are motivated out of his concern with increasing the profits of Kissinger Associates. We can't follow him in hugging and kissing Deng, Li, and Yang.

Kissinger's tired voice can no longer receive any major response in the U.S. Today, the U.S. Congress, state and local governments, and the Chinese-American community have joined in one voice to condemn the P.R.C. government. The testimony of Chinese exiles in Europe and throughout the world proves that Kissinger is a liar. The only echo of Kissinger's voice is that of the P.R.C. ambassador to the U.S., Han Xu. The wave of the democratic movement will engulf Kissinger's name together with that of Deng, Li, and Yang.

## New prime minister: worse than the old

by Allen Douglas

On Aug. 7, New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange suddenly resigned. The following day, Geoffrey Palmer, deputy prime minister and minister of justice, was selected by the parliamentary caucus of the ruling Labour Party to succeed him.

Lange, who had held the job since Labour's ouster of the opposition National Party in 1984, had piled up quite an impressive record: He oversaw the destruction of the ANZUS defense pact among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, by not allowing U.S. nuclear-armed ships to visit New Zealand's ports; he presided over a rise in interest rates from 8% to as high as 28%, which devastated New Zealand's farms and businesses; he "privatized" many government departments, selling some off for only 15 cents on the dollar; he raised unemployment to levels higher than the Great Depression; and he increased the foreign debt from NZ \$12.8 billion to over \$46 billion.

The official reason for Lange's unexpected resignation was "health problems," and indeed he did have a severe heart attack last year. Yet in other public statements, Lange made clear that he just couldn't stand the thought of serving with former Finance Minister Roger Douglas, whom he had sacked last December but who had just been reelected to the cabinet by Labour's parliamentary caucus the previous week. One could hardly blame Lange for that. Douglas, a wild-eyed deregulation fanatic, was the chief architect of the financial reforms which the London *Economist* magazine praises as "the most radical in the Western world." New Zealand's population has been considerably less enthusiastic about these reforms: Early July opinion polls had Labour trailing the opposition National Party by 27 points.

Yet the much-publicized theatrics between Lange and Douglas conveniently obscure the deeper processes afoot. The economic collapse caused by their joint policies, horrible enough in itself, will also energize the most dangerous trend in New Zealand, and one intimately associated with the new prime minister—the prospect of a racially based civil war.

### Palmer and the radical Maori upsurge

One well-informed New Zealand source commented upon Palmer's election as prime minister, "This is the man Moscow would most like to see run New Zealand." And indeed, when Palmer visited Moscow last year, the first New Zealand cabinet minister to do so in 28 years, the Soviets rolled out the red carpet for him, even showing him the normally highly restricted naval base of Vladivostok in the Far East. Gushing with enthusiasm for Gorbachov and his *perestroika*, Palmer also gave a big push to Soviet plans for port facilities in New Zealand for their "fishing fleet," along with landing rights for their airline Aeroflot, to "rotate the fishermen."

While expanding their formal military capabilities in the South Pacific, the Soviets have also been developing an irregular warfare capability among the small fraction of New Zealand's 13% indigenous (Maori) population that has been radicalized by Theology of Liberation priests and radical anthropologists. Trained in Cuba and Libya, the radicals have been armed by AK-47 automatic assault rifles delivered to them from Soviet submarines on New Zealand's remote coasts, evidence of which has been covered up by the Labour Party government.

Not strong enough to launch a bloody upheaval by themselves, the radicals' hand is continually being strengthened by the government itself, as was acknowledged in a survey by the *Financial Times* of London, which reported that a more significant reason for the increased tension than the economic collapse "is a general renaissance of Maori culture and a recovery of self-confidence under a new generation of capable and confident leaders. This has been fueled by new government policies and legal rulings that have given added significance to the much-flouted Treaty of Waitangi."

The government official responsible for these decisions has been New Zealand's chief legal official, Geoffrey Palmer. It was he who played a key role in establishing the Waitangi Tribunal (named after the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi between the British Crown and the Maori chiefs), allowing it vast powers to confiscate land and give it back to the Maoris. It was he who commissioned a report which charged that the criminal justice system discriminates against Maoris, and that therefore a parallel justice system should be set up for Maoris alone.

The redistribution of land, together with control over resources such as forestry and fishing, naturally enrages the white majority who are having their land or assets confiscated. And the scale of this is massive. The tribunal has already decided that 50% of all New Zealand's fisheries will be given back to the Maoris over the next 20 years, and later this year will decide on a claim involving control over *one-half of the South Island*, the larger of the two islands which make up New Zealand. Needless to say, as the country goes up in racial flames, none of this redistribution is going to help the average, law-abiding New Zealander of Maori descent—nor is it intended to.



## The leading role of 'Free France' in the world today

*Mr. Cheminade is secretary of the European Labor Party of France. He was interviewed on Aug. 4 by telephone by EIR Editor Nora Hamerman.*

**EIR:** France has come into the center of attention of people interested in international policy, I would say, for two reasons: One is historical, because the whole world is aware that France is this year celebrating the bicentennial of Bastille Day, the supposed beginning of the French Revolution on July 14, 1789. And the second, which is not unrelated, is that at the recent Paris summit of the Group of Seven, the French government distinguished itself from the Anglo-American faction and from the Germans in promoting an attitude that the Third World debt problem absolutely had to be solved as a high priority, and even in sponsoring a North-South conference on the debt taking place at the same time.

So that our readers will have some sense of why you're in a somewhat special position to comment on all of this, would you say something about your background and what your role is right now in French political life?

**Cheminade:** Well, I am considered in France as an associate and friend of Lyndon LaRouche, and at the same time, as a person who is trying to refocus French history in the best tradition of public education, science, and technology, instead of the wrong tradition of academicism and existentialist art—artistic drive, let's say.

So, for these two reasons, I am looked at by various circles who read our newspaper *Nouvelle Solidarité*—in Parliament, in the Senate, and in government and opposition circles—as a different reference point for relations to the United States. Although they are not yet willing to intervene into American affairs, they are extremely aware of what's happening in the United States, and given the policy of the Bush administration, given the policy of the American banks, given the policy of the American embassy in Paris, there is one thing that I fear, which is a wave of anti-Americanism. So, what I am trying to do, is to prevent that by showing to my fellow citizens that there is something else in the United States than the behavior of the official American services.

To give you an example, when Bush came to Paris, he went to the summit, and when he entered the door to the summit, he was welcomed by a French functionary, who welcomes people with a medal—a very traditional republican role—with a chain around the neck, formal dress, to honor Mr. Bush. And as Mr. Bush was coming into the room, the American Secret Service agents jumped on the poor Frenchman who was just doing his job, and shoved him aside in a very brutal way, because Bush didn't want anybody around, and this guy was not on the checklist of the American Secret Service, so this created something of a scandal, and at the same time, a mood of hostility toward the Anglo-Saxon powers—for example, Mrs. Thatcher was booed at any appearance in the street.

This in a way is lawful, because the policy of England and the United States is wrong; but it can lead to a preference for continental Europe against the Atlantic powers, and this is very dangerous.

So I am the person who tries to intervene to show that there is a positive faction in American policies, which is Lyndon LaRouche and what he has achieved, and at the same time, the spirit of the American Revolution which is still alive inside the United States, and spirit of discovery, of interest in science which is very much alive, and this is the spirit of republicanism, that man is defined by his works, by what he has achieved, and not by his ancestors or by his fortune.

This is, of course, what we have in common with the United States, and also with all republics in a community of republics. So I am seen in France as somebody trying to go into French history and dig out what will make France today a power to intervene into international affairs in an independent way for the good, and at the same time somebody who looks at the United States in a positive way, to see how this French view can be rallied to a positive American view.

If this work I have tried to do, among others in association with Mr. LaRouche, is not achieved, there is a great danger for Europe, because there is a fear that the world will be divided into three specific sectors: an Asia sector dominated

by Japan, the Atlantic world of England and the United States, and then continental Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. It's a very dangerous conception, because it is a definite decoupling between Europe and the United States. I am seen as the person fighting against that. Because I disapprove of the American administration's policy today in Ibero-America, in the Middle East, and in Europe, I am looked at as the last chance of maintaining the French-American alliance.

Our work in the world, our work in Ibero-America, our work in Asia, has started to be very well known in France. And we have a secret network of friends in Africa. They are not yet emerging as an official network because of the condition of the states in Africa, but *Nouvelle Solidarité*, *Fusion*, *Guerre à la Drogue*, and memos that I have written as well as memos written by Lyndon LaRouche, emerge in cities in Africa—in a school, in a library, in a university—and it is a matter for discussion. So, this is in a way what I am accomplishing in France and in the Francophone countries.

**EIR:** Isn't it true that you have not only promoted these ideas that you have just discussed at the level of the elites in France, but also within the framework of French electoral politics?

**Cheminade:** Absolutely. The French system is a system of selection by money. It is quite open if you have the money; it is not open if you don't have the money. It's relatively fair if you have the money; it's totally unfair if you don't have the money. So, with our limited means, we have managed to intervene in French politics by running campaigns throughout the country.

**EIR:** What is the name of the organization that is doing this?

**Cheminade:** It was and still is POE, the European Labor Party. But we ran a slate in the recent European Parliament elections, which was a slate in alliance with certain circles in France, the secondary and tertiary leadership of the circles—mayors, vice-mayors, district councilors, minister councilors—who run with us on a list called *Rassemblement pour une France Libre* [Movement for a Free France].

What we meant by France Libre is a Free French spirit. I think Americans are very well aware of that, because they like the spirit of the Free French. "Free French" is very important, because the usual problem of the Frenchman is that he tends to stick the mud of his country to his shoes—he is too much involved with the cooking, the habits, the home. But when something higher, in the interest of the country, determines a break with this comfortable and amiable way of life—which in a period of crisis is not positive factors—when you break with that, immediately there comes a detachment from this blood and soil, and the Frenchman becomes Free French, who is somebody linked to the building of the nation-state, and something universal in spirit.

This Free French spirit is the spirit of de Gaulle, but not only de Gaulle; it is the spirit of people who were Christians, Jews, Protestants, even members of the French Freemasonry,

and also Social Democrats who went against both Stalinism and Soviet Communism and against Nazism, against Hitler. The Free French spirit is that. It is to fight under the worst conditions and be more free, because what you are fighting for is what is most important of all. And you are free because all your life you have fought for this important and key concept of yourself, the world, and what you do good for humanity and your fellow citizens. This is the Free French spirit that we are trying to promote.

Our results in the European elections were not electorally good: We got 0.2% of the vote. But, the spirit of our campaign has penetrated different circles, in the Socialist Party, among the Gaullists, and is a permanent matter of discussion. The discussion now around us concerns when this is going to emerge as an organized political force. It has not yet emerged, but it's banging at the door of French politics. The only thing that doesn't allow us to enter is, first, money, and, second, the media. Some of the media are under American influence and don't like us at all; the Soviet-influenced ones even less. But, some media are against us because what they promote is totally opposed to what we are and what we fight for. They promote the rule of opinions, the rule of the average state of man, which is more and more of the man who watches TV, as in the United States.

What we have more and more is a degradation of culture. The average Frenchman watches television three hours per day—and it was one hour 15 years ago. So we have all kinds of things happening in the cultural world which can measure this process of degradation, similar to what happened in the United States, but three or four years later. So we are fighting against that. And the French Revolution in this period helps us in a way.

The French Revolution has been totally distorted. Now we have three schools that are intervening to "explain" what happened during the French Revolution. There is one, the traditional school, the leftist school, who says that the French Revolution was a whole, and like it or not you have to accept everything. So if you like the Ecole Polytechnique, if you like Carnot, if you like the defense of the French nation, you have to accept Marat, you have to accept Fouchay.

**EIR:** Does that include the Marquis de Sade?

**Cheminade:** Yes, of course. The Marquis de Sade is seen as a revolutionary. By the way, in what he writes on political matters, he's almost more coherent than Marat or Danton.

Then there is a second school which is a reactionary school, and this school is picking up because the first school is decadent. For that school, the French Revolution is totalitarian from beginning to end, and it brings forth the future seed of all totalitarianism in the world, and they see the French Revolution with the eyes of the Vendéen—someone from the Vendée region of France which had massacres for religious reasons, in a most awful occurrence in the French Revolution. But they see only that. The Vendée is a place

where the republicans massacred between 100,000 and 400,000 men; it was a regional genocide. So they see that with the eyes of that region, and it's promoted by a nobleman, an aristocrat called Philippe de Lully, who has a sort of Hollywood show in the Vendée around the history of his village. He has 20,000-25,000 spectators every night when he holds performances in the summer. So there is a revival of this which is also very dangerous.

Then you have the third school, which is the school of mediocrity. This school says that the French Revolution has to be celebrated because it is finished, it has reached an end. So it leads to the process of national reconciliation, which is now the process of President Mitterrand. It is described as a Social Democratic liberalism. Such a person tends to dissolve the French Revolution into what is happening in the "Europe of 1992."

So we have to get the French Revolution out of the hands of these schools and reestablish a true history of the French Revolution, as Leibniz did to establish a true history of China in the 18th century. It's a fascinating thing to do, and immediately it awakens in the French people very good ideas, because all see that the three schools are fraudulent, and they know that there is something good in the French Revolution. Immediately they would identify this good thing as education, and they are absolutely right. The French Revolution was a failure in terms of political policies and institutions, but it was a success in terms of institutions of education. And this we are fighting to promote and re-establish, the institutions of excellence where they tried to teach and educate a republican elite. This is Polytechnique, this is called the *Grandes Ecoles*.

France has one of the best traditions of seniority of knowledge of China. That's why what is happening with the embargo of China is important in France, and France has the lead on that. It is because you have a seniority that dates back to the French Revolution, to the School of Oriental Languages. You have also the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*; you have the primary schools of very good quality that later were developed in the United States, that were inspired by Benjamin Franklin—the permanent French-American communication in terms of teaching, and particularly primary school teaching. Polytechnique and West Point: We have proved the connection between West Point and Polytechnique, the scientists of 18th-century France and West Point. We have a lot of new things that we are working on and want to publish on that.

**EIR:** We're going to look forward to that. I'll take that as a promise.

**Cheminade:** It is. We have the spirit of the French Revolution in education and the teaching of a republican elite. This is the best of France, that through education everyone has the same chance as his or her neighbor, and the process of education is what defines the nation-state, which is an absolutely

good and clear idea. We are establishing that in the process of thinking in France, and our French newspaper has become much more geared to that: education to what is happening in the world. Initiatives to face concrete challenges. The history of France, and what is happening in the country, and to locate events in the framework of a long historical period. This is what people like a lot in our newspaper.

**EIR:** On this particular topic I wanted to mention an observation which I believe Mr. LaRouche made recently, and I hope I am not misquoting him: He was quite impressed with the fact that the ashes of Gaspard Monge had been moved to the Panthéon on the occasion of the celebration of the French Revolution. If I remember rightly, a few years ago you collaborated with Mr. LaRouche on a book about the Polytechnique tradition in France. Maybe you could help our readers understand a bit better why it is so important, why we are pointing to the significance of this honoring of Monge, and secondly what your role and LaRouche's role has been in focusing people around these questions.

**Cheminade:** It is very important, because it is the right tradition. It is not only Monge that they are honoring. They are honoring Condorcet, who was not at the level of Monge, but a quite interesting figure. And then Abbé Grégoire, who is a key figure, probably as key as Monge. Abbé Grégoire developed the integration of the Jews within the mainstream of the French nation and created a sort of humanism for the French nation. One of the problems most acute at the time was the problem with the Jews—to integrate them into the nation and give them human and civil rights, the right to vote. . . .

This was in 1792. Also Grégoire was the founder of the *Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers*, which is at the technological level, the counterpart of the Polytechnique. Monge and Grégoire were very close. †

**EIR:** And who was Monge? †

**Cheminade:** Monge was head and founder of the *Ecole Polytechnique*, which is the cradle of the education of the nation, to learn the most advanced scientific notions of the time. Polytechnique was developed as a school where the eyes of the students were to be opened, which means they had to see beyond the *sense* meaning of things, see the reality of processes in the world. That's why projective or constructive or synthetic geometry was the basis of teaching in Polytechnique. To see processes in the universe which the eye cannot see, or you cannot feel, or listen to, but that your mind can understand through discovery of the laws that are equivalent in your universe and in the universe beyond your senses, and through this connection, master laws that come from the superior universe. That was the idea of Polytechnique, which is the idea of the Italian and Flemish Renaissance. It meant everything—music, painting—they were studying Leonardo da Vinci, and [composer Luigi] Cherubini was involved

in Polytechnique.

