

# EIR

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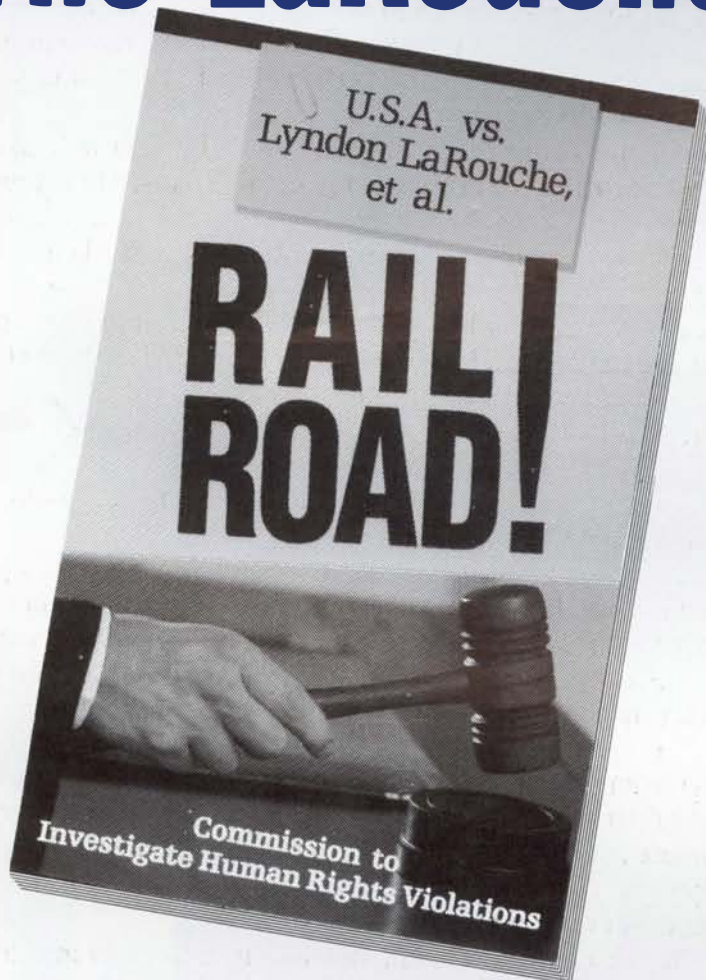
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## From the Editor

On Tuesday, Feb. 5, U.S. Representative Dan Burton, a Republican from Indiana, came out on CNN's Crossfire show and called for the U.S. to use nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf. A so-called Committee to Use Nuclear Weapons has taken out newspaper advertisements. These crazies fear that a ground war in the desert will not be the quick, surgical action President Bush has promised, but a drawn-out and frightfully costly battle.

And so, they think the unthinkable. But it is not new. This week's *Feature* focuses on the dirty network created by Lord Bertrand Russell, who called for the preemptive deployment of the atomic bomb against the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. This is the real background to George Bush's "New World Order": an atheistic, unspeakably cynical ordering of society in which the sovereignty of nations is sacrificed and the sovereignty of individuals annihilated, so as to better preserve (they think) the wealth and resources of the Earth for a privileged few, preferably of light-hued skins.

This issue of *EIR* is otherwise a veritable handbook of facts and reasons to oppose the war in the Gulf. Leading the *International* section is a report on the Soviet Union which is chilling for those who think the Cold War is over. In the Middle East, we print an exclusive report from the leading Palestinian moderate Hanna Sini-ora on the attempt to exterminate the Palestinians under the cover of this war. From the Asian subcontinent we have coverage you will not find elsewhere in the West, showing how badly the Gulf adventure is backfiring there. Then, we have a documentary packet of expert opinion from four continents contesting the assumptions of the Anglo-American policy. Finally, articles report on the difficulties being encountered in Ibero-America and Western Europe as elites are split over the war policy. These articles are based on our on-the-ground independent news gathering.

In the *Economics* section, we highlight the extreme financial fragility of our banking system and state budgets, based on an economic decay the war is meant to distract us from. See the *National* lead for how George Bush intends to make us pay for this. Get this issue of *EIR* into the hands of every public official and concerned citizen, so that we can turn U.S. policy around before it is too late.

*Nora Hamerman*

# DIR Contents

## Interview

- 49 Dr. Geries Sa'ed Khoury**  
The well-known Palestinian theologian who directs the Al-Liqa Center for Christian-Islamic Ecumenical Dialogue in Jerusalem.
- 70 Sister Mary Lou Kownacki**  
The national coordinator of Pax Christi U.S.A. describes how the U.S. branch of the Catholic peace movement is organizing for an immediate cease-fire in the Gulf.

## Science & Technology

- 16 Bostick continued the work of Riemann and Beltrami**  
The late physical scientist continued to work on Beltrami's geometric ideas toward developing a "force-free" model for the atom and its nucleus, almost up to the day he died.
- 17 The pinch effect revisited**  
Part 2 of Dr. Winston Bostick's March 1977 paper from the *International Journal of Fusion Energy*.

## Departments

- 13 Report from Rome**  
Trade war targets canned-tuna eaters.
- 59 Vatican**  
Pope redoubles peace efforts.
- 60 Report from Bonn**  
Tractors, instead of battle tanks.
- 61 Report from Rio**  
Military alert against Bush's new order.
- 62 Panama Report**  
U.S. used chemical weapons.
- 63 Andean Report**  
Colombian narcos impose "Diana's Law."
- 64 Australia Dossier**  
Left Labourites join the "new order."
- 65 Dateline Montreal**  
Pro-LaRouche party wins case.
- 80 Editorial**  
God's chosen people.

## Economics

- 4 Bank reform proposals set up bankers' dictatorship**  
If Brady's plan to reorganize the banking system sounds familiar, it is: That's what the flea-marketeers did to the savings and loans, which are enjoying their nth month of unbridled prosperity.
- 6 Massachusetts to the poor: Drop dead**  
One state legislator is comparing Brahmin Governor Weld's 106-page budget plan to a Stephen King horror novel.
- 7 Maryland economy is in 'free fall'**  
Governor Schaefer is facing the state's first budget deficit; it's big and it's growing.
- 9 Currency Rates**
- 10 Menem picks cabinet to impose economic shock**  
The new Argentine cabinet we reported on two weeks ago is now the old cabinet.
- 11 California drought a 'biblical curse'?**
- 12 Agriculture**  
What's wrong with Edward Madigan.
- 14 Business Briefs**

## Feature



Opening salvo of the Bush-Quayle "New World Order": The first American soldier killed in the lawless U.S. invasion of Panama was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in January 1990.

### 26 George Bush's malthusian fascist new world order

This war has nothing to do with "freeing Kuwait"; it has nothing to do with a secure source of oil; it has to do with finishing what Adolf Hitler's Anglo-American backers started.

### 28 George Bush's new world order and why LaRouche was imprisoned

A statement from candidate LaRouche on Martin Luther King day.

### 29 Bertrand Russell's 'final solution'

Did you know that the father of the nuclear disarmament movement wanted to drop the bomb on Russia?

### 31 Dr. Strangelove and the Pugwash story

Henry Kissinger's odd genealogy as a self-admitted British Foreign Office agent.

### 36 LaRouche forecast the trend toward war, proposed development for peace

## International

### Bush gives green light for Moscow's bloody crackdown

**Documentation:** A dose of reality from the Soviet military.

### Palestinian food situation critical

By Hanna Siniora, editor of the Jerusalem Arabic paper *Al-Fajr*.

### 46 U.S. widens the Gulf war, as further genocide is planned

### 48 Israel prepares Palestinian 'final solution'

### 49 U.S., Britain 'may use nuclear weapons'

Interview with Dr. Gerjes Sa'ed Khoury.

### 51 Indian general warns the U.S. strategists

General Randhawa was the chief instructor for the Iraqi Army, 1977-79.

### 52 Beg touches a political nerve

Pakistan's Army chief of staff is calling for a subcontinental effort to end the Gulf war.

### 53 World opinion outraged by Bush's Persian Gulf atrocity

Some of the experts whose views are not printed in the U.S. press.

### 56 Ibero-American governments ride roughshod over anti-war mood

### 57 Opposition grows in Italy as war goes on

### 66 International Intelligence

## National

### 68 Bush loots Americans to pay for Gulf war

Stateside, the casualties will be counted among the elderly, poor, infants, and ill.

### 70 Just war criteria have not been met

Interview with Pax Christi's Sister Mary Lou Kownacki.

### 72 Disabled vet warns of Gulf bloodbath

### 73 Humphrey tries Nixon tactics on LaRouche

The Minnesota Attorney General lied to a judge to have the Constitutional Defense Fund and *EIR* accounts seized.

### 74 Nebraska civil rights suit charges pedophile conspiracy

A victim of Omaha's child-abuse ring who was jailed for testifying against them, is suing his tormentors.

### 76 Congressional Closeup

### 78 National News

## Bank reform proposals set up bankers' dictatorship

by Chris White and John Hoefle

It is usually the case with the Bush crowd that measures which would be politically unacceptable, or even intolerable, don't get presented as political or policy matters at all. Their practice is to talk about "procedures" and "administrative reform," not the substance of what they are doing. So it is, again, with the banking reform proposal presented to Congress Feb. 6 by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

In a kinder, gentler world, it might, perhaps, be possible to sympathize with a Treasury Secretary whose tennis has been disrupted by an arthritic hip, whose reading is impeded by dyslexia, and whose department has produced a series of political and legislative lemons including the misnamed Brady Plan for Third World debt, the Robert Glauber-authored reform of the savings and loans, and now the Glauber-authored banking reorganization. After all, the secretary might not be able to read what is put in front of him. That, however, is not the only reason why everything keeps on coming out backwards, and the work of destruction proceeds in the name of "reform," "reorganization," "procedural improvements," and whatever other label is chosen as prefix to the substantive.

### Components of the latest 'reform'

So it is with the banking proposals now before Congress. Here we have two matters: one, the beginning of a campaign for a "national socialist"-modeled nationalization of core components of the banking system, as part of a fascist reorganization of the economy; and two, a prescription and invitation to depositors to pull out their funds. Both follow because, dyslexic or not, Brady, his staff, the Bush crowd, and their backers are out of the real world when it comes to the point. They cannot read the signs. The banking system as a whole is bankrupt, because the economy is bankrupt, and in a depression.

Key features of the package include:

1) Scrapping currently existing obstacles that prevent industrial, insurance, and other companies from becoming banks, selling insurance, or selling securities, which restrictions date from the period of the last great banking crash in 1933. This is exactly what was done to the S&Ls back in 1980-83, when, Brady's predecessors insisted, deregulation was the answer to the problems of the S&Ls. This will have the same effect, and it will not take five years to show up. Mindful of the S&L disaster, Brady and company claim, according to Glauber, the author, does, procedural "firewalls" will be erected to prevent deposits in these new companies from being used speculatively. What non-speculative form of financial activity exists these days, they don't say.

2) Removing geographic delimitations so that banks can move across state lines, and more easily take over out-of-state banks.

3) Consolidating bank regulation under two agencies from the present four. The Treasury's proposed "Federal Banking Agency" would oversee nationally-chartered banks; the Federal Reserve would oversee state-chartered banks.

4) Severely reducing deposit insurance, which is to be limited to two accounts per bank per person, one of \$100,000 and the other a retirement account of \$100,000.

5) Standing by the "too big to fail" policy, under which all deposits are protected at banks Brady and company decide are too big to be allowed to go belly up.

Brady presented the package arguing that it would help restore the international competitive position of U.S. banks, and bemoaning the fact that U.S. banks, which used to dominate world banking, now barely rank among the top 30 banks.

He was supported by Richard Kirk, president of the American Bankers Association, who also praised the administration's recommendations to modernize the banking sys-

tem as a way to help banks keep pace with technology and foreign competitors.

"We all know what happened to passenger rail service as air travel became popular," he said. "We don't want banks to become the railroads of the financial industry."

### **The biggest transfer of financial power**

Again, this is to put the policy in the guise of procedures. The package, in fact, is a long-planned outline, designed to secure the consolidation of banking in the United States in the hands of a select few institutions, by some accounts 40-50 of the 12,000 or more banks which presently exist. The select few will be protected as "too big too fail," the others are slated to disappear, either through merger and re-organization, or through bankruptcy. The Treasury and Federal Reserve are supposed to provide the funding to ensure that transformation goes smoothly, hence the resources of the government, and its tax-base, are to be deployed to underwrite what would be, in effect, if it ever worked, the biggest transfer of financial power in U.S. history.

As was the case previously with the S&Ls, it is the smaller banks, closer to economic activity as conducted in counties and communities across the nation, which hold the bulk of assets which could still, under depression conditions, be considered viable. These are assets which are tied in to real economic activity. The larger the bank, the worse the shape it is in, with an "asset" base made up of eroded financial paper accumulated from years of speculative activity in real estate, takeovers and leveraged debt buyouts, and their blood-tainted holdings of Third World debt.

Brady and company are proposing another round of cannibalism, force-feeding the relatively healthier extremities into the cancerous belly at the center.

There are some who support this, among them the chairman of J.P. Morgan, Dennis Weatherstone. The plan, he said, "serves the national interest by making banking and finance sounder and more efficient so financial institutions can better serve customers in the U.S. and abroad."

Douglas Kidd, the director for government relations at Bankers Trust, said, "It moves consistently in the direction of a market-regulated financial services industry, removing the artificial barriers which have long restrained the banking industry in this country."

And, the vice chairman at Continental Bank Corp., Dick Huber: "It's just a giant step forward . . . a very sound, sensible proposal."

These are all banks which will be put under the wing of the Federal Reserve as state-chartered banks, rather than joining the crowd at the Treasury's equivalent of Filene's bargain basement.

### **Mergers or bank runs?**

The consolidation of U.S. banking is supposed to come about in one of two ways. Either smaller banks merge into

larger entities, as a form of self-defense against the predators, who will be soon unloosed—or bank runs.

Dissidents from within the Brady team point to the deposit reform proposals to substantiate this. They argue that the administration's heavies are misreading the public's mood and awareness of the banking crisis, and insist that the plan will cause "incredible volatility" of deposits, even at the proposed level of restricted coverage. For example, with insured funds now divided between two banks, one less sound than the other, the weaker of the two banks, as was seen in the earlier days of the S&L crisis, will offer higher interest rates to attract depositors' funds. With the Brady reform proposals, the dissidents say, depositors are being encouraged to run out of the relatively healthier banks, and they insist the effect will be to start runs at the healthier banks. The proposal also encourages depositors to move their funds into the "too big to fail" banks.

That is the least of it, however, for the effects around the country will be the financial equivalent of the 1970's deregulation of airline and trucking industries. Just as towns and counties across the country were then cut off from air service and bus service, so the banking proposals will cut communities and counties off from access to credit, because the local bank will no longer serve them. The proposals envisage re-modeling the U.S. banking system along the lines of those of Canada and Britain. Four or five banks will dominate; deposits from wages and salaries put into the local bank will be sucked out immediately to underwrite the global usury and speculation of the mother bank in the financial center.

The proposal has already met opposition in Congress. House Banking Committee chairman Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) said: "The administration makes a mistake in proposing new and risky activities for banks before the supervisory and [deposit] insurance reforms are in place and working. This is the same cart-before-the-horse mentality which plagued the deregulation of the savings and loan industry. Let's set the speed limits and train the policemen before we open a new super-expressway for financial institutions."

Diane Casey, of the Independent Bankers' Association of America, opposed it, saying, "We feel that the whole proposal is leading to massive consolidation of economic and financial power."

Michelle Meier of the Consumers' Union commented, "Now—when we face the worst banking crisis since the banking holiday of 1933—isn't the time to erode depositor confidence by restricting current coverage amounts. [Coverage limits] would seriously threaten the financial security of elderly consumers who live on the interest income from deposits in excess of \$100,000."

There will be a lot more opposition. But if Brady's latest plan isn't quashed at inception, there isn't going to be much left of the country.

# Massachusetts to the poor: Drop dead

by H. Graham Lowry

Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, the blueblood bankers' boy turned police-state advocate, has issued a massive austerity scheme which vividly demonstrates the genocidal intent of the New World Order—and the incompetence of the financial “remedies” associated with it.

Weld released his “Emergency Plan for Fiscal Recovery” to the legislature on Jan. 31—a 106-page document dictated by the secret group of Brahmin bankers known as “the Vault,” and cleared with Wall Street financiers who control the flow of credit for the nation’s increasingly bankrupt states. Nearly \$2.7 billion—the equivalent of 20% of the state’s \$13 billion budget—will be eliminated over the next 17 months. Through a combination of cutbacks, layoffs, shutdowns, selloffs, and just plain swindles, Weld plans to gouge \$850 million from the current fiscal budget, and more than \$1.6 billion from the next one. In vital human services programs, \$214 million will be cut by June 30, and \$618 million more during fiscal 1991-92—targeting especially the poor.

Weld’s cynical campaign pledge to revive economic growth, and trim the “fat” in government spending, has disappeared into the trash can. James Braude, director of the Tax Equity Alliance of Massachusetts, said of Weld’s budget, “The kinder, gentler candidate with a prescription for \$1 billion in painless cuts seems to be turning into Mr. Hyde.” State Democratic Assistant Majority Leader Frederick Berry said of Weld’s budget proposal, “It’s kind of like reading a Steven King manuscript for the first time.”

## Don’t be born

Weld’s message to the poor is, “Drop dead—better yet, don’t be born.” An unspecified number of public hospitals will be closed; general relief payments will be terminated after one year; clothing allowances will be ended entirely; and emergency assistance for rent and utilities will cover only one month instead of four. Already on the drawing boards is a plan for forced “workfare,” with a budget provision to study its “cost effectiveness.”

All payments for prenatal care for poor women will be eliminated for the first six months of pregnancy, the period when it counts most. A sliding-fee scale will be established for programs for the mentally ill, retarded, and disabled, and

Medicaid recipients will be charged for each doctor visit. Nursing home residents will be required to use their homes as assets to pay for \$15 million of their care. Tenants in state-subsidized housing will be squeezed for 30% of income for rent payments, instead of the current 25%.

In Weld’s first month in office, the state’s official unemployment rate shot up over 16%, to 8.6%, higher than the “experts” projected it would reach by summer. Yet Weld has ordered the layoff of 6,200 more state workers, 3,000 of them within a few weeks. The remaining 63,000 will be forced to work for two weeks without pay, and beginning July 1, will be charged \$5 a day for parking! The share they pay for health insurance will be increased from 10 to 25%. Weld also plans to skip a \$134 million payment due to a state pension fund. But a \$500 million interest payment will be made in June to the banks, on debt rolled over after previous revenue shortfalls.

For the coming fiscal year, nearly \$109 million will also be cut from public education. A number of state colleges will be closed, and tuition will be increased by 33%—on top of the 50% increase imposed over the last three years. The state’s \$58 million scholarship program will be converted into a revolving loan fund. Many of the system’s 33,000 needy students are expected to drop out. Weld also announced the elimination of the state’s adult literacy program, just four days after he stood smiling with Barbara Bush promoting the project at one of its facilities in Watertown.

## Budget to enforce municipal collapse

Local school systems will be the major casualty of another huge budget cut for next year—the elimination of \$270 million in state aid to cities and towns. The state will squeeze another \$29 million from local education budgets by requiring the towns to pick up 10% of teacher retirement costs. Police, fire, and sanitation services will also be jeopardized; and scores of towns teetering on the brink of bankruptcy will be pushed over the edge. Weld claims much of the local aid losses will be offset by reducing state-mandated payment levels for workmen’s compensation, health insurance, special education, and construction!

That sort of accounting swindle is woven throughout Weld’s “recovery plan.” The budget calls for selling the state-owned Quabbin Reservoir, which supplies water to 46 communities in the Boston area, to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority for \$100 million—and paying for the “purchase” by increasing water rates. The \$24 million budgeted for removal of snow and ice from state roads would be eliminated, by transferring responsibility to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority. Its officials say that means curtailing construction projects, which would eliminate more jobs.

If the legislature balks at the full measure of austerity Weld has demanded, he will freeze spending unilaterally, he told reporters Jan. 31, under a provision in state law empowering him to act without its consent.



# Maryland economy is in 'free fall'

by Lawrence Freeman

The economy of the state of Maryland, previously reputed to be "recession proof," has been in a "free fall" as new growing budget deficit figures have been released almost quarterly for the last year. The administration of Gov. William Donald Schaefer has admitted being caught totally by surprise, like Gov. Douglas Wilder, whose state of Virginia borders Washington, D.C. from the south, while Maryland borders it to the north. Like Maryland's southern neighbor, Schaefer has responded to the crisis with brutal cuts in every essential state service provided to maintain living standards, especially targeting the poor.

The budget deficit for Maryland, its first in history, stands at \$450 million, but that could go up at any point, as it has over the last year. In early 1990, shortly after Virginia's Wilder announced a budget deficit of \$1.4 billion (which has since grown to \$1.9 billion), Maryland announced its first budget deficit of some \$180 million. Since then, Maryland's deficit climbed to \$250 million, then \$320 million, until it reached its current level of \$450 million.

The angry mood of the electorate expressed itself in November when the entrenched Democratic county executives from Baltimore and Howard Counties were voted out, and Schaefer's previous overwhelming majority was cut to 60% in his reelection against an unknown Republican opponent.

## Yes folks, we are in a depression

Governor Schaefer told a gathering of incoming state legislators in December, "We are facing the most difficult decisions in the history of Maryland. . . . We are in a recession. It is going to be absolutely devastating." Delegate Timothy Maloney from Beltsville, chairman of the legislature's capital budget subcommittee, stated, "The issue is how we cope with the recession, how do we pick our priorities when spending is down." Even though Maryland politicians had been timid to even say the word "recession," Irving Kidwell, a local developer and banker from Prince George's County, was blunt. He said last year, "Everything is going to hell. . . . This is the longest downturn we've had since the Great Depression of 1929. We've been in a recession for a year, I think we're headed toward depression."

Schaefer and the entire state legislature will be voting in this session to implement the most brutal cuts in essential

social services that anyone in the state has ever experienced. Moreover, Maryland plans to stick a 5¢ per gallon gasoline tax on top of the recent federal gasoline tax and higher gas prices.

In early November, when the budget deficit was estimated to be only \$180 million and Schaefer was hoping to head off a full-scale budget disaster, he initiated cuts which will have the follow results:

- Eliminate assistance in filling prescriptions to 14,000 poor people.
- Eliminate assistance programs to 3,000 disabled who require home care.
- Trim \$13.6 million from the amount the state pays hospitals and nursing homes for the poor.
- Cut \$38 million from the budget of the state university system.
- Cut all state agencies and departments by 1-6%.

At that time Governor Schaefer commented, "Everything that is cut is going to hurt." Lynda Meade, a spokesman for the Maryland Alliance for the Poor, responded sympathetically to the need for cuts saying, "But when times are tough, often those who are the most vulnerable and the poorest feel the effects. I hope the department looks for ways to absorb people into other type of programs." With every program being savaged, including state aid to the 23 local county subdivisions of the state, it is not likely that these people will find any help to maintain their daily existence.

In December, Governor Schaefer proposed to lay off 1,800 state workers and cut \$127 million in state spending, which would have wiped out the life-saving Kidney Disease Program. After demonstrations and protests, the administration backed away from that plan. At that time the budget deficit was estimated at \$315 million.

## Second round of cuts

Now only a few months later, with the budget deficit more than \$100 million larger, a more far-reaching plan of spending cuts and work changes is being proposed. Immediately targeted in the new round is the standard of living of those newly laid-off workers who need welfare assistance, and state workers.

According to a new plan endorsed by Schaefer, Maryland's welfare program will be closed to any new people for the remainder of the fiscal year, because too many people are qualifying under existing rules and the state can't afford to support them. Also endorsed are tougher eligibility standards in the state's disability payment program. These cuts would place a cap of 21,500 on the number of people who would be allowed to be on assistance at any one time. The new criteria for disability would require that new people added would have to have a disability that is expected to last for six months, not the previous standard of 30 days. Further, the agency's Judicare program, which has served 2,000 rural poor in 12 counties each year by paying for minimum legal costs, would be eliminated.

The state is proposing new plans to reduce the living

standard of state workers, which they hope will not produce the protests that last year's aborted attempt to lay off 1,800 did. State employees, who are already 15-20% behind the pay scale of federal workers, are being asked to accept the following: ● The addition of 4.5 hours to the work week for no extra pay, which according to union leaders is the equivalent of an 11% pay cut. ● Cancellation of annual step raises. ● No cost of living increase for this year; these have averaged 4% in recent years. ● Elimination of overtime pay, which in some cases is sufficient to avoid having to take a second job. ● The loss of a \$5 payment for medical insurance, and consideration of further reductions in state contributions to health insurance payments.

Some calculate that these proposals could gouge as much as 13.5% from weekly income. This does not even take into consideration new hardships that would result from forced no-pay overtime, such as child care scheduling, second jobs, and the like.

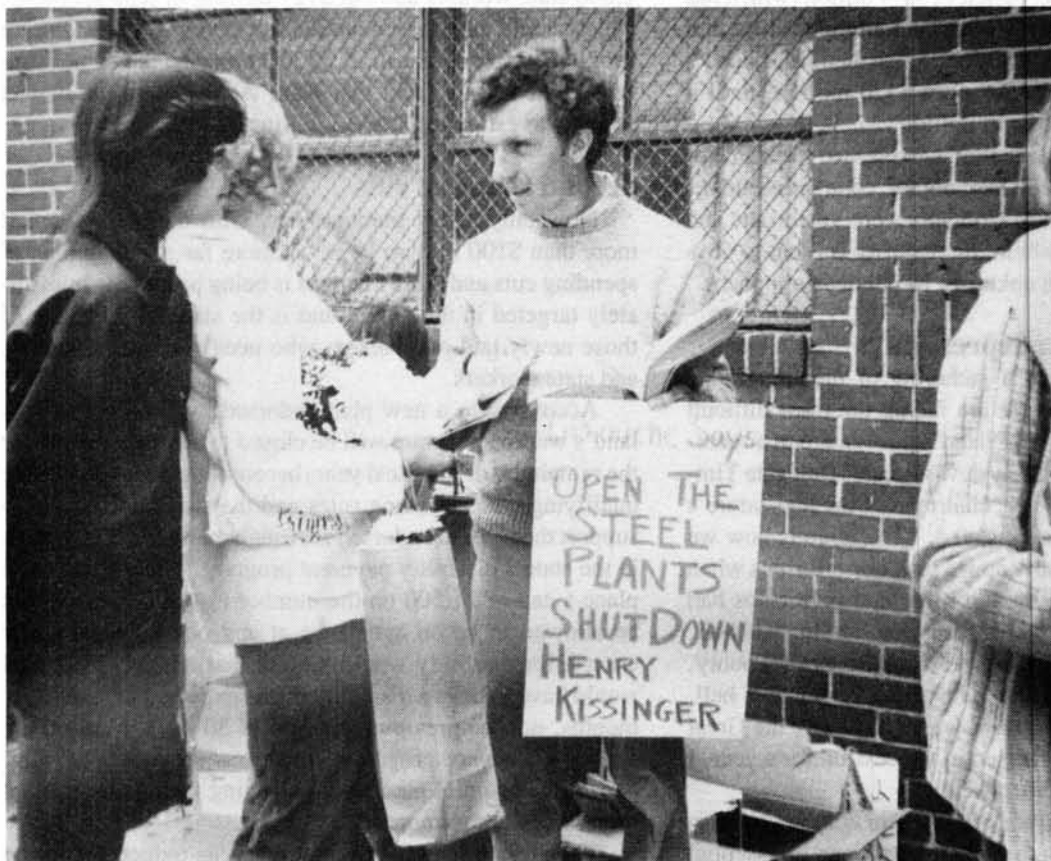
### 'Service economy' led to bulging deficits

In its simplest form, the reason for the sudden rise in the budget deficits, is the biggest loss of revenues in the state's history. Louis L. Goldstein, comptroller of the state for over 20 years, said, "Growth in our major revenue sources is at unprecedented low rates, due to adverse economic conditions

in the nation and the state." Goldstein said, "I've been around since 1938. For the first time, I have seen the numbers just drop off very quickly."