Just a few days ago I found a song by Cherubini on how saltpeter was produced in France at the time of the Revolution, a very funny song. The good, we educate to the good; the bad, we educate with saltpeter, which is the basis for gunpowder. It's fun to look into these things. What Mitterrand is doing by having the ashes of Monge and Abbé Grégoire transferred to the Panthéon is very interesting, because if you look at the first celebration of the French Revolution, the centennial in 1889, the people celebrated at that point were the politicians—Danton, Robespierre, Mirabeau, and this crowd—which is the less important part of the French Revolution. It is the totally wrong way to see it.

In 1939, for the 150-year anniversary, there were nice figures celebrated, but for opportunistic reasons. They celebrated Tom Paine and Benjamin Franklin, because they wanted the Americans to intervene in favor of France against Nazi Germany, so it was opportunistic and not in-depth thinking.

This time, at last, we have a chance to have in-depth thinking about it, and I'm sure that those persons to whom we send memos, who are in charge of the bicentennial, were the ones who raised the idea of bringing the ashes of Gaspard Monge to the Panthéon. I am certain that the influence of Mr. LaRouche and myself was at some point crucial. It was not direct influence—it was indirect influence, but it was most certainly there. All those whom we have been discussing, researching, explaining, and outlining as fundamental for the French nation—those are the ones that are now honored by their ashes being put in the Panthéon. So it has a very important meaning.

I'm not sure the French President understands that meaning fully, because he is not steeped in economics and in science at the level of a true master of the laws of humanism and science. But as a symbol it is extremely important. What was also very important, was what he said when they asked him whom he prefers as political leaders in the French Revolution. He said, Carnot. Carnot, who is the person whom we quote on the masthead of our newspaper: "To raise up to the dignity of man all the individuals of the human species." Carnot was the protector and also a scientist of the Polytechnique group and of the Committee of Public Instruction group in the French Revolution.

We recently published something on Carnot. And Mrs. Claude Albert and myself were invited to a meeting of the French military at the Sorbonne, at a colloquium on the scientific founders of the French Revolution.

**EIR:** That was in January 1988?

**Cheminade:** Yes. Her presentation was on the Ecole Polytechnique, and mine was on Carnot.

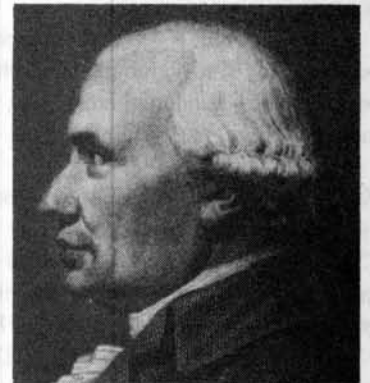
Now there is a big exhibition, "The Revolution and Its Scientists," and although it doesn't bring forth the true epistemological problems, nonetheless it introduces all the dis-

*Lazare Carnot (1753-1823), a military leader of the French Revolution, scientist of the Ecole Polytechnique, and one of the founders of modern geometry.*



*Gen. Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), military commander of the "Free French" Resistance forces during World War II, later President of the Fifth Republic.*

*Gaspard Monge (1746-1818), founder and head of the Ecole Polytechnique, a mathematician who was one of the creators of constructive geometry.*



*Marie-Madeleine Fourcade (1909-1989), leader of the Alliance, the most important French underground Resistance organization during World War II.*

coveries and all the scientific work of Carnot, Grégoire, Monge, and all these people during the French Revolution, and their successors, like Fresnel, like Maluse, or like Biot. This is very important for France because it's now on the table, it's being discussed, and even if the persons who put it on the table don't understand fully all the implications of it, it lays the basis to develop those implications. That's necessarily our work.

We have published in the last issue of *Fusion* magazine a special report on Jean Victor Poncelet, who was the one after Monge who followed up projective geometry. He was the father of projective geometry and very important in the education of Euler and Gauss. We are bringing that to the memory of French people, and it creates a lot of agitation. Nobody knew anymore who Poncelet was in the development of math. The military were very happy because Poncelet was a military man. Many people were ashamed, many were furious—it livened things up.

I met last week and interviewed the head of the Lycée Louis le Grand, the best school for the French Grande Ecole. The Grande Ecole is the leftover of the Polytechnique. There is Polytechnique, there is the Centrale, there is commercial school, there is a chemical school, and so forth, where the elite is trained. There is a competition, an examination, that you have to go through to succeed. My conception was that the competition was formal, but that was changed in meeting with this individual, because what he says is precisely the contrary.

If we succeed, if we have the best students in France, it's because they study grammar and philology and music, and he says to be a good mathematician, you have to study grammar, philology, and music.

**EIR:** This is the old idea upon which the German classical system of Humboldt was also built.

**Cheminade:** It's German-French. It was Humboldt who was in Paris with his brother. It was discussed in the Weimar group and the French group around Polytechnique.

This is still alive at the Lycée. They organized a concert two weeks before the competition. He said to me, "Everybody says that you're crazy: How can these students think about music just two weeks before engaging in the most advanced mathematical competition? How can they manage to succeed despite that? I am very sad when I hear that, because they don't understand that they succeed, they are the best and the brightest, *because* they love music." He told me, "My best students in music are better than the ones in the concert rooms in Paris, because they know science. It's a shame that they can't continue learning science and music at the same time."

He's an arch-enemy of the division of classes by age. He told me, "We are like at the Polytechnique, it is the equivalent of a Master's Degree in the U.S. We have a girl who was 14 when she came; she is good, she is at the level, so, she's

there, she's happy. Now, she's finished her Ph.D. at age 17." He said, "Don't consider age, these formalities, just look at what people are capable of doing. It's a crime not to let them learn and master what they have to know."

So this tradition is still there, it's still active, and this is the explanation of why the French institutions are cracking later than in other countries.

---

---

*Something in France which has been forgotten since the time of the death of de Gaulle is reemerging now. It's not because of the present government, or the President, but it's not despite them.*

---

---

**EIR:** That's another question I wanted to get to. Some people have observed, that the role that the French have taken recently is not exclusively a French phenomenon, but is also a question of other people in other countries seeing that France still has the institutions through which to work, while in other nations these national institutions are very weak.

**Cheminade:** It's very clear from the letter that Sarney, the Brazilian President sent to Mitterrand, and was published in the French press—I think both agreed to have it published—what he says is that France is the last chance for a country like Brazil, or Mexico, or Egypt, or India. They want France to be a representative in the advanced sector of the non-aligned Third World countries. And France has to be that, because it still represents the ideals of the French Revolution, which is what I tried to explain before. That the human being is not defined by his race, his family, his network, or his Establishment connections; he's defined by what he achieves in life, what he does, the good for others, and by the advancement of the knowledge of the laws of the universe. This is seen as represented in France by various layers in the Third World, and also by Poland.

There is a lot of Polish influence in France, which I can't describe right now. I am partially involved in that, but there is a lot of influence currently.

Something in France which has been forgotten since the time of the death of de Gaulle is reemerging now. It's not because of the present government, or the current President, but it's not despite them.

It comes through curious channels and diverse channels. For example, you know that Mitterrand called, with Jacques Attali who is his adviser, for this North-South summit on the



debt and development. Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister, who is the head of the neo-Gaullist party, was in Gabon and he issued the same call, except that he said that much more should be done for development than the French President says. Then the representative of the French President says, "No, no, we want to do even much more than what Chirac says." So there is now a fight to be more in favor of debt moratorium and Third World development in France. And Chirac also had harsh words for the Bush administration recently. The French Socialists don't say it publicly, but I met last night a civil servant from the Foreign Affairs Ministry who was totally angry and bitter at the behavior of the American delegation in Paris. He himself likes the United States a lot; he was probably a sort of American agent a few years ago, but he was very disappointed with what the Americans are doing.

There is agreement both in the majority and the opposition that something has to be done to solve the world economic mess. And this orientation is in accordance with what Lyndon LaRouche has been developing for 15-20 years. It will be difficult. The method of Mitterrand and his advisers, and the method also of the opposition, is not the method of General de Gaulle. What they try to do is issue the ideas and then they try to do what we call here, "surf the wave"; instead of saying bluntly certain things that have to be said bluntly, they try to follow the movement. So it's a compromising method, while they know very well what is true in terms of ideas.

There will come, I think, a very key conflict, when all the crises will break at once—the economic crisis, the crisis in the East bloc, the health crisis in Africa. There will be a conflict between this overall orientation and the wrong method of its practitioners.

**EIR:** On this question of the wrong method: Mitterrand and his people are part of the Socialist International, which has been very much associated with malthusian ideas and the push for using the environmental issue to promote malthusian conceptions. Do you think they are breaking away from that, or compromising with it—what is going on?

**Cheminade:** On that issue, the French are quite clear. What they said during the famine is the following: "Yes, we are in favor of environmentalism. We are in favor of a world agency to control the environment." This is bad in method. But they say, "Because we have to protect the environment in the Third World, so how? By the Bangladesh project, by the Ganges-Brahmaputra canal project." And also "to produce energy in the most advanced form of man's mastery of the universe"—these are exactly the words of Mitterrand. The cleanest and the best, in terms of achieving man's mastery of the universe: nuclear energy. At the same time that they pay lip service to the environmentalist notion, what they say is totally different, and it goes in the right direction. In the ideas they are right: They are for nuclear energy, they are for the

development of the Third World, they are against the monetary speculation. They slowly are protecting their assets also—French banks, Swiss banks, German banks. At the same time, they are diplomatic, and there is nothing wrong in being diplomatic at times, but it is wrong when you follow the tradition of the Congress of Vienna. They are working in the byzantine part of this Congress of Vienna atmosphere.

So there is, on one side, Gaspard Monge, and on the other Talleyrand, and a decision will have to be made. It is not yet fully made. They want to promote the ideas, concepts, and education of Gaspard Monge, with the method of Talleyrand.

**EIR:** I have one last question. Many Americans have been deeply moved by the tribute that was paid to French Resistance leader Marie-Madeleine Fourcade upon the occasion of her recent death. And because she was a very special person, this has to do with what you said in the beginning about the Free French. People here are quite aware of not only what she did during the Second World War, but the fact at the end of her life, she courageously supported the cause of Lyndon LaRouche. You knew Marie-Madeleine Fourcade. Can you tell us something more about her?

**Cheminade:** She assumed leadership of the most efficient and most courageous Resistance organization inside occupied France, the one that spotted the V-1s and V-2s of the Germans. The ones that spotted the Nazi submarines going out of Brest and Lorient, against American and British ships in the Atlantic. And she was a woman at a time when women were not accepted as leaders. She had to hide for a few months from the British the fact that she was a woman. She was a woman from high society, she was a woman very much integrated into French society life. Her father was the head of the most important French company in China, and her uncle was the famous Georges Picot of the Mideast. So she comes from the elite.

All of a sudden she, with a few people, accepts to fight outside of the laws of the elite, and that's the most important thing that has to be understood about her life, the most important principle that guides her life: She breaks with her circles and her environment, and fights with people—one is a butcher, another is a doctor, another is a colonel, another is an admiral, another one is a grocer, another one is a priest. From all over French society, a few people gather around her to lead that fight.

At the Church of the Invalides, [where French military heroes are buried—ed.], the government made the principled decision to allow her to be honored by ceremony. She was the first woman in French history that was honored in the military Church of the Invalides. In that church, there reappeared all those old people from the shadows of society, all those people who fought during the war for the best, who were around her. They were there, very modest and very simple; they were there with flags and without their flags, and representing the best of the nation—the honor of the

nation—what saved France between 1940 and 1945. And it saved France not only from Nazism during those years, but also from Communism later. This is a lesser-known story. But these people were the principal fighters against the Stalinist networks.

**EIR:** Can you say something about how she came to defend the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and LaRouche personally?

**Cheminade:** Because she met him and judged him according to what he said and according to his ideas, not according to the prejudices which she was told. She was told everything against LaRouche from her American friends and partially from her British friends, and also from some French friends. But despite that, her judgment was not based on prejudice and rumors, but simply on what the person was. And as for what she declared on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche, she said at one point, "I had to decide when I recruited somebody into the Resistance, that this person was fit to fight. And it was a matter of life and death, not only for me, but for my whole network, because if this person happened to be a coward and would sell his soul to the Germans and to the German occupation army, everybody would be killed, because he knew the names and could denounce everybody. So I have good judgment," she said, "because of that historical experience and because of the efforts I made during all of my life. And from the standpoint of my judgment, I can tell exactly what LaRouche is."

And I think this is very important. Independent judgment based on knowledge, effort to develop knowledge, and at the same time to accomplish that knowledge in reality through acts that are good for the nation, that are good for humanity, and good for others. And this is what she was: Until the last moment—she died in the hospital, after one week in the hospital—but in the 15 days before, she was still fighting for the national sovereignty of Lebanon. She was fighting to avoid a massacre of the Christians in Lebanon. She was always fighting; she was a permanent fighter until the last moment. She was not resting on her medals and her laurels.

And that quality was what she liked in LaRouche. She said that LaRouche had the same quality as the person who had organized her to the networks of the Resistance, a person named Loustanau-Lacau. It seems funny, because Loustanau-Lacau has a reputation as an adventurer and a *trompe-la-mort*—a daredevil. It's a lawful comparison. Loustanau-Lacau was not able to give all that he had as a leader, because he died in 1945 or '46, just after the war, under the attacks of the Communists, who were harassing him, and after having spent a few years in a concentration camp.

She always made this comparison to me. She said, Lyndon LaRouche has the same spirit, the same fight, the same inner quality as Loustanau-Lacau, the man that led me to the Resistance. He was the leader of the Alliance network before her. When he was arrested, she took over the leadership. She always compared Lyn to this man.

---

## Interview: Gen. T'eng Chieh

---

# Taiwan's strategy to control over Chinese

*This interview—Part V in a five-part series—was conducted by C.M. Lao, publisher of the Chinese Flag Monthly, in Taipei, June 14, 1989. General T'eng is an elder statesman of the Kuomintang party (KMT) in the Republic of China on Taiwan. He was a close adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and is today Taiwan's leading military strategist. In Part IV, General T'eng responded to the first part of a two-part question concerning the role of overseas Chinese in future anti-Communist action. In the continuation of his answer, he deals with how to exploit this opportunity to create a new international anti-Communist movement.*

**General T'eng:** Secondly, I would like to speak about the situation of the international anti-Communist movement, and especially the attitude of the United States government. Ever since Communist China entered the United Nations, they have been using their united front tactics to isolate us step by step in the world. The June 4 massacre at Tiananmen has enraged the world, and all the democratic countries, governments, and populations have all issued condemnations of Beijing. This even includes some of the Communist countries. This has created a disadvantageous situation for Beijing worldwide. This is also breaking down the results Beijing had achieved in setting up international diplomatic relations over the past several decades.

After what they have done, they deserve what they are getting. Now the whole world is disgusted by what the Communists have done. Naturally, this will be an advantage to us. But this does not mean that we can recover our diplomatic relationships right away. To recover our diplomatic relationships will require much hard work and we will need time before we can attain real progress. In the period ahead, we must reduce the enemy's diplomatic relations to empty forms without content. And on the other hand, we must endow our own country with the substance of diplomatic relations, even

---

---

# recover mainland

if formal diplomatic relations are not yet present. When the right time comes, we will definitely restore our international diplomatic relationships.

How can we accomplish this? Naturally we have to proceed in conformity with our anti-Communist goal. We have already built up economic and trade relations with many countries in the world, and these are quite satisfactory. We should use these economic and trade relations to advance our diplomatic situation, and this will be the most effective method to transform our present internal situation. The enemy will be unable to defend himself against this. We must have great courage in order to carry out these tactics. As far as the worldwide anti-Communist movement is concerned, up to now it still lacks an adequate leadership. The United States is supposed to provide worldwide anti-Communist leadership, but this leadership does not function. Therefore, the free world cannot really unite to gain the upper hand. The United States does not possess the spiritual preconditions for worldwide anti-Communist leadership.

We in the Republic of China have spiritual resources which are decidedly better. In matters of anti-Communist warfare, we have to stand up and provide advice to the United States government. At the same time we also need assistance from the United States. If we receive sufficient assistance from the United States, we can create a new strategic situation for the world anti-Communist movement. Therefore we have to take every opportunity to ally ourselves with the United States. The Communists divide the globe into three different "worlds." They use subversion, infiltration, and conflict to attack the United States and attempt to eliminate the United States in conformity with their strategic timetable.

The Communists consider the United States and the Soviet Union as the first world, Western Europe, Japan, Canada and other industrialized countries as the second world, and the developing or underdeveloped countries as the third world.

The Communists seek to associate with the second world, and attempt to break United States relations with the second world. Besides this, the Communists use the third world to surround the United States and build an anti-American front within the United States. As soon as this project can be completed, they will attempt to eliminate the United States by a simultaneous attack from inside and outside.

Mao Zedong ordered this worldwide strategic offensive, and there is no doubt that the Communists are continuing to carry it out today. But the Communists have changed today. I really don't know whether Mao's plan can be carried out or not. But people should know that the Communists have worked on this plan for many years, and it has already been implemented to a significant degree. Until the enemy has been completely defeated, we should take precautions, especially to alert the Americans to this danger. This is a good opportunity for us to cooperate with the United States government to bring this plan to fruition. In order to gain the support from all nations, and especially the cooperation of the United States government, we need more than trade missions—we need to mobilize the strength of all the overseas Chinese to bring them into this movement.

As I have mentioned before, the overseas Chinese are the main force we have to rely on abroad. The structure of this main force has many advantages. They have worked their way up from the bottom in spite of all the difficulties. If we know how to deploy them well, I am sure they will develop a very high efficiency. In carrying out our political counter-attack, we must depend on them, since they are the key to creating a new world strategic situation. Suitable leaders for the mainland students studying abroad must be chosen. The other thing that the mainland students abroad should do is to recruit for our side the diplomatic corps serving Beijing. On the surface, the embassies and consulates may still look like they are working for Beijing, but in reality they will already have become our diplomatic missions abroad. Under present circumstances, the enemy is already going downhill.

We have a good chance to carry out our mission. If we can achieve our goals, it will be a turning point in the world situation, and we will not have to dig any irrigation ditches in order to get the water to flow to our mill. The second battlefield is the international one, outside of China. What we are talking about is the importance of this second battlefield, and each aspect of it has a special meaning. Operations on these two battlefields can give us a decisive advantage. Such operations will be like a tidal wave that will sweep away our enemies and leave no trace of them.

**Lao:** Since you have already treated the situation in mainland China and at the international level, would you tell us something about the impact of the Tiananmen massacre on the internal politics of the Republic of China on Taiwan? That impact has obviously been very profound. For example, during the past ten years, some people had given up talking

about the recovery of the mainland, because they had come to think that the recovery of the mainland was only a fairy-tale. After June 4, these same people are all demanding a real policy for the recovery of the mainland. Here is another example: People told me that the anti-Communist policy of the *Chinese Flag Monthly* was totally out of date. But now, they are turning around and saying that we had been right all along. The impact of Tiananmen on Taiwan has been very broad and has touched everyone. Everyone feels that there has been a great change in the attitude of the government and people of Taiwan.

Domestic politics is always connected to the overall strategic situation. Our domestic politics provide the basic structure for turning the whole situation around. Since everyone is concerned about the changes in Taiwan, domestic politics and how to handle them, can you give us the benefit of your foresight?

**General T'eng:** Generally speaking, the Tiananmen massacre has promoted domestic political unity on Taiwan, has enhanced our revolutionary spirit, and has increased our confidence in our ability to return to mainland China. Our improved situation will be reflected in our mainland China policy. The improvement will also be shown in the elections for the Legislative Yuan, county governors, and mayors that will be held on Nov. 10. Before the Tiananmen massacre, political life in Taiwan had been split into three groups.

First, there was the opposition party, the so-called Democratic Popular Party (DPP), who were very arrogant, and who totally supported a policy of Taiwan independence [an independent country of Taiwan, separate from the rest of China, would mean giving up the traditional KMT claim to be the sole legitimate government of all of China.]

Secondly, a group of members of the KMT advocated making Taiwan a republic. Thirdly, there were pro-Communist agents within our central government who influenced our policy and prevented the enforcement of our laws. All three groups enjoyed the protection of members of parliament and other high officials as they attacked the government by propaganda, sabotage, violence, and agitation. Most of the mass media gave them publicity, and this caused their actions to be widely imitated. This has caused serious damage to our traditional morality, to the public image of the government, and to the social order.

The Taiwan independence movement and the Taiwan republic faction within the KMT share the same goals of disarming our military forces, and purging from the parliament and the National Assembly those members who were elected in the 1949 elections in mainland China.

The parliament represents the entire Republic of China, including the mainland, and it is not a parliament which merely represents Taiwan province. If the parliament were to contain only deputies who had been elected in Taiwan, then it would be merely a Taiwan provincial assembly. The

demand for the purging of the parliament is a dirty trick by the DPP to reduce the Republic of China to the Republic of Taiwan. Then there would be no need to return to the mainland, and no need to maintain armed forces numbering half a million men. For the second goal of the DPP is to dismantle our armed forces so that they could reshape them under their own control.

The essence of Taiwan independence and the Taiwan republic is actually the same thing. Only the name and form are different. Taiwan independence would make Taiwan a new country, while a Taiwan republic might maintain the name of the Republic of China but without any commitment to return to the mainland. As the essence of these two groups is the same, their policy in the parliament and in regard to the armed forces would be identical. In reality, these two groups maintain extensive secret contacts.

All of this refers to our domestic political situation before the Tiananmen massacre. If this situation had not changed, and if the elections had taken place later this year, what would have been the result? There is no need to answer that question. Now the situation has already changed. What I would like to talk about is the new situation we face and how this new situation will influence the elections. The small group within the KMT who supported a Taiwan republic have now given this up. This has reestablished the unity of the KMT. Even before the KMT central committee meeting which took place in the wake of the Tiananmen massacre, the personnel appointments in the government and the party were going against the Taiwan republic faction. Therefore the Nov. 10 elections will reflect the increased unity of the KMT. In addition, the Tiananmen massacre was a heavy blow for the Taiwan independence group. The so-called Taiwan independence group, the DPP, is supported by the Communists. It is the pro-Communist circles of Japan and the United States who cover up for the DPP. The great change within Communist China after the Tiananmen massacre means that the entire foundation of the DPP's support has been shaken, depriving them of any hope for success. How could they ever win under these conditions? To sum up, all of this has two sides: First, the enemy has totally lost his self-confidence, and secondly, we have increased our unity with the KMT. We are therefore very optimistic about the Nov. 10 elections. We will achieve a beautiful victory. Our victory in the November elections will represent a turning point, and will be the precondition that will decide whether we can recover mainland China. Given the reestablished unity of the KMT, I am sure that the election of the President and the Vice President of the Republic of China in March of 1990 will be successful.

**Lao:** Concerning the election of the President and the Vice President in March of next year, I think you should answer some rumors which have been circulating. In July of last

year, the KMT held its XIII Party Congress. At that time you proposed the creation of a new post, that of Vice President of the KMT, and nominated General Wego Chiang for this position. In support of your proposal, the *Chinese Flag Monthly* published a number of articles, mass distributed copies of our magazine to the delegates to the KMT Party Congress at the Grand Hotel here in Taipei, and displayed banners calling for the election of General Chiang outside the party congress at the Linkou sports arena. Unfortunately, this proposal was not adopted. But its impact was great and continues to be felt even now. Recently, newspapers and magazines have been talking about who is the best choice for the vice-presidency. Because we nominated General Chiang as Vice President of the KMT, and because you, General T'eng, are the leader of a group of delegates to the National Assembly, most people think that you will nominate General Wego Chiang as Vice President of the R.O.C. What is your opinion about this?

**General T'eng:** If we can succeed in the elections of November 1989, there will be another successful election next year. Reports about whom I will support for the presidency or the vice-presidency are strictly guesswork by the press. Why do the newspapers and magazines indulge in such guessing? This is strictly because of my full support to General Wego Chiang for the post of Vice President of the KMT. But they really don't know. The duties of the Vice President of the KMT and the Vice President of the R.O.C. are entirely different. As a matter of fact, my nomination concerned only the post of Vice President of the KMT. I have never expressed my point of view as to who would be the best choice as President or Vice President of the R.O.C. I have emphasized the question of qualifications. The most important thing is that we urgently return to mainland China. If we can return to the mainland, then every other problem can be easily solved. So the next presidential and vice-presidential election will directly determine whether we can make an early return to mainland China. Therefore, we cannot at the present moment make a public announcement as to whom we will support for President or Vice President. We can only say that whoever can best lead all of us back to the mainland will be the best choice for President or Vice President. In other words, whoever has the greatest determination and capability to lead all of us in the recovery of mainland China will be best suited to be a candidate for the presidency or the vice-presidency of the R.O.C. This is the only opinion which I can express at the present time. We must select the best choice according to this standard.

**Lao:** General T'eng, the standard you propose is the right one, but how about the other 800-plus members of the National Assembly? Would they agree with this standard?

**General T'eng:** I cannot exclude that other members of the National Assembly might use different standards, but I think

that the majority will agree with the one I have proposed.

**Lao:** Why is that?

**General T'eng:** Because this standard represents the hope of the whole Chinese population. Is there any one of us who does not support the early recovery of the mainland? This standard corresponds to the objective needs of Taiwan as well. Learning from the Tiananmen massacre, we can conclude that if we cannot recover the mainland, sooner or later Taiwan will be crushed by the Communists. They won't be soft-hearted with us. Therefore, a candidate with no strong determination or capability to recover the mainland cannot be our President or Vice President. This standard thus is agreed to by most of the members of the National Assembly, as well as by the majority of the members of the KMT, and by the majority of the Chinese people.

I deeply believe that if we can win the elections this year, then next year's elections will be successful too. Then the day of recovering mainland China cannot be far off. We ought to mobilize all our strength for the political counterattack against Beijing. I think that one year after the presidential elections will be sufficient for that mobilization. The decisive question is that we must return to mainland China. Our goal cannot be merely negative—our goal cannot merely be the overthrow of the Communist regime. Our goal must be positive—to rebuild the New China. Everyone knows that we can vanquish our enemy with certainty. We have to pay special attention to what we will do after we return to the mainland, and how to deal with that situation. Therefore we have to prepare positive reconstruction plans of all types. Of course, during the past decades, our government Committee for the Recovery of the Mainland already developed many reconstruction plans. Even though those plans may no longer correspond to current practical needs, they do provide a solid foundation for further research. Generally speaking, there has been a great change in the strategic situation within mainland China, among the overseas Chinese, and in Taiwan. We have already been quick to find effective ways to deal with this. Therefore, everything is ready for our return to the mainland except “the east wind.”\* This means a correct and effective leadership.

---

\*During the Three Kingdoms period of Chinese history (220 to 280 AD), the state of Chou was at war with the state of Wei. The state of Wei enjoyed naval superiority on the Yangtze River, and the navy of Wei was supported by 800,000 troops. In order to cross the Yangtze, the Wei ships were chained together to form a pontoon bridge. Minister Kun Ming of Chou sought to prevent the crossing by burning the Wei ships. In order to ignite fires on a sufficient number of the Wei ships, Minister Kun Ming knew that a strong east wind was necessary. He made all necessary preparations for the attack, and then waited for the east wind. When the east wind began to blow, according to his prediction, he launched his attack and burned the Wei ships. Shortly before the attack, Kun Ming was asked what he was waiting for. His answer was, “I am waiting for the east wind.” The east wind has therefore become proverbial in Chinese for the coincidence of a golden opportunity and a leader who is capable of exploiting it.

## Catholics in the Russian empire

*One year after the meeting between Cardinal Casaroli and Mikhail Gorbachov, it is time to take stock.*

One year has passed since the historic encounter at the Kremlin between Communist Party boss Mikhail Gorbachov and Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, and it is time to take stock of the successes attained by the Catholic Church in its long and laborious march to win freedom of conscience and faith in the countries of Eastern Europe.

It is correct to speak of the Catholic Church and not of the Holy See, because if results have been obtained and religious freedoms have been recognized, this has occurred thanks to the faith, the tenacity, and the courage of the faithful, the clergy, and the Catholic hierarchies in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, who, encouraged by the pontificate of John Paul II, have demanded their rights with renewed energy, defying dangers and persecutions.

If we take a quick overview we can observe clear signs of progress:

In *Hungary*, a new law is being prepared on freedom of worship, and there is talk of a rehabilitation of the heroic Cardinal Mindszenty and of an upcoming journey of the Pope to that country.

In *Czechoslovakia*, the naming of several titular archbishops of dioceses has partially alleviated the drama of ten vacant dioceses.

On July 25, Father D'Ercole, one of the press spokesmen for the Vatican, announced that for the first time in 63 years, the Pope has been able to name a bishop in Russia, for the town of Minsk.

The bishop was appointed "directly under the authority of the Holy See,"

according to the spokesman, who added that that "the Russian and Belorussian authorities have been informed of the decision of the Holy Father. In the new spirit of the Soviet government, they have communicated to the Pope that they have no problem with this nomination."

The last bishop of Minsk was Monsignor Sloskans, named by Pope Pius XI in 1926. He was jailed by the Soviet authorities in 1927, and exiled soon afterward.

The new bishop, Tadeusz Kondrusiewicz, 43, has degrees in mathematics, architecture, theology, and canon law. The Pope gave him the title of Bishop of Hippo (the African city whose bishop was St. Augustine) and has put him in charge of the pastoral guidance of all the Catholics of Belorussia.

In *Lithuania*, there have been decisive improvements and we are witnessing greater religious freedom.

Of course, the most advanced situation is the one in *Poland*, where the Church, which already enjoyed a certain freedom, now has its own actual juridical status. That does not prevent the murder of priests who are against the regime, as demonstrated in the barbarous and obscure execution of Father Sylwester Zych, the 39-year-old priest who was close to the opposition; but undoubtedly it ensures greater constitutional guarantees to the Church to be able to function.

The most important new element is the reopening of diplomatic relations recently announced in a joint communiqué between the People's Republic of Poland and the Holy See.

Given the particularly delicate situation of that country, which is moving toward political democracy to an important degree—but a fragile democracy because it corresponds to no change in the structure of economic policy—the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican is one guarantee. It is a subtle but solid link to the West which will reveal itself to be crucial in the coming period, when there is a very real threat of a sudden shift into reverse.

The truly great unresolved problem is that of the Catholics of Eastern rite in the *Ukraine*, a problem which is becoming more and more urgent, as was demonstrated by the hunger strikes of brave Ukrainian women in front of the Ministry for Religious Affairs in Moscow, and the protest demonstrations which are occurring regularly in the Ukraine itself.

The position of the Soviet regime and of the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy toward the Ukrainian Catholics remains a hard and intransigent line; and even the powerful chairman of the Committee for Religious Affairs of the Soviet Union, Kostantin Kharchev, recently paid the price for this, when he was dismissed in silence from his post, for having shown too soft an attitude toward the problem.

Kharchev had been the major architect of recent "rapprochements" between the Vatican and the Kremlin and had been the one who prepared Agostino Cardinal Casaroli's trip to Moscow.

One is reminded of the pungent reply of Soviet dissident Zinoviev in a recent interview (*EIR*, Aug. 11, 1989, p. 43) when he was asked about the status of religious freedom in the U.S.S.R.: "There is nothing but the Russian Orthodox Church, which is an imitation of a church . . . a branch of the offices of the Communist Party."

## Crackdown feared in East Germany

*Increasing emigration unmasks the increasingly grim reality of life in the Kremlin's German model state.*

‘China today—G.D.R. tomorrow?’—this question was posed on leaflets distributed by opposition figures in the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) after the massacre in Beijing. The question was rightly posed, because the East German regime, which has been in firm control of the Kremlin's German model state since 1945, maintains the closest ties also to the regime in Beijing. German Communists have always played a leading role of support to China's Communists, from the time of the 1920s' Comintern assistance to Mao Zedong to this day.

Today's Communists of the East German SED party hailed the Chinese “crackdown on the counterrevolutionary rebellion,” in telegrams to the regime in Beijing. East Germany's “parliament” went out of its way June 7, passing a resolution in support of Beijing.