There is really no mystery in this. The state's financial and political elite decided over a generation ago to impose on Maryland their post-industrial utopian fantasy. This led to destroying the complex of industrial firms enveloping the port of Baltimore, and replacing them with more hotels, more insurance companies, shopping plazas, and entertainment extravaganzas. As anyone merely acquainted with ABCs of economics knows—and as candidates associated with Lyndon LaRouche repeatedly warned in their campaigns for public office in Maryland over the past 20 years—this produced an increase in poverty, as skill and pay levels previously required for productive labor were eliminated in favor of bus boys, parking lot attendants, and other unskilled labor. Maryland has been transformed from a once-proud industrial state into a service-vectored economy, which is axiomatically a revenue-losing system, because there is a shrinking base of personal and corporate income to tax.

The inherent weaknesses in this post-industrial economy have manifested themselves in the 1990-91 budget crisis. Moreover, all the "solutions" proposed will merely worsen the problem, as they contribute to its root cause by reducing incomes still further.



*The National Democratic Policy Committee pushed for a shift in economic policy, as in this 1984 rally in Baltimore; Maryland elites did not listen, and the ballooning deficits show the results of their folly.*

All forms of revenues fell in Maryland in the last year. Property transfer taxes are down 22%, corporate income taxes fell 22%, and personal income is growing at the slowest rate in 20 years. Thanks to a lower rate of savings and the drop in the inflated property values which had been the basis for the majority of bank loans, the Maryland banking system is only slightly behind the state of decay that is now hitting New England. Bankruptcy filings for Maryland were up 23% in the first quarter of 1990 over 1989. In Baltimore they were up 32% in the same period: from 1,030 in the first quarter in 1989 to 1,346 in the same period in 1990.

### Homelessness

The rate of bankruptcies and layoffs is forcing a huge increase in the number of people seeking shelter. In 1990, 50,000 homeless people were turned away from shelters, a 20% increase. The number of people seeking shelter has doubled in the last five years. Increasingly, those looking for shelter are families whose breadwinners have lost their jobs. Almost 60% of those turned away nightly from shelters are families, compared to 25% two to three years ago. Maryland's program for the homeless was seeking an increase of \$2.3 million from the state, of which \$1.8 million was to go for 500 additional beds. With all state agencies already cut back by an average of 5%, there is little likelihood of more assistance as the ranks of the homeless grow. The November jobless rate rose 5.3% in the state—the highest level in six years—an increase of 2.1% over last year. Things look even bleaker in the biggest city, Baltimore, with an unemployment rate of 8.2%.

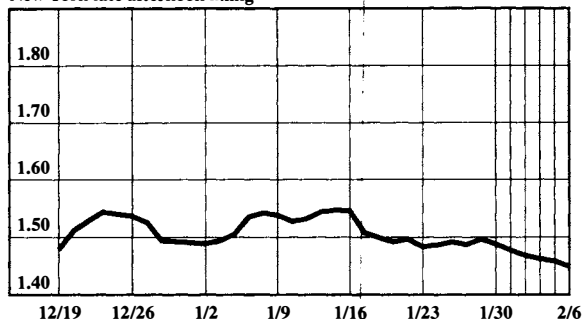
Many accuse Schaefer of deliberately overestimating future revenue so the budget deficit does not soar to new heights. Here is a clear example of the problem of not knowing, or not wanting to know, how bad things are. In the first three weeks of October 1990, the budget deficit grew from \$249 million to \$322 million. How did the deficit grow \$73 million in such a short time? The lower estimate was based on individual tax revenue declining by \$52 million. In this scenario, retail sales taxes would be off by \$55 million and corporate income taxes would be down by \$17 million. But the revised estimates were much worse. The new figures showed individual income taxes down by \$108 million, sales taxes off by \$75 million, and corporate taxes dipping by \$33 million.

That was back in late October, when the deficit was re-figured to be \$322 million. By January, it was estimated to be between \$423 and \$450 million. What will it be by next month, by the summer, or by next year? No one is willing to say, and given the poor level of understanding of the science of economics, maybe no one in the government truly knows. But we know one thing for sure: If we keep following the same stupid economic policies we have for the last 20 years, no one's standard of living will be secure as we head deeper into this depression.

## Currency Rates

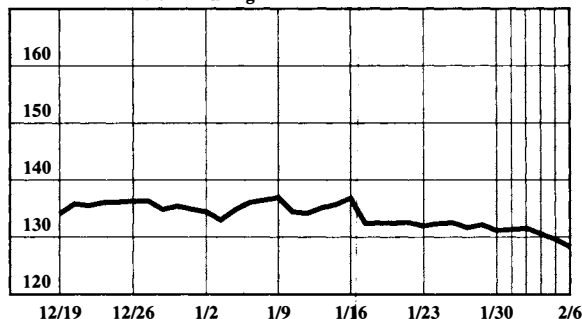
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



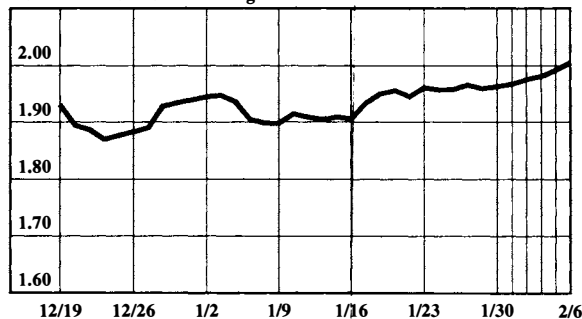
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



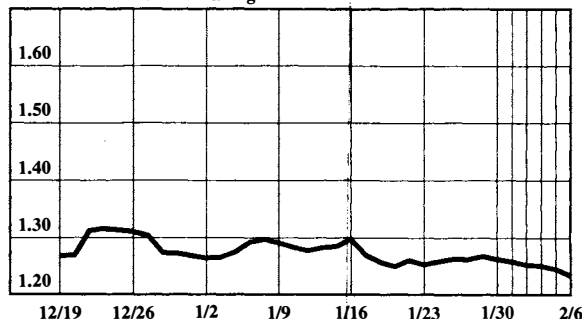
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Menem picks cabinet to impose economic shock

by Cynthia Rush

The cabinet reorganization announced by Argentine President Carlos Menem with much fanfare on Jan. 14, lasted exactly two weeks. On Jan. 28, when the national currency, the austral, plunged 30% against the dollar, and set off an immediate inflationary surge, Menem once again reshuffled his cabinet. Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo replaced Antonio Erman González as the economics "superminister"; González became defense minister, and Guido Di Tella, named as defense minister in the previous reorganization, is now the foreign minister. Just 48 hours earlier, Menem had told reporters that Cavallo and González were the two ministers who would never be moved from their posts.

It was not just the collapse of the austral which motivated this game of musical chairs. It has been clear for some time that the seventh version of the government's economic program, named "Erman VII" after the unfortunate finance minister, wasn't successful enough to suit Argentina's foreign creditors. González, an accountant by profession, had deregulated the economy to a degree, but wasn't moving fast enough to increase tax revenues, lower the fiscal deficit, and "balance the books"—a demand of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other creditor banks. Menem had reportedly intended to remove González in March, but the currency devaluation and inflationary upsurge moved up the timetable.

With his doctorate in economics from Harvard, Domingo Cavallo is perceived as just the man to turn the screws on the Argentine economy, and he has lost no time in getting down to work. On Feb. 3, in a nationally televised address, he announced a set of brutal economic shock measures which will destroy what remains of the population's wages and living standards, while continuing to gut industrial and productive capabilities. His announcement came at virtually the same time that President Fernando Collor de Mello announced a similar program in neighboring Brazil.

The shock program is geared toward squeezing out revenues to pay off the foreign debt, accelerate the privatization of state sector companies, and further deregulate the economy to permit the wholesale entry of foreign investment and financial interests to the detriment of national sovereignty. According to the Feb. 1 issue of the weekly *El Informador Público*, Cavallo promised Menem that within weeks, he would restore the country's relations with its creditor banks

and unfreeze loans promised from both the IMF and World Bank.

The program's centerpiece is the establishment of a floating exchange rate set at between 8,000 and 10,000 australs to the dollar. Although this is supposed to encourage an export boom, and make Argentine products more competitive abroad, domestic producers fear that the benefits of this measure will be offset by across-the-board increases in utility and fuel rates. The program imposed a 25% increase in railroad, postal, and water supply rates, and a 33% tax on gasoline, which will affect transportation costs. Electricity rates are expected to go up by over 60%.

To increase tax revenues by \$200 million monthly, Cavallo will create policing mechanisms which will enlist the public in helping to identify evaders. He proposes publishing lists of taxes paid by all companies, so that competitors can report on any cases of suspected evasion. Taxes will be increased on company assets and checks and foreign exchange transactions, and state-owned banks are prohibited from lending to large clients. Cavallo blamed these banks for financing the public deficit and granting credit to "bad debtors."

## A mini-dictatorship

Implementation of these measures will require near-dictatorial control over all aspects of policy. Cavallo has reportedly formed a "mini-cabinet" made up of the foreign, defense, and labor ministers. The Jan. 31 London *Financial Times* reports that the group's major task will be attracting foreign investment to Argentina, although it adds that "it will probably coordinate broad government policies as well."

Cavallo admitted that there is no alternative to having the brunt of the program fall on workers and retirees. "People are getting tired of so much belt tightening," he said, but added that "a lot more has to be done." In response to the fact that the austral devaluation cut people's wages in half overnight, Cavallo offered a pathetic, one-time wage and pension increase of \$25, lamenting that "our capacity for avoiding a fall in popular incomes is very limited." He stated baldly that controlling inflation takes precedence over the defense of living standards and wages. Inflation for February is expected to shoot up to over 20%.

In swearing in his new ministers on Jan. 30, Menem asserted that with his measures, he had inserted Argentina into "the new world order . . . and no one, absolutely no one, will remove us from it." However, Argentine labor leaders find nothing new in these policies. They are "the same monetarist recipes, which have failed repeatedly and overwhelmingly," said Saul Ubaldini of the Azopardo faction of the CGT trade union federation. Guerino Andreoni of the San Martín faction of the CGT warned that these were the same measures imposed by Henry Kissinger's friend Finance Minister José Martínez de Hoz in 1976, whose results were "catastrophic."

# California drought a 'biblical curse'?

by Pamela Lowry

Considering California Gov. Pete Wilson's (R) rhetoric recently, in which he compared California's current drought to a "biblical curse" and stated, "If I'm to fulfill my place in history I'm going to have to learn how to make wine into water," one might expect the reaction to such an epochal disaster to be the formulation of long-delayed comprehensive water development policies. So far, however, reactions vary from draconian water restrictions to local efforts to save whatever can be saved of a particular patch of parched earth.

Water restriction regulations were promulgated one after the other in late January with such breathtaking speed that they threatened to set up a domino effect, especially in California's embattled agricultural sector. No sooner did the State Water Project inform the Southern California Metropolitan Water District (MWD) on Jan. 29 that it would cut the amount of water it supplies to MWD by 85% if drought conditions continued critical, then the MWD informed its 27 client water agencies (which include Los Angeles and San Diego) that it would ask its board on Feb. 12 to allow a 31% reduction in water deliveries. Immediately, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley requested of the city council the toughest water-rationing measures in the city's history, beginning with a 10% reduction (from 1986 levels) in residential water usage on March 1, and escalating to 15% by May 1.

Just days after farmers jammed a hearing at the State Water Resources Control Board in Sacramento, demanding a relaxation in water quality standards so that more agricultural water could be diverted from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, the State Water Project announced on Feb. 4 that it was suspending all agricultural water deliveries, and Governor Wilson disclosed that federal water deliveries would be cut by two-thirds.

## The collapse of California agriculture

California produces about half of the national fruit and vegetable supply. Last year, according to Jason Peltier of the Central Valley Project Water Association, 500,000 acres of California farmland were forced out of production. This year, he projects that as much as 1.5-2 million acres could be elimi-

nated. California has 10 million acres of planted farmland. "It's going to be very severe on the local economies, not to mention that prices on some of these crops are going to be increasing," said Assemblyman Jim Costa (D-Fresno), who represents a heavily agricultural area.

But it is not just the productive capacity of California agriculture which is in danger of collapsing—it is the land itself. Faced with no water from the State Water Project, and very little from federal supplies, farmers will be forced to tap into already-depleted groundwater supplies. Officials from the Santa Clara Water Valley District state that it is possible to draw only 120,000 acre-feet of water from underground reserves before the ground literally begins to sink. Such subsidence occurs when underground sand and gravel aquifers compress to fill the void caused as water is pumped out. Damage from cracked water pipes, crumbled building foundations, and collapsed well casings would be incalculable.

## A city-farm alliance?

Despite environmentalist efforts to characterize farmers, who use about 85% of the state's water, as greedy water-wasters, a recent poll by the *Los Angeles Times* shows that city dwellers are not buying the big lie. Not only are farmers viewed as the group least likely to waste water, but only 10% of those polled thought that drought problems would be solved by ordering farmers to use less water.

Although not as immediately threatened by water-starvation as are farmers, city-dwellers are growing increasingly concerned. The state Water Resources Control Board is considering regulations to limit household water use to 300 gallons a day. Water officials say one person uses between 100-200 gallons a day, depending on the climate, so large families would suffer more under the projected rationing. In addition, the fines awaiting city council approval in Los Angeles for water "overusage," can mount, after three violations, to \$4 per billing unit (748 gallons) plus 75% of the total water bill.

Waiting in the wings are anti-population bills such as the one filed by Los Angeles City Councilwoman Ruth Galanter, which gives the city council the power to restrict or cut off new water hookups. A spokesman for Mayor Bradley stated that the mayor opposes the bill because "it will worsen the recession." However, Bradley's own rationing plan allows the Department of Water and Power to counter repeated violations of water rationing by restricting or cutting off the flow of water to any home or business.

Under these conditions, a pro-development city-farm coalition could rapidly emerge in the state legislature, which may partly explain the motivation behind a new bill put forward by "New Age" House Speaker Willie Brown (D). The legislation would consolidate California's cities and counties into regional bodies where appointed officials would deal with development and environmental issues unhampered by any responsibility to increasingly enraged voters.

## What's wrong with Edward Madigan

*The secretary of agriculture nominee is part of the Bush team that is destroying what's left of U.S. agriculture.*

**O**n Jan. 25, George Bush announced the nomination of Rep. Edward Madigan (R-Ill.) for agriculture secretary. He is to replace Clayton Yeutter, who in March becomes chairman of the national Republican Party.

The first reaction from farm circles was glee to see Yeutter go, and relief that a "production agriculture"—not a "market agriculture"—man was appointed. Yeutter is a notorious servant of the cartel interests that dominate farm commodity markets. For years he headed the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In the mid-1980s, he became U.S. special trade representative, and became secretary of agriculture under Bush in 1989. Yeutter's cartel backers wanted him to head the USDA when Reagan first came into office, but they knew that he was too repulsive to farmers at that time.

Madigan has the aura of being a nicer guy—but, remember, he is still Bush's choice. Madigan has been in Congress 18 years, with 16 years' service on the House Agriculture Committee. He represents the 15th Congressional District in Illinois, a top farm region.

However, to come into office as a member of the Bush team is sufficient cause for ineligibility to serve. The agriculture policy that has come to prevail in the Reagan-Bush years has led to hunger and starvation on the scale of genocide in Africa, and impoverishment of farmers everywhere.

If the Senate confirmation hearings do their job, they will have to take up how to implement emergency

measures that can expand output and restore family farms.

• **Food supply crisis.** Worldwide, there is insufficient food, and the food cartel companies (Cargill, Continental, ADM/Toepfer, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge, André, Unilever, and others) control supplies in violation of all rights of national sovereignty. From 1987 through 1989, the global grain harvests were 20-30 million tons a year less than even minimum consumption levels (themselves inadequate nutritionally). The 1990 wheat harvest did not make up the gap.

• **Food as a weapon.** The U.S. State Department, in collusion with Britain and the United Nations, is enforcing food shortages to the point of genocide in Africa and elsewhere.

• **Financial crisis.** U.S. farmers are facing mass ruin under the combined impact of low prices from the cartels—for example, the wheat price—plus debt service burdens, and high costs. The USDA lending arm, the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), for example, is conducting a "slowdown" in processing operating loans for spring planting, even for its borrowers who are current on their debt payments. The House Agriculture Committee has scheduled hearings for Feb. 21.

• **Unscientific policies.** The USDA has colluded with the Environmental Protection Agency and other government bodies to misinform farmers and the public on questions of farm technology, infrastructure, and food chemistry, in violation of the original mandate to promote scientific agriculture given to the USDA by the adminis-

tration of President Abraham Lincoln, who founded the department.

Instead of addressing these questions, Madigan on Jan. 25 issued a four-paragraph, greeting-card style statement of his intentions:

"Mr. President, I want to thank you for this opportunity to serve you and the farmers and ranchers of our country. . . . My goal is to carry out the President's desire that rural Americans have a strong voice in the councils of government."

These pious sentiments reflect Madigan's record as a team player for Bush. For example, on Bush's Clean Air Act, Madigan worked on the ethanol provision—a boondoggle for Archer Daniels Midland, not for farmers. ADM has received billions in government give-aways for ethanol.

In announcing the Madigan appointment, Bush praised Madigan as a "compromiser" who "cares deeply about our farm policies." Specifically, Madigan worked on the 1985 and 1990 national farm laws—both of which ushered in unprecedented, and un-American measures, such as the Dairy Herd Termination program, to induce farmers to kill their cows.

The general feeling among farmers is that Madigan is a good choice for agriculture secretary, on the grounds of "anything but Yeutter," even if Madigan has two heads and eight legs. The head office of the National Farmers Union issued a release Jan. 28 calling Madigan a "good choice," and saying they think he "will prove to be more moderate and pragmatic than Yeutter has been." NFU head Leland Swenson said, "Secretary Yeutter simply has not represented family farm agriculture. That was evident in the low-price policies he pushed during the farm bill debate, and in his position during the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] talks."

## Trade war targets canned-tuna eaters

*Italy's parliament is under pressure from Greenpeace to outlaw Mexican tuna to "save dolphins." But who really benefits?*

The ecologist cult Greenpeace has announced a series of initiatives against the Italian industrialists who can tuna, represented by the ANCIT, the National Association of Fish and Tuna Canners. These initiatives are supposed to blossom at the outset of 1991 into a boycott campaign against canning industries that continue to import tuna from nations which fish in the East Pacific.

Various ecological fronts and especially Greenpeace are accusing Mexico and other Ibero-American countries of having caused the deaths of 7 million dolphins between 1960 and the present, by using the fishing system called the purse seine technique. Italy's tuna canneries buy 80% of their supply from France and Spain, while the remaining 20% is mainly bought from Mexico. For Italy to replace that 20%, would require a full 60% of the tuna fished in the East Pacific.

Italy, with its 120,000 tons of tuna used annually, is in fourth place in the world among tuna-consuming nations, after the U.S.A., Thailand, and Japan.

This is why Greenpeace is putting heavy pressures on the Italian industries in this sector, hoping to force reluctant Ibero-American countries to use "dolphin-safe" fishing systems.

But there is another side to this coin.

The 40 Italian parliamentarians from all shades of the political spectrum who have agreed to sign the "dolphin-safe" appeal of Greenpeace would be well advised to take all as-

pects of the issue into account. The government which has most actively campaigned alongside Greenpeace for this change is that of the United States, demonstrating that the perfidious "collaboration" already evident in the campaign to "defend the whales" and to boycott Finnish fish exports, is still in place and consolidating.

In those cases, the U.S. government used ecologist claims as tools for a ruthless trade war against Europe and Japan. Moreover, as the Mexican weekly *Unomasuno* revealed, Mexico is under enormous U.S. pressures to grab its oil reserves, which have taken on decisive strategic significance in the context of the Mideast war. These reserves are now controlled by the Mexican state oil company, Pemex.

This is the strategic context within which a boycott action against Mexican tuna has to be seen. Presumably this is why the Mexican representative at the 17th meeting of the Inter-American Commission for Tropical Tuna (IATTC), held last June 26-28, scored the U.S. government demands for dolphin protection as pure and simple "trade war."

It is also telling that even Greenpeace's spokesmen admit that the only two countries which observe the ecologist dictates by using "dolphin-safe" methods are the United States and Panama, which is ruled by the puppet government of Guillermo Endara, installed under the protection of U.S. bayonets. The problem of tuna fishing in the East Pacific derives from the fact that the tunafish in that area (of the prized yellowfin variety)

and dolphins swim together in the same schools, which means that some dolphins do get killed by accident in the course of catching the tuna.

Italian tuna canneries have to cover about 20% of their supply with yellowfin tuna, because, given the high cost of labor in Italy per unit of product, that variety of tuna is the only one capable of maintaining high quality and low production costs. Moreover, it is not profitable to buy the raw product from countries that fish in the West Pacific, because the very long distances needed for transporting the tuna would add significantly to the cost per ton.

The United States, which developed the purse seine fishing system in the 1960s, has more recently abandoned it in favor of the "dolphin-safe" techniques. The result of the increased costs, is that 70% of the American tuna fishing fleet is lying inactive in California ports. To obey rules that guarantee zero mortality for dolphins, jointly imposed by the ecologists and the U.S. government, the U.S. fishermen have had to abandon the rich fishing waters of the East Pacific, or fish for younger tuna who do not share the dolphins' habitat.

That threatens future stocks, and furthermore, younger tuna have less value.

The other option is to make the very long trip to the West Pacific, where the waters already abound with fishermen. This has increased the American consumer's cost for canned tuna, since the government no longer buys tuna from Ibero-America.

Why have American canners gone along with Greenpeace? Heinz, for example, whose Starkist division is the biggest tuna canner in the world, has been a principal financier since the 1960s of ecology fronts like the World Wildlife Fund, for which it is one of the largest corporate sponsors.

# Business Briefs

## Science

### Animal rights groups halt head wound research

A neurosurgeon's research on head wounds has been "derailed" by animal rights groups, *Science* magazine reported Jan. 18.

The neurosurgeon, Col. Michael Carey, pioneered in using anesthetized animals to study the kind of brain injuries responsible for half of the single-wound deaths in combat as well as 16,000 civilian deaths per year. Congress cut off funding for the research in 1989 as a result of animal rights protests, and recently the General Accounting Office issued a report that downplayed the positive evaluation of its own scientific panel.

*Science* ran a photo of reservist Carey in uniform to highlight its point: "American soldiers in the Gulf won't be getting the benefit" of his work, "thanks to the animal rights movement," the caption read.

## Monetarism

### Brazil's economy: Zelia's last stand

When Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello was inaugurated last March 15, he said he "only had one bullet" with which to kill inflation. He shot it with an economic shock policy called the "Collor Plan." That slowed inflation at the expense of the worst economic crisis in recent Brazilian history.

Collor and his finance minister, Zelia Cardoso, confiscated private savings and reduced real wages by 12.5%, according to the staid Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo. Reduced consumption brought a record 11.2% drop in industrial activity. Other monetarist tricks to hold down inflation figures included an initial wage-price freeze followed by the government selling tons of gold to keep the local currency overvalued. That, however, made Brazilian exports non-competitive, despite dirt-cheap wages.

In Zelia's latest "last stand," a new shock

program imposed Jan. 31, wages and prices are again frozen—but only *after* the federal government raised what it charges for electricity, fuel, and services by 46-71%. The brunt will, once again, be on wage earners.

Zelia's last stand may—for a brief period of time—reduce official inflation figures from January's hyperinflationary one-month level of 19.9%, but it will not stabilize the economy. Ex-Planning Minister Antônio Delfim Netto, who contracted most of Brazil's \$115 billion foreign debt, is laughing at Zelia, and perhaps waiting in the wings for her job. The creditors are looking forward to a new team which would resume full debt service payments and pay \$9 billion in arrears by rapidly handing over Brazil's choice assets.

## Infrastructure

### Top German banker says: 'Put Europe on rails'

"Putting Europe on Rails," reads the headline of a commentary by Norbert Walter, the chief economist of the Deutsche Bank, in the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* Jan. 30. Calling for a coordinated approach to overcome the current compartmentalization of European high-speed rail development, Walter proposed:

- a high-speed, 6,000 kilometer rail grid for transport of persons, connecting Europe's 25 largest urban population centers (a combined 60 million inhabitants);
- extension of the Western European high-speed rail grid into Eastern Europe, including a Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow route;
- management and maintenance of all track by a new European agency, Euro-Rail, which would lease track to state and private rail companies;
- construction of separate tracks for high-speed transport of commodities;
- combined rail-truck systems for transport of commodities;
- interconnection of airports by magnetic levitation trains.

The guiding principle in railroad infrastructure development, Walter recommended,

should be "large-scale pioneer projects to quickly win the acceptance of the population."

The Schiller Institute has announced that it will hold a conference in Berlin, Germany, March 1-3 on implementing the "Productive Triangle" proposal of Lyndon LaRouche to develop infrastructure throughout Europe.

## Development

### Study asks controls on technology exports

The National Academy of Sciences released a study Jan. 31 which effectively endorses the Bush administration's push for "technological apartheid" against the Third World.

Two years in the making, the study claims that, while the East-West conflict has dimmed, "significant and troubling challenges remain in other geopolitical areas, particularly a generally heightened potential for regional hostilities." Some of these problems, "such as the crisis in the Persian Gulf," represent "a direct threat to U.S. interests." Many "are driven or exacerbated by the proliferation of advanced munitions and dual use technologies related to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and to missile delivery systems."

Thus, the U.S. needs to bring other technology suppliers, including the Soviet Union, into a new, multilateral arrangement that will focus on preventing the spread of "weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear, chemical, biological, and advanced conventional weapons to nations in politically unstable regions of the world, such as Iraq."

"The President should invoke the authority granted under the National Security Act to provide detailed instructions on key components of export control policy through the issuance of a national security directive (NSD) for the formulation and implementation of export control policy," says the study.

The study was unveiled just two weeks before President Bush is expected to announce his "Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative," which will spell out what technologies the U.S. will try to prevent from being sold to the developing sector. It was produced by a



panel chaired by Roland W. Schmitt, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and William F. Burns, a retired U.S. Army general, who formerly directed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

## Energy

### NRC votes to allow nuclear plant's takedown

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an order on Jan. 24 to allow the license for the completed Shoreham nuclear plant on Long Island to be transferred to the State of New York, which will dismantle the \$5 billion plant. The plant was granted a full-power operating license in April 1989, but has never been allowed to produce electricity due to obstruction by environmentalists, including New York Gov. Mario Cuomo.