The state security apparatus and the secret police in East Germany also acted promptly against opponents who denounced the Beijing massacre. Hundreds were arrested in East Berlin and other cities, and interrogated for 18 hours straight. Many were sentenced to high fines.

The SED regime's posture; news of the labor strikes in the Soviet Union; rumors about a crackdown to occur soon in the three Baltic states, in Poland, and Czechoslovakia; and the hostile coverage in the SED-controlled media about protest and reform developments in other East bloc countries—these factors have led many in East Germany to the conclusion: Let's get out of here before it is too late!

Older folk still recall the buildup of tensions before the bloody crack-

down of June 17, 1953, when the SED regime had the same kind of Soviet tanks roll over protesting workers as those that crushed the movement on Tiananmen Square. They recall that the situation looked similar before the Berlin Wall was erected on Aug. 13, 1961.

Both legal emigration and the flow of refugees from East to West Germany have soared since May 1989. In April, about 5,000 East Germans emigrated legally to West Germany, in May already it was 9,000, in June 10,000, and in July 11,700. At the same time, hundreds—largely young couples and families—took the high risk of leaving East Germany illegally, entering the West through Hungary and Austria as refugees.

All in all, close to 60,000 came to West Germany in the first seven months of 1989—almost double the figure of last year's total. About 100,000 are expected to arrive in the West, legally or illegally, by the end of this year.

The situation is dramatically highlighted also by the fact that more than 400 East Germans took refuge in West Germany's diplomatic missions in East Berlin, Prague, and Budapest. Faced with this flood of refugees, but also with threats from the SED regime about “severe repercussions on the German-German relations,” the West German government decided on Aug. 8 to close the mission in East Berlin to all public traffic for the time being.

In 1984, the mission was closed for two months under similar circumstances.

The East Berlin regime agreed at that time to negotiate an increased emigration quota in talks with West Ger-

many, in order to have a controllable safety valve for the growing opposition. Easier access to credit lines and trade preferences for the SED in the West were the price paid by the West German government for this concession.

The situation was kept under SED control only for about three years, however, not least because of the fact that the rise of “Gorbachov the reformer” led to illusions not only in the West German media (television can be received in much of East Germany as well), but also among the East German opposition.

The situation changed in the course of 1988. The trip of SED leader Erich Honecker to West Germany in September 1987—the first time in the history of postwar German partition—created short-lived false expectations for reforms and improvements in the East. The deep disappointment spreading in the ensuing months, led to a new increase in emigration.

Out of a total population of 16.8 million in East Germany, close to 1 million, many among them skilled workers, engineers, craftsmen, and other categories of highly qualified workers, have applied for exit visas. They are mostly average Germans fed up with the SED regime because of the bad food supply situation.

Unlike most West Germans, most of these emigrants and refugees from the East who are orienting towards western values, do not share the illusion that the East German communists are acting against the Kremlin's policy. The SED's siding openly with Beijing immediately after the massacre on Tiananmen Square did not occur against, but with the consent of Moscow. The Kremlin needs the SED to keep control of Moscow's satellites in Eastern Europe, as a reliable ally for the imminent crackdown.

# International Intelligence

## ***Korean Airlines rejects U.S. ruling on shootdown***

Korean Airlines has announced that it will appeal a U.S. court ruling that it was the crew's willful misconduct that caused KAL Flight 007 to go astray into Soviet airspace on Aug. 31, 1983. The plane was shot down by the Soviet Air Force, killing all aboard. "We do not agree with the final decision and we are planning to appeal to a higher court . . . as soon as possible," said KAL spokesman Lee Taek-young.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson, who presided over the case, first dismissed claims against the Soviet Union, which shot down the plane, on the grounds that Moscow enjoys sovereign immunity and U.S. courts lack jurisdiction over a foreign country.

The six-member jury in the civil damage suit reached a verdict on Aug. 2, accepting the arguments by lawyers representing the American passengers killed. Attorneys for the plaintiffs' estates argued that the crew knew the plane was off course soon after taking off from Anchorage, Alaska on the flight to Seoul, and that they proceeded anyway. Attorneys for KAL have denied that the crew was at fault and that the plane was off course. They said there was no evidence that the navigation computer on the aircraft had been programmed incorrectly by the crew before the flight, causing the plane to stray into Soviet airspace.

The finding of willful misconduct means that damages will not be limited to the \$75,000 per victim under the international treaty governing legal settlements in international air disasters.

## ***Solidarnosc won't join Communist government***

Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarnosc trade union, called on Aug. 6 for the formation of a coalition government which would exclude the Communists and instead would ally Solidarnosc with the

United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party.

Bronislaw Geremek, the Solidarnosc parliamentary leader, said that he had rejected several ministerial posts offered by Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak. The union is reluctant to enter the government as a junior partner, because it fears it would be forced to tow the line on an economic austerity program without having any real power.

Walesa described the recent appointment of former interior minister Kiszczak as prime minister as unacceptable. "This has exacerbated the crisis of confidence and has reaffirmed society's fears that essentially nothing has changed and that hope for the future is non-existent," Walesa said.

The idea that a trap was being set for the opposition forces was spelled out in a syndicated column by U.S. authors Rowland Evans and Robert Novak on Aug. 2: "Suspicion is rising inside the Bush administration that Poland's hard-line Communists are baiting a trap to destroy Solidarity and reimpose orthodox Communist control, an event that would humiliate Mikhail Gorbachov and embarrass George Bush." The trap is the sudden rise in food prices, which "U.S. intelligence believes will trigger a cataclysmic political reaction: strikes and possibly bloody riots in major cities, probably leading to police repression and resurrection of Communist power. . . .

"Reimposition of orthodox Communist control to combat civic disorder in Poland would be devastating for Gorbachov while he is fighting his own hard-liners. For President Bush, a Communist resurgence . . . would so undermine his quiet courtship of the Soviet Union's Eastern European satellites as to virtually bankrupt the policy."

## ***Shevardnadze praises Iran, blasts Pakistan***

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, visiting Afghanistan for the first time since Soviet troops withdrew in February, praised Iran on Aug. 8 for showing a "new

realism in its attitude to the Afghan conflict." Iran, he said, "is calling for broad internal Afghan dialogue, the aim of which is to create a representative government, reflecting the whole political spectrum of Afghanistan."

But Shevardnadze angrily charged Pakistan with remaining "a direct violator of the [April 1988] Geneva peace accords." He added that the Soviet Union hopes Pakistan will join negotiations soon.

Diplomacy surrounding the Afghanistan crisis is hot and heavy. Before traveling to Kabul, Shevardnadze had met in Paris with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. He stopped over in Teheran to discuss the Afghanistan situation and other issues with Iran's new President, Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan was in Washington the week before, discussing the crisis with State Department officials. Prior to his departure for Washington, Yaqub Khan met with Afghan Interim Government President Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, a moderate Islamic leader who deftly balances relations with East and West, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Mojaddedi met recently with Saudi King Fahd and also visited Teheran.

## ***NATO chief says Soviets will have to cut military***

Moscow must cut its military budget or face failure of all its social and economic reforms, said NATO Secretary General Manfred Wörner Aug. 6, at a meeting of NATO reserve officers in Würzburg, West Germany.

"Perestroika is condemned to failure if this level of spending is maintained," Wörner said.

"The 3,000 new tanks that pour out of Soviet factories each year somewhat mitigate the television pictures of a few dozen old tanks leaving Hungary," he said.

The NATO chief did not say what he thought the chances were that the Kremlin leadership would reach the same conclusions that he has.



## Briefly

● **SPECULATION** is rampant in the U.S.S.R. about the dangers posed by Mikhail Gorbachov, the man with the "mark of the beast" on his brow, the London *Financial Times* reported Aug. 5. Orthodox Metropolitan Pitirim reportedly begged Gorbachov "not to stand for President because church writing forecast doom and disaster if ever a man with a mark on his brow became Czar."

● **VATICAN RADIO** played up a denunciation of Syria's occupation of Lebanon issued by Catholic patriarchs and bishops in Beirut. "Lebanon is occupied almost entirely by the Syrians," they said. "It is an occupation force and the fact, very grave, constitutes a dangerous precedent. . . . Lebanon is occupied by an army that blocks the arrival of food and medicines."

● **GREAT BRITAIN** is planning to cut its 57,000 troops stationed in West Germany by 25%, according to an Aug. 7 report published in the London *Daily Express*. No official announcement has been made.

● **PERU'S CARDINAL** Alfonso Trujillo, speaking to the International Congress of Reconciliation Aug. 3-6 in Peru, denounced the Theology of Liberation for its materialist world view. "There therefore does not exist a Christian aspect in that theological current," he said.

● **A SOVIET INQUIRY** into the April 1989 loss of a nuclear submarine and its 42 crew members off the Norwegian coast, has placed the blame on "a whole series of technical imperfections in different systems of the submarine."

● **RED CHINA** will supply missiles to Syria. According to a report in the United Arab Emirates newspaper *Al-Itihad*, China and Syria signed an agreement on May 18 for the supply of Chinese M-9 surface-to-surface missiles.

### **Chinese student leader disgusted by Kissinger**

Chinese student leader Wu'er Kaixi, during a visit to the United States, denounced Henry Kissinger's recent syndicated column on China as "dogshit," and challenged the former secretary of state to a debate. Kissinger's article, which appeared in the *Washington Post* on July 30, described Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping as "my friend" and "a reformer," and warned that any U.S. criticism of the murderous Beijing regime would be a mistake.

Speaking before a Chinese audience at the University of Maryland on Aug. 3, Wu'er reported on his new understanding of Kissinger. "Kissinger's recent article in the *Washington Post* supporting Deng Xiaoping is shameful. It is dogshit. When I lived in China I had had the idea that Kissinger was a friend of China, because of his role in opening up China. I now realize that Kissinger is only a friend of the Chinese dictatorship. He is not a friend of the Chinese people. I challenge Kissinger to debate on his shameful defense of Deng Xiaoping any time."

In a related development, *EIR* has learned that Mei Shan, the son-in-law of the retired political commissar of the Red Chinese army, is employed by Kissinger Associates, Inc. of New York City. "Kissinger Associates is doing very well in China," a source said. "The Chinese government knows that Henry Kissinger has a lot of influence in the U.S."

### **Mexico's Cárdenas protests election fraud**

Supporters of Mexican nationalist leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas on Aug. 1 held the biggest rally in the history of the state of Michoacán, to protest fraud in the July 2 election of the state assembly. The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), the party of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, used every dirty trick in the book to defeat

Cárdenas's Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) in 11 of 18 electoral districts.

Cárdenas, a former governor of the state, was defrauded in his bid for the presidency in the July 6, 1988 national elections which brought Salinas to power. The PRD leader is an outspoken opponent of Salinas's policy of handing over the Mexican economy to the country's creditors.

Drawing on supporters from neighboring states in addition to those from Michoacán, Cárdenas's forces rallied at least 100,000 people in Morelia, the capital of the state.

In his speech to the crowd, Cárdenas said that "for the regime, what is at stake in Michoacán is not control of the local legislature, but to brake the rise of the PRD, the political force that confounds them and can defeat them. They desire the literal disappearance of what the PRD represents." He called for the formation of an impartial election board to review the election results.

### **Colombian politicians are losing war against terror**

Outgoing Colombian Defense Minister Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, who recently resigned his post, charged in an article published in *El Siglo* Aug. 2, that the war against guerrilla subversion was being lost by the Army because of incompetence by the national political leadership, notably the Attorney General.

He listed some of the reasons as: "lack of definition of strategic objectives, dispersion of effort all over the territory, ambiguity of tactical objectives, fears of punishment from the Attorney General's office, infiltration by the drug mafias, and inadequate legislation in times of war."

He said that the guerrillas' psychological action against the clergy, politicians, and unions is a great defeat of the state. Military personnel are terrified because some members of the state's inspection teams, who understand nothing of military operations, "would let themselves be duped by the suspicions and strategies of the subversives, through their mouthpieces and defenders."

# Is 'moderate' Rafsanjani blackmailing Bush?

by Nicholas F. Benton

The Bush administration conceded Aug. 10 that it now wants to carry out openly the identical foreign policy fiasco that was at the heart of the last administration's Iran-Contra mess.

An interview by President Bush with the *Boston Globe* was followed up by remarks from White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater that the U.S. is now willing to deal directly with the Iranian government in an effort to secure the release of the eight U.S. hostages held by the Iranian-controlled Hezbollah organization in Lebanon.

The White House also admitted that contacts with the Iranian regime of President Hashemi Rafsanjani have already been extensive, although carried out through third parties.

While the Bush administration continued to assert that its policy on dealing with terrorism in the Middle East has not changed, has become clear that, for practical purposes, Bush began Aug. 10 to signal a willingness to negotiate with Rafsanjani for the release of the hostages.

U.S. policy on the hostage question up until that point had consistently been to demand the "unconditional" release of the hostages, and to refuse to negotiate for their release. The credibility of this policy was deeply damaged, of course, by the Iran-Contra scandal, which, according to the admission of President Reagan, "turned into an arms-for-hostages negotiation with Iran."

But, with a sanctimonious "never again" attitude, the Bush administration insisted that it would never deviate from the policy stated in the first days after the latest escalation of the hostage crisis—provoked by the claim that U.S. hostage Col. William R. Higgins had been executed in retaliation for the Israeli capture of Hezbollah leader Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid—surfaced in late July.

The reasons for the administration's insistence on this policy were legion and obvious. In the eyes of the best experts on the Iran-Contra affair, the biggest scandal was not the fact

that the administration was acting behind the back of Congress and outside official channels, but that it thought it could gain something by dealing with Iran, at all.

It became clear that, when the Reagan administration thought it was working covertly with a so-called "moderate" faction in Iran opposed to the maniacal Khomeini regime, it was being very badly deceived.

This only became obvious to the administration when former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane traveled to Iran himself, in the infamous visit that included the presentation of a cake and a Bible signed by the President. Much to their chagrin, the McFarlane party emerged from their aircraft to discover they were dealing not with anti-Khomeini "moderates," but with staunch representatives of the regime, which included Rafsanjani.

The result of the entire episode was not only a major embarrassment to the U.S., and a political crisis for the Reagan administration, but it also became clear that Rafsanjani and friends were engaged in a massive deception operation, among other things never producing the hostage the U.S. wanted most to get out of the deal, CIA Lebanon station chief William Buckley.

Now, apparently, President Bush is acting as if he has not learned anything from that bitter experience.

## The 'October surprise'

If you believe some reports, George Bush has reason to think he can deal effectively with Rafsanjani, because he did so back in October 1980, when he secretly met with the Iranian leader in Paris to block desperate efforts by then-President Carter to gain release of the Americans held hostage in the U.S. embassy in Teheran prior to Election Day. This is what Barbara Honneger writes in her recently-published book, *The October Surprise*, and, if it is true, Bush's efforts

with Rafsanjani then were obviously successful.

The "October surprise" thesis puts Bush from the beginning in the center of what subsequently evolved into the Iran-Contra scandal.

This would help explain why Bush is now going public in his willingness to deal with Rafsanjani. Not only may he think that the Iranian President can be induced to deliver, but also, in fact, Rafsanjani holds a great deal of personal leverage over Bush. In a word: blackmail.

If all this is true, Rafsanjani would be in a position to blow the cover on Bush's leading role in the Iran-Contra operation in a way that would threaten the President's very ability to retain his office. To some observers, this is the single most vital factor explaining Bush's new "openness" to enter into dialogue with Iran.

They surmise that the Israelis have been aware of this unusual "relationship" between Bush and Rafsanjani all along, and had good reason to fear that it would lead to a U.S.-Iranian rapprochement, in the context of the larger, emerging U.S.-Soviet condominium arrangement, that would spell nothing but trouble for Israel.

### Is Obeid talking?

This would explain the timing of the Israeli move to abduct Sheikh Obeid. It was done the very day after the swearing-in of Rafsanjani as Iran's new President as a move to preempt a new U.S.-Iran alliance.

The move succeeded temporarily, despite expressions of outrage against Israel from surrogate spokesmen for Bush like Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.). In the longer term, the Israelis are hoping that information obtained from debriefing Obeid will prove the direct Iranian role in the orchestration of the Hezbollah and their hostage-taking activities, including a direct, personal role for Rafsanjani.

Indeed, according to reports, Obeid did reveal that a formal deal was struck between Syria and Iran less than two weeks before his abduction, aimed at giving the Hezbollah more freedom to move around Syrian-occupied areas in Lebanon.

Reports of such information coming from Obeid have been swiftly discredited by the White House. When asked by this reporter about the impact of Obeid's information of a "more direct role for Iran in controlling the Hezbollah than previously believed," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater replied, "Let me caution you against trusting the public reports of what is coming out of the interrogation of Obeid."

While suppressing such information, Bush has sought to push ahead with his efforts at "new openness" toward Iran, just as he had planned to do all along until the Obeid-Higgins developments erupted.

According to reports, when a delegation of leaders of U.S.-based pro-Israeli organizations went into the White House to meet with the President Aug. 8, they came away so enraged that they convinced Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to place a personal call to Bush the next day.

Among other things, the pro-Israeli leaders were persuaded not to meet with reporters in the White House driveway following their meeting with the President, as is the custom with visitors to the Oval Office. This was taken by some journalists as strong evidence of the group's displeasure with what the President had said. If they had been happy with their meeting, the President would surely have encouraged them to say so to the press.

### Just don't call it negotiating

Bush gave the interview to the *Boston Globe* the same day, which was published Aug. 9. In it, he said he is "willing to talk to anybody," and that he would "negotiate in a way that would not jeopardize the lives of other Americans." Asked if these remarks signaled a change in U.S. policy, Fitzwater told reporters that Bush "is not signaling a direct *quid pro quo*, if that is what you mean," and insisted that U.S. policy "has not changed."

He did repeat Bush's earlier comment, in response to a statement from Rafsanjani about Iran's willingness to assist in gaining release of the hostages, that "some statements [coming from Iran] are heartening," and refused to characterize a subsequent demand from Iran that the U.S. release frozen Iranian assets as a condition for helping free the hostages as a "step backward" by Iran.

Thus, it came as little surprise when Fitzwater suddenly began stressing the next day, Aug. 10, that Bush is "willing to meet directly" with Iranian leaders to help resolve the hostage crisis. This was ostensibly in reply to a report in the *Teheran Times* newspaper conceding, for the first time, that Iran would be open to discussions with the U.S. through a third party such as Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Indeed, it was confirmed later the same day that Yaqub Khan would travel to Teheran within a few days, and that he had been in the United States to meet with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger right after the reported execution of Colonel Higgins.

Fitzwater told reporters that he was using them to "send a message" of the willingness to meet directly to Teheran. It is not uncommon, he said, for governments to communicate with each other through the medium of the press.

That having been said, Bush decided to immediately put a "lid" on the whole issue, fearing, in the view of some, that too many questions would reveal deeper consequences of the breach he had made in stated U.S. policy. Later the same afternoon, for example, Bush chose to stage the announcement of his nomination of Gen. Colin Powell to head the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Rose Garden, where the press could not ask questions, instead of in the White House press briefing room, where such announcements almost always take place.

The next day, Aug. 11, Fitzwater told reporters, "It is now time to lower our voices and let the issues play out for a few days."

# Irangate heats up as two scandals merge

by Herbert Quinde

Two legal cases that are making headlines in the nation's capital have put the Iran-Contra scandal back on the front burner of popular interest.

The Aug. 9 edition of the *Washington Times* dropped a political bombshell from its front page which is rapidly rolling in the direction of the White House. In a lengthy interview, Craig Spence, the homosexual powerbroker at the center of a male prostitution ring under investigation by federal law enforcement authorities that compromised key officials of the Reagan and Bush administrations and Washington's political elite, identified Donald Gregg, President Bush's ambassador-designate to South Korea, as one of the high level people he could access in Washington. (See *EIR*, July 21, 1989, p. 60).

For months, Donald Gregg's ambassadorial nomination has been stalled in the Senate as intense scrutiny was applied to his role in the mechanics of the Iran-Contra affair. As national security adviser to Vice President Bush, Gregg has become the President's "bodyguard of lies" concerning the details of President Bush's hands-on involvement in a foreign policy fiasco which still has him politically blackmailed. The Senate recessed for the summer and scheduled a vote on Gregg's nomination which political observers assured would lead to his confirmation, a vote which the White House has believed would be the definitive end to the Iran-Contra affair. But sources report that Republican homosexual Spence's fingering of Gregg has already raised enough interest that Gregg's confirmation by the Senate is again in doubt.

On Monday, Aug. 7, Secret Service agents served a subpoena on Craig Spence to appear before a federal grand jury which is investigating the Washington D. C.-based homosexual prostitution ring which also catered to congressional aides, U.S. and foreign businessmen, and military officers. Spence is wanted for questioning after it was revealed that he was a major client of the prostitution ring. He not only used the male prostitutes for his own enjoyment but procured them for his political and business associates who participated in "orgies" at his mansion which was electronically "bugged" with video camera and audio recorders by a "friendly" intelligence service, according to Spence, who often bragged that he was working for the CIA.

The high and mighty were guests at Spence's house for dinner and "power cocktail parties." Sources report that Spence's house was also the "gay safehouse" affectionately known by some as the "Fruitloop" regularly frequented by

the gaggle of Republican closet homosexuals who worked for Oliver North in supporting the Contras' cause.

The grand jury is also interested in how Spence managed to get a midnight tour of the White House last year accompanied by his adolescent male date and other male prostitutes. Two uniformed Secret Service agents have already been suspended because of the security breach. One of the agents worked as a part-time bodyguard for Spence who liked to surround himself and have one-night stands with young good-looking Marine types.

Spence indicated that Donald Gregg was one of the "high-level" persons who helped him set up the after-hours White House tour. The naming of Gregg in the interview with the *Times* has an almost deathbed confession quality, since Spence is dying of AIDS and has been suicidal since his former powerful friends have forgotten his name. Gregg, who has not impressed numerous senators with his concept of truthfulness, dismissed Spence's allegation as "absolute bull."

On Aug. 8, E. Robert Wallach, a longtime friend of former Attorney General Edwin Meese was convicted in a New York federal court of influence peddling in the Wedtech case. Wallach was convicted on racketeering and fraud charges for taking money from Wedtech representatives to influence Meese and other government officials as part of Wedtech's efforts to gain government business.

The Wallach conviction is seen by many aficionados of the Iran-Contra affair as the back door to reopening the entire sordid affair. Wallach was hired in 1985 by Swiss businessman Bruce Rappaport to gain influence with the Reagan administration in support of a proposed Iraqi oil pipeline. Rappaport became involved in the Irangate affair and reportedly is a target of Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh after the \$10 million donated by the Sultan of Brunei to the Contra cause was "mistakenly" deposited by Ollie North friends in Rappaport's Swiss bank account.

Wallach's conviction means Meese could be next. And since Meese was Reagan's closest confidant, some sources close to the former President believe that if Meese is indicted, Reagan's future could look bad.

One cabinet-level source who served in the Reagan administration says that many Reaganites believe that President Bush is prepared to sacrifice not only Meese but even Reagan to protect himself from the Irangate scandal.

Apparently confirming the speculation is Republican New York City mayoral candidate and former U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani's attack on the Reaganites. The *New York Post* on Aug. 10 quotes Giuliani saying, "No one did more about rooting out corruption in the Reagan administration than I did. . . . Significant figures in the Justice Department and in the Reagan administration" were involved in Wedtech, including White House aide Lyn Nofziger—and "you couldn't have gotten closer to Ronald Reagan than Lyn Nofziger." Giuliani, who is also running on the Liberal Party ticket, is known as a Bush Republican.

# LaRouche testifies for defense in New York trial of associates

by Warren J. Hamerman

Lyndon LaRouche took the witness stand at 12:30 p.m. on Aug. 11 in New York City, after being called by the defense in the trial of his associates, George Canning, Marielle Kronberg, Robert Primack, and Lynne Speed. They are charged with conspiracy and scheme to defraud for taking political loans in support of the purposes of the LaRouche political movement.

It was a victory for LaRouche, as state and federal prosecutors had unsuccessfully opposed his subpoena to testify. LaRouche's direct testimony was conducted by Jeffrey Hoffman, attorney for Primack.

LaRouche testified to his management consultant career and later lectures at various universities such as Columbia between 1966 and 1973, at the same time that he increased his published writings. In 1976 he ran for President on an independent ticket. In 1980 he joined the Democratic Party and again ran for President. After the 1980 presidential election he participated in a bipartisan election coalition with the newly elected Reagan administration. In 1984 and again in 1988 he again ran for President as a Democrat.

During 1978-1986 he had a relationship with New Benjamin Franklin House through authoring a dozen book titles. He was essentially an unpaid employee of Campaigner Publications, as their chief writing resource, by authoring articles for their international news service, their periodicals.

## History of NCLC

LaRouche traced the history of the National Caucus of Labor Committees from its inception as the "pro-labor" faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in New York in the 1960s, to becoming a "membership" national federation which opposed both the leadership of SDS and the Vietnam War. He described the way in which the NCLC evolved into an informal association of like-minded people.

He testified about his international trips from 1978 to 1986 to Europe, South America, Asia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, India, Italy, West Germany, and Mexico. His purpose, he said, was to reform the international monetary system. From Aug. 15, 1971 he knew that the international monetary system was doomed to a serious financial collapse.

He testified that he was motivated by the "cruel injustice"

being done to the people of the developing sector where the death rate had been deliberately increased due to the "Hitler-like genocide policies of the International Monetary Fund." He described his role in the period preceding the 80-nation Non-Aligned Summit in 1976 in Sri Lanka, as he campaigned for debt reform of the global monetary system.

LaRouche reported that he ran for President of the United States in 1976 to bring to the attention of as many Americans as possible the urgent need to stop the unnecessary suffering of the Third World.

In late 1984, LaRouche described how entities associated with NCLC members were "plunged into unexpected financial difficulties" when the FBI shut down the campaign accounts at Chemical Bank, and how this caused a "tornado" of suffering against non-campaign related companies. He reported that he had asked for information and suggested remedies, such as: upgrading management and accounting, ending inadequate financial control, and using more computer procedures.

He testified that in 1985 he was concerned that loan levels were much too high, and he recommended a ceiling on loans and a policy of "rolling down the level of loans." He recommended that since the people giving money were all part of the political movement, that sales of publications were good, contributions were nice, but loans were politically bad. The lender and political supporter lists were essentially the same, so on the average people were giving generously because these were not "ordinary loans," but were political.

He testified that in 1988 he was convicted of crimes in Alexandria which conviction was now on appeal, and that he had been in a day-to-day fight with factions influencing the U.S. government from 1978 to 1986.

On cross-examination, prosecutor Dawn Cardi spent hours in a sequence of hostile questions intended to impeach the credibility of LaRouche's testimony. These areas included the nature of LaRouche's claims to having combatted the leadership of SDS, and being the most published writer in the last 20 years, as well as his relationship to various entities managed by his political supporters and how he got the pocket change to get haircuts.

She also asked questions about how Ibykus Farm, La-

Rouche's Virginia residence, was purchased, his security expenses, and the memos by former NCLC member Wayne Hintz on which the prosecution has based much of its case.

In the last sequence of questions, the prosecutor focused on LaRouche's correspondence with a lender, Elizabeth Sexton, and his indictment and conviction in Alexandria federal court. LaRouche testified that he was not convicted of the tax count, as inaccurately paraphrased by the prosecutor. This was used by the prosecutor as a pretext to introduce the entire Alexandria indictment and conviction into evidence.

### **Kissinger subpoena quashed**

The jury was denied the opportunity to hear testimony from one of LaRouche's principal political adversaries when Justice Stephen Crane quashed the defense subpoena of Henry Kissinger on Aug. 7. Crane gave the same reasons, by and large, that he had given when quashing the subpoena to Lawrence Kirwan, the former chairman of the New York Democratic Party—namely, that while there was no denying Kissinger's political hostility to LaRouche, government documents revealing that Kissinger had demanded a federal investigation of LaRouche were "insufficient" to establish the relevance of his testimony to the case. (See *Documentation*, for the file on Kissinger's role.)

Before LaRouche testified the defense had presented in little more than a week, 27 witnesses who testified that their loans had been made for political purposes, in particular for publishing enterprises, and that they had been told and were aware of the risk they might not be paid back. In three months, the prosecution had put on only 20 lender-witnesses, a number of whom gave testimony closely paralleling that of the defense witnesses.

Finally, the prosecution stipulated to, and read before the jury, an agreement with the defense that additional defense lender-witnesses could be called who would testify 1) that they had lent money to one of the LaRouche-related businesses named in the indictment; 2) that they had been informed beforehand that it was a political organization in financial difficulties; and 3) that some of those witnesses would also testify that they had not been repaid in full.

### **Harassment**

Also testifying for the defense were a series of witnesses to political harassment and political terror campaigns run against the international LaRouche movement. Their testimony was offered both to show how it became increasingly impossible for the LaRouche movement to achieve financial stability and realize, for example, the kind of revenues from the sale of the books *Dope, Inc.* and *Narcotráfico, SA* that it had projected—and to show this jury that LaRouche fundraisers were not misrepresenting or bilking their supporters when they briefed them about the organization's involvement in the War on Drugs, or high-level government policy deliberations, for example.

On Aug. 10, Robyn Quijano testified on the circulation of *Narcotráfico* in Latin America, and on the disruption of that circulation (and its money-generating potential) in Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, and elsewhere in 1985. A plan to sell 500,000 copies of the book that year in Latin America was derailed by the harassment, she testified, and the money expected from the book was never realized—nor was a \$500,000 contract which EIR was negotiating in Venezuela.

Next testified Max Londoño, the vice president of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, who reported on the violent attacks, including kidnaping, to which he and his wife were subjected, because of their work in fighting drugs in Colombia. Although the prosecution objected shrilly, and much of Londoño's testimony was not able to come in, the jury still heard several times that Patricia Londoño had been abducted, and the couple forced out of the country, during 1984.

The last defense witness Aug. 10 was political organizer Mary Khouri, who testified to various forms of harassment she had witnessed in California. She pinpointed the surge in the harassment to the period after March 1986, when Hart and Fairchild, two LaRouche co-thinkers, won nominations to state office in the Illinois Democratic primary.

### **FBI agent fails to elude subpoena**

On Aug. 10, FBI Special Agent Richard Egan of Boston arrived in Judge Stephen Crane's court accompanied by Assistant U.S. Attorney Gants, to try to quash a defense subpoena requiring Egan to appear for testimony.

The defense subpoena called for Egan to appear to testify to the fact that on May 9, 1989, in Boston, he destroyed financial documents belonging to three LaRouche-associated companies, Campaigner, CDI, and Fusion Energy Foundation—handed over to the Boston grand jury under subpoena—and including thousands of checks issued by those entities, many of them in repayment of loans. Egan had done this one day after he was present at a hearing before Federal Judge Robert Keeton, at which Keeton ordered that the checks and other documents in question be preserved to be turned back over to the entities to which they belonged.

AUSA Gants made a number of specious arguments to quash the subpoena, invoking Rule 6(e)—the grand jury secrecy rule—to claim absurdly that the Egan could not testify to destruction of the documents because the documents, as grand jury exhibits, were secret.

He also invoked federal rule 28CFR-1461, whereby Egan is, he claimed, barred from testifying because he requires authorization either from the U.S. Attorney in Massachusetts, or the Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Judge Crane commented that the application of that rule in this case seemed to "be on a collision course" with defendants' Sixth Amendment right to compulsory process, and that he would have to consider the rule, as applied in this case, unconstitutional.

# Henry Kissinger should take the stand

*The following affidavit, opposing the prosecution's motion to quash a subpoena to Henry Kissinger to testify at the New York State "LaRouche trial," was submitted by Sanford Roberts, a paralegal working with the defense team.*

Sanford Roberts, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1) I am over the age of eighteen years, reside in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and am not a party to this action. I make this affidavit in opposition to the motion to quash submitted by counsel for Henry Kissinger.

2) I am a paralegal and have been involved in assisting attorneys in defending the instant prosecution since March 17, 1987. I have been present at virtually all pretrial appearances and have attended every day of this trial.