The Department of Energy (DoE) issued a statement expressing its "disappointment" over the NRC ruling, pointing out that consumers on Long Island will end up paying for Shoreham three times—to build it, to tear it down, and to buy replacement power. They could end up paying the highest electric rates in the nation, the DoE warned.

Ironically, the decision came at a time when the Persian Gulf war threatens oil supplies. The Long Island Lighting Co., which built Shoreham, is one of the most heavily oil-dependent utilities in the country.

## Asia

### U.S. tries to block Malaysian trade plan

The United States has told Southeast Asian countries to withhold support for a Malaysian plan for a new East Asian Economic Group (EAEG), claiming the proposal would be harmful to free trade. In Malaysia's proposal, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States would be at least temporarily excluded from

the new bloc. It has already won the endorsement of three of its five partners of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN): Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Unidentified sources quoted by the *Bangkok Post* said that the United States had told Malaysia's ASEAN partners that their interests were better served by working with Washington to restart the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks.

Of the other ASEAN countries, Indonesia has asked for more time to study the concept, while Brunei is expected to endorse the proposal.

## Defense

### Aerospace chief warns on research cuts

"We're going to lose the ability to build airplanes," warns Ben Rich, the recently retired president of Lockheed's famous Skunk Works, which designed and built the U-2, the Mach 3 SR-71 Blackbird, and the F-117A Stealth fighter. He told the *Wall Street Journal* Feb. 1 that the U.S. is destroying its advanced technology research programs because of red tape and especially budget cuts.

Rich noted that the legendary Kelly Johnson, who passed away in December, had developed 47 airplanes in 50 years, while Rich himself developed 27 airplanes in 40 years. "My young engineer today is going to be lucky to see one project, an ATF," the Advanced Technology Fighter, Rich noted. "That makes me worry about the entire work force: the tool designer, the welder."

"I've seen young workers today putting hydro lines over electric lines," Rich said. "We never did that because if you have a hydro leak over an electric line, it'll spark a fire. They're losing those tricks of the trade. They're making mistakes. Everything you're seeing now [being used in the Persian Gulf], was developed 10, 15 years ago. We've been going down hill ever since. . . . Technology has to be used. You just can't put it on the shelf or it becomes obsolete."

# Briefly

● **M-1 TANK** production is being shut down, despite the looming ground war in the Persian Gulf. General Dynamics said it is laying off 1,200 workers—one-sixth of its work force—in its Land Systems Division, which builds the U.S. M-1 main battle tank. The Sterling Heights, Michigan plant will be shut down, and mostly foreign orders will be handled at the Lima, Ohio plant.

● **SOVIET** Minister of Transport Nikolai Kornilyov is discussing with his Japanese counterpart a Soviet request for financial and technological assistance to build "high-speed railways" in the Soviet Union, Radio Moscow has reported. The Soviets want such rail links not only between Leningrad and Moscow, but extending to "the southern regions of the Soviet Union's European part."

● **CREDIT CARD** defaults were up 49% in November, to 4.5% of all credit card debt held by the credit-card issuers examined by Moody's Investors Services. Credit card delinquencies rose 35% to 5.9%. Cardholders still able to make their payments are doing so at a slower rate. There are \$30 billion in securities backed by credit card receivables floating around the financial markets.

● **OIL AND GAS** workers in Siberia are preparing strikes, according to Italy's *Corriere della Sera*, triggered by the collapse of living standards and wages in the Siberian oil fields. The mood among the 50,000 who turned out for 25th anniversary celebrations in the town of Streyevoi, was one of frustration and rage at being left in this inhospitable area without a decent wage, food supply, or future. Production levels for 1990 were 10% less than in 1985.

● **THE U.N.** has decided to suspend all food aid to Sudan, since Sudan supports Iraq in the current Gulf War. The U.N. has 1.2 million tons of food ready for 7.1 million Sudanese who are at risk of starvation, say press reports.

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## Bostick continued the work of Riemann and Beltrami

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*Winston Bostick describes how the "pinch effect" would surprise fusion researchers who had ceded the limelight to the Tokamak devices. With an introduction by Charles B. Stevens.*

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We present here Part 2 of "The pinch effect revisited" by the late Winston H. Bostick which first appeared in March 1977 in the Fusion Energy Foundation's *International Journal of Fusion Energy* (Vol. 1 No. 1). Virtually up to his death on Jan. 19, Professor Bostick was working on a joint project with jailed American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche—under whose initiative FEF was founded—and his collaborators. This project was directed toward constructing a coherent approach to physical science based on the concepts of Beltrami negative curvature and the weak and strong forces as first presented by LaRouche. The Beltrami geometry seen in "force-free" magnetic plasmas, which Professor Bostick's article documents, provides the context for realizing "force-free" models for the atom and its nucleus. Professor Bostick's last two published papers, "The plasmoid construction of the superstring," and "How superstrings form the basis of nuclear matter," in the Winter 1990 issue of *21st Century Science & Technology*, report on the progress he made in this endeavor. In Part 3 of our serialization of Professor Bostick's March 1977 work, we will discuss this ongoing project in greater detail.

While these last two articles deal primarily with microphysics, Professor Bostick has championed the application of the same principles of Beltrami plasma processes to astrophysics. In fact, Prof. Dan Wells of the University of Miami, in Coral Gables, Florida, was a student of Winston Bostick's, who also developed a detailed Beltrami plasma model for the formation of the solar system. Professor Wells notes that he first came across the Beltrami approach in the work of "Chandrasekhar and Woltjer [who] studied these problems utilizing a magnetohydrodynamic model of the stellar and

interstellar plasmas."

The primary inspiration for the application of Beltrami's work to plasmas was the great German aerodynamicist and rocket scientist Adolf Busemann. Busemann had applied the Beltrami concepts to study of plasma vortex filaments generated by reentry vehicles. As the leading protégé of Ludwig Prandtl, Busemann had pioneered the application of Bernhard Riemann's concepts of shock waves to solving the problems of supersonic flight and inertial confinement fusion.

During the early 1960s many of Professor Bostick's students, including Dan Wells, worked with Busemann at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley, Virginia research center. So, in many respects, the work of Winston Bostick was a direct continuation of that of Riemann and Beltrami.

In Part 1, Professor Bostick described the early history of the "pinch effect," beginning with the discovery in the 16th century by William Gilbert that a candle's flame would be deflected away from a magnet that approached it. In the 20th century, Bostick detailed the U.S. program in controlled thermonuclear fusion research (CTR) and studies of this "pinch" up to the mid-1950s.

Bostick defined the pinch effect as "the self-constriction of a column of deformable conductor which is carrying an electric current. The constricting effect on the column is produced by the magnetic field pressure resulting from this current, or equivalently, by the Lorentz force produced by the current flowing in its own magnetic field. Thus, in a CTR magnetic-containment device of the pinch-effect type, the containing magnetic field is generated chiefly by the currents flowing in the plasma itself."

# The pinch effect revisited

*What appeared to some fusion researchers as "instabilities," turned out to be self-organizing plasma vortex filaments. Part 2 of a series.*

In Stockholm, September 1956, at a conference on Electromagnetic Phenomena in Cosmical Physics at a special Saturday morning session following the scheduled conference, Igor Golovin gave a description of the Soviet Ogra program and Lev Artsimovitch gave an analysis of the instabilities of a pinch with an applied axial magnetic field. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was still keeping most of its CTR program under security wraps.

The author remembers having a conversation in 1956 with a very highly placed physicist employed in the U.S. CTR program at one of the large U.S. national laboratories. The author opened the conversation by advocating that all security classifications on the U.S. CTR be dropped. The highly placed physicist responded by saying that he agreed that the classification should be dropped "but we should wait for six months until we have some more results." Such a research-inhibiting attitude was undoubtedly born of a professional life lived too long under the protection of security classification. In 1956 at least the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. agreed to exchange information.

The forthcoming International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Atoms for Peace Conference in 1958 at Geneva was the occasion for Lewis Strauss [then head of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission] to finally declassify the U.S. CTR effort. Strauss wanted a first class show of U.S. experimental equipment at the Geneva exhibit hall, so most of the U.S. experimenters spent months polishing, shipping, and setting up the U.S. equipment for the exhibit. One Princeton experimenter estimated that the U.S. experimental program was set back nine months, at least, by the show. But then the Soviets must also have been set back. It is a pity such a vast effort at a show was spent on the small town of Geneva. If the show had been a road show held in New York, London, Paris and Moscow, many more people would have seen it. But apparently the show was not for the people of the world: It was for the U.S. AEC and United Kingdom to impress the Soviet physicists and for the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy to impress the U.S. and United Kingdom physicists.

Considerable research on efforts at stabilization with the use of  $B_z$  in linear and circular pinches was reported at the IAEA Geneva conference in 1958. The results added up to a somewhat discouraging outlook for the pinch effect as a fusion device. In order for the magnetic field configuration to

maintain stability the electrical conductivity of the plasma should be high and remain high so that the  $B_z$  inside the pinched plasma column should not be permitted to diffuse and mix rapidly with the  $B_\theta$  outside the column. The appearance of increased  $B_z$  outside the pinched column resulted in  $m=1$  instability for long wavelengths, and the deterioration of sharply defined magnetic field distributions into "diffuse" volume distributions was definitely harmful to stability. Also, the electrical conductivity of the plasma remained disappointingly low.

The electrical skin depth in the plasma is a good measure of the diffusion distance as a function of time. If finite thermal conductivity is allowed for, but radiation losses are neglected, it is predicted theoretically that the mean plasma temperature over a skin depth in from the pinch surface is about

$$T_r = \frac{1}{3}T_c = \frac{H^2}{24\pi nk}$$

where  $H$  is the magnetic field amplitude and  $n$  is the particle density in the undisturbed region of the pinch.  $T_c$  is the maximum temperature compatible with pressure balance at density  $n$ . The classical theory of conduction of electricity in an ionized gas states that the electrical conductivity varies as  $T_c^{3/2}$  where  $T_c$  is the electron temperature.

As the  $H_z$  and  $H_\theta$  fields (or the  $B_z$  and  $B_\theta$ ) interdiffuse, the stability of the pinch diminishes. On the same time scale on which the stability is lost the pinch is heated. In making a practical thermonuclear machine of the pinch type one must therefore arrange for the plasma to gain energy fast enough to overcome radiation losses, but not so fast as to destroy pinch stability in times insufficient for appreciable fusion to occur.

The experimental results in both linear pinches and toroidal pinches (where heat conduction to the electrodes can be eliminated) are that the plasma electrical conductivity is distressingly low. This result occurs in discharges where, from the point of view of expected energy balance in the transfer of magnetic energy to the plasma from the calculated  $T_r = \frac{1}{3}T_c$ , one would expect the electrical conductivity of the plasma to be high: For example in cases where one would calculate that  $T_c$  should be about 3,000 electron volts (ev), the electron temperature calculated from electrical conductivity

measurements was  $T_e \approx 10$  ev. The electrical conductivity can be measured by the rate of diffusion of the  $H_2$  and  $H_0$  fields and by the decay time of the shorted pinch current in the machine. The interpretation given at the time of these measurements (1955-58) was that if the plasma was absorbing energy from the magnetic field, it was losing that energy equally rapidly by some process such as accelerated runaway electrons which would encounter the chamber wall.

Colgate, Furth, and Ferguson, in their 1958 paper at the IAEA conference, point out that in their toroidal stabilized pinch the plasma resistivity is 20 to 100 times as great as the highest resistivity which would be tolerable for a thermonuclear reactor, namely the classical resistivity of a 200 ev plasma. Even if ion temperatures of 100 kev could be produced, as long as the electrical resistivity requirement is not met, the containment time will be too short to allow economical operation. Thus they felt that nothing can be done to improve the plasma conductivity, and therefore the main emphasis of stabilized pinch research should at this point belong not to the attainment of high plasma temperatures, but to the understanding of the energy dissipation phenomena in the plasma.

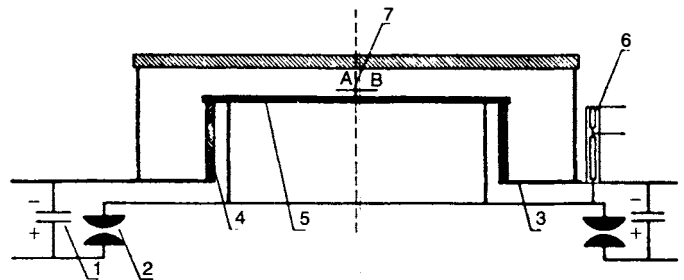
And indeed the concept of turbulent heating as a CTR process has been actively pursued in the U.S.A., United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. as an extension of this work. A high current is passed through a plasma column containing a  $B_z$  field and energy is imparted to the plasma by forcing the current through the anomalously high resistivity which the plasma presents to the current; it is this anomalously high resistivity which was making its appearance in the stabilized pinch experiments. Investigators in this field claim that the anomalously high resistivity results from ion-acoustic waves which are excited by an instability which results when the electron drift velocity, under the influence of the applied electric field, exceeds the ion-acoustic velocity. In these turbulent heating experiments the sudden onset of high resistivity is usually accompanied by the emission of X-rays, neutrons (in deuterium), and microwaves, similar to what happens in the ordinary dynamic pinch at the time of pinching.

The United Kingdom's SCEPTRE and later the large toroidal ZETA apparatus at Harwell and Culham were stabilized pinches on a large scale (large diameter, approximately 3 meters for ZETA). (See Figure 5, \*EIR, Feb. 8, 1991 "The pinch effect revisited," Part 1.) The neutrons which came from SCEPTRE and ZETA (approximately 1958) were shown experimentally to come also from some acceleration process and not from a thermalized deuteron plasma. ZETA also showed anomalously high resistivity which must have been associated with the same type of turbulence that occurs in the turbulence heating experiments and in the stabilized pinch experiments. ZETA exhibited internal structures that had some of the properties of plasma vortex filaments.

It was gradually conceded that this effort (1952-63) to develop a CTR magnetic containment device out of the pinch

FIGURE 6

**Schematic diagram of the Filippov electrode geometry which produced  $10^{10}$  neutrons in 1961.**



- 1) capacitor power supply,  $C=180$  microfarad
- 2) ring vacuum discharger
- 3) cathode
- 4) porcelain insulator
- 5) inner electrode (anode, diameter=480mm)
- 6) voltage divider
- 7) cross-shaped slit (A and B)

effect failed to reach its objective. This effort involved some of the best experimentalists and theoreticians in the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France, and Sweden.

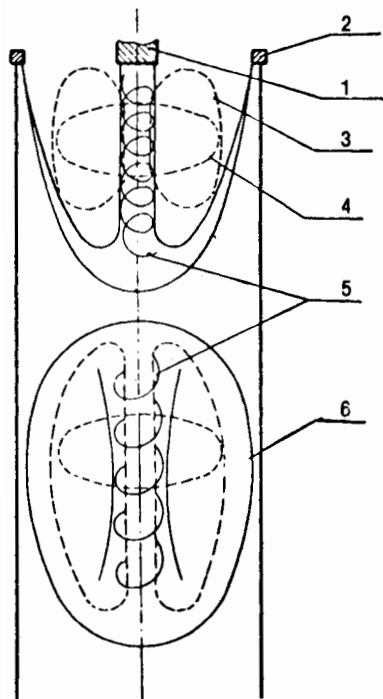
The leaders of the CTR programs in the various countries eventually decided that a self-pinched plasma column had no future as a CTR magnetic-containment reactor, and financial support for pinch-effect research came to be drastically curtailed and in some cases eliminated. On the other hand, the Tokamak concept that now dominates CTR planning is a kind of  $B_z$  stabilized pinch (like SCEPTRE and ZETA) where the  $B_\theta$  is small compared with the stabilizing  $B_z$  (the toroidal current is kept below the "Kruskal limit") and the fields are well mixed.

Although the pinch effect has now completely lost the CTR center stage to the Tokamak, the pinch effect as a complex physical process that can come up with surprises for the experimenter has been by no means dead!

The next important announcements on pinch effect research were made at the IAEA conference on CTR in 1961 in Salzburg. The Soviet group under N. Filippov at the Kurchatov Institute reported results on a pinch produced with the electrode structure shown in Figure 6. The conventional pinch effect produced between the two "conventional" electrodes as shown in Figures 2 and 4 [see EIR, Feb. 8] (and in Columbus I and II) can produce a maximum of about  $10^4$  neutrons per pulse with a filling of about 100 microns of deuterium. The Filippov-geometry pinch operating in deuterium at a pressure of a few Torr produced about  $10^{10}$  neutrons

FIGURE 7

**Diagram of circulation cells produced by Komelkov's fountain pinch.**



*Structure of the currents and magnetic fields in a plasma jet and plasmoid.*

- 1) central electrode
  - 2) ring electrode
  - 3) longitudinal field
  - 4) azimuthal field
  - 5) internal current helix
  - 6) plasmoid
- These circulation cells were believed to be force-free configurations.*

per pulse!

Kvartskava from Sukhumi in the U.S.S.R. gave a paper that showed, in framing camera pictures, many beautiful examples of striations or filaments which occur in both the conventional Z-pinch and the  $\theta$ -pinch. For the most part these striations were perpendicular to the impressed magnetic field. At approximately this time Bodin of the United Kingdom reported circular striations in their pinch (observed with a coil made out of metal screen). The striations reported by Bodin were "explained" by Rosenbluth, Furth, and Kileen in terms of the finite-resistivity driven instability in the tearing model. But the citation of this instability was really no complete explanation of the phenomenon. As the work at Stevens was later to demonstrate, these striations of Kvartskava and Bodin are plasma vortex filaments that form in the corrugations which naturally form in the current sheaths of the Z-pinch and  $\theta$ -pinch.

Also in the early 1960s Komelkov of the Kurchatov Institute produced the "fountain pinch" with a large capacitor bank that rings through many cycles when being discharged between the electrode structure shown in Figure 7. He and his colleagues observed that for each half-cycle of current a circulation cell was propagated down the gas tube (shown in Figure 7) and that these circulation cells contained an axial

(Z) magnetic field at the axis and a toroidal ( $\theta$ ) magnetic field off the axis. These toroidal circulation cells were large examples of the small (0.1 mm diameter channel)-circulation cells to be reported later by the Stevens group.

In 1962 Daniel Wells, working on his thesis at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, produced plasma vortex rings from a conical  $\theta$ -pinch gun. These vortices contained both poloidal and toroidal magnetic fields and were later judged by Wells to be examples of collinear flow which were both Lorentz and Magnus force free.

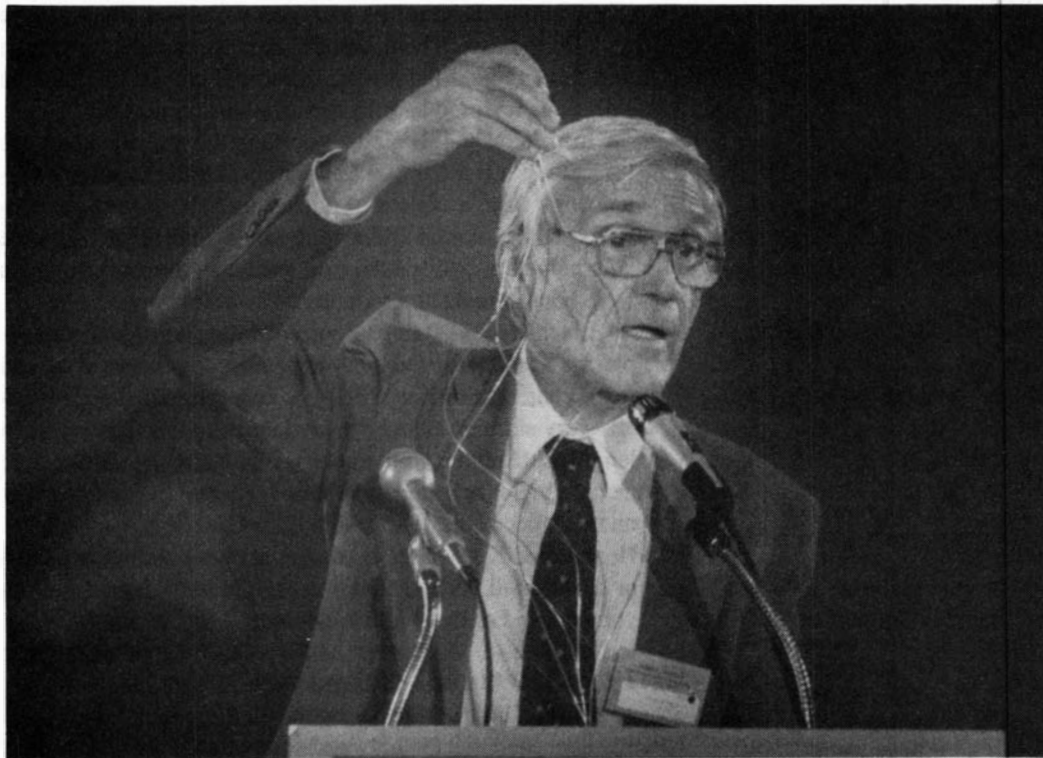
Later at Los Alamos Joseph Mather used the coaxial-plasma-accelerator geometry to produce Z-pinchs at the end of the center conductor. This geometry proved to be functionally very similar to the Filippov geometry (though longer in length and smaller in diameter), and he achieved the large neutron yields reported by Filippov. Mather gave a fine paper on this work at the 1965 IAEA CTR Conference at Culham. He reported X-ray pinhole camera photos which showed two or three small X-ray sources along the axis about 1 cm beyond the end of the center conductor.

**1964-74: 'Omnis plasma est. . .'**

During the 1964-74 period the CTR world at large generally conceded that the holy plasma focus empire was divided into two parts, the Eastern empire presided over by the Filippov group in Moscow and the Western empire presided over by Mather at Los Alamos. However, to indulge in such a general concession would be to ignore the fine work on the heavy-liner pinches and the plasma focus carried on by Linhardt and Maisonnier's group at Frascati; the superb optical diagnostic work by Peacock's group at Culham and the French group at Limeil; the pioneer work on filaments at Sukhumi; the work by Bernstein and others at Aerospace on the neutron energy spectrum and the neutron collimation work which showed the motion of the location of the neutron source along the axis; the work by J.H. Lee at Langley on the neutron energy spectrum by time of flight and on the X-ray energy spectrum; the work of Potter in computing the history of the current sheath during collapse; the work of Beckner on X-rays from the plasma focus; and the work by Luce and others at Aerojet Nucleonics in attaining large neutron yields. The fine observational work on the pinch effect carried out with a Kerr cell by Curzon and others at Imperial College should also be cited.

Mather gave the one-hour invited paper on the plasma focus at one of the plenary sessions of the American Physical Society Plasma Physics Division Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin in November 1971. Mather was invited to write the section on the plasma focus in *Methods of Experimental Physics*. At the IAEA meeting in Novosibirsk in 1968, Mather was the honored guest at a dinner party attended by most of the Soviet workers in the plasma focus field.

Mather developed the "unpinch" glass insulator which proves to be a *sine qua non* for all properly operating plasma



*The late Dr. Winston Bostick speaking at a November 1984 conference of the Schiller Institute.*

Stuart Lewis

focus machines: With Mather's insulator the current sheath break loose from the insulator and proceeds down to the annular space between the electrodes.

Mather was one of the first to apply an initial axial magnetic field ( $B_z$ ) to the plasma focus and he obtained some interesting X-ray pinhole photos of the resulting plasma column. However, in his diagnostic work Mather did not use sufficiently small pinholes to measure the true size of the small plasma concentrations that produced the X-rays. Also the X-rays coming from the copper vapor from the solid center electrode obscured some of the images from the deuterium plasma. Thus Mather did not realize the full potentialities of the X-ray pinhole photo technique. Mather's group also used image converter photography, but they did not observe the filamentary structure reported later by Nardi, Prior, and Bostick, who showed that shadowgraph and Schlieren photography can pick up the filamentary structure even when the image converter photos are incapable of resolving the filaments. Nardi, Prior, and Bostick thus maintain that the filamentary structure is always there in the current sheath even if the photographic efforts of a particular observer fail to reveal the filaments.

The author assumed the duties of head of the Physics Department at Stevens Institute of Technology in 1956 and was able to do very little effective experimental work until 1961-62 when he went to France and England on a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellowship. At Fontenay aux Roses in 1962, he studied diamagnetic vortices in

plasmas projected across a magnetic field by a small plasma gun. This was an extension of work he started at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in 1954. In 1962-64 at Stevens these diamagnetic vortices were studied extensively by probes in the plasma coaxial accelerator by Farber, Prior and Bostick. In 1964 image-converter photos taken at Stevens by Grunberger and Prior showed that similar diamagnetic vortices were produced in *pairs*. These photos were obtained by projecting plasma from several types of plasma guns at a small "magnetosphere" produced by a pulsed current in a loop coil. The plasma was projected primarily in the equatorial plane and photographed from one of the poles. The properties of these diamagnetic vortices in the model magnetosphere were also investigated with probes: the electric field, given by  $\vec{E} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ , can be picked up very easily by a double probe where  $\vec{B}$  is the background magnetic field and  $\vec{v}$  is the rotational velocity of the plasma mass. These diamagnetic vortices when observed in the plasma coaxial accelerator by Farber and Bostick were found to roll, like rubber bodies, upon each other like gear wheels that mesh. The diamagnetic vortices have their rotational axes lined up parallel to the background magnetic field. In the guiding-center approximation for a diamagnetic vortex rotating in one direction the diamagnetic current is carried by the electrons. For the vortex rotating in the opposite direction the current is carried by the positive ions.