3) I am also familiar with documents produced, pursuant to civil discovery and the Freedom of Information Act, by the United States Government in the case of *LaRouche v. Webster*, 75 Civ. 6010 (MJL), a civil rights lawsuit filed in 1975 which is still pending before Judge Mary Johnson Lowe in the Southern District of New York. I make this affidavit on the basis of my familiarity with the *LaRouche v. Webster* case and the documents at issue in that case, my familiarity with the proceedings in this court, and my familiarity with the other publications and broadcasts referred to herein. One of the contested issues in the pending *LaRouche v. Webster* lawsuit is the status of a domestic security investigation which began in 1968. The Government asserts this investigation terminated in September 1977; the plaintiffs claim the investigation continued as a domestic security investigation and under a variety of other pretexts.

4) The Webster case has revealed that various techniques during the course of the FBI's domestic security investigation of LaRouche and the National Caucus of Labor Committees included monitoring the financial stability of the NCLC and visiting the financial supporters of the organization in apparent efforts to discourage these individuals from rendering further financial assistance.

5) These documents obtained in *LaRouche v. Webster* show that on August 19, 1982, Henry Kissinger wrote a letter to FBI Director William Webster wherein Mr. Kissinger acknowledged receipt of a correspondence with an attached flyer from Director Webster. Mr. Kissinger asserts that since

"these people have been getting increasingly obnoxious," he has directed his lawyer to get in touch with Director Webster. See Exhibit A (Henry Kissinger Letter to William Webster dated August 19, 1982).

6) On September 16, 1982, FBI Director Webster wrote a letter to William Rogers, the attorney for Henry Kissinger, in which he acknowledged receipt of a letter from Mr. Rogers dated August 23, 1982. Director Webster indicated that Mr. Rogers' August 23 correspondence asked "that the FBI look into this group which has been distributing literature defaming Dr. Kissinger." The Director implied, without specifically stating, that there was no basis for an FBI investigation into the LaRouche group. See Exhibit B (William Webster letter to William D. Rogers dated September 16, 1982).

7) The "defamation" of Mr. Kissinger complained of to the FBI involved, upon information and belief, the *Executive Intelligence Review's* publication of allegations made in Italy that Kissinger was implicated in the assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro. These allegations were first circulated by the Moro family during the summer of 1982. *Executive Intelligence Review* was one of the first, if not the first, American publication to print this story. See Exhibit C ("The Kissinger Scandal the American Press Refuses to Cover," *EIR*, November 30, 1982). In 1983, two Italian magistrates investigating the Moro assassination sought Kissinger, then in Italy attending a meeting of the Trilateral Commission, for questioning on the Moro affair, But Mr. Kissinger refused to appear. See Exhibits D & E (April 20, 1983 editions of *La Repubblica* and *Corriere della Sera*; English translation provided by Umberto Pascali of *EIR*).

8) On November 25, 1982, Henry Kissinger wrote another letter to William Webster urging an investigation of the LaRouche organization, including its finances.

9) On December 21, 1982, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice reported that Mr. Kissinger's letter does "not indicate a violation of any federal criminal civil rights statutes." See Exhibit F (Notice of File Closing dated December 21, 1982).

10) On January 12, 1983, FBI Director Webster wrote a memorandum entitled U.S. Labor Party to Oliver Revell which memorialized a meeting held the same day of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB).

The U.S. Labor Party was an electoral party created in or about 1973 by members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees and which ran Lyndon LaRouche for President in 1976. This memorandum bears the main domestic security file number "100-457751," despite the Government's repeated assertions in *LaRouche v. Webster* that the investigation terminated more than five years before. See Exhibit G (William Webster Memorandum to Oliver Revell dated January 12, 1983).

11) Director Webster reported in his January 12 memorandum that the subject of LaRouche was raised by David Abshire. The memorandum further stated:

A number of the members present, including Edward Bennett Williams, raised the question of the sources of funding for these U.S. Labor Party activities. In view of the large amounts obviously expended worldwide, the question was raised whether the U.S. Labor Party might be funded by hostile intelligence agencies.

Edward Bennett Williams had previously delivered Mr. Kissinger's November 25, 1982 letter to William Webster. Director Webster concluded the memorandum by asking Mr. Revell for his "comments or observations on this matter."

12) The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) was established on October 20, 1981, pursuant to Executive Order 12331. On October 20, 1981, President Ronald Reagan announced his intention to appoint Anne Armstrong as Chairman of PFIAB and Leo Cherne as Vice Chairman. Board members included David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams. See Exhibit H (Ronald Reagan, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, dated January 20 to December 31, 1981, pp. 973-75). Henry Kissinger was appointed to PFIAB on March 2, 1984. See Exhibit I (Ronald Reagan, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, dated January 1 to June 29, 1984, p. 288).

13) On January 31, 1983, Oliver Revell wrote a letter to Henry Kissinger announcing that the FBI was responding to his complaints by initiating an investigation of interstate telephone calls by persons affiliated with Lyndon LaRouche. See Exhibit J (Oliver Revell Letter to Henry Kissinger dated January 31, 1983).

14) On February 1, 1983, S. Klein sent a memorandum to Oliver Revell responding to the January 12 memorandum of Director Webster. Attached to the Klein memorandum is an addendum from the FBI Intelligence Division which was deleted in substantial part for national security reasons (coded as "A" in the document). Despite Mr. Klein's assertion that there is no currently active domestic security investigation of LaRouche or the U.S. Labor Party, the document bears the same domestic security file number "100-457751." See Exhibit K (S. Klein Memorandum to Oliver Revell dated February 1, 1983).

15) On June 15, 1983, FBI headquarters notified the

New York field office to hold all investigations of LaRouche in abeyance. Six months later, the New York office notified headquarters that they were placing the case in closed status pending a further request by the Director. See Exhibit L (New York ADIC Airtel to FBI Director dated December 20, 1983).

16) On March 4, 1984, NBC-TV's First Camera did a feature piece on Lyndon LaRouche which asserted that the LaRouche organization frequently met with prominent officials in the Reagan Administration. Dr. Norman Bailey of

---

*Kissinger commented that he found the Reagan Administration's contacts with LaRouche "almost unforgiveable." Furthermore, he said, "I will do everything in my power to break the links between LaRouche and the Reagan Administration, and you can quote me."*

---

the National Security Council was interviewed for the broadcast and characterized the LaRouche organization as "the best private intelligence service in the world."

17) On March 26, 1984, Democratic presidential candidate LaRouche aired a one-half hour national television broadcast on ABC-TV attacking Henry Kissinger for sabotaging the efforts of President Reagan to develop the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Mr. LaRouche concluded the broadcast by urging that Mr. Kissinger be removed once and forever from the policymaking process of government.

18) Upon information and belief, Robert Ingraham is prepared to testify in this court that Henry Kissinger spoke before the convention of the California Dental Association in San Jose, California on or about April 10, 1984. Following this public speech, Mr. Ingraham asked Mr. Kissinger from the floor to comment on the LaRouche TV broadcast. Mr. Kissinger responded that "I will decide on what I wish to do with him after the primaries."

19) On or about November 1, 1984, the weekly edition of *New Republic* appeared on the newsstands. This cover story of this edition of the *New Republic* (actually dated November 19) was an article by Dennis King and Ron Radosh entitled "The LaRouche Connection" and subtitled "How the leaders of a lunatic fringe won access to Administration officials, and with it, respectability." The article details extensive ties between the LaRouche organization



and the Reagan Administration. Henry Kissinger is quoted in the article: "If this is true, it would be outrageous, stupid, and nearly unforgiveable." See Exhibit M.

20) The relationship between the LaRouche organization and the National Security Council was described in sworn testimony by Richard Morris, the Executive Assistant to Judge William Clark during the time when Judge Clark served as the National Security Advisor to President Reagan. Mr. Morris testified to numerous meetings with LaRouche representatives, including two or three meetings with Mr. LaRouche himself. See Exhibit N (Testimony of Richard Morris, *United States v. LaRouche, et al.*, December 13, 1988). The LaRouche representatives provided input on a variety of matters which were of concern to the NSC.

21) Mr. Morris further attested that "there were also detractors of Mr. LaRouche who were working for the National Security Council." See Exhibit N, p. 17. These detractors attempted to discourage NSC personnel from having any contact with LaRouche and his organization. Mr. Morris testified to the impact of these efforts to discourage contact with LaRouche:

I did not cease [contact with LaRouche]. Maybe I cooled a bit. I don't know. I didn't intentionally cool to these offers, and whether or not others did or not, I don't know, but others were forewarned not to deal with Mr. LaRouche on the ground that, as I was, that Mr. LaRouche was not working in the best interest of the United States, and for these reasons, his communications should be foreclosed from any political input to the process. Exhibit N, p. 19.

22) Mr. Herbert Quinde testified in the same trial that "[t]here was a significant break and chilling of all those relations beginning in late '83-'84." See Exhibit O (Testimony of Herbert Quinde, *United States v. LaRouche, et al.*, December 8, 1988). The relationship with the Reagan Administration was further chilled following the appearance of the *New Republic* article. Prior to this break in relations, Mr. Quinde stated:

Well, as I said, we had several score of people on the cabinet level who we had relations with. In effect, we had a real, not one foot but two feet inside the Government as a policy input. So we thought we were going places. Exhibit O, p. 22.

Mr. Quinde also stated that this disruption was "totally unexpected." Exhibit O, p. 23. Upon information and belief, the defendants believed that the growth of their political movement, including an increase in the influence of their ideas on government policy makers, was a principal means for raising funds [to repay loans.]

23) Upon information and belief, on November 7, 1984, Cristina Fiocchi would testify in this court if called that Henry Kissinger commented to her at an American Express

meeting that he found the Reagan Administration's contacts with Lyndon LaRouche detailed in *New Republic* magazine "almost unforgiveable." Furthermore, he said, "I will do everything in my power to break the links between LaRouche and the Reagan Administration, and you can quote me."

24) In or about April 1985, the parents and siblings of Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the du Pont family fortune, brought an injunctive action against Lewis Smith because he loaned more than \$200,000 to Caucus Distributors, Inc.

25) On June 23, 1986, E. Newbold Smith, the father of Lewis du Pont Smith, testified that he exchanged correspondences "on several occasions" with Henry Kissinger over his son Lewis's involvement in the LaRouche organization. See Exhibit P (Testimony of E. Newbold Smith, June 23, 1986, pp. 33-35). In February 1986, E. Newbold Smith traveled to Leesburg, Virginia to persuade his son to leave the LaRouche organization. Newbold Smith testified:

I had in my car, in my briefcase, some xerox copies of articles about LaRouche, which also had a letter from Dr. Kissinger to me. I wouldn't let him have the letter, but I gave him the articles. Exhibit P, p. 10.

This testimony was given in a proceeding to declare Lewis du Pont Smith incompetent to manage his financial affairs initiated, upon information and belief, in order to break Lewis's ties with the LaRouche organization. Your deponent has met Mr. Lewis du Pont Smith who is an extremely intelligent, well-spoken man who taught school and had no history of mental illness.

26) Upon information and belief, if Lewis du Pont Smith were called as a witness, he would confirm the existence of the Kissinger letters. Further, Lewis du Pont Smith would testify that he was made aware that his father had telephone conversations and met with Henry Kissinger, as well as with Mr. Kissinger's lawyer, the aforementioned William Rogers, to discuss his son's involvement with the LaRouche organization.

27) Furthermore, the Lewis du Pont Smith case brought to light a letter dated May 15, 1985 from Frates Seeligson, a close relative of the Smith family, a letter to the aforementioned Anne Armstrong, Chairman of PFIAB. The correspondence indicates that Armstrong had previously mentioned to Seeligson that she "had had some trouble with a man named Linden Larouche." The Seeligson letter asked Armstrong for the name of a "de-LaRoucher." See Exhibit Q.

28) In light of the foregoing, it is submitted that there is a sufficient nexus between the activities of Henry Kissinger and the financial stability—including the ability to raise contributions and repay loans—of the entities at issue in this case.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the motion to quash the subpoena upon Henry Kissinger be denied.

# Defense contractor hits back at use of courts to sabotage defense

by Leo Scanlon

The Northrop Corporation announced on Aug. 9 that a Los Angeles judge had dismissed a \$3 million civil lawsuit brought by the government against the company for allegedly falsifying test data on MX missile-guidance equipment. A related suit, brought against Northrop and its MX program under the False Claims Act two years ago, was dismissed in April. Northrop now stands vindicated in its contention that the MX components “consistently met or bettered Air Force reliability requirements,” and is looking for a favorable ruling on a pleading it has entered in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, which challenges the constitutionality of the False Claims Act itself.

The aggressive counterattack, prepared for the defense contractor by former Justice Department attorney Richard Sauber, marks the first attempt by the defense establishment to rid itself of the erosive tide of litigation against critical strategic defense systems.

The lawsuits brought under the False Claims Act, and legal actions inspired by the Justice Department’s “Ill Wind” probe against Pentagon personnel and defense contractors, are soon to be joined by an array of “citizens actions” and *qui tam* lawsuits (lawsuits by citizens acting on behalf of the government), directed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) against defense bases and manufacturing facilities, as the “Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986” begins to come into effect.

## Northrop suit defends Constitution

The author of Northrop’s pleading in California challenges the constitutionality of the False Claims Act, specifically the *qui tam* provisions which make that law unique. Sauber argues that these provisions are illegal on several grounds, the main one being that the act, “By conferring the President’s prosecutorial discretion upon private individuals . . . has violated the separation of powers doctrine,” since by enacting the *qui tam* provisions, “Congress has again ignored the constitutional requirement that it take no role in the enforcement of the laws. In bold terms, Congress has attempted to avoid the doctrine of separation of powers by delegating to private individuals law enforcement duties that

Congress does not possess. . . . Congress did so because of its lack of respect for the constitutionally mandated role of a co-equal branch.”

Sauber points out that the Founding Fathers well understood that “only a ‘unitary Executive’ can properly evaluate and balance the sometimes competing interests of law enforcement, national security, foreign affairs, and other spheres of Executive policymaking authority” which the False Claims Act relegates to the individuals and private law firms that are coordinating the legal attacks on top secret defense programs at Northrop, Lockheed, and numerous other corporations.

He adds: “The defendant in a *qui tam* action thus finds itself subject to the *public laws* as seen through the eyes of a congressionally deputized *private prosecutor*, who is motivated by the lure of substantial pecuniary gains . . . *qui tam* plaintiffs, unlike private attorneys general, are empowered to bind the United States under the doctrine of *res judicata*.” And finally, “The *qui tam* provisions impermissibly concentrate executive power in Congress by permitting Congress to ‘deputize’ private individuals to do its will, thereby supplanting the discretion of the Executive in the enforcement of public laws on behalf of the government.”

It is an equally significant point, that the act violates the Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution), which gives to the Executive branch the sole authority to initiate civil prosecutions, a responsibility which cannot be delegated to anyone not an appointed officer of the government.

Sauber shows that the *qui tam* provisions differ from other citizen suit statutes which have been constitutionally accepted, in which the plaintiff has a direct personal injury, or class action basis for his complaint, which establishes a legal cause of action. It is possible that this latter will be the problematic point in the courts, since the environmental laws which have been stretching this notion are numerous, and the courts have been inclined to accept the most nebulous concepts (such as “the right to good government”) as the basis of all sorts of political fraud and conspiracy actions. The step to defining the “right” of a whistleblower to be “free of fraud in the workplace” or some such construction, is a small one.

## An environmentalist gestapo

The point that Sauber makes about the priority of national security considerations is in fact applicable to economic policy considerations which are damaged by most "environmental" legislation. The Northrop suit's attempt to isolate *qui tam* provisions in the False Claims Act from the other environmental laws which utilize citizen suit statutes as an enforcement tool may be legally correct, but is running up against the strategy behind those other laws which flooded the Congress since 1982. The list cited by Sauber is illustrative: Endangered Species Act, Toxic Substances Control Act (1982), Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (1985), Clean Water Act (1982), Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (1982), Deepwater Ports Act (1982), Safe Water Drinking Act (1982), Noise Control Act (1982), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1982, 1985), and Clean Air Act (1982).

This broad targeting of basic national economic activity is capped by the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986, which mandates the EPA to establish a list of process chemicals and the manufacturing facilities using or producing them, and make that list accessible, through computer and other means, to any person who wishes to undertake litigation to ban these chemicals. The list is developed using criteria for what the EPA calls "possible cancer-causing" and "probable cancer-causing" substances. Which is to say that no valid scientific demonstration of a real danger to human life need be established before the chemical is banned.

Once listed by the EPA, enforcement action against the chemical in question must begin within one year. Simultaneously, a myriad of organizations, typified by the Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes, Inc. (CCHW), receive the list, and begin local protests and lawsuits against the "toxic polluter."

The CCHW is presently coordinating lawsuits against military bases which routinely use solvents now listed by the EPA. The cleanup costs which will be imposed by these local lawsuits will exceed the amount the Defense Department has budgeted this year for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and military officials have been and will be prosecuted for violating these arbitrary rulings (see *EIR*, March 17, 1989, "DoJ in new assault on military science").

## Moscow is delighted

The coordination of this assault wave occurs at the level of the interlocked law firms and environmental institutes which staff and run the EPA, such as the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the World Wildlife Foundation. The personnel of these quasi-governmental agencies are heavily engaged in back-channel diplomacy with the Soviet Union on both military and environmental policy.

The Natural Resources Defense Council, which develops

targeting lists of toxic chemicals for the EPA, also runs a joint Energy Efficiency Project with the Soviet Union, and has sponsored tours of Soviet "Potemkin Village" defense sites by U.S. congressmen and scientists, who returned spouting the Soviet line against Pentagon defense programs, especially the SDI, and even denouncing Defense Department publications like *Soviet Military Power*.

This act was followed by the astounding proposal made by Soviet Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a top military adviser to Mikhail Gorbachov, during his command performance for the House Armed Services Committee in July. "I am not authorized, of course, to put forward any formal proposals on this score, I am just voicing my own opinion," Akhromeyev modestly explained. "But it seems to me the time has come for us to hold consultations between Soviet and American experts on the issue of possible agreements to limit or even reduce R&D work in the military field." The fact is, this *ukase* is being implemented, through the legal stratagems outlined above, in courtrooms across the United States, exactly as the sponsors of the False Claims Act and Operation Ill Wind intended.

The False Claims Act and environmental suits have targeted the full array of U.S. R&D programs: Northrop's MX and B-2 Stealth bomber programs, Lockheed's Skunkworks (Advanced Tactical Fighter research), producers of guidance systems for tactical missiles, the Aberdeen Chemical Weapons facility, and Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) research facilities in Maryland. Federal officers have raided the company which procures Soviet equipment for secret testing by the Defense Department; Army and Navy counterterror specialists have been criminalized in the Alexandria federal court, and so on. Companies like Teledyne Systems have been hit with Ill Wind prosecutions followed by False Claims suits, which "jump start" further investigations in an endless cycle.

The law which Northrop is challenging was pushed through Congress by the staff of Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), some of whom are now building the "False Claims Bar" within the legal community. According to Ernest Fitzgerald (celebrated whistleblower in the DoD), Grassley's staff was intimately involved with the Ill Wind investigation from its inception, and was briefed on material which the Justice Department withheld from the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General himself.

The above represents only an outline of a process which has been legitimized by the courts, the media, and most importantly, by bad legislation. The rallying cries of "corruption," "fraud," and "environmental protection" are little more than camouflage for the "restructuring" of the defense industrial base.

The hydra which Northrop has challenged is a manifest threat to the entire American System of government and economics. Unless many more such lawsuits are brought, the distorted policymaking process which has been created will seal the demise of our republic.

## John Markham, devil's advocate

*More documentation on the ties between LaRouche's prosecutor and the Satan-worshipping Process Church.*

**T**he fact that the Justice Department cleared John Markham to become an Assistant U.S. Attorney despite his prolonged involvement with a satanic cult, is certainly extraordinary. It is a benchmark for the deterioration of a justice system which is becoming infamous for its protection of Satanists and pedophiles.

Despite repeated requests, *EIR* investigators have yet to receive an official reply as to how Markham could become a federal prosecutor in Boston despite his ties to the Process Church of the Final Judgment, and its successor organization, the Foundation Faith of the Millennium. Markham's links to the Process Church may go back to his school days, but in public records, it has been traced to 1973 when he acted as attorney for the Church and drew up incorporation papers which were signed by Christopher Fripp, in his capacity as Secretary of the Process Church of the Final Judgment.

New documentation shows that Markham was a member of the Process Church in Boston, where his family lived. In 1977, Markham served as the official agent of the Process Church in San Francisco, where it was opening a branch. Earlier, in New York, he served as a member of the corporate board of a financial agency of the church which operated a second-hand sales outlet for them, the Disciple Thrift Shop. The thrift shop, which Markham served as both corporate officer and volunteer, was empowered to transact real estate and other financial dealings for the church.

Indeed Markham has said that he was given the "LaRouche case" to handle—in Boston and later in Alex-

andria, Virginia—not despite, but because of, his history with the satanic cult. This is asserted by the otherwise unreliable Dennis King in his book *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*.

A better question might be why Markham took the job of Assistant U.S. Attorney, scuttling a promising legal career in private practice. On graduating law school, he first worked with the prestigious firm of Shearman and Sterling in New York City. From there he moved to the San Francisco firm of Lillick, McHose and Charles, where he handled the account for Lloyds of London.

In the normal course of events, one would expect a new graduate from law school to serve some time in government as a preliminary to a career in private practice. Markham's reversal of this to become an Assistant U.S. Attorney was definitely a step backward from a career standpoint. We cannot know what motivated his career choice, but we can speculate that it is connected with the fact that during the time he worked at Shearman and Sterling and at Lillick, McHose and Charles, he was also acting for the Process Church both in a legal and private capacity.

Did he not decide join the "Get LaRouche" task force because he recognized that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is the mortal enemy of everything which Markham and the Process Church subscribe to? Since the Jonestown massacre, LaRouche has been at the forefront of a vigorous campaign to expose the spread of Satanism in Western culture, through the counter-culture and through open satanic prac-

tices as well. LaRouche commissioned the books *Dope Inc.* and *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* and the special report *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, to this end. He also wrote extensively on the subject himself.

The practice of Satanism is the lust for pure evil. Even a cursory glance through the pages of *Process*, the Process Church magazine, is a study in horror. Take for example its fourth issue devoted to sex. Christopher Fripp, a top priest of the church and an associate of John Markham, wrote:

"Sex is rampant. It covers the earth in the spawn of the rejection of God. . . . Sex for the procreation of children is not for the glory of God, but for the validation of self in the pretended self-creation. . . . Sex was given to man that he might worship God with all his being and with all his attributes."

This drivel is an arrogant justification of the practice of ritual sex magic as a substitute for wholesome family life. It is well known that such rituals may extend to the abuse and even the sacrifice of children.

Process Church leader Robert de Grimston recorded the basic tenets of the church in a statement which then became a brochure circulated to its membership. Its title was "Humanity Is the Devil." It begins with an explicit call to Satan worship.

"Christ said: love thine enemy. Christ's Enemy was Satan and Satan's Enemy was Christ. Through Love enmity is destroyed. Through Love saint and sinner destroy the enmity between them. Through Love Christ and Satan have destroyed their enmity and come together for the End. Christ to Judge, Satan to execute the Judgment: Salvation or Doom."

This gnostic apology for genocide is also echoed in the "mainstream" of the New Age movement by gurus such as Barbara Marx Hubbard.

## **Anti-trust witchhunt against doctors**

*Why is the AMA keeping silent, while the Justice Department is going on a rampage against its members?*

**T**he American Medical Association is refusing to lift a finger to fight the onslaught of Department of Justice anti-trust actions against the nation's medical professionals, experts here report. As a result, there is no organized defense for doctors, hospitals, and other medical professionals and institutions against a witchhunt that has emanated since the beginning of the year from the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division.

According to a report in the *Healthspan* newsletter earlier this year, DOJ Anti-Trust Division head Charles Rule told a meeting of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates last December, "The DOJ has decided to emphasize criminal anti-trust investigation of doctors." He justified the new policy, according to the report, on "the thesis that skyrocketing health care costs . . . endanger the prospects for universal health care and threaten to hemorrhage the federal deficit."

"Unchecked, spiraling health care costs will, in Rule's view, lead to 'socialized medicine.' To avert this outcome, Rule advocates 'marketplace competition,' " but since this is apparently not working sufficiently at the present time, "it will be assisted by DOJ criminal anti-trust investigations of physicians," the report points out.

Earlier this year, the Justice Department had reportedly launched grand jury investigations into allegations of criminal anti-trust offenses by dentists in Tucson, Arizona, obstetricians in Savannah, Georgia, and allergists in Boston, Massachusetts.

Rule defined three categories of what he considered criminal anti-trust violations by physicians: 1) doctors who block new delivery systems by agreeing to withhold their services or to boycott doctors who agree to provide their services; 2) groups of independent doctors who secretly agree to terms that they will insist upon when negotiating to participate in a preferred provider organization or a health maintenance organization; and 3) doctors who agree to allocate patients among themselves on the basis of the patients' residences or other criteria.

A scathing editorial in a recent issue of *Modern Healthcare*, by editor Clark W. Bell, lashed out at the Department of Justice for failing to recognize "the impact government cost-containment programs have had on the healthcare business." The editorial was directed at anti-trust actions against attempts of hospitals to merge.

"While we're certain the Justice Department believes it's just trying to do its job by protecting 'vulnerable' patients from greedy, price-gouging hospitals, we wonder where the department's officials have been in recent years," Bell wrote.

"Don't they realize their employer, the mighty U.S. government, has instituted changes that radically affect the way hospitals operate? Prospective pricing for Medicare patients, encouraging managed-care programs and cutbacks in social spending have forced many hospitals to look for merger partners simply to survive. But instead of acknowledging the plight of hospitals, the government steps in with

anti-trust suits."

Bell pointed favorably to a jury's recent ruling in favor of the defendants in a Roanoke, Virginia case, where the government attempted to step in to prevent the merger of two not-for-profit hospitals. But he pointed out that the DOJ is not relenting in its efforts, with a Rockford, Illinois, merger case awaiting a judge's ruling, and one in Kalamazoo, Michigan, currently under federal investigation.

Of course, the same government cost-containment policies which are forcing hospitals into mergers and other efforts merely to survive, are also responsible for most of what the DOJ's Charles Rule also identifies as anti-trust crimes by medical professionals.

As reported earlier in this column, a further escalation of anti-trust actions against doctors will occur as soon as the coming fiscal year's spending bill becomes law in September, because it includes an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Fortney Stark (D-Calif.), called the Physician Ownership-Referral Bill, which makes it a crime for doctors to refer patients to joint venture projects they entered into in order to share facilities, as a way of offsetting government cuts in Medicare and Medicaid payments.

What surprises many observers here, is the silence of the American Medical Association on all of this. Perhaps the AMA is worried that it will hurt its own credibility to be perceived by the public as siding with "crooks" against the government.

The effect of such silence is that the public will vent its rage for declining health care on the doctors and hospitals that are being squeezed, and will be led to believe the Justice Department's line that it is the "personal greed" of doctors that is to blame for the difficulty of obtaining adequate care.

## Wolf talks with top Soviet prosecutor

Congressmen Frank Wolf (R-Va.) and Chris Smith (R-N.J.) were on tour in the Soviet Union during the second week in August, and met with Soviet Procurator General Aleksandr Sukharov and Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin. As we go to press, they also expected to meet with KGB chief Gen. Vladimir Kryuchkov.

The two congressmen were there on behalf of the congressional contingent of the Helsinki Commission, which is supposed to monitor human rights violations in countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On Aug. 9 they were scheduled to visit Perm Camp 35 in the Urals, a Soviet prison camp notorious for its treatments of dissidents.

The visit was the result of an invitation extended to Wolf last July by Sukharov, during Wolf's last visit to the Soviet Union.

Running against Wolf in next year's congressional elections is political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Earlier this year, Helsinki Commission member Wolf refused to even meet with LaRouche's legal representatives to discuss the judicial violations at the Alexandria, Virginia trial at which LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in jail.

## Abortion funds approved in House

The House of Representatives, ignoring President Bush's threat of a veto, passed a District of Columbia appropriations bill on Aug. 2 that allows, for the first time in eight years, District tax dollars to be applied to performing

abortions. Considered a victory for the "pro-choice" lobby, the 219-206 vote is a direct outcome of the recent Supreme Court decision that shifts the responsibility of structuring abortion laws and restrictions to the states.

In all, 22 representatives who had voted for an identical measure last year switched sides on the D.C. vote. Rep. Jim Slattery (D-Kan.), one of those 22, defended his switch, saying, "Any suggestion that this was a dramatic sea change in the House's attitude about abortion is dead wrong." Rep. Robert Dornan (R-Calif.), as in years past, led the fight to ban District abortion funds, but this year's bill dropped the usual exception allowing abortion funding only for women whose lives are otherwise in danger.

The Senate, which is generally more supportive of eased restrictions than the House, will take up the measure in September.

## Congressmen see sham of 'perestroika'

The House Armed Services Committee traveled to East Germany in the first week of August for talks on conventional arms control issues and related matters. They had been invited by the defense commission of the East German Chamber of Deputies.

According to a report in the *Washington Post*, the delegation was dismayed when it found out that some soldiers and equipment from disbanded Soviet units were being redeployed to other units in the region, rather than being demobilized. Members of the delegation said that Soviet military capabilities as a result may not drop as much as foreseen by U.S. intelligence analysts.

"This is not exactly what we thought was happening," said House Armed Services Committee chairman Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) in a meeting on Aug. 8 with a new defense committee of the revamped Supreme Soviet. "What does it mean, and why didn't everybody say this in the beginning?"

Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the top military adviser to Mikhail Gorbachov, said that the shuffling of troops and equipment is part of a restructuring effort to make Soviet forces in the region more "defensive" rather than "offensive."

According to ADN, the official East German news agency, the 14-member delegation will get a first-hand view of East Germany's "efforts to contribute to a conventional arms build-down in Europe."

## Congress slashes fusion budget

On July 28 the full Senate passed its version of the energy appropriations bill, allocating a mere \$330 million for research into magnetic fusion, one of the most promising future sources of cheap and abundant energy. A month earlier, the House passed its own version, which includes \$330 million for the program. In September the two bills will be reconciled in conference.

Although both figures are woefully inadequate, they are actually higher than the ones recommended on June 14 by Department of Energy Director of Energy Research Robert Hunter. In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, he said that although the DoE had requested \$349 million for the 1990 fusion program, he planned to reduce the magnetic fusion request to \$299 million.

As former DoE fusion manager Steve Dean remarked in his July newsletter, "it was the first time in memory that a program manager came before Congress proposing to cut his own budget."

Hunter stated that he planned to keep the magnetic fusion budget at "about \$300 million" through the 1990s. This would require further cuts in the baseline fusion experiments if the next-step Compact Ignition Tokamak (CIT) is ever to be built.

According to Dean, the change in policy, which has been hinted at since last summer, was cemented in a June 15 letter from Energy Secretary James Watkins to the chairmen of the appropriate congressional committees. The letter stated: "Due to lack of resolution of key scientific unknowns, the Department is no longer proposing to begin actual construction of this device in FY 1990."

The CIT could and should have been started five years ago, as a follow-on machine to the large tokamak reactor at Princeton. Due to previous budget cutbacks, experiments at Princeton to demonstrate fusion energy "breakeven" (net production of energy) have been delayed, and workers have been laid off.

## Traficant seeks probe of Justice Department

In remarks on the House floor, Ohio Rep. James Traficant (D-Ohio) charged that the Justice Department might have deliberately withheld information demonstrating that a key witness against retired Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk, who was convicted in an Israeli court in April 1988 of having been a Nazi criminal, had lied in court.

Two internal Justice Department memoranda from November 1979 state that witness Otto Horn had trouble identifying Demjanjuk from photos shown him. Yet during denaturalization proceedings against Demjanjuk in 1981, Horn said he identified Demjanjuk in two sets of photos as the guard "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka concentration camp. Demjanjuk was illegally deported to Israel, where he has been sentenced to death.

The memoranda only came to light after an unidentified person found them in a DoJ trash can and handed them over to Demjanjuk's son-in-law.

Traficant has officially requested a congressional investigation into the actions of the Office of Special Investigations—the DoJ office responsible for investigating "war criminals"—and has asked for a DoJ in-house review of the OSI by their own Office of Professional Responsibility.

## More congressional ethics probes

The House Ethics Committee has voted to open investigations into sex-related and other charges leveled against Gus Savage (D-Ill.), Jim Bates (D-Calif.), and Donald Lukens (D-Ohio). Savage, whose alleged conduct on his foreign trips has been made an issue by the *Washington Post*, is accused of the crime of having fondled a Peace Corps worker in Africa. Bates is accused of "harassing" women in his office. Spokesmen for the all the accused congressmen called the charges baseless, and welcomed the investigations.