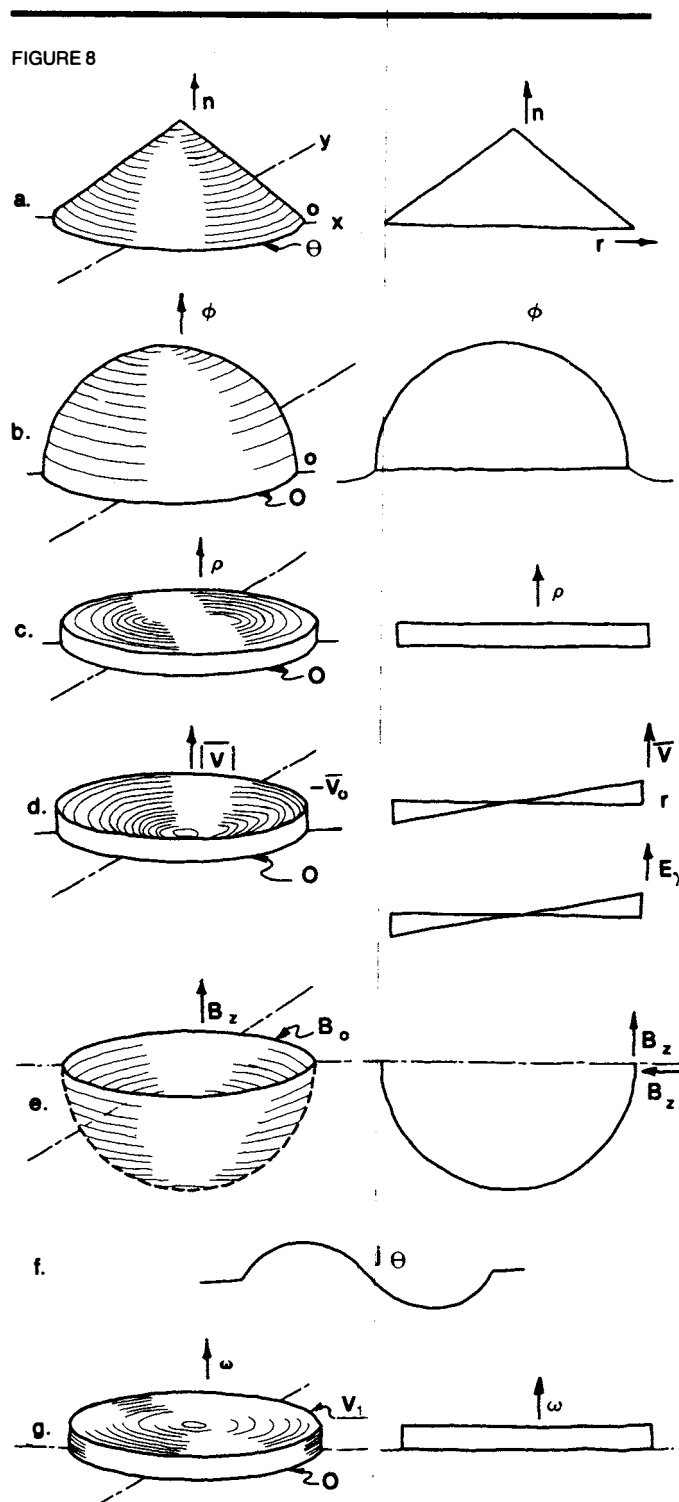
Indeed a pair of diamagnetic vortex filaments walking across a magnetic field is the way in which plasma is lost

to the wall in a conventional mirror machine after a flute instability has developed. Poukey was the first to work out theoretically a self-consistent field pattern for such a pair of diamagnetic vortex filaments. In **Figure 8** the profiles of a single diamagnetic vortex filament are diagrammed, and the profiles of a pair are shown in **Figure 9**. These vortices rotate like rigid or rubber bodies. The diamagnetic vortices have been called circulation cells by Yoshikawa and Harries where they have been so identified in experiments at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, and by workers on the multipole machine at Wisconsin.

In experiments by Lovberg in 1963 and Prior, Farber, and Bostick to accelerate plasma in a coaxial electrode geometry, it was noticed that the current sheath broke up into radial striations. Most experimenters in the plasma accelerator and plasma focus field believed that the presence of these striations indicated an inferior current sheath and attempted to get rid of them. In 1965 Prior and Bostick used a hexagonally shaped center conductor and observed, with image-converter photos, that the striations occurred in *pairs* at the flat sides of the hexagon. This occurrence in pairs was a clue that these striations might also be plasma vortex filaments. Subsequent experiments were to prove that the striations were vortex filaments. Bostick, Prior and Farber and Grunberger had already observed the aforementioned production of pairs of diamagnetic vortex filaments where the axis of the vortex filament is lined up along an externally excited background magnetic field. Now these striations in the plasma focus, which were actually paramagnetic plasma vortex filaments whose axis is perpendicular to the background magnetic field, were inadvertently revealing their true identity.

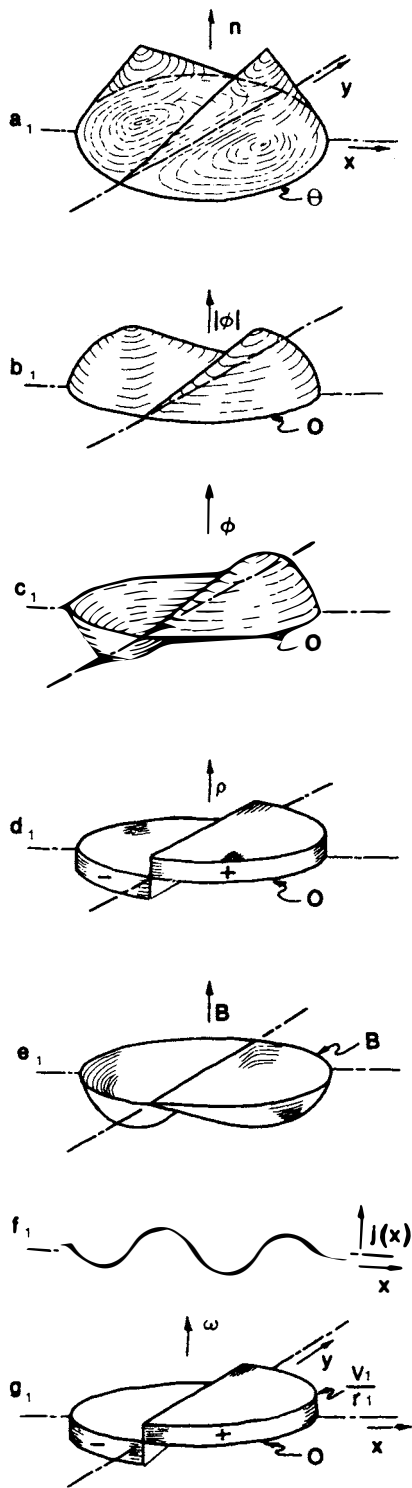
A diagram of the field and flow structure of these paramagnetic vortex filaments is shown in **Figure 10**. It must be recognized that this indicated structure is believed to be Lorentz force-free and Magnus force-free and is drawn as such, similar to the structures reported by Wells and Komelkov. The diameters ( $<1$  mm) have been measured with image converter photography and the local  $B_z$  fields with coupling-loop probes. It would be impossible experimentally to map in detail such a field pattern for structures that are so small in diameter. These vortices are large-amplitude, convective Alfvén waves that (in the lab system) do not travel away from one another along  $B_z$  because they are traveling in a medium that develops a particular flow structure.

**Figure 11** shows 5 nanosecond-exposure-time image converter photos of the paramagnetic vortex filaments (radial) that occur in the small Stevens plasma focus current sheath. The filaments that are concentric to the machine axis and which bridge between the radial filaments are diamagnetic vortex filaments. **Figure 12** shows examples of the current sheath with filaments as it develops in the Stevens plasma focus with both solid and hollow center electrodes. **Figure 13** diagrams the electrode structure of this small ( $\sim 5$  kilojoules) Stevens plasma focus.



*Profile for a single diamagnetic vortex filament whose rotational axis is lined up along the background magnetic field  $B_0$  in the  $z$  direction,  $n$  is ion density,  $\phi$  is electrical potential,  $\rho$  is charge density,  $v$  is local rotational velocity,  $B_z$  is local magnetic field which is influenced by the diamagnetic current,  $E_r$  is the radial electric field,  $j_\theta$  is the diamagnetic current density,  $\omega$  is the vorticity which is also the angular velocity.*

FIGURE 9



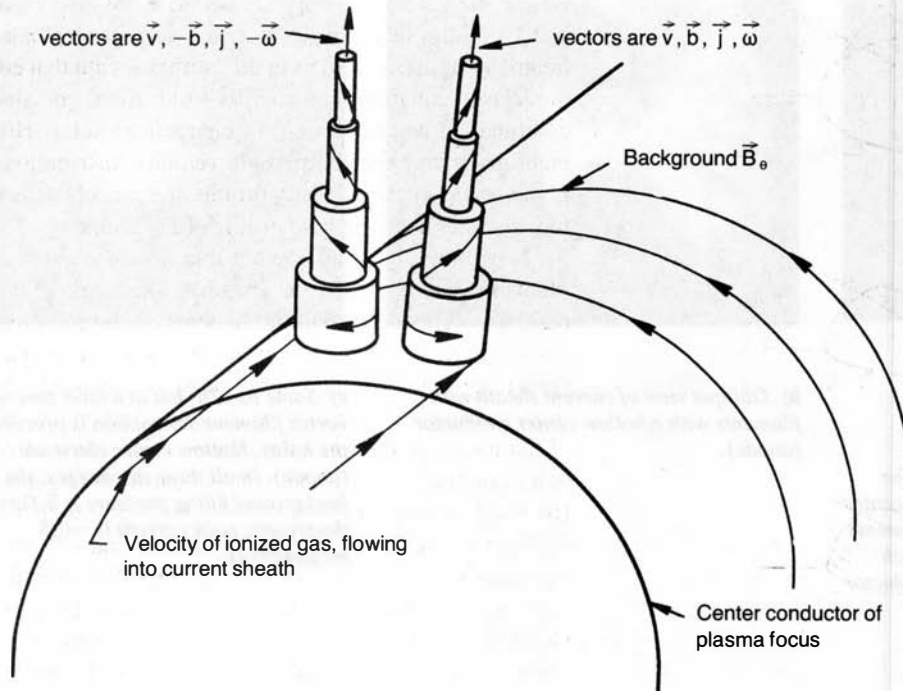
Profile plots for a pair of diamagnetic vortices moving in the  $y$  direction across the background magnetic field  $B_0$  which is in the  $z$  direction.

Nardi has shown theoretically, from magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) treatment, that if the current sheath of the plasma focus becomes corrugated vorticity can be expected. Figure 11b, which is an image converter profile photo, shows clearly the corrugated current sheath, as do also Figures 11 and 12. Nardi has also developed a very general analytical treatment of these vortices in the current sheath that employs the Vlasov equation with sources (ionization) and sinks (recombination and scattering) of charged particles. His treatment gives an expected particle velocity distribution in the filament, the current density profile, the particle density profile, and the magnetic field profile of the filament.

Now one might ask, "What role do these paramagnetic filaments play in the current sheath?" The origin of the magnetic structure of each pair of filaments can be comprehended from Figure 10 where it can be seen that a corrugation in the background magnetic field causes an oppositely directed mass swirling (or vorticity) in the two components of a pair of filaments. At the same time there is mass flow toward the outer conductor. This resultant helical flow (right hand or left hand) along each pair of the filaments will twist the background field lines into the right-hand and left-hand configurations shown in Figure 10. The fact that local  $B_z$  fields (i.e. fields parallel and antiparallel to the axes of the filaments) have been generated aids the electrons in carrying currents *along* these local  $B_z$  fields. These  $B_z$  fields at the filamentary axes functionally play the role analogous to the superconducting niobium-tin fibers embedded in a background of copper in a superconducting coil: The plasma vortex filaments become the main conducting paths in the current sheath. It is as if the current sheath senses the authority of the Alfvén limiting current of 17,000  $\beta\gamma$  amperes and generates its own local  $B_z$ 's inside its filaments to circumvent this limit. A plasma focus will carry  $10^5$ - $2 \times 10^6$  amperes, far in excess of the Alfvén current, especially with  $\gamma=1$  and  $\beta \ll 1$  and each filament carries a current in excess of the Alfvén limit. Nardi's analysis makes plausible arguments to show that the filament spacing is proportional inversely to the background  $B_0$  field, and directly as the electron density in the sheath. "Shock heating," which was often on the tongues of those working with the  $Z$  and  $\theta$  pinches, for the most part does not occur in the plasma focus sheath: The current sheath corrugates and the directed energy that would ordinarily be degraded to entropy (thermal energy) in a planar snowplow or shock appears as rotational energy and local  $B_z$  and local  $B_0$  energy of the vortex filaments. Indeed each one of these vortex filaments is a miniature  $B_z$  stabilized pinch that exhibits no  $m=0$  or  $m=1$  instability, *keeps* its sharp boundaries for several microseconds if need be, and maintains a respectably low resistance (no anomalously high resistance) as long as the filament remains intact. The stability properties of these vortex filaments are thus vastly superior to all of the man-made  $B_z$  stabilized pinches produced by the concerted international efforts on stabilized pinches from

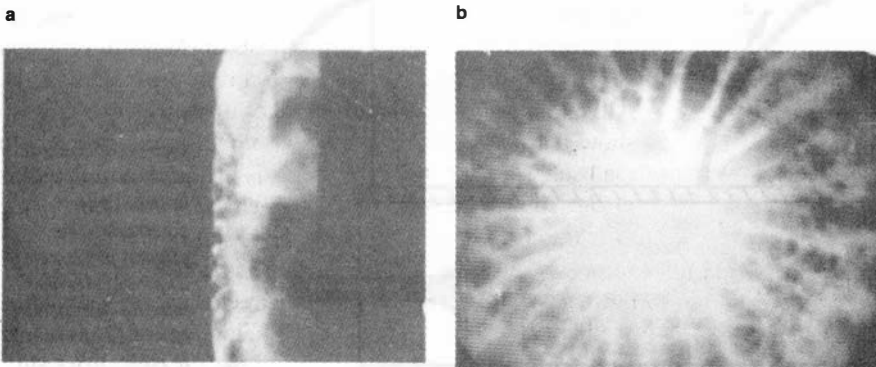


FIGURE 10



*Dissected diagram of the vector configurations of a pair of paramagnetic vortex filaments formed in the current sheath of the plasma focus;  $v$  is mass flow velocity,  $b$  is local magnetic field,  $j$  is current density,  $\omega$  is vorticity,  $B_0$  is background magnetic field caused by flow of current in the coaxial electrodes.*

FIGURE 11



*a) 5 nanosecond profile view image-converter photograph of the vortex filaments lying in the grooves of the corrugations of the current sheath: The 3.4 cm-diameter positive center conductor (solid copper cylinder) can be seen. Background filling pressure is 8 Torr of deuterium; peak current is 0.5 Megamperes. Note how filaments fray at the outside end, like the end of an old rope.*  
*b) Axial view at moment of maximum pinching with 11 kilovolt operation. (Solid copper conductor)*

1953 to 1963. The success of these filaments lies in the fact that they have been permitted to develop their own mass rotation (vorticity) and mass axial flow in their own force-free way.

The vortex filaments are subject to frailties: They fray, like an old rope, at their ends near the outer conductor. (See Figures 11 and 12.) This phenomenon is analogous to the

hydraulic jump and/or vortex breakdown in fluid mechanics. One way in which the local  $B_z$  field of the filament leaks to the region outside the filament is by the fraying process that can occur occasionally along the length of the filament as well as at its end.

As the pinching stage is approached by the current sheath (at the end of the center conductor), the overall radius of the

FIGURE 12

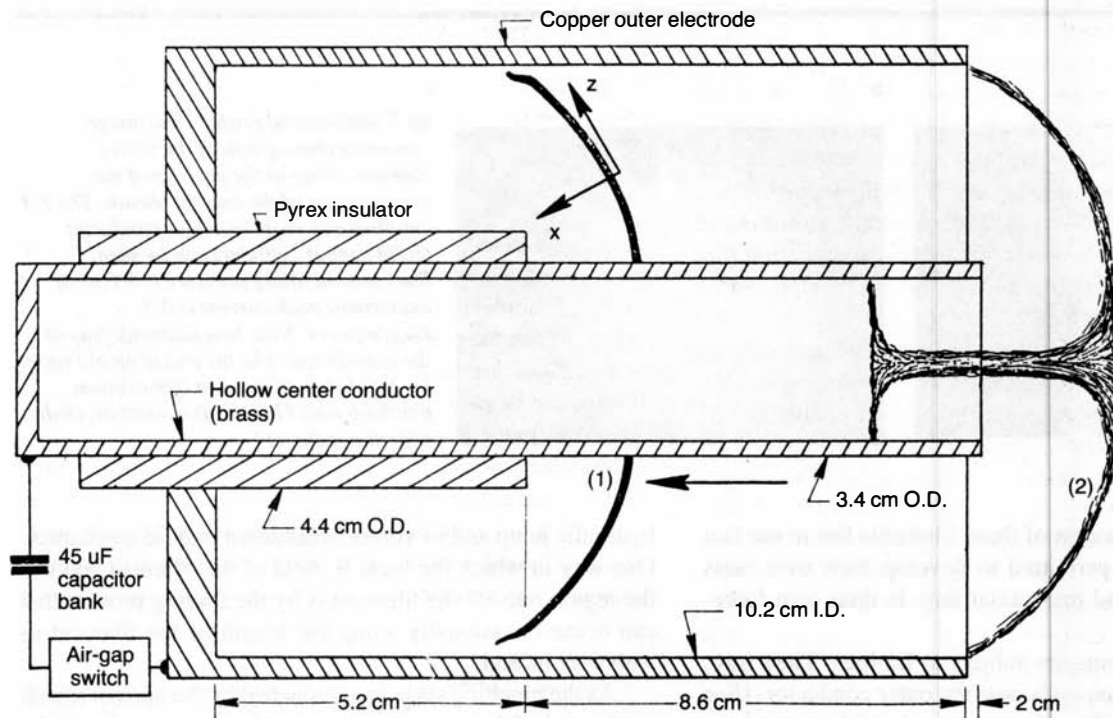


**a)** 5 nanosecond axial view image-converter photograph of the vortex filaments lying in the grooves of the corrugations of the current sheath. The edge of the 3.4 cm-diameter positive center conductor can be seen. Note how filaments fray at the outside end. Filaments (with pairing) can be detected. Center conductor (anode) is solid.

**b)** Oblique view of current sheath with filaments with a hollow center conductor (anode).

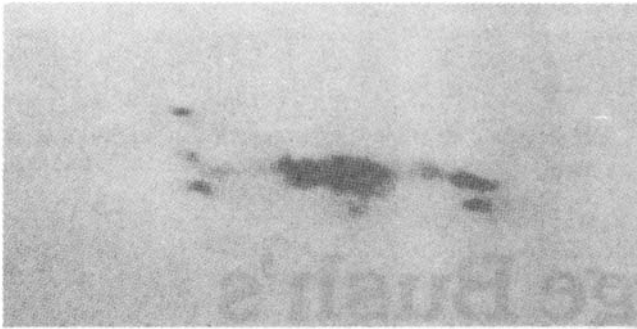
**c)** Same as 12b, but at a later time when vortex filament destruction is proceeding in the halos. Hollow center electrode (anode). In all three discharges, the background filling pressure is 8 Torr of deuterium; peak current is  $\sim 0.5$  megamperes.

FIGURE 13



Schematic cross-section of coaxial plasma focus with a hollow center electrode. The plasma focus acts as an accelerator moving the current sheath (1) from left to right. When the current sheath comes to the end of the electrode, it forms a stationary plasma pinch (2). This plasma pinch is the halo in Figure 12 and it is the pinch that neutrons and X-rays are generated.

FIGURE 14



X-ray pinhole camera photograph (negative image, single shot, time-integrated) of the region of the plasma focus for a hollow-centered conductor (anode) 3.4 cm in diameter, where no copper vapor interferes with the image of the X-rays coming from the deuterium gas filling.  $50^\circ$  from axis, pinhole diameter 0.16 mm, 0.05 mm Be absorber ( $\epsilon \geq 2$  Kev). Note multiple X-ray sources in off-axis region.  $p=8$  Torr deuterium with 1% Ar. Neutron yield  $0.84 \times 10^8$ . This photograph was taken with a distance pinhole-to-source of about 76 mm, pinhole-to-film 40 mm (maximum voltage on the electrodes 15kV). The source position is considered to be on the electrode axis, 8 mm above the center electrode end.

gross current-carrying column is reduced, and this gives rise to a back emf ( $-I(dL/dt)$ ) that brings about some reduction in the current (a peak in the oscilloscope trace). Also, as the flow of neutral gas into the current sheath stops at the pinch stage, the filaments are permitted to come together and it can be observed that the right-handed and left-handed filaments start to annihilate each other, much as a fuse burns along its length. The author believes that this is a demonstration of the solar flare phenomenon that occurs in the laboratory. There are accompanying soft X-rays ( $<5$  keV) and sometimes some neutrons. By image converter photos this annihilation process can be observed to occur in both the axial region and the umbrella (or halo) region of the plasma focus.

The very high  $|I|$  peaks at "pinch time" and the very high voltage peaks on the electrodes (5 times the voltage originally applied) are very likely due to the rapid destruction of these current-carrying filaments with their local  $B_z$ 's. It is as if the "superconducting" filaments had suddenly lost their superconductivity; since their local  $B_z$ 's have been destroyed, they must suddenly face the authority of the Alfvén limit. A soft X-ray pinhole photo (50 micron Be screen,  $E > 2$  keV, time exposure) of this region of filament destruction is shown in **Figure 14**. Note the destruction in the halo regions as well as the axial region. Figure 12c and **Figure 15** show 5 nanosecond image converter photos of the filament annihilation occurring in the halos both inside and outside the hollow

FIGURE 15

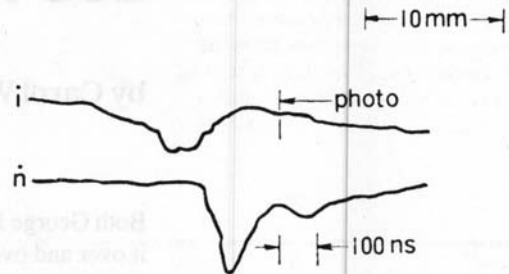
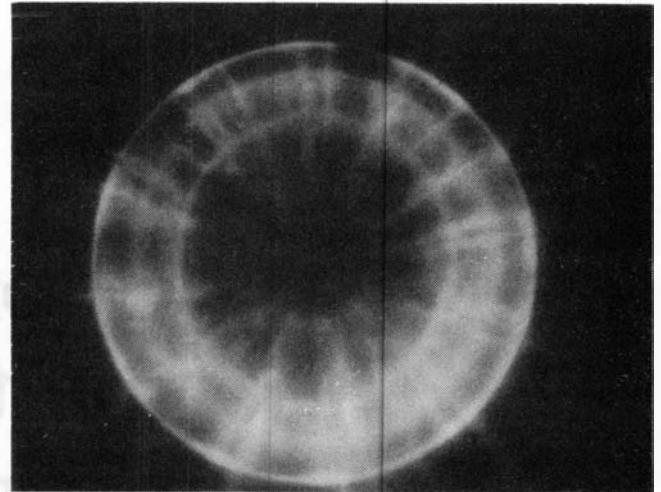


Photo taken 300 nanoseconds later than the  $I$  peak. Note that neutrons are being produced and the pinch has vanished completely. The bright regions show vortex filament pairs combining in both halos (inside and outside the center conductor) as the circles travel radially outward. The "circles" are the intersection of a spherically shaped shock wave with the current sheath.

center conductor. The high  $|I|$  peaks and high voltage peaks on the electrodes of the plasma focus device are very similar to the phenomena observed in the turbulent heating experiments, but in the plasma focus the ion and electron densities and energies are high enough so that the structures of the plasma can be photographed by X-ray pinhole photography. Therefore in the plasma focus experiment one is not obliged to be content merely with the citation of some probable instability; one can visually observe the plasma "do its own thing." The writer believes that a true understanding of anomalous resistivity must involve a recognition of the role of these plasma vortex structures.

#### \*Editor's Note

Because there are references to figures from last week's installment, the numbering for the figures in each installment will be consecutive throughout the series—that is, the first illustration in this installment begins with Figure 6.

## George Bush's malthusian fascist new world order

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

Both George Bush and former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have said it over and over again for the past six months: The crisis in the Persian Gulf is not about liberating Kuwait. It is not about oil—it is about the New World Order.

Last Sept. 11, speaking before a Joint Session of the U.S. Congress, President Bush spelled out four American objectives in the Persian Gulf: protecting Saudi Arabia from Iraqi attack, securing the release of American hostages, restoring the Emir of Kuwait to his imperial throne, and driving Iraq's army out of Kuwait. To these he added: "Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective—a new world order that can emerge; a new era—freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace."

On Nov. 8, 1990, responding to reporters' questions about American motives in the Persian Gulf as he was about to fly off to Moscow, Secretary of State James Baker bluntly remarked, "It's about the credibility of the United Nations."

And in his Jan. 29, 1991 State of the Union message before the Congress, President Bush reiterated:

"What is at stake is more than one small country. It is a big idea: a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind—peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. . . .

"The leadership of the United Nations, once only a hoped-for ideal, is now confirming its founders' vision.

"The world can . . . seize the opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order, where brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance."

In the Bush-Thatcher world of Orwellian Newspeak, war equals peace, and a malthusian one-world dictatorship is euphemistically labeled collective security.

President Bush may very well understand what he has in mind when he invokes the phrase "new world order." After all, his father Prescott Bush, and his father's



*George Bush, Margaret Thatcher, and NATO secretary-general Manfred Woerner at the White House last summer. For these modern-day followers of Bertrand Russell, no country of the "South" shall ever have the right to technology, and it does not matter how many have to die to enforce this policy.*

Smart Lewis

lifelong friend and business partner W. Averell Harriman, were among the early enthusiastic backers of another proponent of a "new world order," Adolf Hitler. In 1932, the senior Bush and Harriman sat on the board of the Union Banking Corp., jointly owned by the Harrimans and Nazi steel magnate Fritz Thyssen, when the bank loaned several hundred thousand marks to the National Socialist Workers' Party to help secure Hitler's electoral victories.

From his preparatory school days at the oh-so-Anglophilic Phillips Academy, to his Yale college years as an initiate in the secret freemasonic Skull and Bones Society, to his brief tenures as United Nations ambassador and director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and his membership in the Trilateral Commission, George Bush has been steeped in the tradition of one-worldism.

Nowhere was Bush's allegiance more explicit than during his trip to South America last December. Speaking from Uruguay on Dec. 4, Bush announced that, "the nations of the Americas are on the brink of something unprecedented in world history—the first wholly democratic hemisphere." But this "new dawn," he warned, would not be without pain: "Change will not come easily. Economies now dependent on state regulation must open to competition. The transition, for a time, will be painful." His message is clear enough: The "new dawn" consists in warfare against the Anglo-American-dominated North against the developing South with its "arrogant" pretensions of becoming modern industrial nations.

Bush's credentials as a true believer do not, however,

qualify him as a leading ideologue and spokesman for the cause to which he has devoted his entire political career. Bush, like his British nanny Margaret Thatcher, is a mere practitioner of the most evil ideas of the twentieth century, ideas which were spelled out by Lord Bertrand Russell, Dr. Leo Szilard, and self-proclaimed British agent Henry A. Kissinger.

Although many people throughout the world recognize Henry Kissinger as one of the most evil figures to strut across the political stage in recent years, and some even recognize in Kissinger's near-incomprehensible rantings about balance-of-power politics some of the seeds of President Bush's "new world order" scheme, few people are familiar with the actual writings of Russell, Szilard, and Kissinger as they relate to the shaping of Bush's vision.

Over the past decade, American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. has emerged as the leading public opponent of their policies. He has written and delivered numerous televised addresses tracing the history of the malthusian world federalist scheme that President Bush has fondly labeled his "new world order."

The editors of *EIR* have assembled from its archives some of the most representative commentaries by Russell, Szilard, Kissinger, and other leading ideologues. We have also gathered some of Lyndon LaRouche's most prescient statements on the subject. We present them here in order to provide our readers with a deeper insight into the real issues that have drawn the United States into the present tragic quagmire.

# George Bush's new world order and why LaRouche was imprisoned

*Candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued this statement on Jan. 21.*

This is Martin Luther King's day. It is appropriate to reflect on the state of humanity.

As is well known, I have been put into prison, and the following facts about that are known. First, the charges, of course, are fraudulent. That is a matter now on the court record. Secondly, it's a matter of legal record that the prosecution and persecution against me and my friends was initiated by the circles of Henry A. Kissinger, former secretary of state, the same Henry Kissinger who played a key role in setting up the present war in the Middle East, and other atrocities.