Lukens, a conservative Democrat from Ohio, has indicated that he was set up and blackmailed by a prostitute and a local news station, in an incident

which led to his conviction on charges that he had sexual relations with a minor.

On the Senate side, Sen. Intelligence Committee member David Durenburger (R-Minn.) is accused of illegal funding practices in speaking fee and book royalty arrangements he had been involved in. The charges originated with supporters of his Democratic opponent in Minnesota, and have been taken up by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics. Durenburger says that the financial practices in question had been approved by the Federal Election Commission.

## Jim Wright under grand jury investigation

A federal grand jury in Washington, D.C. is conducting an investigation of former House Speaker Jim Wright, according to lawyers for several organizations that have received subpoenas. Lawyers for Southwest Texas State University and the National Association of Realtors said on Aug. 8 that they had been asked to produce records related to their purchases of Jim Wright's book *Reflections of a Public Man*.

The Justice Department had previously confirmed that it was investigating the former Democratic leader, but the Aug. 8 comments about the issue of subpoenas were the first indication that a grand jury had been convened.

Justice Department spokesman David Runkel declined to comment on the subpoenas, but did say that his department has an ongoing investigation. Runkel noted that the department had closely monitored the 11-month inquiry by the ethics committee into Wright's financial dealings.

# National News

---

## FBI's Levy arrested for attempted murder

Mordechai Levy, a stringer for the FBI and a confederate of anti-LaRouche activist Dennis King, was arrested on Aug. 10 and will be charged with attempted murder in the shooting of an innocent bystander during a dispute with a process-server for the Jewish Defense League (JDL) in New York City.

Levy has been used for many dirty operations against Lyndon LaRouche and associates, as well as for terrorist activities—always with FBI protection.

On several occasions he threatened LaRouche's life, actions which he justified as motivated by Dennis King, with whom he collaborated in the production of King's recent book-length diatribe, *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*.

Levy was a leader of the terrorist JDL, but now, as a result of a falling out among JDL circles, he is associated with a splinter group called the Jewish Defense Organization.

On the day of the murder attempt, two process servers tried to serve Levy with a subpoena on behalf of Los Angeles JDL chief Irv Rubin. Levy refused to answer the door, but instead climbed to the roof of his building, from which vantage point he sprayed gunfire into the street, hitting a bystander, who was hospitalized. Levy surrendered to police after a two-hour showdown, but only after he was persuaded to do so by an FBI agent whom he knew.

---

## Kissinger attacked from several sides

During early August, Henry Kissinger was the target of attacks by spokesmen for several political currents, including Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) and Pat Robertson's "700 Club."

Solarz attacked Kissinger for kowtowing to Communist Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. In a commentary in the Aug. 6

*Washington Post*, Solarz said, "In the days when China still had emperors, anyone who approached the Dragon Throne was required to abase himself and kowtow before the sovereign. Now Henry Kissinger, even before his forthcoming visit to the Middle Kingdom, has kowtowed to China's latter day emperor through the op-ed pages of the *Washington Post*."

Referring to a July 31 commentary in which Kissinger defended the Tiananmen massacre, Solarz said that instead of apologizing for the Deng regime, Kissinger should call upon the regime to end martial law, release political prisoners, end the executions and get on with serious political reform.

Pat Robertson's 700 Club attacked Kissinger the week of Aug. 1, charging that he supports many things antithetical to Christians, including the importation of drugs into the United States.

---

## Watkins tries to block closing of nuclear plant

Energy Secretary James Watkins asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to stop the junking of the Shoreham nuclear plant, in a July 27 letter. Watkins is trying to stop the Long Island Lighting Company from selling the plant to the State of New York, which will tear it down.

"The Commission has discretion pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act and its regulations to hold a prior hearing if it determines that such a hearing should be held in the public interest," Watkins wrote. "The dismantling of this invaluable resource . . . would be a colossal mistake. Shoreham's destruction would be contrary to every principle associated with the establishment and maintenance of a sensible national energy policy and would be inconsistent with the provision of an adequate and reliable supply of energy in the Northeast."

Watkins also urged the NRC to monitor any actions that LILCO is reportedly already taking to disperse the Shoreham staff and defuel the reactor. He stated that the Energy Department would support the commission in issuing an order prohibiting such actions.

---

## Food irradiation scientist imprisoned

Dr. Martin Welt, a pioneer in the field of food irradiation, was incarcerated in federal prison to serve a two-year sentence in August, after losing the appeal of his kangaroo court conviction in New Jersey.

Dr. Welt, a nuclear physicist who is an international leader in the commercialization of food irradiation, which makes it possible to preserve food for long periods without refrigeration, was the target of environmentalists and the Department of Justice, who were anxious to stop his work. He was indicted on criminal charges for minor infractions of Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations; these normally draw a reprimand or at most a small fine. Welt was also fined \$50,000.

The pro-environmentalist U.S. Attorney who stage-managed the conviction, Jacqueline Wolf, has now left her job to pursue a New York City career in acting.

---

## Attorney calls for protection of elderly

Chicago Attorney Michael Null issued a public letter and an open call to "Stop the Abortion of the Elderly!" on Aug. 5, upon reviewing the police-state harassment of elderly contributors to the political movement associated with Lyndon LaRouche.

"After careful review of an exploding escalation of assaults on the rights and lives of the elderly citizens in America, in relation to their making contributions to the LaRouche movement, I am heretofore issuing this urgent appeal to the legal profession and all moral citizens of this nation to *stop the abortion of the elderly!*" Null wrote.

"I am witnessing a totally frightening pattern of physical, psychological, and financial harassment of senior citizens by government and banking officials, law enforcement personnel, the media, and greedy family members. . . . They are being threatened with removal from their homes



and placement in mental institutions, called senior citizens' homes.

"What is this if not 'Old People's Abortion?'" Null asked. "I am Jewish. I know that this is Hitler's philosophy resurrected today. Hitler threatened the lives of those in society who could not secure their rights for themselves."

Null, who also expressed grave concern over the incarceration of Lyndon LaRouche, said that he was putting himself "before the public's eye to call upon the legal profession to see what a dangerous crisis of morality our nation is in if we do not defend the rights of the elderly. . . . Our elderly citizens who have made great contributions to America, must know that they have rights which we, and the LaRouche movement will defend to the death!"

## Santería cult seeks okay of animal sacrifice

The Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye has filed suit in federal court in Miami, Florida, seeking to overturn a Hialeah city ordinance which bans the sacrifice of animals, according to press accounts Aug. 4. The church claims that the practice is integral to the practice of their "religion," a variety of Satanism known as Santería.

The attorney for the city asserts that the city has the right to regulate the killing of animals and the disposal of their bodies. He also said that the sight of smeared blood causes children "to be more violent."

The human sacrifices discovered earlier this year in Matamoros, Mexico were carried out by practitioners of Palo Mayombe, an offshoot of Santería.

## Ascher wins right to remain out on bond

Rochelle Ascher, convicted in the Virginia prosecution of associates of Lyndon LaRouche and who won release on bail pending the appeal of her conviction, will remain free on bond, despite the vociferous objec-

tion of the state prosecutor. A three-judge panel of the Virginia Court of Appeals on July 19 denied the Commonwealth's demand that Mrs. Ascher be jailed.

She was convicted of "securities fraud" in a political witchhunt trial, and the jury imposed an 86-year prison sentence. The trial judge later changed the sentence to 10 years in jail and 10 years' probation.

The Commonwealth, in its brief demanding denial of bond, had argued that if allowed to go free, Ascher would continue her *political* activities and associations—and therefore must be stopped.

## Virginia elite prepares to crush mine workers

An editorial in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Aug. 3 boldly laid out the intent of the Virginia oligarchy to crush the United Mine Workers, and with the union, the political aspirations of black Democratic gubernatorial candidate Lt. Gov. Douglas Wilder. The UMW is waging a long and bitter strike against the Pittston Coal Group Inc. in Virginia.

"Will Democratic nominee L. Douglas Wilder be able to walk the tightrope between his party's traditional labor constituency and those who back the state's long-held right-to-work tradition? In fact, there is far more at stake in the coal fields than mere politics," the editorial states.

The editors cite the remarks of Russell County Circuit Court Judge Donald McGlothlin, who fined the striking union \$4.5 million for allegedly violating his orders against picketing and traffic disruption. "There has been a feeling of terror throughout much of this area," he charged, adding that a tremendous amount of taxpayers' money is being spent trying to "protect" them from union violence. State police protection, however, has been solely for the Pittston scabs and goons, in defense of the state's "right-to-work" laws.

The editorial declares that the current police deployment is not enough. "The question . . . is whether even more law enforcement help is now necessary to bring the reign of UMW terror to an end."

## Briefly

● **LYNDON LAROUCHE'S** first television broadcast in his campaign for Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, will call for a crash program to establish a U.S. colony on Mars. The show will air in the Washington, D.C. area on Aug. 22.

● **JOSEPH CALIFANO** said that AIDS patients take up too many hospital beds. Appearing on the Larry King radio show on July 27, Carter's former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare said that AIDS patients should be sent to hospices. "But, is that moral?" asked King. Califano said there wasn't enough money to care for them otherwise.

● **ANTI-ABORTION** activists of the National Women's Political Caucus will field electoral candidates against opponents of abortion in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Ohio, North Carolina, Nevada, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, and South Dakota, states narrowly divided on the issue, where the shift of a few districts could swing the state.

● **DRUG CZAR** William Bennett, in the final draft of his anti-drug strategy, endorses drug testing in the private sector, and calls for federal agencies to test workers "to the maximum extent allowed by law."

● **THE APPEAL** for Lyndon LaRouche and six codefendants will be heard during Oct. 2-6, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia ruled on Aug. 1. The court denied a defense motion to expedite oral argument on the appeal before the close of the summer session.

● **CALIFORNIA** Attorney General John Van de Kamp unveiled a September ballot initiative which he called "the most far-reaching environmental clean-up" in California history. The measure would include tougher restrictions on pesticides, the oil industry, air pollution and emission standards.

## Editorial

### *LaRouche still in jail*

It is over six months since the Jan. 27, 1989 date when Lyndon H. LaRouche was sentenced to a 15-year term in prison. At the time of his conviction he warned that the travesty of justice which his case represented was a harbinger of things to come, were the situation not quickly turned around. He warned that despite, indeed contrary to, post-election euphoria, the Bush administration was in deep trouble, and that even President Reagan might find himself behind bars, should the Justice Department continue to be allowed to run rampant over the U.S. Constitution.

On Jan. 4, 1989 he wrote: "The real reason for the targeting of me by corrupt judicial means, is the policies which I represent, those identified most emphatically. There may be other reasons certain individuals and circles hate me, but those are only a resource of support for the action directed from the highest levels of the transatlantic establishment. Without the complicity of the majority of the U.S. liberal establishment, such a frameup could not be conducted against a figure of the present power and influence of LaRouche.

"If the Bush administration accepts that rigged verdict, then by so doing, the Bush administration adopts for itself the character of a bonapartist form of totalitarian rule. If it does, given the present circumstances of crisis, that administration establishes itself as the leadership of a nation which will not long survive, and as a government which is virtually doomed to become a footnote in the pages of infamy," he warned.

"If who lives by the sword, must tend to die by the sword, then, who adopts injustice as a standard of practice of government, must tend to be destroyed by the instrument of that same injustice. Let a Bush administration appeal to the Constitution in a time of its troubles, and the mocking rebuke will be, 'Who are you to speak of the Constitution whose subversion you condoned for mere reason of perceived expediency?'

"For these two sets of reasons: my unique and crucial role respecting the the principal issues of policy for a period of existential national crisis, and the effect of a Bush administration's tacit adoption of such a flagrant

sort of judicial frameup, virtually ensures the early doom of the Bush administration, and, most probably, with that, the United States, and, with that, you, too," LaRouche warned American citizens at that time.

Eight months later, on Aug. 9, aspiring New York City mayor and former federal prosecutor Rudolph Giuliani held a press conference at which he attacked the administrations of Mayor Ed Koch and of President Reagan for being corrupt. He brought the Wedtech scandal to the fore of his campaign, and attacked the former head of the Justice Department, Ed Meese, in thinly veiled language. Then he pointed the finger directly at former President Ronald Reagan, citing former White House aide Lyn Nofziger for his involvement in Wedtech and saying, ominously, "You couldn't have gotten closer to Ronald Reagan than Lyn Nofziger."

The Wedtech scandal is just another instance where the Justice Department pursues what are, at most, administrative transgressions, while banks that launder drug money and the street crime which follows from the unchecked spread of drugs, are allowed to run rampant. On Aug. 8, a longtime associate of former Attorney General Meese was convicted for the *crime* of influence-peddling.

Circulation of the recently published book *Railroad!* which contains the documentation of the frameup of LaRouche and his associates by the Alexandria, Virginia federal court, has elicited great excitement among constituencies now threatened with like action, from farmers to trade unionists to commodity brokers.

It's about time that people recognized that no one is safe any more; even Ronald Reagan may yet find himself behind bars on trumped-up political charges. Every day that LaRouche is allowed to remain in jail, brings the United States and the world with it closer to disaster.

There may no longer be euphoria around the Bush administration, but to date they have shown no signs of being willing to move to right the grave wrong done to LaRouche and his associates, and to the Constitution of the United States of America.

**ARE  
YOUR ELECTED  
OFFICIALS STILL  
FOOT-DRAGGING  
ON THE AIDS  
EPIDEMIC?**

**THROW  
THE BOOK  
AT THEM!**



## The Power of Reason: 1988

An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Published by Executive Intelligence Review

Order from Ben Franklin Booksellers, 27 South King St., Leesburg, VA 22075. \$10 plus shipping (\$1.50 for first copy, .50 for each additional). Bulk rates available.

The story of those who paved the way for the American Revolution, long before the Declaration of Independence: Massachusetts Puritan Cotton Mather, Virginia's Governor Alexander Spotswood, British satirist Jonathan Swift. . . .

# How the Nation Was Won

*America's Untold Story 1630-1754*

by H. Graham Lowry

Published by Executive Intelligence Review

Order from Benjamin Franklin Booksellers, 27 South King Street, Leesburg, VA 22075. \$14.95 plus shipping; \$1.50 for first copy, \$.50 for additional copies. Bulk rates available.

## Executive Intelligence Review

**U.S., Canada and Mexico only**

1 year ..... \$396  
6 months ..... \$225  
3 months ..... \$125

### Foreign Rates

Central America, West Indies, Venezuela and Colombia: 1 yr. \$450, 6 mo. \$245, 3 mo. \$135

South America: 1 yr. \$470, 6 mo. \$255, 3 mo. \$140.

Europe, Middle East, Africa: 1 yr. DM 1400, 6 mo. DM 750, 3 mo. DM 420. Payable in deutschemarks or other European currencies.

All other countries: 1 yr. \$490, 6 mo. \$265, 3 mo. \$145

**I would like to subscribe to  
*Executive Intelligence Review* for**

1 year  6 months  3 months

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ check or money order

Please charge my  MasterCard  Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to EIR News Service Inc., P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. In Europe: *EIR* Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, 62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone (06121) 8840.

# Do you need to be plugged in to the world's best intelligence service?

## EIR Confidential Alert

In the age of Irangate, the Zero Option, and glasnost, you may very well need to be ahead of the news.

When you subscribe to the EIR Confidential Alert service, we bring you in on the unique intelligence capability we use to assemble *Executive Intelligence Review's* weekly review.

Every day, we add to our computerized intelligence data base, which gives us instant access to news items provided by our bureaus all over the world. As an Alert subscriber, you get immediate information on the most important incoming developments in economics, strategic news, and science.

EIR Alert brings you 10-20 concise news items, twice a week, by first class mail—or by fax (at no extra charge).

**IN THE U.S.** Confidential Alert annual subscription: **\$3,500**

**IN EUROPE** Confidential Telex Alert annual subscription: **DM 12,000.** Includes Quarterly Economic Report.  
Strategic Alert Newsletter (by mail) annual subscription: **DM 6,000.**

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

In Europe:  
EIR Nachrichtenagentur GmbH.  
Postfach 2308 Dotzheimerstr. 166.  
D-6200 Wiesbaden, F.R.G.