It is also a fact that Henry Kissinger was, and is, an agent of the British intelligence service. This is a point of fact. Kissinger was brought into British intelligence formally in the Wilton Park unit at Harvard, which was a British intelligence unit, under William Yandell Elliot. In 1982, at Chatham House, in London, the premises of Kissinger's British intelligence immediate master, Mr. Kissinger said publicly that he was and had been an agent of the British intelligence and Foreign Service, and had been so at the time he was President Nixon's and President Ford's national security adviser, and secretary of state. He also said at the time that he has followed the orders of the British Foreign Office, contrary to, and without the knowledge of his own President.

The issue of policy which led to my imprisonment, and which has led into the war, has been what many people call a one-world perspective, a utopian perspective, the perspective which came into operation during and following the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. That perspective has been a commitment of the United States and others—without the knowledge necessarily of the American people or even most members of Congress—to setting up a one-world utopia, based on, number one, an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American establishments with the government of Beijing, and the use of the settlement of the East-West conflict, to launch a North-South conflict, in which the Anglo-Americans believed that they would be able to dominate a somewhat weakened Muscovite

empire, and China, in terms of world affairs.

So, the United States has now launched itself on wars whose stated purpose is control of populations and of strategic raw materials by military force, with the intent of using food control and other means, to bring about a vast reduction of the peoples of the planet whose skin are of a darker skin hue than the preferred Anglo-American.

## **The East-West conflict is coming back**

In their haste and zeal to realize this insane and evil utopia, this one-world neo-malthusian regime, the Westerners blundered in their relations on the East-West side. As a result, the East-West conflict is now coming back full-blown while the United States is stuck in the sands of the Middle East, in the, shall we say, premature North-South conflict. It would have been possible to bring about a solution to the East-West conflict. In point of fact, the events of 1989 and 1990 showed us the window of opportunity for doing just that.

During that period, particularly following the 1987 U.S. stock market collapse, the two dominant superpower economic systems had proven themselves to be catastrophic failures—that is, the Soviet system, and the Anglo-American radical free trade system. This was an opportunity for solving the East-West conflict, at least bringing it under control, by using the opportunity represented by the freeing of states in Eastern Europe, the so-called glasnost-perestroika phenomena in the Soviet Union, to project the best form of Western Christian civilization's economy, into the reconstruction of Eastern European states, and of the Soviet Union. This would have meant a commitment to use of mobilized state credit, not central banking credit, but state credit—to generate long-term and medium-term capital-intensive investments in the most modern forms of basic economic infrastructure, to sop up a great deal of the idle labor in these infrastructural projects, which would center around water management modern forms of rail, or magnetic levitation, power generation and distribution, sanitation, and so forth. The investment in this basic economic infrastructure, would create the basis for rapid development of the small entrepreneurial high-tech industries, on which successful modern industrial development and agricultural development is based.

Instead of doing that, the Anglo-Americans insisted on applying to Eastern Europe, and to Soviet reforms, the radical monetarist austerities which had brought about the collapse of the Anglo-American world monetary system itself, or is bringing it about.

The result was, that the opportunity in the East was lost, in consequence of the visible effects of the so-called Jeffrey "Hjalmar Schacht" Sachs austerity program in Poland. The attempt to apply that to the Soviet Union, as a reform condition, blew up the possibility of any future reform process in the Soviet Union, particularly under conditions that the United States was eager to reach a combination with Moscow upon any conditions, out of U.S. and Anglo-American zeal to begin the war against Arab and other nationalities to the south.

As a result of all this, what we now have is a resurgence of Soviet power, albeit in civil war-pregnant conditions, an explosion of the Balkans along the lines which I indicated back in 1988, to such effect that the growing war of the United States against the world Islamic populations, which is what the war in the Persian Gulf is becoming, is an appendage of a revived East-West conflict.

We now see that the United States and Britain have stripped defenses in Western Europe, to beef up the assault force in the Gulf region. The result is that Europe is weakened as the Soviet forces reconsolidate themselves. One would say of this, that we are seeing the enactment again of Lenin's famous slogan, "two steps backward, one step forward." The Soviets took two steps backward to consolidate their position under difficult conditions, and are now exploiting the follies of the United States and Britain in launching war in the Middle East, to create the opportunity to build up their strength again in Moscow. And, as the United States and Britain collapse, the prospect is, that Moscow will come to dominate by overweening force, continental Western Europe, and also Japan. In that reconfiguration of the globe, while the United States is stuck in a race and religious war with the Islamic population of the world, and others, we see the makings of a prospective World War III.

Of all of this, one can say that a nation which exhibits a total loss of elementary morality in its leading institutions, as was demonstrated, for example, in the prosecution against me and my friends by a totally corrupted judicial and executive system, and a nation which prides itself on imposing austerity upon the homeless and hungry and underprivileged in its own nation, that nation lacks the moral fitness to survive. And that lack of moral fitness so exhibited in its domestic affairs, cannot but impose itself upon the foreign relations of the same state.

If the United States does not change its ways very soon, in a direction which the late Rev. Martin Luther King would admire much more than the present circumstances, the United States is not going to survive—in point of fact, unless we change, we're headed right now toward World War III.

## Bertrand Russell's 'final solution'

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

While Adolf Hitler is generally accepted to be the most evil man of this century, it is arguably true that Bertrand Russell and the men around him were evil beyond Hitler's wildest dreams.

These were the people who created the phenomena of Hitler and of creatures like Pol Pot of Cambodia. It was the Russellites who undertook to transform Western Christian civilization by systematically attacking every aspect of classical culture, whether in the fields of art, philosophy, science, or the interpretation of history. Russell and his friends Aldous and Julian Huxley deliberately created the rock-drug-sex counterculture. They argued for the *right* of children to use drugs and to be sexually exploited; they denied that every child, or even most, should be educated to the point of functional literacy.

These men were the policy shapers and ideologues for the British ruling elite, an oligarchy centered on the British crown, and including leading representatives of the aristocratic families of England, who had been actively involved with the British East India Company and international drug trafficking, as well as the civil service and colonial management, over more than a century.

So when President Bush, in a Jan. 17 address, described the U.S. attack on Iraq as a historic moment, which was ushering in "a new world order," he was reflecting the imperial aims of these men. What he said precisely was: "This is an historic moment. We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of conflict and cold war. We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order, a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations.

"When we are successful—and we will be—we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.S.'s founders."

The role which Bush envisages for a supranational police force, operating under Anglo-American imperialist control, is not to establish peace, but to act as a battering ram against any nation, such as Iraq or Brazil, which is not willing to accept colonial status. It is the fantastic hope of Bush, and of the British elite whom he serves—typified by Prince

Philip—to destroy, once and for all, the republican hopes of the Third World.

### The ‘Persian model’

The “new” order is at least as old as the Persian, Babylonian, and successor empires, such as the Roman and British empires. It is based upon the most vicious racism imaginable, according to which whole sections of the human race are deemed expendable, to be killed or enslaved. Russell’s credo was expressed by Charles Dilke, a liberal member of the British Parliament in the 1880s, who wrote the book *Greater Britain*, which was a bestseller in its day. Dilke stated clearly the basis for the new world order:

“In America we have seen the struggle of the dear races against the cheap—the endeavors of the English to hold their own against the Irish and Chinese. In New Zealand, we found the stronger and more energetic race pushing from the earth the shrewd and laborious descendants of the Asian Malays; in Australia, the English triumphant, and the cheaper races excluded from the soil not by distance merely, but by arbitrary legislation; in India, we saw the solution of the problem by the officering of the cheaper by the dear race. Everywhere, we have found that the difficulties which impede the progress to universal dominion of the English people lie in the conflict with the cheaper races.”

Another member of this grouping, Halford Mackinder, identified what he called the “Heartland,” as a region which the British must control at all costs. He wrote: “The Heartland, for the purposes of strategical thinking, includes the Baltic Sea, the navigable Middle and Lower Danube, the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Armenia, Persia, Tibet, and Mongolia.”

To control this it was necessary to ensure that neither Germany, nor Japan, nor Russia develop the capability to threaten British hegemony. They must be prevented from exploiting the cultural potentials embodied in Christianity—the capability of achieving a technological surge by tapping the creative potential of each man and woman best accomplished through a republican form of government. The British used two strategies to achieve their aims. One was cultural and political subversion by covertly sponsoring anarchist, terrorist movements which were used to murder actual or political opponents of the monarchy, and to overturn republican governments. The other was to maintain the “balance of power” by fomenting wars, so that the perceived enemies of the British would destroy each other.

### Why Russell wanted the bomb dropped

It was from this perspective that Bertrand Russell called for the deployment, preemptively, of the atomic bomb against the Soviet population at the close of the Second World War. In his 1951 book *The Impact of Science on Society*, he expressed his racism. Accusing those who promoted development and uncontrolled population growth for the developing sector—and ostensibly accusing them of responsibility

for poverty in these countries—his underlying racist assumptions are nonetheless clear. He wrote sarcastically: “At present the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 per diem. War, so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. . . . War has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. The state of affairs might be unpleasant, but what of it?”

As is well known, Adolf Hitler had many British supporters, such as King Edward VIII, although it is not common knowledge that for a time, Winston Churchill was among them. According to Oswald Mosley’s autobiography, *A Life of Contrasts*, Churchill stated in 1935: “It is not possible to form a just judgment of a public figure who has attained the enormous dimensions of Adolf Hitler until his life work as a whole is before us. . . . History is replete with examples of men who have risen to power by employing stern, grim and even frightful methods. . . . He has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe.”

In 1935 the British still hoped to engineer a well-contained war between Germany and the Soviet Union, which would allow the British to sit on the sidelines, while their two potential rivals destroyed each other. This plan was scotched by the Hitler-Stalin Pact, which forced the British to enter the war directly, backed by U.S. military might. There is no contradiction in Britain’s ultimate opposition to the Nazis and their predilection for a fascist state. The issue, for them, was never democracy; rather, it was the strictly Hobbesian issue of who would rule the world.

Lord Lothian, Great Britain’s ambassador to the United States at the start of the Second World War, was a confirmed enthusiast of Hitler’s methods. He had several private meetings with Hitler, in which he tried to work out a power-sharing agreement, in which Britain and Nazi Germany would jointly police the world.

As late as June 1939, a German account of a private meeting which took place at Lord Astor’s home at Cliveden with Viscount Halifax, the British foreign secretary, and Adam von Trott zu Solz, for the Nazis, reports on how Lothian fought to put a British-Nazi condominium in place. His plans for a new order are, not so strangely, reminiscent of the aspirations of President Bush and Margaret Thatcher for a condominium deal with Mikhail Gorbachov.

The minutes of the meeting, as reproduced in a biography of Lord Lothian by J.R.M. Butler, state that “Lothian—asking that he should not be mentioned as the originator of the idea—had suggested that if it were even now possible for the Führer to give Bohemia their full national independence back again on condition of an effectual limitation of their armaments and economic cooperation with Germany, such an action would, in his view, have a revolutionary effect on



British public opinion, and consequently on the freedom of action of the British government and on world opinion in general. Hitler would, with one blow, disarm his bitterest enemies abroad, restore confidence in Europe, and thereby lend to the British desire for understanding. . . . If Germany led but did not dominate Central and Eastern Europe, the Western European nations could then feel reassured about their political independence. England-America [which Lothian naturally likes to regard as one—ed.] and Germany, as the only real Great Powers, could then jointly shape and guarantee the future of world politics. This picture of the future had occupied his mind after his conversations with the Führer, and he still could not believe it was finally impossible.”

### Subverting U.S. technological optimism

In the postwar period, the British continued to look for world domination. To do this, they had, of course, to recapture the United States *de facto*, if not *de jure*. In 1959, Russell laid out his prolegomena for a postwar new world order, entitled *The Future of Science*. “Science has increased man’s control over nature,” Russell wrote, “and might therefore be supposed likely to increase his happiness and well-being. This would be the case if men were rational, but in fact they are bundles of passions and instincts. . . .

“Modern industrialism is a struggle between nations for two things, markets and raw materials, as well as for the sheer pleasure of dominion. The labor which is set free from providing the necessities of life tends to be more and more absorbed by national rivalry. . . .

“The world becomes more and more of an economic unity. Before very long the technical conditions will exist from organizing the whole world as one producing and consuming unit. If when that time comes, two rival groups contend for mastery, the victor may be able to introduce that single worldwide organization that is needed to prevent the mutual extermination of civilized nations. . . . There would be at first economic and political tyranny of the victors, a dread of renewed upheavals, and therefore a drastic suppression of liberty. But if the first half-dozen revolts were successfully repressed, the vanquished would give up hope, and accept the subordination assigned to them by the victor in the great world-trust. . . . Life at first might be unpleasant, but it at least would be possible, which would be enough to recommend the system after a long period of warfare.”

Russell wrote that in 1959, just one year before America’s great advocate of the promise of science, John F. Kennedy, was elected President. Not only was Kennedy assassinated, but the conspirators who were responsible, had protection at the highest level. It was the death of Kennedy and the policies for which he stood—encapsulated in the landing of an American on the Moon—which allowed Henry A. Kissinger to become the evil genius of the American political scene.

## Dr. Strangelove and the Pugwash story

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

Starting in 1982, Lyndon LaRouche and the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) conducted an international campaign to urge that the Atlantic Alliance begin a crash program to develop an alternative to the insane doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) most prominently then associated with the name of Henry A. Kissinger. Not only was MAD an incompetent strategy for war avoidance, but worse yet, the documentation existed to prove that the Soviet Union was moving unilaterally and secretly to develop its own “strategic defense initiative” based on the most advanced physical principles.

In a seminar on beam weapons held by the FEF in Paris, France on March 24, 1984, LaRouche laid out his program for the alliance. To elucidate the situation then faced by NATO, of the threatened Soviet superiority in anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense systems, it was necessary for LaRouche to explain the role of Bertrand Russell’s Pugwash Conferences movement, which was the inspiration for Kissinger’s policy of MAD and its twin brother, *détente*.

LaRouche explained the British-inspired policies which had already led to two world wars in the century, and which were creating the conditions in which we might be forced to fight in a third one. He said: “Let me go back to what the problem is, at least as the United States is concerned. During the last period of the last war, the United States had a policy for the postwar period. The moment that President Roosevelt was dead, within 24 hours of his death, every scrap of his postwar policy had been destroyed by the U.S. State Department. . . .

“The problem has been that we, in the postwar period, and particularly in the so-called Atlanticist, or Anglo-American alliance, have followed a modified form of the same policies that caused two world wars in this century. A form that is far worse than the policies of the early part of this century or the policy of the 1920s and 1930s. . . . Every foreign policy and particularly every military strategic policy of the Anglo-American allies in NATO, has been dictated by a group of people working with and led by the most evil man of the twentieth century, the late Lord Bertrand Russell.

“Bertrand Russell and his crowd authored two phases of postwar military policy, in particular. First, in 1946, Bertrand Russell and his people, as Russell reported in the October 1946 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, declared that there must be a world government agency, to have

a monopoly on the use and possession of military arsenals, including nuclear arsenals. All governments must give up their sovereignty in these matters and surrender them to a world government agency. He said if the Soviet Union did not accept this world government agency policy, then the United States and Britain must launch a preventive war against the Soviet Union.

"This policy continued until the middle of the 1950s." By the mid-1950s it became clear that the Soviets had themselves become a nuclear power, and the plan was modified to allow the Soviets a share in Anglo-American imperial designs. The following is an excerpt from Russell's article—cited by LaRouche—which appeared in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. It laid out precisely the use now being made of the United Nations, as a cover for Anglo-American gunboat diplomacy, deployed under the guise of keeping the peace. Russell wrote over 40 years ago:

"There is only one way in which great wars can be permanently prevented, and that is the establishment of an international government, and I mean one that really governs, not the fraud of the League of Nations or the United Nations, but one with power to govern.

"There is one other method by which in theory the peace of the world could be secured, and that is the supremacy of one nation or one closely allied group of nations. By this method, Rome secured the peace of the Mediterranean area for several centuries. America at this moment, if it were bellicose and imperialistic could compel the rest of the world to disarm, and establish a worldwide monopoly of American armed forces. But the country has no wish for such enterprises. And in a few years, the opportunity will be gone. In the near future a world war, however terrible, would probably end in American victory without the destruction of civilization in the Western Hemisphere. An American victory would no doubt lead to a world government under the hegemony of the United States, a result which for my part I should welcome with enthusiasm."

Bertrand Russell's new order was based upon the kind of radical environmentalism today represented by Britain's Prince Philip who is on record preferring paganism to Christianity, and who has expressed the desire to be reincarnated as a virus rather than a man. In one book, Russell said of man's role in God's Universe: "What is life? Life is a brief, small, and transitory phenomenon in an obscure corner, not at all the sort of thing that one would make a fuss about if one were not personally concerned." Both Russell and Philip undertook as their life's work, the destruction of Western Christian civilization. Russell's aim was to a return to a kind of feudalism—in other words fascism—in which technology would be severely restricted to serve the interests of a ruling elite.

Under no circumstances would the developing sector be allowed to use advanced technological capabilities. This, of course, is the underlying cause of the present war in the

Middle East. Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi people could not be tolerated, because they represented the potential and will for development which could have transformed the region from being a pawn in the service of Anglo-American geopolitical interests (emphatically including resource control), into a new Eden. In his book *The Impact of Science on Society*, written in 1951, Bertrand Russell openly laid out this malthusian anti-science perspective:

"Science can abolish poverty and excessive hours of labor. In the earliest human communities, before agriculture, subsistence was precarious, and death from starvation must have been frequent. At that stage, man had the same mixture of misery and carefree enjoyment as still makes up the lives of other animals.

"Agriculture was a technical advance. The way it was used should be an awful warning to our age. It introduced slavery and serfdom, human sacrifice, absolute monarchy and large wars. Both industry and agriculture, to a continually increasing degree, are carried on in ways that waste the world's capital of material resources. The indisputable fact is that industry and agriculture, insofar as it is used to make artificial fertilizers, depend upon irreplaceable materials and sources of energy. If bad times come, it must be inferred that industrialization characteristic of the last 150 years will be rudely checked. . . .

"The atom bomb and still more the hydrogen bomb have caused new fears involving new doubts as to the effects of science on human life. If, however, the human race decides to let itself go on living, it will have to make a very drastic change in its way of thinking, feeling and behaving. We must learn to not say 'Better death than dishonor.' "

### Who is Dr. Strangelove?

Despite the manifest similarities between Henry Kissinger and the classic creation in Stanley Kubrick's film "How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb," a closer contender for the strange doctor was, in fact, Dr. Leo Szilard. Szilard was Lord Russell's chief collaborator in the United States from 1938 until his death in 1964. A Hungarian emigré, he taught at the University of Chicago, where he used his eminence as an atomic scientist to give credibility to the thesis that the development of scientific capability is the cause of war. In the late 1930s Szilard worked with John Foster Dulles to create a peace movement which urged the appeasement of Adolf Hitler. He was also a member of the fascist Pan-European Movement, which opposed Hitler's *national* socialism, but wanted a one-world empire.

Szilard, along with Russell, founded the "nuclear freeze" movement. In 1957 they set up a parallel institution within the scientific community, and held the first of what became known as Pugwash Conferences. At the second of these, in 1958, Szilard gave a speech entitled, "How To Live with the Bomb and Survive: The Possibility of a Pax Russo-Americana in the Long-range Rocket Stage of the So-Called Atomic

Stalemate,” which would seem almost laughable, were it not for the fact that its underlying assumptions are the basis for Anglo-American policy today, both in the Gulf war, and also in the conceit that all wars can be fought by Marquess of Queensbury rules. One of Saddam Hussein’s *crimes* is that he does not play by the rules! Clearly the Soviets would be a far more deadly enemy than the Iraqis.

In the postwar period, before the Soviets developed atomic and then thermonuclear explosive devices, the Russell-Szilard gang acted as a universal fascist tendency whose aim was to establish world government and rigidly suppress the application of nuclear technology in the civilian economy. In 1947, in the April-May issue of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Szilard wrote: “As matters stand at the moment, Russia has no atomic bombs. . . . But can we predict how we shall react if the day approaches in which Russia has a stockpile. . . . The most ardent advocates of international cooperation might then turn into the most ardent advocates of a preventive war.”

Furthermore he was a convinced malthusian like Russell, who anticipated and endorsed the emergence of depopulation wars. Szilard advocated how wars should be fought in his 1958 Pugwash speech:

“Let us now assume for the sake of argument that in the long-range rocket stage there may occur some major disturbance affecting the Arabian peninsula, which threatens to cut off Western Europe from its Mideast oil supply. Let us further assume that America is on the verge of sending troops into the area. Russia would have to decide whether she wants to fight an atomic war on her southern border and take the risk that such a war might not remain limited; she might decide to proclaim that she would not resist an American intervention locally in the Middle East but would, if need be, exact a price from America, not in human life but in property.

“She might proceed to name some 20 American cities, and make it clear that in case of American troop landings in the Middle East she would single out one of these cities; giving it four weeks’ warning to permit its orderly evacuation. In order to make this threat believable, Russia would have to make it clear that she . . . would tolerate, without threatening any reprisals America’s demolishing Russian cities having the same aggregate population. The political state of things today, the long-range rocket stage, is going to make America and Russia become increasingly indifferent to changes that might take place on the continent of Europe. Therefore America will have no interest really in defending the oil supply of Europe. On the other hand, the Soviets won’t have an interest in attacking the Middle East. In that stage, there will be no important reason why the United States should wish to maintain any military bases on foreign soil. And a military alliance with the nations of Western Europe would no longer add anything much to the security of America even if America should continue to maintain an

alliance with the nations of Western Europe. She would be bound to regard these allies as more and more expendable. . . .

“Right now, the nations of Europe are tired of war. Clearly the people of Western Germany are more interested in increasing their prosperity than in the problem of unifying Germany. Yet the time may come, when unifying Germany may become an overriding political issue on which all Germans may unite. And similarly, once Germany has been united, the issue of recovering for Germany some or all of the territories lost to Poland may become an overriding issue on which Germans may unite. Then Russia and America might be willing to guarantee jointly or separately the agreed-upon status of Europe against changes brought about forcibly by either Poland or Germany. They could do this effectively without any risk or appreciable cost to themselves, by relying on the threat of demolishing if need be a few cities either in Germany or Poland, perhaps giving each city several weeks of warning to permit its orderly evacuation.”

### **The misbegotten Mr. Kissinger**

Henry Kissinger was the misbegotten manchild of Szilard and Russell. By 1953-56, when this “preventative war” scheme had irreversibly failed and it was clear that the Soviets had developed thermonuclear bombs, the great men of peace around Russell stopped threatening Russia and instead decided to accommodate, at least temporarily, with Russian imperial aims, by splitting the world along the lines laid out at Yalta. This decision marks the start of Henry Kissinger’s public celebrity as arch-manipulator, trained in the British school of balance-of-power politics. Kissinger has styled himself as an agent of onetime Foreign Secretary and NATO Secretary General Peter Lord Carrington.

In May 10, 1982, at a speech delivered in London, Henry Kissinger laid out the Anglo-American strategy of out-of-area deployment for the Atlantic Alliance. This speech, given before the Royal Institute of International Affairs—also known as Chatham House—laid out the perspective for a period of malthusian North-South wars, which would be made possible by a deadlock in the East-West conflict. Not incidentally, Kissinger admitted in the speech that, during his term as secretary of state and as national security adviser, he considered his first loyalty was to the British Foreign Office. He explained how the British impose their policies even against U.S. national interest. Just this past August, we saw this process acted out before our eyes, as Margaret Thatcher literally dictated George Bush’s march to war, step by step, even against his own, stated intention directly following Iraq’s Aug. 2, occupation of Kuwait.

Kissinger’s speech bore the title, “Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy.” The section on “The Nature of the Special Relationship” is worth excerpting here, out of order:

“To the outside world it may have seemed that Britain

clung far too long to the illusion of Empire; in her relations with Washington, she proved that an old country was beyond self-deception on fundamentals. Bevin, the unlikely originator of this revolution in British diplomacy, shrewdly calculated that Britain was not powerful enough to influence American policy by conventional methods of pressure or balancing of risks. But by discreet advice, the wisdom of experience, and the presupposition of common aims, she could make herself indispensable, so that American leaders no longer thought of consultations with London as a special favor but as an inherent component of our own decision-making. The wartime habit of intimate, informal collaboration thus became a permanent practice, obviously because it was valuable to both sides. . . .

“The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never before practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation, then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department—a practice which, with all affection for things British, I would not recommend be made permanent. But it was symptomatic.”

LaRouche commented on Kissinger’s admitted treachery, in *EIR*’s June 1, 1982 issue: “Kissinger insists that since no later than the term of office of Secretary Jimmy Byrne [June 1945-January 1947], the foreign policy of the United States has been dictated from London by means of secret, unwritten agreements between certain U.S. officials and the royal government. . . . Therefore, it is our proper duty to account for the process by which we began to uncover the treasonous role of Henry Kissinger, beginning January 1974.” LaRouche attacks the workings of the secret government in the United States, which consciously represents the interest of an anti-republican, Anglo-American grouping, under the direction primarily of British oligarchs and the royal family. Kissinger plays a key role as their agent. LaRouche was writing in 1982, during the Malvinas War, when all of the seeds of the present debacle were planted. LaRouche continued:

“So, under U.S. law today, the President of the United States is not only empowered but obliged, without need to consult Congress or his secretary of state, to kick the British out of the South Atlantic more forcefully than President Eisenhower kicked the British [out of Suez] in 1956. That is the obligatory law and action of the entire Executive Branch of government until such time as the Senate shall explicitly repeal the Monroe Doctrine and all of the numerous treaty-laws attached to that doctrine since its first promulgation.”

The overriding of treaty law in the case of the Malvinas War created the disrespect for constitutional law that we have most recently witnessed in President Bush’s brutal threats to



Stuart Lewis

*Henry Kissinger: key agent for British imperial policy and its Soviet allies inside the U.S. government.*

go to war against Iraq with or without the concurrence of the Congress of the United States of America.

The Kissinger Chatham House speech has other policy implications, directly relevant to present U.S. policy. Indeed, if we fail in our mission to defeat Henry Kissinger and his Anglo-American sponsors, historians in the future will refer to this speech (libraries remaining intact) to explain how mankind was led within one century to fight three world wars, the last of them presenting the greatest threat to the continuity of Western Christian civilization.

In 1982, Kissinger wrote approvingly that “Britain has rarely proclaimed moral absolutes or rested her faith in the ultimate efficacy of technology, despite her achievements in this field. Philosophically, she remains Hobbesian: She expects the worst and is rarely disappointed. In moral matters Britain has traditionally practiced a convenient form of ethical egoism believing that what was good for Britain was best for the rest.”

With regard to the modern phase of the Anglo-American special relationship, he provides the following account:

“All accounts of the Anglo-American alliance during the Second World War and in the early postwar period draw attention to the significant differences in philosophy between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, reflecting our different national histories. . . . Many American leaders condemned Churchill as needlessly obsessed with power poli-

tics, too rigidly anti-Soviet, too colonialist in his attitude to what is now called the Third World. . . . Fortunately, Britain had a decisive influence over America's rapid awakening to maturity in the years following."

At Chatham House, Kissinger endorsed the Russell-Churchill policy—in the period before the Russians became an effective nuclear power—to establish a new Roman Empire based upon Anglo-American dominance. He attacked the failure of American nerve, which caused the United States to hold back from brandishing the threat of nuclear extermination on the Soviets if they did not subordinate themselves to a one-world government. Not for him a LaRouchian policy of offering the Soviets a path to assimilation in Western Christian civilization, through the road of high-technology investment, and a place within the community of nations. Instead, Kissinger believes that the West should have acted in the tradition of the just-defeated Adolf Hitler, brandishing raw power and threatening naked aggression—in fact, the policy being followed by the so-called "coalition" in the Persian Gulf today, against a far more defenseless opponent than the Soviets presented Russell and Churchill.

Kissinger said, "The flaw in containment was not only, as the cliché has it today, that it was overly preoccupied with military counterforce, but that it misunderstood that the West in the immediate postwar period was precisely at the apex of its relative strength. Containment thus deferred the moment for a diplomatic encounter with the Soviet Union to a later time by which Soviet power could only have grown. In 1945 the United States had an atomic monopoly and the Soviet Union was devastated by 20 million casualties. Our policy paradoxically gave the Kremlin time to consolidate its conquests and to redress the nuclear imbalance. The West's military and diplomatic position relative to the U.S.S.R. was never more favorable than at the very beginning of the containment policy in the late forties. That was the time to attempt a serious discussion on the future of Europe and a peaceful world.

"As so often, Winston Churchill understood it best. In a much neglected speech at Llandudno [Wales] in October 1948, out of office, he said:

" 'The question is asked: What will happen when they get the atomic bomb themselves and have accumulated a large store? You can judge yourselves what will happen then by what is happening now. If these things are done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry? If they can continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world, trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them, what will they do when they themselves have huge quantities of atomic bombs? . . . No one in his senses can believe that we have a limitless period of time before us. We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. We ought not to go jogging along improvident, incompetent, waiting for something to turn up, by which I mean waiting for something bad

for us to turn up. The Western nations will be far more likely to reach a lasting settlement, without bloodshed, if they formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have got it too.' "

### **Kissinger on the Suez Crisis**

Kissinger wrote: "The experience of Suez [in 1956] is instructive. Our prolonged and never-reconciled clash had lasting consequences not only for the Middle East and the Third World but also for the long-term evolution of Western policies." Kissinger was sharply critical of President Eisenhower's intervention to stop the British-French-Israeli invasion. For him, the shift of the Atlantic Alliance toward making war against the developing sector can reverse the "mistake" made by America in not fully implementing the Russell-Churchill policy at the end of the Second World War.

"It is the Communist world, not the West," he continued, "that faces a profound systemic crisis. Ours are problems of coordination and policy, theirs are of structure. And therefore it is not beyond the realm of hope that a coherent, unified Western policy could at long last bring into view the prospect of a negotiated global settlement that Churchill foresaw at Llandudno."

In the section on "Third World Perspectives: What Is the Limit of Inter-Allied Conflict," he presented the perspective for NATO out-of-area deployment now being implemented:

"In a period of nuclear stalemate, ironically, conflict became more likely at the level of local, non-nuclear crisis. In an age of decolonization, many of these clashes were bound to occur in the Third World. This was another area in which, in the immediate postwar period, American and European attitudes diverged sharply. . . . On Third World issues especially, many in Europe have ended up adopting the attitude embodied in Roosevelt's anti-colonialism and Eisenhower's conduct over Suez. Now Europe would seek to identify with Third World aspirations, economic and political, intensifying its efforts at conciliation the more insistent, peremptory, and radical that Third World demands become." In speaking of "Europe," he, of course, exempted the United Kingdom, which is a power unto itself.

Sadly, European opposition to the Gulf war has been undercut by the unwillingness of the Germans, French, and Italians to make a sharp break with Anglo-American policy. Now, along with the Japanese, these three are bankrolling the war and also being drawn into the military adventure. This is particularly disastrous, because continental Europe as a whole—and Germany most poignantly—offered the hope for a peaceful resolution to the East-West conflict, through the kind of development policies presented by LaRouche's proposal for a Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle. Instead, as a result of Henry Kissinger's policies, which are literally stripping Europe of defensive capabilities, we are now facing the very real danger of a Europe newly vulnerable to Soviet aggression.

# LaRouche forecast the trend toward war, proposed development for peace

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

As early as 1982, Lyndon H. LaRouche warned of the occurrence of precisely the highly dangerous political conjuncture which we now face. He pointed out that, whichever party was in power, whether Democrat or Republican, the policy line was being set by Henry Kissinger. This was a malthusian plan to reconstitute the British Empire as an Anglo-American political force, to be modeled upon the Roman Empire. At the same time, such imperial aims would necessarily have to take into account parallel Russian imperial aims.

Even before the Soviet Union launched its glasnost and perestroika policies, LaRouche was able to forecast just such a turn: That communism had proven bankrupt as a system did not mean that the Soviets would turn toward a Western republican model, although they might appear to be moving in that direction. Instead, said LaRouche, the West must watch for the consolidation of the military, the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy, and other nationalist forces, which would seek to replace the present political system there with a police state regime modeled directly upon czarist power. The Soviets, he warned, would not be prepared to give up their ambition of becoming a Third Roman Empire, nor would they willingly share power with the Anglo-Americans.

From at least 1976, when Jimmy Carter became President, it was clear that without a sharp reversal of policy, the United States was headed into an economic disaster, which would also bring down developing sector economies, and conceivably the economies of Europe and Japan as well. Today, the bankruptcy of the United States is widely admitted, although much of the burden of the collapse has been forced upon the nations of Ibero-America, Asia, and Africa. They have been forced to pay the price of American policy blunders, by the usurious demands for debt service, by artificially inflated, and then deflated, oil prices, and by outright political and military intervention into their governments—witness the 1982 Malvinas War and the 1989 invasion of Panama.

The following excerpts, taken from published speeches and writings of LaRouche beginning in 1982, show that the presently developing crisis, which is creating all of the conditions for the eruption of a Third World War, could have been

averted had LaRouche's warnings been heeded and had his policy initiatives been implemented.

## **'The real issue shaping the present U.S. military policy debate'**

On May 16, 1982, about a month after the onset of the Malvinas War, LaRouche delivered a speech titled, "The Harrimanite 'Peace Movement' Pushes U.S. Military Policy toward 'Population Wars' against Latin America, Asia, and Africa," at an *EIR* seminar in Washington. The speech, later printed as an *EIR* Special Report, identified the shift in policy from an East-West conflict to one between North and South, and the consequent policy of NATO out-of-area deployment.

"Most important changes in U.S. strategic commitments sneak in as official policy by means of foot-in-the-door tricks such as the notorious Senate 'Gulf of Tonkin' resolution. In such matters, the Congress discovers what it really voted for long after the true intent of the adopted law has gradually come to the surface. This is being repeated now, with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and a group around Governor Harriman leading the charge in support of a fundamental change for the worse in U.S. strategic commitments and military support.

"The proposed new policy, manufactured in Britain, is being promoted through mobilization of the so-called transatlantic peace movement against President Reagan's proposed defense budget. . . . The new policy, sometimes called a 'population war' policy, is to gear U.S.A. and NATO forces for 'conventional warfare' against populations of developing-sector nations, the policy openly proposed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor, the policy-objective defined by two Carter administration documents, the *Global 2000* and *Global Futures* reports. . . .

"The policy is this. While continuing to hold the Soviet forces with our thermonuclear deterrent, the United States and NATO must redirect the development and deployment of their conventional military capabilities for 'population wars' below the Tropic of Cancer. Out of fear of our thermonuclear deterrent, Moscow will be prevented from interfering directly in NATO's 'population wars' in the developing sector.

So, they argue, the United States and NATO must back off from those kind of 'forward nuclear defense' and 'first strike use' policies which tend to bring the NATO-Soviet conflict and tension so close to the Soviet threshold of war-fighting disposition that local wars in the Third World might actually trigger a thermonuclear conflict. By lowering the level of forward nuclear posture in the Central European 'firebreak' region, the Harrimanites propose to create a condition in which Moscow will not risk interfering in the genocide of populations of developing nations."

### **SDI as an anti-malthusian weapon**

LaRouche's policy, which was initially incorporated into President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), countered the malthusians, by proposing that the Soviets and the United States cooperate in areas of high technology. His SDI proposal called for joint deployment by both countries of an anti-ballistic missile defense based upon the most advanced physical principles such as the use of X-ray and radio-frequency laser devices. This would have significantly lowered the threshold for East-West confrontation, not only because neither side could expect a decisive military advantage from launching a first strike, but also because the productivity spinoffs from such a military-oriented investment would have created a climate suitable for long-range cooperation on peaceful projects, such as space colonization and the development of nuclear power.

In February 1982, he put forward this policy in a Washington seminar. In discussing the Soviet rejection of President Reagan's SDI, including their virulent attacks on him as its author, LaRouche wrote in the Nov. 29, 1983 issue of *EIR*:

"To build the commitments upon which a durable peace can be established, we must adopt goals and tasks which reach deep into the coming century. First, we must establish universal justice on earth for all nations and peoples, a work which must include the establishment of economic justice for all nations. . . ."

The Soviets recognized the correctness of LaRouche's assessment of the SDI, with one major difference. In the same article, he continued his analysis of the Soviet attacks upon President Reagan and himself: "The great fear in Moscow is that the United States might resume the relative economic strength it enjoyed in the middle of the 1960s. It is implied that under those conditions, the United States could afford to outrun the Soviet Union in military spending—whereas, at present, the Soviet economy is outspending the United States on military accounts. The Soviet leadership is fearful of the United States' potential to pull off an economic miracle of recovery through aid of a high-technology crash-program like the early NASA effort."

### **The 'Global Showdown' thesis**

At the time, LaRouche feared that there might be a nuclear showdown as early as 1983 or 1984, unless the United

States moved on a crash basis to implement the SDI and took various military measures such as adopting a launch-on-warning policy. In 1985, *EIR* released a booklength report entitled *Global Showdown*, which presented LaRouche's updated analysis and also presented a detailed military assessment of the balance of forces between the two superpowers.

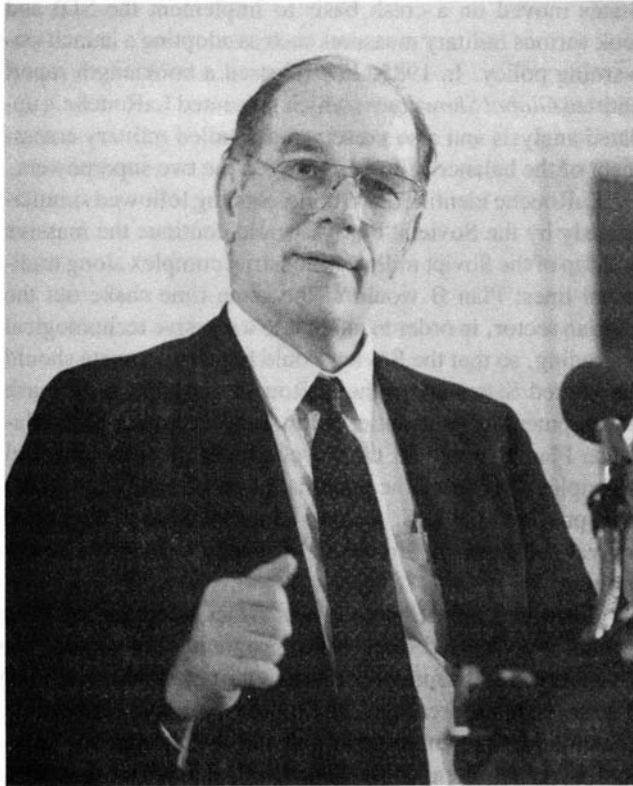
LaRouche identified two policies being followed simultaneously by the Soviets: Plan A would continue the massive buildup of the Soviet military-industrial complex along traditional lines; Plan B would at the same time shake out the civilian sector, in order to adapt it to a massive technological upgrading, so that the Soviets could hope to compete should the United States adopt the LaRouche program for a crash development of a frontier-technology-vectored SDI. Because Plan B involved the development of "new physical principles," it carried the potential of an alternative to global war, provided the U.S. were to adopt the kind of economic revival inherent in John F. Kennedy's manned space program.

Since the United States did not, in fact, adopt LaRouche's technology-vectored economic program, but opted for Thatcherism and depression instead, the potentialities of Plan B never became a reality. The Soviet policies which became known under the combined rubrics of perestroika and glasnost were not intended to "liberalize" the Soviet machine, but merely to streamline its war-fighting capabilities, by getting rid of some of the dead weight in the civilian side of their economy.

LaRouche reflected upon and analyzed this analysis in a new, abridged version of *Global Showdown* which appeared in 1987. By this time, it was clear that the Soviet economy was in serious trouble due to the pressure on it from the perestroika war plan. While Western analysts were foolishly concluding that the world was entering into the age of the *one* superpower, in which the Soviet Union would no longer be a threat, LaRouche proved that the situation was exactly the reverse. Backed into a corner, the Soviets would be impelled to strike out rather than accept the disintegration of their political system.

In a Sept. 24, 1987 memorandum, cited in the report, LaRouche wrote: "In the July 1985, first edition of *EIR*'s *Global Showdown* report, I emphasized that the Soviets' Ogarkov Plan of pre-war economic mobilization of new military potential, which had begun during 1983, would run its course after approximately five years. I forecast that if Moscow continued to follow the mobilization policy then in progress, which I identified by the label 'Plan A,' the Soviet economy would reach the threshold of a worsening physical-economic crisis about 1988-89. . . ."

"So, during the recent five years, Moscow has savagely intensified this looting of the captive nations of Eastern Europe, has cut back on essential projects in Soviet basic economic infrastructure, has depressed the physical income and conditions of life of most of the Soviet population, and has



Philip Ulanovsky

Lyndon LaRouche: 1992 presidential candidate, lifelong opponent of one-worldist fascism—and political prisoner of the George Bush crowd.

even allowed its vital Soviet machine-tool industry to fall out of repair. . . .

“Essentially, Moscow is caught, increasingly, in a choice between extraordinary military adventures, during 1989-90, and dismantling the Plan’s implementation, to a large degree, at least, to redirect political and economic resources to the food crisis and related economic disasters within the bloc. At the moment, one of the more likely prospects for a Soviet military adventure is the chain-reaction effects of a Balkan crisis akin to that which set off World War I. As I warned back during 1986, the prospect of the now-erupting crisis in Yugoslavia could be the trigger which embarks us all along the road in the direction of a threatened general war.”

In fact, two elements have intervened to complicate the general picture that LaRouche laid out then. On the one side, the Soviets bought some time by freeing the impoverished nations of Eastern Europe from Soviet control, and at the same time cutting them loose economically. This provided a wonderful opportunity for positive economic intervention by the West, along the lines indicated by LaRouche—which would have entailed major investment from the West for infrastructure development. Instead, with the prominent exception of Germany, which has made some efforts in the direction of LaRouche’s program, the Anglo-Americans have done everything possible to impose a bankers’ dictator-

ship over Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and even the Soviet Union itself.

The second major shift has occurred with the Persian Gulf war. This has been the occasion for the Soviets to reintroduce elements of military dictatorship internally, most notably in the case of the Baltic republics; but it is also occasioning an international shift in which the U.S.S.R. is positioned to represent the interests of the victims of Anglo-American military and economic aggression.

How and when the Soviets move into the vacuum which the West has created remains to be seen, but not least of the opportunities which the Thatcher-Bush policy has opened for them, is the increasingly vulnerable situation not only of Germany, where there are still hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops, but all of Europe. The brutal squandering of NATO resources in the Gulf has left Europe almost entirely unprotected.

### The revival of Moscow ‘the Third Rome’

Another crucial element in LaRouche’s analysis and identification of the phase shift in the Soviet Union toward a new form of czarism centered around the cult of Holy Mother Russia. The crucial issue in analyzing the Russians, he pointed out, is the question of culture. East-West conflict predates seventy-odd years of communist rule in Russia by more than 1500 years. The most profound statement of the difference between the two cultures is to be found in the view of each, respectively, on the role of man in God’s creation. While Western Christianity asserts that Christ, like God, is Creator, and man—created in the living image of God—is joined to his Creator precisely insofar as he makes creative contributions to his fellow men, Russian Orthodox Christianity violently rejects this notion of the unity of man with God—expressed in theological terms by the *Filioque*, the belief that the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father *and from the Son*.

In June 1983, LaRouche wrote in *EIR* (“Yuri Andropov: ‘Czar of Holy Mother Russia’?”):

“Soviet foreign policy is presently shaped by a dominant influence of the 500-year-old mystical prophecy, that the Czar of Holy Rus shall become the ruler of the Third, and Final, Roman Empire. . . .

“Early Russia was a group of Slavic subjects under rule of marauding Normans, and a persisting, endemic military nuisance to Byzantium. One of the countermeasures Constantinople deployed in the effort to bring these tribes under control was the manufacture of synthetic forms of nominal Christianity. According to a more or less credible account, the nominal conversion of a ruler of Kiev, Vladimir, in 988 A.D. brought Kiev Rus under more or less efficient control of Byzantium. The culture of Russia is ‘genetically’ Byzantine to the present day. . . . The cult is an ‘earth-goddess’ cult of worship of the Holy Soil of Mother Russia, and the collective will of the Russian people as an expression of a



population sprung from this Holy Soil. . . .

“The main line of development shaping the Soviet leadership from outside Russia, was set into motion publicly by an article of Bertrand Russell’s published in October 1946 *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Russell’s proposal, in that and other locations of the period, was to dissolve existing governments, and to create a world-government with a monopoly over nuclear weapons. To accomplish this, Russell, Winston Churchill, and others proposed, it was necessary to launch ‘a preventive nuclear war’ against the Soviet Union. . . .

“Leo Szilard, the model for the movie character Dr. Strangelove, set the stage for what was to come by his address at the Second, 1958 Pugwash Conference: 1) Mutual Deterrence as a way to manage universal peace; 2) Limited nuclear wars to promote continued general peace by relieving tensions periodically; 3) The United States should prepare, occasionally, to surrender one U.S. city to Soviet thermonuclear attack as compensation to Soviet ‘hurt feelings’ arising from limited warfare; 4) General petroleum crisis, and the eventual general destruction of the Middle East. . . .

“Even the dumbest KGB operative participating in one or two such conferences would consult a few textbook references in world history back in Moscow. He would discover rather easily that the system of world-government being proposed by Szilard et al. was a faithful copy of such well-known paragons of political enlightenment as the Babylonian Empire, the Persian Empire, the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, and the order Hitler’s occupation began to develop throughout Europe. It would therefore occur even to a junior KGB officer, that what Russell et al., were proposing was a new worldwide Roman Empire, constituted of two principal parts, a Western and Eastern Division. . . .”

Such a two-empire plan was formulated as early as the fourth century B.C., by Philip of Macedonia. The idea was to divide the Persian Empire in two parts, between east and west. Such a division, however, is inherently unstable and, LaRouche warned in 1983, the Russians would anticipate Anglo-American efforts to cheat on the agreement by fomenting religious and ethnic revolts within the Russian Empire.

LaRouche’s forecast has been proven absolutely precise, with the proviso, that centrifugal tendencies within the U.S.S.R. and the East bloc as a whole included genuine victories by republican resistance fighters—in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, and so on—and an ongoing resistance fight by the republican forces confined within the U.S.S.R., as in the case of Ukraine and the Baltic nations. Unfortunately, LaRouche was not heeded, nor was his program to transform the Soviet empire by transforming the United States at the same time, heeded.

He concluded: “There is a very elementary, but not neces-

sarily simple strategy for defeating the Third Rome thrust. The crux of the matter is a 1939-43 style mobilization of the economy of the United States, emphasizing the explosion of the civilian economy resulting from spill-over of directed-beam and similar technologies from military to civilian applications. . . . The emergence of such a thrust ‘from the West,’ would force upon the Soviet leadership a reversal of the Third Rome paradigm-shift. The only self-interested policy available to the Soviet Union would be compacting to accept the terms of being another sovereign nation-state, enjoying the benefits of growing world trade such a thrust portends.

“This paradigm-shift would not by itself uproot the Mother Russia syndrome from Russian culture, but it would create the conditions under which the Russian people would gradually accomplish that themselves.”

### **Kissinger: Bring back the Congress of Vienna**

It is ironic that in a Jan. 22, 1991 opinion column written for the *Washington Post*, Henry Kissinger picked up an aspect of LaRouche’s Third Rome analysis. The title of the article was, “No Illusions About the U.S.S.R.” It marked a dramatic reversal of his earlier pontifications about Mikhail Gorbachov’s personal crusade to democratize the Soviet Union and the importance of American assistance in his efforts, borrowed liberally from Kissinger’s avowed enemy Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who has been warning since 1983 about the dangers of a Soviet revival of the Third Rome doctrine and the return to czarist institutions.

While adopting LaRouche’s historical characterization of the Russian cultural matrix, Kissinger’s commentary draws radically different conclusions and urges that the United States model its relations with Moscow on the nineteenth-century Congress of Vienna. Pointedly, Kissinger argued that internal police-state repression inside the Soviet Empire should not have any bearing on Western relations with the emerging czarist revivalist regime.

The transition to free market forms of economic activity, Kissinger reasoned, would bring about severe economic hardships, would trigger social upheavals necessitating draconian crackdowns. Better to skip the effort to force the Soviet Union to democratize and settle for the gradual infusion of Adam Smith forms of monetary and economic poison. The Soviet Union should be judged solely on the basis of its foreign policy and willingness to play balance-of-power politics within the international arena.

Thus, unlike his enemy LaRouche, Kissinger is unwilling to integrate Russia into Western Europe, and insists instead on maintaining the hegemony of the Anglo-Americans by imposing Schachtian austerity and a bankers’ dictatorship on the former East bloc nations and the U.S.S.R., under the deceitful rubric of *free market* economics. It is this difference, more than any other, which characterizes the difference between LaRouche and his enemies, and explains why they are keeping him a captive in a Minnesota jail.

# Bush gives green light for Moscow's bloody crackdown

by Mark Burdman

On Feb. 2, leading German newspapers carried front-page news stories reporting that the United States and Soviet Union had reached a strategic deal, whereby the Bush administration would shut its eyes to the Soviet crackdown in the Baltic states, in exchange for Soviet acquiescence toward the U.S.-led war in the Persian Gulf. "We've contracted some business," one unnamed U.S. State Department official was quoted as saying.

By Feb. 5, the reality of this dirty deal had become fully public, in respective declarations made, more or less simultaneously, by U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov. At his press conference that day, Bush expressed his support for Gorbachov, whom he described as "still in charge," and affirmed that the U.S.S.R. would "never go back, whatever happens," to a closed, authoritarian society. The London *Independent* Feb. 6 called this a "surprisingly strong endorsement" of Gorbachov. Indeed, Bush's comment was most astonishing, in view of the increasingly open police-state repression that has been unleashed in the U.S.S.R., and in view of Bush's obsessive rhetoric about opposing "dictators." Equally astonishing, is the fact that the Kremlin, virtually at that moment, was announcing a new presidential decree, declaring Lithuania's planned referendum for the Feb. 9-10 weekend "null and void," and as an attempt to "organize support for [the Lithuanian leadership's] ambitions." During the night of Feb. 5, Radio Moscow was playing Gorbachov's decree as its lead item, and Bush's affirmation of support for Gorbachov as its second item.

Various Soviet commentaries on the Gulf Feb. 5-6 reinforced the appearance of a deal. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Belonogov, arriving in Teheran Feb. 5, echoed Bush administration propaganda, singling out Iraq as unilaterally responsible for the war and saying, "Unfortu-

nately, all peace initiatives at present come up against the inflexible position of Iraq, which is still refusing to meet the demands of the world community and withdraw its troops from Kuwait." A similar analysis was put forward by Radio Moscow's commentator Yuri Solton, reversing his previous commentaries mainly critical of the U.S., for escalating the conflict beyond the level authorized by the United Nations.

## The double game

But before rushing to the simplistic conclusion that Moscow has reanimated the superpower condominium on the Gulf as its primary goal, it is necessary to see Moscow's game as much more cynical, as a classical double game. It wants to use the period of the imminent ground offensive in the Gulf, as the time when it can escalate its internal crackdown against democratic and nationalist movements, while world attention is directed elsewhere. Meanwhile, those conducting the crackdown, within the structures of the KGB, the Armed Forces, and the Communist Party, are precisely those elements who are most inclined to re-direct Soviet policy into a challenge, diplomatic or military, against the U.S., when and if they see fit. Soviet military and CP influentials' warnings about the dangers of a "third world war," and of a dangerous extension of the conflict, presage such a strategic shift, especially if the Gulf war enters the domain of nuclear-weapons use.

The progress of the Soviet internal crackdown has been calibrated, almost down to the last detail, with the escalations in the Gulf. Moscow has set up the infrastructure for the crackdown with one presidential decree after another, the most spectacular one being the Gorbachov decree ratifying a joint order signed by Internal Affairs Minister Boris Pugo and Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov, for joint army-police

patrols in Soviet cities. Implementation of that decree began on Feb. 1 in various areas of the U.S.S.R. Soon thereafter, on Feb. 4, Gorbachov signed a decree promoting Pugo from general-lieutenant to general-colonel. It is also more than ironic, that the Soviet news agency TASS's coverage of the patrols sounds exactly like the American command's description of "the number of sorties against Iraq." On Feb. 5, for example, TASS commented drily that "the number of patrols has been increased from 1,740 to 2,636."

Meanwhile, in a development little noticed in the West, KGB head Gen. Vladimir Kryuchkov met on Jan. 29 with the leaders of the "centrist bloc of political parties and movements," the cover name for a bunch of provocateurs and thugs who have formed what they call "a national salvation committee for the entire Soviet Union," actually the seed crystal for a proto-fascist movement throughout the U.S.S.R. This is modeled on the "national salvation committees" that have cropped up in the Baltic republics, which have served as the stalking-horses for the "Black Beret" special units who have murdered innocent persons in Lithuania and Latvia. "National Salvation Committee" spokesmen like Vladimir Voronin and Vladimir Skurlatov have made declarations reported by Soviet papers, stressing the need for a "bloodbath" in the Soviet Union, in order to preserve the empire, and to expunge the words "independence" and "separatism" from the Soviet population's mind.

### 'The revolution from the bottom'

But while such atrocities are being prepared, a cautionary note should be sounded. Moscow center's crackdown is going to meet with significant resistance, from different parts of the country and different social milieux. As Soviet Prof. Vyacheslav Dashchichev, a former Gorbachov intimate who is now a visiting professor in Berlin, told a meeting of the German branch of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) over the Feb. 2-3 weekend, Gorbachov will be making a big mistake if he unleashes a violent crackdown, as this will lead to "civil war" throughout the U.S.S.R. A long-time Soviet-watcher in Europe puts it this way: "There will be a combined revolution and counter-revolution unleashed by Moscow from the center. But at the same time, there will be another revolution, from the bottom, against the center. The two revolutions will collide, and the least that one can say, is it will be very bloody."

Taking Lithuania as one case, the fact is that the population has the will and determination to resist. Since the "Bloody Sunday" of Jan. 13, citizen volunteers have constantly maintained watch patrols and guards outside the Parliament building. One Lithuanian emigré affirms that, in contrast to two years ago, when the nationalist mood of resistance was basically restricted to the activists of the Sajudis political movement, today it is near-universal in the population. Lithuanian President (and Sajudis leader) Vytautas Landsbergis spoke for this mood, when he attacked the latest Gorbachov

decree as "reflecting an old tradition of the Soviet Union, according to which law and government arise not from the will of the people expressed by free vote, but are formed by the decrees of autocratic rulers."

Moscow is aware of this popular mood, also prevalent in Latvia, Georgia, Ukraine, and other non-Russian republics, as well as areas of Russia itself. The evidence is that Moscow is preparing a protracted crackdown, first probing at weak flanks, where there are strong pro-Moscow Russian-population enclaves, such as Abkhazia and Ossetia in Georgia, Klaipeda in Lithuania, and others. A recent rigged referendum in Crimea, declaring it an "autonomous region" and separating it from Ukraine, is indicative of the tactic. At the same time, within Russia, various anti-Gorbachov figures, such as Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, will be subjected to campaigns of defamation and death threats.

Also, Moscow will put increased military and political pressure on other parts of Europe, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and eastern Germany, with the danger that Europe will become the target of destabilization and confrontation somewhere down the line. Highest-level Baltic, Polish, Czech, and other spokesmen have issued urgent warnings to this effect. Some had even begged Bush not to launch war so soon in the Gulf, since this would work to Moscow's advantage. But Bush, who has no time for "non-Gulf issues," didn't bother to listen. The blood that will be flowing, will be on his hands.

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## Documentation

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### A dose of reality from the Soviet military

by Rachel Douglas

George Bush's rampage in the Persian Gulf is premised on the approval of the Soviet leadership under Mikhail Gorbachov and the non-involvement of Soviet Armed Forces. After all, it was Gorbachov who, in his Dec. 7, 1988 speech to the United Nations General Assembly, proclaimed the advent of a "new world order," dedicated to the proposition that industrial and scientific progress is to be halted—the very New World Order, in the name of which Bush has now gone to war. In his Jan. 29 State of the Union speech, delivered by Bush as if to a war rally, "President Gorbachov" was the first of the heads of state to whose pre-war diplomatic efforts he paid due. At a Feb. 5 press conference, Bush opined that Gorbachov was "still in

charge" and that the Soviet Union would "never go back, whatever happens," on Gorbachov's reforms.

The political disappearance of the key Soviet figures who had pledged and negotiated Soviet support for the New World Order, including the Gulf deployments, did not faze the Bush administration. Upon the abrupt resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze as Soviet foreign minister, Secretary of State James Baker III reacted, "We are pleased that President Gorbachov has said that there will be no change in Soviet foreign policy. Since the United States-Soviet partnership serves the interest of peace internationally, and the process of reform domestically, we expect that to be the case."

But then columnists Evans and Novak reported, Jan. 30, that the Soviet Armed Forces leadership considered all agreements contracted by Shevardnadze to be defunct. What they said brought to mind the warning of a deputy at the Congress of People's Deputies last December, that one day soon, people looking for Gorbachov would not see him, but only the backs of the men in uniform, military men who had completely encircled him.

"Instructed to ask Marshal [sic] Mikhail Moiseyev last month why his Soviet general staff was blocking troop reductions imposed by the Conventional Forces Europe treaty," wrote Evans and Novak, "Ambassador Jack Matlock was told that because the Foreign Ministry, then headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, had negotiated it, the treaty had no standing with the military. The chief of staff's claim to be exempt from solemn agreements made by the Soviet government stunned the Bush administration. . . . Days later, dropping a second shoe, the marshal had his strategic arms negotiators repudiate a major part of the START treaty all but agreed to by Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James A. Baker III in Houston."

This is the same General of the Army Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff, who on Sept. 26 warned about the Persian Gulf buildup, "The First World War in 1914 also started because of some minor thing. . . . In case of some military actions, Iran will join the Iraqi side. This would not be simply some kind of conflict; this would be world war."

The following dossier provides just some of what Soviet military representatives have been saying about the conflict, which it is folly to ignore.

### The military officers

Every morning, Scott Shane of the *Baltimore Sun* reported Feb. 1, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Yazov gets his briefing: "Early every morning, Soviet military experts prepare a map of operations in the Gulf and a report on the latest events, giving it to Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov by 6:30 a.m., said Gen. Maj. Viktor P. Shevchenko, who directs the group. The report also goes to President Mikhail Gorbachov. . . . Sitting in the white stone Defense Ministry headquarters in downtown Moscow, General Shevchenko receives moment-by-moment reports from the scene.

'Comrade general, four B-52 bombers have taken off from the base at Diego Garcia. Their target is sites on Iraqi territory. Time of take-off, 12:30,' one of a steady stream of reporting officers told him during" an interview Shevchenko gave to a Soviet reporter.

**Jan. 10.** Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, former Chief of Staff and now military adviser to Gorbachov, warned that in the event of war in the Gulf, "most of the Arabs will be with Saddam Hussein," and that "if the war breaks out, it will not be a local or limited conflict, but a generalized one." Interviewed by the Soviet news agency TASS, Akhromeyev stated that in such a war, "all the Arabs will be involved, and the ground will burn under the feet of the people; it will be a scorched earth."

**Jan. 21.** Akhromeyev told *Pravda* that it was "deeply regrettable that all possibilities for a peaceful solution of the conflict had not been exhausted," as a result of which, "war broke out in this dangerous region." Akhromeyev warned that what was happening in the Gulf had to be seen in the broader context of U.S. military strategy, and from the reality that the U.S. and NATO were still committed to a hostile posture vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R. The U.S., he stated, had "not entirely abandoned the goal of achieving military superiority over us, and we have to acknowledge frankly that the U.S. will not renounce that policy in the foreseeable future."

**Jan. 28.** Gen. Maj. Ivan Vorobyov, a retired officer whose expertise is the influence on strategy of new battlefield technologies and tactics, wrote in *Krasnaya Zvezda*, that Operation Desert Storm showed the necessity of reviving an offensive military doctrine. According to a report in the German press, General Vorobyov characterized the present military doctrine as too defensive and too much of a constraint on the capability of the Soviet Union to conduct a war. He said that political leaders would be "blind and deaf," if they did not realize that "a huge number of foreign military bases has been established on the borders of the Soviet Union," and that "close to our southern border, the flames of a war under the name Desert Storm are burning." The reform of military strategy proclaimed in recent years, cautioned Vorobyov, had been argued for on the grounds that modern states would no longer launch wars outside their own borders, so that only defensive armed forces were required. But this emphasis on defensive operations, he concluded, was a mistake leading to a loss of the capability for military initiatives.

**Jan. 29.** Marshal Akhromeyev spoke again, this time in an interview with the German communist newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*. "Saddam Hussein has not yet been beaten and defeated," said Akhromeyev, "He is obviously not going to surrender as demanded by the anti-Iraq coalition." He forecast that if the war were not stopped by United Nations mediation, it would become increasingly harsh, especially as the anti-Iraq coalition would be obliged to use their ground forces. "I do not think that an Army that has nine years of war experience can be paralyzed simply by air attacks," said

Akhromeyev, "The conflict will drag on rather long." It will also take on greater dimensions, he said, warning that "the entire Near and Middle East region" could "go up in flames" if Israel entered the war.

**Jan. 30.** Radio Moscow quoted Gen. S. Petrov of the Soviet Chemical Troops, who told *Izvestia* that "hitting targets of this kind is not the best way to prevent chemical and biological warfare," but had dangerous implications, which Radio Moscow said could affect "hundreds of millions of people."

**Jan. 31.** Gen. Maj. Sergei Bogdanov, head of the Soviet General Staff's Operations Research Center, told the Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* that the anti-Iraqi coalition could pay dearly for underestimating Iraqi military capabilities. He said that a victory against Iraq would not be easy, that the losses of men and materiel on the coalition's side could grow immensely, and that the United Nations had never given a mandate for the complete destruction of Iraq's military and industrial infrastructure. More ominously, General Bogdanov warned that nuclear weapons could be used soon, and that the territory of the Soviet Union itself could be affected by the spreading conflict.

Asked whether he thought the war would pose a "direct threat" to the U.S.S.R., Bogdanov responded, "At the moment, there is no reason to talk of a direct threat, but one cannot forget that the war is going on a few hundred kilometers from our borders. So there is cause for a certain anxiety, especially in view of the growing likelihood that the scale of the war will increase, that other countries will be drawn in, and that both sides will use weapons of mass destruction." According to Bogdanov, the U.S. and its allies have "1,000 low-yield nuclear weapons" in the war theater. He stated that "certain Western specialists" have told him that the U.S. planned to use them at a certain point. "Even if we discount the idea of an intentional nuclear strike, one cannot exclude a simple accident, a computer error, or sabotage. There is no guarantee that in such circumstances the situation can be kept under control." Soviet Azerbaidzhan, he pointed out, is only 250 kilometers from Iraq.

**Jan. 31.** Gen. Lt. German Starodubov, deputy chief of a main directorate at the Soviet General Staff, told the Soviet weekly *Glasnost* that the United States was underestimating Iraqi war-fighting potentials. "The Americans obviously underestimated Saddam Hussein. They supposed that after the first bombings, he would either capitulate or throw himself headlong into some sort of adventure," stated Starodubov. "But you could hardly expect that of an opponent who had just spent eight years fighting in the desert." Concerning U.S. hopes for a victory through air power alone, Starodubov commented, "Aviation is aviation, but until an infantryman has put his foot on the ground, it's too early to speak of any kind of real achievement of the goals that have been set. To fight in the desert is tough. There are reports that the Americans are having quite a few equipment problems."

**Jan. 31.** Col. Viktor Alksnis, who heads the parliamentary caucus *Soyuz* (Union) and has become a mouthpiece for the Army-KGB-Russian nationalist political axis in Moscow, said in a newspaper interview, that in view of the large Islamic population in the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. must not only abstain from any military action against Iraq, but fight on the side of the jihad (holy war) against the West, instead of with the West against Islam.

### The military press

**Jan. 18.** The military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* commented, "The U.S. should have demonstrated more tolerance and restraint to prevent the death of innocents."

**Jan. 18.** *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, the Communist Party-dominated Russian daily, editorially demanded, "Is Iraq alone to be blamed for this war? Why is world opinion and Soviet opinion not demanding the destruction of another aggressor, Israel? Why is the world community not punishing the United States for the attacks on Grenada and Panama?"

**Jan. 21.** Radio Moscow's commentator Yuri Solton led a shift in Soviet coverage of the Gulf war, with his statement that the people of the region were "paying with blood" for the U.S. attacks. The purpose of the multinational coalition against Iraq was to act against aggression, he said, but "the extreme measures used are appalling." Solton warned about the "risks of using weapons of mass destruction," and asked, "How long will they continue to raze to the ground Iraq and Kuwait with the excuse of justice?"

**Jan. 24.** *Krasnaya Zvezda* regular columnist Col. M. Ponomaryov observed that the Persian Gulf conflict has "much in common" with Vietnam, "namely counting on the ability to solve difficult international problems exclusively through the use of force," which "threatens to destroy hundreds and hundreds of people, without guaranteeing a solution of the conflict."

**Jan. 25.** *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported a statement by Gregor Gysi, the communist party chief of former East Germany, that while Iraq had "committed a crime" by occupying Kuwait, "The United States and its allies have also chosen a criminal path, by relying on force and war from the very beginning."

In an interview in the same issue of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, Soviet Gen. Col. of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov prefaced an analysis of the air battles, with his expression of "deep regret, that the war was not averted." He added, "The greatest suffering will fall to the lot of the peoples. The number of civilian casualties is rising. . . . This is worthy of condemnation."

**Jan. 29.** *Krasnaya Zvezda* author L. Medvedko wrote, "One cannot now help feeling great anxiety in the face of the unpredictable nature of the further development of events. In the modern interconnected and interdependent world, it is necessary to do not only 'everything conceivable' but also 'everything possible' to prevent the new 'hot war' from esca-

## Palestinian food situation critical

*A special guest contribution by Mr. Hanna Siniora, editor of the Jerusalem Arabic newspaper Al-Fajr.*

Since bombs began raining down on Baghdad on Jan. 17, Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and some areas of East Jerusalem have been effectively under house arrest in the strictest curfew since the Israeli occupation began in 1967. Untold damage in food supplies, agriculture, and medical services is reported, as well as escalation in numbers of human rights violations.

The newly organized Coordinating Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), in a press conference Jan. 24, charged that the situation as of that date was already critical and appeared to be worsening as the days passed.

The ad hoc committee, as well as residents all over the Occupied Territories reachable by phone, confirm that definite shortages in foodstuffs exist in the Occupied Territories. Some areas, such as Nablus, report a shortage in staple items such as flour, sugar, salt, baby milk, and vegetables.

Since the imposition of the curfew, in some areas even days before the war in the Gulf broke out, there has been no means of re-stocking stores. This means that when the curfew is lifted in towns and refugee camps for a few hours to allow residents to purchase food, the stores are jammed with customers, but no food is available for purchase.

All Palestinian factories are shut down under the curfew and thus no new canned goods, dairy products, and the like are being produced. With the Occupied Territories declared a closed military area, no Israeli-manufactured goods are reaching the market either.

### Curfew imposes unemployment

The problem is further compounded by the fact that a good percentage of manpower in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are day laborers, dependent on a daily wage to feed their families. Many have not been to work now in two weeks, meaning their income in some cases is completely gone. Local charitable societies are closed during the curfew, and the families are turning for help to international NGOs based in Jerusalem whom they can reach by phone.

UNRWA [U.N. Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East] began an emergency distribution of food to some of its refugee camps several days after the crisis started, and said it expected more supplies in the coming few days.

The Palestinian agricultural sector is also reported to be at a standstill. Farmers are not being allowed to tend their crops which are dying in the fields and livestock have no feed. The ad hoc committee warned that if the situation persisted, "this season's harvest will be completely lost" and the animals "face starvation."

Najat, a Nablus resident, speaking to *Al-Fajr*, reported that residents old enough to remember the days before the Israeli occupation claim they have never witnessed a stricter curfew. "For the first time, Ittihad hospital now lacks food and medical personnel," she said. She said that the available hospital staff are now on 24-hour shifts.

She told *Al-Fajr* that the Israeli soldiers are harassing

lating into a global storm. Otherwise it could take the form of an as yet unknown kind of 'regional war' with global consequences, of something that will later be called a 'sub-world war.' Before 'Desert Storm' causes a chain reaction of landslides accompanied by a tornado of devastation and an inundation of ecological disasters, it must be not just localized but stopped."

**Jan. 31.** Sovetskaya Rossiya accused the United States of "gunboat diplomacy" and genocide, with a commentary charging that "every bomb that falls over the peaceful people of Iraq is destroying the myth of the just character of this war. Every bomb confirms that we are facing in the Gulf a massacre, a genocide against the Iraqi people. . . . We do not question the necessity to free Kuwait. But after Aug. 2, rather than looking for a political solution, only the demand for the unconditional capitulation of the enemy has been dictated."

### Soviet hardware

**Jan. 8.** The BBC reported that the Soviet government had formally protested the detention in the Red Sea, by U.S. and Spanish naval vessels, of a Soviet ship carrying military spare parts, which the Soviets insisted were for Jordan, not Iraq.

**Jan. 17.** TASS announced that Soviet military forces in southern Russia were on a high state of alert, because of the war in the Persian Gulf.

**Jan. 26.** The French weekly *Le Point* featured an intelligence leak: "You don't know that one piece of information, more than any others, preoccupies Western authorities. American observation satellites have detected 400 Soviet trucks on route toward Iraq across Iran. It is thought that they are filled with ammunition. And people are asking themselves: Does this move come from Gorbachov or from the Soviet Army, which could have taken the initiative by itself?"

ambulances sent by the Red Crescent Society and preventing them from reaching their destinations. No one dares to break curfew, she said, except in dire emergencies.

Najat says that Israeli troops are constantly patrolling the streets and warning residents that they will risk their lives if they step outdoors. She said that one youth, Ra'ed al-Sakhleh, was shot in the hand while standing in front of his home. He was taken to Rafidia hospital, treated, and later arrested by the Israeli Army. She said she personally knew of four other young people who have been arrested.

The NGO committee reported in its Jerusalem press conference that Palestinians outside their homes face severe penalties. "On Jan. 22, the maximum fine for breaking curfew was raised to 30,000 Israeli shekels (\$15,000) and the maximum prison sentence to five years," read a press release.

Abdullah, a resident of the Gaza Strip, told *Al-Fajr* that when soldiers lifted the curfew for two hours, only women were permitted to go into the streets. The stores, most of which are operated by men, were therefore not opened and women were unable to buy anything. He reported no meat or vegetables in the market.

The ad hoc committee told the press that "the majority of the Palestinian population has limited access to first aid and health care facilities" as a result of the curfew. This has placed many in life-threatening situations, they maintain.

Dr. Mustapha Barghouthi of the Palestine Union of Medical Relief Committees said that this is particularly serious for residents who have chronic heart disease and need daily attention and medication, and for women giving birth.

Najat told *Al-Fajr* that women are delivering their babies at home and there are reports of labor being prolonged to 36 hours in some cases as a result.

### **Crisis in medical care**

Dr. Barghouthi told the journalists that the most serious issues in medical care, from the NGO's perspective, was the Israeli Army's failure to distribute adequate gas masks to the population of the Occupied Territories.

Abdullah reported from Gaza that only residents with telephones in their homes were able to phone for UNRWA ambulances. He said the soldiers have been announcing that anyone caught leaving their home would be "shot down." Pharmacies lack medicines, he said.

In terms of human rights violations under curfew, the NGOs said that they have been alerted to the following: "opening fire without warning, widespread beatings, frequent tear-gassings including the shooting of tear gas cannisters into homes under curfew, arbitrary arrests, and exorbitant fines."

A press release read: "Our information suggests that there has been an alarming rise in the degree and number of human rights violations during the curfew." The ad hoc committee reports that all of their sources say the Israeli Army has told the population that anyone leaving his home "does so at his own risk."

The press release adds, in conclusion, "It is unreasonable to argue any longer, as the Israeli authorities do, that public order must be maintained in the Occupied Territories by prolonging the curfew. This curfew has been imposed on a defenseless civilian population who are not at war and who are not provided with any means of protection against war."

### **What others see from Moscow's military**

On Jan. 9, a European expert on Soviet military affairs observed to *EIR*, "The Soviet military is pulling the rug out from everybody in the Gulf." The strenuous Soviet protests about the interception of Soviet ships in the Red Sea were "some sort of extraordinary signal" of Soviet intentions to slow down the U.S. confrontation with Iraq. But while Bush is fixated on the Gulf crisis to the exclusion of any other issue, most particularly the dramatic crisis erupting within the Soviet Empire itself, the Russian military would be making it clear that it does not intend to give up its historical influence with the Arabs.

**Jan. 15.** Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, as reported on Polish radio by Lithuania's Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas, pleaded with the West not to start a war in the Gulf, since the war would be used by the Soviet Union as a cover for the Soviet military to come down on Lithuania.

He said that Landsbergis believed "the Russians want the Americans to go to war in the Gulf now. It's a trap. Gorbachov is not in control. He's a puppet of the Russian generals."

**Jan. 26.** General Lacaze, former head of the French Army, told *Le Figaro* that the Soviet military "sees in this war an interesting laboratory to test the comportment of Soviet military material," especially as 90% of the Iraqi military arsenal is of Soviet origin. There are still Soviet military advisers in Iraq, he added, and "One may also ask if the U.S.S.R. has really respected the embargo on the sending of spare parts." Lacaze concluded, "The generals of the Red Army, supported by conservative circles, have besides made no secret of their pro-Iraq proclivities and of their distances vis-à-vis the United States. Clearly, the Red Army, for which Iraq has always been a traditional ally, is politically reluctant in the face of the official Soviet policy of benevolent neutrality toward the United States."

# U.S. widens the Gulf war, as further genocide is planned

by Joseph Brewda

In the first week of February, the Bush administration began to take several steps to widen its war against Iraq to include also Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Palestinians in the Israeli Occupied Territories. This new phase proves that the war has nothing to do with the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and everything to do with an Anglo-American war against the Arab world and the entire Third World. Because we knew that the Anglo-Americans were intent on a new division of the Middle East and the world, we forecast a new Middle East war as early as July (see *EIR*, July 20, 1990), weeks before Great Britain and the United States seized upon the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait as a pretext for the already planned war.

Addressing this policy on Feb. 5, U.S. presidential candidate and political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. stated, "What the Bush-Quayle administration is doing is in every way comparable only to the worst war crimes of the Nazi machine under Hitler, and perhaps it will become worse." LaRouche added, "If the United States continues this war for Bush's fascist New World Order—and I do not use the word *fascist* lightly—then the United States will become, in effect, the enemy of all humanity." LaRouche had remarked on Feb. 1 that, "knowing the details of Mr. Bush's plan, the New World Order, as laid out by many of his advisers, including Henry Kissinger and so forth, this New World Order is indeed a combination of old British colonialism and Nazi austerity methods against darker-skinned populations, but extended to a global scale."

To facilitate the imposition of its new order, the Bush administration—through the person of Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who as of Feb. 7 is still in Israel—gave the go-ahead to Israel to begin its long-planned "final solution" to the "Palestinian problem," through the systematic extermination of Palestinians and PLO military cadres in Lebanon and the Occupied Territories. The worst shelling since the Israeli 1982 invasion of Lebanon began on Feb. 5, with at least seven Palestinian refugee camps directly and intentionally hit. Israel continues to starve the Palestinians of the Occupied Territories (see article, page 44), in part

to drive them into desperation.

Meanwhile, the U.S. began overt military actions against Jordan on Jan. 29-30, when U.S. war planes strafed a Jordanian truck column in Iraq in two separate incidents. A full-scale U.S.-Israeli assault against Jordan may begin by mid-February.

## King Hussein exposes U.S. lies

In a 30-minute televised address to the Jordanian people on Feb. 6, King Hussein of Jordan, who had declared in September that the Bush administration's planned war could set the stage for World War III, stated that the true intent of the Western alliance, as opposed to what it has claimed, is "to destroy Iraq and reorganize the area in a manner far more dangerous to our people than the Sykes-Picot agreement"—referring to the Anglo-French World War I deal on the post-war division of the Middle East. The Euro-American war, he specified, is "against all Arabs and all Muslims, and not against Iraq alone," and part of a broader effort to reassert "foreign hegemony" over the Middle East.

Ridiculing Bush's claim that the war is a "just war," the King stressed that "the talk about a new world order, whose early feature is the destruction of Iraq . . . leads us to wonder about the identity of this order, and instills in us doubts about its nature."

"Fire rains down upon Iraq from airplanes, from battleships, submarines, and rockets, destroying mosques, churches, schools, museums, hospitals, powdered milk factories, residential areas, Bedouin tents, electricity-generating stations, and water networks," the King charged. This "aims to destroy all the achievements of Iraq and return it to primitive life." King Hussein concluded his speech with a call for an immediate cease-fire.

Within hours of the King's address, Bush dismissed the proposed cease-fire with the words, "There will be nothing of that nature." Bush also directly threatened the King and Jordan. "I think they made a mistake to align themselves so closely to Saddam Hussein against the rest of the world," he said, while lying that "We've tried to make clear with Jordan



that we have no argument with Jordan.” On cue, U.S. and British media outlets labeled the King’s speech as a virtual act of war. Israeli media and government spokesmen have continued their threats to invade Jordan if it dares to interfere in a planned Israeli air strike against Iraq, which necessitates the violation of Jordanian air space.

### **New phase of the war has begun**

The spreading of the war that Bush and the Israelis have threatened began on Jan. 29-30, when U.S. Air Force jets strafed a column of Jordanian trucks on the Baghdad-Amman highway within Iraq, 75 kilometers from the Jordanian border at Al Ruweished. At least 8 Jordanian and Egyptian civilians were killed, 20 wounded, and 35 vehicles destroyed in the two attacks.

The truck convoy was carrying Iraqi petroleum and chlorine—needed for water purification—under an arrangement agreed to by the United Nations, and fully known about by the U.S. government. Last fall, Saudi Arabia punitively cut off oil deliveries to Jordan, because of the Jordanian government’s opposition to the planned war. The Jordanian port of Aqaba on the Red Sea remains effectively closed due to U.S. Navy interference in shipments to Jordan, under the pretext of enforcing the blockade against Iraq. Jordan was left with no source of oil except Iraq, which, prior to the Anglo-American deployment into the Persian Gulf, had been Jordan’s largest trading partner.

Faced with this punitive blockade, the Jordanian government wrote a memorandum to the U.N. Security Council reporting that only Iraq was able and willing to supply it with fuel and chlorine. Even the Security Council agreed to the trade, until such time as alternative arrangements could be secured.

In attempting to justify the massacre, while making sure Jordan “got the message,” State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler claimed that the truck column might have been hiding Iraqi Scud missiles, while flatly lying that Jordan had no U.N. authorization to receive Iraqi oil.

Amman-based sources reported on Feb. 7 that the U.S.-imposed, unofficial blockade of Jordan is tightening and that Jordan is under a military, economic, and political siege, with the cutoff of fuel deliveries from Iraq necessitating fuel rationing. These sources suspect that U.S. military forces might soon move to totally cut the Baghdad-Amman highway, to complete the isolation of Jordan—not simply of Iraq.

Sources on the Israeli-occupied West Bank add that the move against Jordan—which has a high Palestinian population—is fully coordinated with U.S.-approved efforts to crush the three-year *Intifada* (uprising). To this end, Palestinian leader Prof. Sari Nusseibeh was arrested on Jan. 29 on frameup charges of spying for Iraq. Juridical assassinations as well as military massacres are expected, these sources add.

### **The postwar plan**

Addressing the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 6, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker referenced in general terms the kind of “Sykes-Picot” imperial division of the Middle East that King Hussein had accused the West of plotting in his own address that same day. In Baker’s postwar vision, the Middle East would rest on “five pillars.” These so-called pillars include:

- “A new security arrangement among the Gulf powers.” In an earlier testimony to the same body in September, Baker specified that this new arrangement would be modeled on NATO and would include the permanent presence of American forces in the region. According to Baker’s previous remarks, the countries proposed as military satraps in this arrangement would be Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Syria, and Pakistan. Israel would also be part of the arrangement, although with a special status.

This plan to extend NATO into the Middle East had first been floated as far back as Feb. 1, 1990 at a Washington gathering of the American Friends of Turkey, by Gen. James Vaught (ret). Vaught is an important spokesman of the CIA-Pentagon faction that has been aligned with Bush since even before the 1980 Reagan-Bush election. More recently—three days prior to Baker’s address—Vaught elaborated his February 1990 plan in an article in *Defense News*. The success of the new arrangement, Vaught implied, would be predicated on the elimination of the PLO and crushing of a “Jordan . . . tilting toward Iraq.”

- “An arms-control agreement to stop the spread of weapons of mass-destruction.” Once Iraq is destroyed, Israel would be the region’s unchallengeable major power. Some idea of the fairness that one can expect from this externally-imposed treaty can be seen by the fact that while the United States and France gave Israel its nuclear weapons, both states are now bombing Iraq supposedly to prevent that Arab nation from developing such weapons. “Arms control,” and the imposition of what the French shamelessly term “technological apartheid,” will ensure that the Arabs will be forever blocked from any military capacity to defend themselves, and even from the possibility of economic development.

- “A renewed effort to settle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.” By this phrase, the hypocritical Baker means the total elimination of the PLO, which the Bush administration committed itself to even before it broke off contact with the PLO last spring. In one scenario, the Anglo-Americans and Israelis will attempt to overthrow or assassinate King Hussein, and replace the Jordanian kingdom with a puppet state jointly overseen by Israel and Syria. Once that is accomplished, Jordan will be declared “Palestine,” and the 1.7 million Palestinians of the Israeli Occupied Territories expelled into Jordan.

Two days before the war began, Israeli intelligence assassinated the number-two man in the PLO, Abu Iyad, at his home in Tunisia. The United States and Israel are already

## Israel prepares 'final solution' for Palestinians

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's appointment of Gen. Rehavam Ze'evi to his cabinet on Feb. 3 is one of many indications that Israel has decided on the near-term implementation of its long-planned genocidal "solution" to its "Palestinian problem." Ze'evi is the leader of the Moledet ("Homeland") party, which explicitly calls for expelling all Palestinians from Israel's Occupied Territories. He will be a Minister without Portfolio, and more importantly, a member of the cabinet's crucial Ministerial Committee on Defense and Security, where he will form a special subcommittee on "security matters" at Shamir's personal request.

In explaining the motive for his appointment, Ze'evi stated on Feb. 4 that he would be a "partner in the struggle for operations" outside of those simply conducted at "the Iraq-Kuwaiti border," since Iraq's attack on Israel will "not be limited to missile attacks." Detailing this "other area of operations," Ze'evi announced an upcoming struggle for the future of Israel with the Palestinians who support Iraq. The general's professional expertise is "counter-insurgency."

Ze'evi's ravings against Arabs are so murderous—even by Zionist standards—that even Benni Begin, the son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, denounced the appointment as a "deep moral contamination" which would only confirm the United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Ze'evi's credentials for implementing aspects of this plan are impeccable, not only because of his "counterinsurgency" past, but also because of his ties to U.S. intelligence agencies.

A career military officer, Ze'evi was the adviser to the prime minister on the Warfare against Terrorism in 1974-76. That advisory office had been formed to oversee the "preventive" assassination of Arabs, especially within the Occupied Territories. In that capacity, Ze'evi also deployed various Jewish terror squads led by former CIA and FBI informant Rabbi Meir Kahane, among others.

In 1977, Ze'evi officially left the government and moved to Ecuador, where he established the Consultative Agency for the Fight Against Terrorism to advise the Ecuadorian government. The Israeli intelligence front helped promote the cancerous growth of the region's narcotics cartels, in partnership with the CIA. Ze'evi also helped set up arms deals between Israel and several Central and South American states, including with the "cocaine colonels" who seized control of Bolivia in August 1980.

It is significant that one of Ze'evi's successors at his job as Israel's "Warfare Against Terror" adviser was Amiram Nir. Nir became the Israeli government's liaison to Vice President George Bush in arming the cocaine-trafficking Nicaraguan Contras, using the same networks that Ze'evi had helped establish.

Ze'evi returned to Israel in 1980, where he became a consultant to the Justice Ministry and the Police Department. Many Israelis objected to that appointment, since Ze'evi had been identified by Israeli police-linked journalists as a "godfather" of the Israeli mafia. Other identified leaders of that mafia include current Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, who is also chomping at the bit to implement the "final solution."

hard at work building a "new PLO" directed by the Anglo-American puppet states of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia.

- "Economic reconstruction of the region." Since Baker has specified that this supposed "reconstruction" is only possible through "free trade," it is clear that the secretary means the continuation of the Anglo-American policy of preventing economic development and enforcing usurious austerity. In the Vaught *Defense News* proposal, this supposed reconstruction would be accomplished through looting Japan, which, after all, is dependent on oil produced in countries now under U.S. occupation.

- A "comprehensive strategy to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil."

As is to be expected, Baker's comments reflect formula-

tions made earlier by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, in a Feb. 2 radio address. In addition to emphasizing what Baker adopted as his first four points, with sanctimonious references to the "urgency" of the Israeli-Palestinian problem (which Britain created), Hurd also threatened to use nuclear weapons against Iraq. The foreign secretary said that there is a 50% chance that Iraq will use chemical weapons, and that such a step would provoke a "massive response" from the coalition, a response which he previously identified as nuclear bombardment. The nuclear incineration of Iraq will go a long way toward accomplishing the most obvious objective of the war: the extermination of the Iraqi people, as an object lesson to any Third World nation that would defy Anglo-American imperial dictates.

## U.S., Britain 'may use nuclear weapons'

"Therefore we call again all rulers and peoples of the world, and particularly the West, led by President George Bush, to go back to God, to abide by the message of the Christ Child, abandon all sins and evil, and work for preserving and keeping human dignity, because we are all created in the image of God. We should remember that he who shoots anyone who is open to dialogue and to making peace actually shoots his conscience and diverts his gun toward God."

These words were part of the Christmas message by Dr. Geris Sa'ed Khoury, the well-known Christian Palestinian theologian who directs the Al-Liqa Center for Christian-Islamic ecumenical dialogue in Jerusalem. Dr. Khoury is the author of three books, the last, now being translated into English, is *L'Intifada del cielo e l'Intifada della terra* ("The Intifada of heaven and the Intifada of earth"). He has published at least 13 books on the Arab Islamic-Christian dialogue. He teaches Literature and Religious Studies at the University of Bethlehem. He has taught at the Oriental Institute of Naples University. He holds his Ph.D. from the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. Dr. Khoury also has a degree in theology from the Angelicum and the Pontifical Oriental Institute, and a degree in letters and philosophy at the University of Rome. He spoke with Umberto Pascali in early February.

"Al-Liqa means encounter," Dr. Khoury says, "and that's why we created it. Arab Muslims and Arab Christians are deepening their ecumenical relations. The president of the center is Bishop Lufti Laham, and one of our great friends and supporters is the Latin Patriarch Michael Sabbah. But among the founders and leaders there are some of the most important Muslim Palestinians, like Dr. Ayyoush, the director of the Arab University of Jerusalem, and Mousa Darwish of the University of Bethlehem. Also, under the present conditions, our work continues. For the moment we must think 300,000 times before speaking, before publishing. It is a difficult situation. In Al-Liqa we are collecting certain things but we don't publish them for the moment."

The interview was understandably dramatic, given that any strategic or broader intellectual issue is fatally linked to the personal situation of Palestinian living in Israel at this moment. "I really do not know whether there will be another possibility for me to talk to you, or whether we will all be

incinerated. I stay as much as possible here in my house with my family, and many others do the same. I see ugly signs. The situation is worsening. I see as a concrete possibility the death of my children, of myself. I cannot accept those who don't want to stop this war. I have the feeling that in the end the British and the Americans, or at least their governments, are going to use nuclear weapons."

Two days after this conversation, Dr. Khoury commented on Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's rejection of an international conference and the inclusion of arch-racist Rehavam Ze'evi in the cabinet. "I consider this a defeat of the Israeli people. The government said no to peace."

**EIR:** The use of nuclear weapons is being openly debated in the U.S. media—

**Khoury:** Yes, from the way certain things are developing, I see that this is one of the cards they are going to play, and this is why the British government is preparing its people, and the American government is doing the same. People are being trained to accept the use of nuclear weapons.

**EIR:** What will be the consequence of such a monstrous decision? Will the Muslim nations launch a holy war? At that point, who will be able to stop it?

**Khoury:** Then it would be too late for any peace plan, it would be too late for a ceasefire, too late for justice, for Mr. [Pérez] de Cuéllar to do anything, even if he wanted to. We must do anything to prevent it. You know what the Nazis did. And then, afterward, the whole West felt guilty. But when? After 6 million Jews had been killed, after the holocaust. This is my fear now. Another holocaust, against the Arabs. The Iraqis also threaten to use weapons, chemical or other kinds, against Israel. Maybe in a moment of insanity or desperation this will happen, and then the answer will be to attack Iraq with nuclear bombs, or maybe Iraq will be attacked first and it will answer with some airplanes that are somewhere. I see the concretization of this danger over the next days or few weeks. Thus I call on all the leaders involved, from President Bush to Saddam Hussein, to Giulio Andreotti, to François Mitterrand, to the European Community, to launch a peace plan now, to direct their attention to that and not to think how to destroy the East, how to destroy millions of human beings.

**EIR:** How could the war be stopped?

**Khoury:** This is a colonial war, in the tradition of the British colonial wars. I must say that I expect something from many leaders involved in this war, but at the same time I expect very little from the British government. Wherever the British Empire has been, evil was spread, and they did evil also against their own citizens. I am against war, but even more against a colonial war, because to kill any person in a colonial war represents an eternal sin. Every person—American, Iraqi, Israeli, European—is a person created in the image of

God, in the image of which we all have been created. Every person is a loved one.

I want to invite Israel in particular, through any interview or public statement I can make, to have the courage to say only one word. After all the support, the love they received from the West following the bombings, now that everybody has shown that they shared the suffering of Israel, now Israel must say: "I am ready to go to an international conference for peace in the Middle East." I am sure that after this word, the war in the Gulf will end, Iraq will withdraw from Kuwait, all the Arab countries will state their availability to make peace with Israel. I am sure that Israel, which has been at war since 1948, will have peace. All the children of Israel will live in peace. From the economic, political, social standpoint, the East will be a Paradise, while now it is an Inferno and knows only war.

**EIR:** What do you think will happen now?

**Khoury:** This war is insane. I ask myself every day: How could the West be so evil toward us? The Western world, the United Nations are silent. They are silent after they saw the bombing of civilian houses, the destruction of half of Baghdad, of hospitals, the death and suffering of children . . . and the world is silent. This is really a surprise. The Anglo-Americans continue to bomb hospitals, schools. It is a terrible thing that a nation like the U.S.A. commits this act of terrorism against civilian populations. And what do we see? Pride over the tons of bombs unloaded, pride over the scale of the killing. The West is proud of how many bombs it has dropped. It is absurd; there is not a trace of humanity. I want to ask the West, what do you value more, oil or human dignity? If you are for human dignity, it is necessary to look for peace and justice and not oil, because in human dignity you then find oil, but never will you find human dignity in oil.

The other thing that upsets me is that the U.S. continues talking about moral values, human values. There is a great contradiction. Bush asked his people to pray. But why? To end the war or to continue the war? I don't know if the Lord will accept those prayers. These are ugly signs. I would not have imagined that the West had such a grudge against us. Why? Where is the civilization, where is the humanism, the humanity of the West? This is not a traditional war: It endangers the world community, the relations between Muslims and Christians, West and East. The hate will grow, it will be terrible. Tell the Americans, this insane people, that there are other human beings like them in the Middle East, they are not the only people in the world. The Americans must understand that they will not be considered anymore as friends. They can wipe out Iraq, but the danger is that the real war will start after the end of the war. If it is not stopped, the consequences will continue for hundreds of years, nobody should doubt that.

**EIR:** Why was this war engineered, in your opinion?

**Khoury:** The British and the Americans did not want a strong Arab state in the Middle East, like Iraq, and wanted to take away from Europe and Japan the possibility to have access to important natural resources. There is a chain of clear reasons, above all they do not want Europe and Japan to be strong and independent. Look at the attitude of England toward the rest of Europe.

Think of the Iran-Iraq war. The Anglo-Americans made sure the war lasted as long as possible. They thought that Iraq would win the war but would be devastated. On the contrary, Iraq emerged from the war 10 times stronger than before. And the Americans and the British don't want this. They don't want a strong Arab government, a country that will be a strategic force. So they waited for the right moment to attack Iraq.

I would like to ask Saddam Hussein: These weapons, who gave them to you? The Americans, the British, the Germans, the French, the Italians. They gave them to kill, to win the war with Iran, because they got scared of Islamic fundamentalism. And to stop its spread, they were ready to give everything. Two million Iranians were killed, and the West was very calm, was able to watch that war at a distance for eight years. There was no justice, morality, no human values, nothing.

Then suddenly, after the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, morality, justice, human values emerge like a mushroom after a rainy night. But the U.N. resolution was not justice, it was a resolution the Americans and British wanted as a pretext, as if the world had fallen on Kuwait.

My position is clear. I am against the occupation of every country, Palestine or Kuwait. But the West did not give negotiations with Iraq any chance. They wanted a war. They used people like Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who cheated the Kuwaitis when there were negotiations between Iraq and Kuwait, and Mubarak acted as a mediator. He instigated the Sabah family against Iraq, reporting false intelligence.

**EIR:** Can you state your position on the Israeli-Palestinian question?

**Khoury:** We and the Israelis have lived in a state of war since 1948. British colonialism started this. Wherever they went, they left destruction, social injustices. But now the state of war here is supported above all by the Americans. The West is pushing Arabs and Israelis to fight. The West sells weapons and keeps strategic control of the region, and this is how imperialism survives. I personally, as a Palestinian, would like Israel to remain a democratic, independent, sovereign state, as it was up to 1967, and I want a Palestinian state in the Occupied Territories. And I would like to live in peace with Israel and to have peace between Arabs and Israelis. But the U.S. does not want this, nor the British. So I want to invite the whole world not to be victims of the Anglo-Americans, and to push Arabs and Israelis toward peace.

# Indian general warns the U.S. strategists

by Linda de Hoyos

A knowledgeable military officer in the Indian subcontinent is offering a different scenario for the course of the Gulf war than the U.S. media. Writing Jan. 28 in the Delhi *Sunday Mail*, India's Lt. Gen. Kripal Singh Randhawa countered the Pentagon's contention of the devastating affects of the 50,000 bombing sorties flown against Iraq in the "air war." The Indian general said that he was not at all surprised that the United States had discovered that it had been bombing cardboard dummies in Iraq for the first week of the war. The Iraqi Army, he said, are "neither fools or pushovers." The Iraqis "are going to amaze the United States by their innovations. The multinational forces would never know what to expect next."

For example, Randhawa writes in a later article on Feb. 3, the Iraqi attack on the Saudi town of Khafji was a morale booster for the Iraqi forces. The Iraqis surprised the coalition by suddenly driving 20 kilometers with a mechanized thrust led by armor. In the bargain, the payoff for Iraqi losses was a boost to their morale, exhibiting their ability to turn the tables. The key to the war, Randhawa contends, will be Iraqi "resilience."

Randhawa is in a unique position to understand Iraqi capabilities: He was the chief instructor for the Iraqi Army between 1977-79. In the mid-1970s, Randhawa relates, the Iraqi military staff, led by current Defense Minister Saadi Toma Abbas, decided that a recent humiliating treaty imposed on Iraq by the Shah of Iran for the division of the Shatt-al-Arab waterways, necessitated Iraq to carry out a strategic reevaluation and re-training of its Armed Forces. Initially, Randhawa says, the Iraqi government toyed with the idea of taking offers of U.S. help. But this was rejected on grounds that the United States, since World War II, had only had the experience of fighting in jungles, and that experience was an "unhappy one." The Iraqis then scoured Europe for help, but it soon dawned on them that the Europeans had not fought a war of any significance since 1945.

A process of elimination brought Iraq to the Indian subcontinent, where both India and Pakistan had a history of wars fought in the last 30 years. Though Iraq and Pakistan were tied by Islamic bonds, Iraq chose India since it had just won the war for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971. "Besides, the Iraqi Army, like the Indian Army, too, fights with Russian weapons, and that was an added advantage."

In 1977, Randhawa himself was posted to Baghdad as the chief instructor. The first lesson taught, Randhawa says, was that the Iraqis must create obstacles in the way of the enemy.

With his knowledge of Iraqi training and tactics, Randhawa disputes Pentagon claims that the Iraqi forces could be knocked out with air power. "It was foolish of the United States to think that in 1991 a country would keep its missiles on the ground, waiting to be bombed out. And if I know the Iraqi mind, I am sure that 25% of their offensive weapons would be tucked away in safe zones."

## Bursting the 'air power' bubble

Nor does Randhawa believe that Iraq's command and control lines have been destroyed. "The Iraqi generals are not stupid enough to have not set up a parallel line of communication. Bombing telecommunications only creates impediments. Their communication system is not dependent on computers, but on human beings. Besides, the soldiers must have been taken into confidence on what to do in case of a communication breakdown."

The reality, Randhawa states, along with many other military officers including in the U.S., is that, "no war can be won by dropping bombs. The problems for the U.S. will begin when the ground assault starts." As did the jungle in Vietnam, the concrete jungle in Kuwait will suck up manpower. "When the U.S. Marines inch their way into the streets of Kuwait, they will be unable to draw the battlelines. There will always exist the danger of the U.S. soldiers getting hemmed in. The bombing of Kuwait will make things more dangerous, because demolished buildings, that is, rubble, are more effective in staving off attacks." Although the United States ultimately has the capability to clear the Iraqis out of Kuwait, Randhawa says, "The casualties will be very high. And this will create an opinion against the war. . . . The Iraqis are battle-hardened and more motivated. Besides, the Iraqis have the experience of the eight-year war [with Iran] and the Indian experience of the 1948, 1961, 1965, and 1971 wars. They will use that effectively, and are in fact doing so. I am not saying they are good because we trained them, but it is going to be very difficult for the U.S. all right."

Furthermore, Iraq has the advantage that the United States and its blackmailed coalition forces are fighting an imperialist war. "Whenever [Iraqi] morale looks like it is flagging, renewed motivation may continue to come from the euphoria that a developing country is single-handedly taking on the might of the multinational forces. If President Saddam Hussein and Iraq survive, which they probably will, with divisions already coming up even among the Arabs supporting the multinational forces, even a battered Iraq will find the Arab world and Muslim countries rallying around the call to ward off neo-colonialism. They may also rally the support of the rest of the Third World who, while not condoning the occupation of Kuwait, did not subscribe to the attempts to write off Iraq."

# General Beg touches a political nerve

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Pakistan's Army Chief of Staff Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg shocked local geopoliticians in an exchange with Pakistani journalists at a seminar in Islamabad on Jan. 29, when he invited India to get involved in a united initiative with the Soviet Union, China, Iran, and Pakistan to seek an end to the Gulf war. Earlier, Beg had startled those in the subcontinent, and elsewhere, who routinely propagate the view that yet another India-Pakistan war is necessary to resolve the disputed Kashmir issue. The Kashmir issue needs to be solved, Beg said on that occasion, and he described the three wars fought over it as "futile." Such statements by the head of a powerful faction within the Pakistani establishment provide an opportunity to set India-Pakistan relations on an even keel and to work jointly toward providing security for the region.

Beg's statements have already made an impact in Pakistan, where the Gulf war has left the politicians in total disarray. The official government position, articulated by both President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, had initially been to support U.N. Resolution 678. Long ago, Pakistan sent 12,000 troops to Saudi Arabia, ostensibly to protect the holy shrines of Mecca and Medina. Since the war began, the policy has come under severe popular attack. Under pressure, the government has now restated its position: It is not in favor of a war; it does not want Iraq to be destroyed or occupied; it is not playing second fiddle to the U.S. postwar regional plans; and, it is totally opposed to Israeli involvement in the war.

The softening of the government's rigid anti-Iraq position came through a political process in which General Beg's earlier statements, which verged on showing admiration for the Iraqi President's "defiance" against the "mightiest of the mighty," played a key role. On Jan. 29, the Pakistani Senate passed a resolution calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities, simultaneous withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and "coalition" forces from Saudi Arabia, and placing the Gulf under U.N. supervision. Pakistani senators, the majority of whom had been handpicked by the late President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, also made it clear that the withdrawal of Iraqi forces must be secured through peaceful political and diplomatic means.

Moreover, in a highly significant political coup, on Feb. 3, the whole spectrum of political forces—including the pro-Saudi Jamaat-e-Islami and National People's Party, both of

which are part of the ruling Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI)—held a convention in Lahore. A unanimous resolution was adopted which sharply deviated from the government's initial policy. In summary, it called for an immediate unconditional ceasefire and evacuation of foreign troops from the Gulf area. The most significant part read: "The restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty and pullout of Iraqi troops should be left to the Muslim Ummah," a far cry from Security Council Resolution 678.

Pakistani political analysts point out the importance of the fact that the issue of the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait was decoupled from the ending of hostilities in the Gulf, particularly since the Saudi-financed Jamaat had to submit to pressure to endorse it. The Saudis, however, did succeed in stopping a condemnation of the Pakistani government, for sending troops to Saudi soil, from getting into the resolution.

## General Beg's strength

General Beg's open criticism, albeit *sotto voce*, of the official government position, stems from the fact that, unlike his earlier colleagues, such as President Ayub Khan, President Yahya Khan, and President Zia, he has shown little inclination so far to grab power. Beg has concentrated on establishing himself as an independent strategist. His disillusionment with the U.S. goes back to 1965, when Washington had embargoed arms supplies to Pakistan following the outbreak of the Indo-Pakistan war. His views have been further substantiated by Washington's recent policies, such as toward Afghanistan since the Soviet troop withdrawal; the use of economic and military aid to manipulate Pakistan; and U.S. insistence that Pakistan abandon its nuclear program.

Washington's ability to manipulate Beg has been checked by his apparent lack of interest in grabbing state power. In the two years that he has been Army chief of staff, Beg has enunciated a future strategic doctrine, which would tie together Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and Afghanistan. Such an Islamic bloc, the general surmises, will not only provide Pakistan the necessary security, but will put it in a position to wield regional influence—namely in the Gulf. Beg has also made it clear that nuclear weapons are deterrents necessary for Pakistan's security.

There is no doubt that Beg does not want, nor foresee, a total victory for the Gulf "coalition" forces. Addressing officers recently, Beg pointed out that the "coalition" strategy was linked to Israeli interests, as its war objective was essentially the reduction of the military and economic potential of Iraq, a major Islamic power. Condemning the incessant bombing of Iraq, Beg said that in the case of a ground assault, the U.S. would at best be able to capture a wedge on the Kuwait border, but this would be insufficient to reduce Iraqi forces. Under such circumstances, Beg said, the U.S. inability to enforce its will must reduce its influence, to Pakistan's advantage. The U.S. might also find the Iraqi conflict much as the Soviets found Afghanistan.

# World opinion outraged by Bush's Persian Gulf war atrocity

*The following statements and commentaries are a sampling of the revulsion from around the globe to Bush's Gulf war.*

## Australia

**Senator Janet Powell**, leader of the Australian Democrats, speaking at a special parliamentary debate on the war on Jan. 21:

It defies belief that we are as a nation again at war. As we debate this motion, bombs with a total explosive power exceeding the Hiroshima nuclear weapon are being dropped daily on Iraq and Kuwait. . . . There is a whole range of weapons with obscene potential for destruction being unleashed on vast numbers in the name of peace and the construction of a new world order. This is a war which need not be happening; this is a war which should not be happening, and this is a war in which Australia should not be involved. . . .

Not only has truth yet again been the first casualty of war, but also we are now becoming aware that this war will cause tens of thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands—of deaths. There will be massive damage incurred by the civilian infrastructure of Iraq, Kuwait, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and possibly a number of other nations in the region. There will be enormous damage, and Senator Evans [the foreign minister] himself has noted the likelihood that Kuwait City will be destroyed once the ground war moves there. . . .

The resentment arising from this resource war—and, make no mistake about it, that is what this war is—has enormous and ominous implications for the so-called new world order which President Bush and Prime Minister [Bob] Hawke appear so enamoured of. . . . The conflagration throughout the Middle East has only just begun.

## Asia

**Asad Zaidi**, in *Business and Political Observer*, Delhi, India, Jan. 28:

Iraq is merely the first casualty of a process, which, if not halted, is going to put an end to the gains of decolonization and the independent, self-reliant strategies of development in the formerly colonized world, including countries like China and India. The Iraq issue did not develop with the Iraqi

annexation of Kuwait. It happened long before that. The West wanted to destroy Iraq because of its military might and to get on the way with forming a greater Israel. This is not to say that the present war is an attempt to redivide the world or that the situation today is an exact replica of the situations that prevailed between the two world wars, but there is a definite crisis in the international economic order today with the United States facing severe recession, Japan making rapid economic gains, reunification of Germany causing the portending of a greater Germany resurgence, the U.S.S.R. in desperate economic crisis, and Great Britain trying hard to get a better deal for itself in Europe after the long night of Thatcherite exclusionism. . . .

The West Asian crisis is regarded by the parties concerned as a means for redefining the terms, nature, and reach of the economic rights and the license that they will enjoy in the new era. The European countries cannot afford to let the United States gather all advantages. The U.S. cannot afford to let Europe and Japan forge ahead. The minor imperialist countries are also very much part of the conflict. . . . In the larger sense, the current war is, therefore, an expression of the necessity felt by the major participants in the Western alliance to determine their status vis-à-vis each other—an exercise difficult to carry out through a roundtable conference or through a direct conflict among themselves. In keeping with the tradition of the post-World War II period, the cost of this realignment of status must be paid by the Third World.

**Jordan Times** editorial, Jordan, Jan. 25:

Much hope was pinned during the run-up of the Gulf crisis to the explosion of the war on Jan. 16 that the European countries, particularly France and Italy, would somehow break free from the American-inspired move toward the war option and would have the guts to stand up and tell Washington that the use of force was not the answer to the problem. As it turned out, the hopes were ill-founded. . . . These two countries . . . are now equal partners in the massive assault against Iraq.

While one can understand the European approach, which rules out the acquisition of territory by force . . . it is indeed very difficult to comprehend the apparent vengeance with which the European allies in the anti-Iraq coalition are bat-

tering an Arab country. If that is not enough, then one only has to look at some of the gleeful war communiqués issued from Paris, Rome, and London. War is war indeed, but is it war that is being orchestrated against Iraq today? Isn't it aimed at the annihilation of a nation?

It may be naive at this point to issue a fresh reminder to the Europeans that they would indeed be the net loser in the bargain if the U.S. were to achieve its strategic, military, and economic objectives in the Middle East: that of acquiring total domination of Arab oil resources, output, and international prices as well as doing away with Arab military power. . . .

No matter which way the Gulf war turns out, the wounds inflicted by the Europeans on the Arab mind and heart will not be easily healed. And the Arabs do not have a short memory.

**Jomhuri Ye Eslami, Iranian daily, Jan. 30:**

Today the liberation of Kuwait has completely lost its priority and has become a side issue. At the top of the agenda now are the extensive killing of civilians and the violent bombardment of residential areas in Iraq, the destruction and annihilation of the Iraqi infrastructure and economic structure, the destruction and complete annihilation of the Iraqi Armed Forces, and finally the ousting of the Baghdad regime and the installation of a puppet regime in its place. . . . The leaders of the United States and the Pentagon military should be tried and condemned for these horrible crimes.

This is not a war against Saddam. Today the violent crimes of the NATO armies against the oppressed people of Iraq are so clearly and painfully felt that it seems the Iraqi leaders obviously intend to take advantage of the situation to justify themselves.

**Teheran Times, Iranian government newspaper, editorial, Jan. 20:**

Turkey's de facto participation in the war against Iraq indicates a dangerous and uncertain future of the region. . . . During the eight-year-long Iran-Iraq war, Ankara exploited the situation in the service of their interests as much as they could and took no measures to end the conflict. . . . If Turkey covets Iraqi territory, it has to know that no change in the geopolitical map of the region will be accepted by Teheran.

## Europe

**William Pfaff, writing in the Feb. 1 International Herald Tribune, syndicated by the Los Angeles Times:**

PARIS—President George Bush was assured by his military advisers that Iraq would collapse within two days of the start of bombing two weeks ago. I have that from a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Bush was told

by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt that the war would be over in two weeks. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia told him "two hours."

The public would seem to have been wiser. People wanted to believe that the war could be won overnight with laser weapons. But from the start there has been evidence of an inarticulate public dread that the United States faced exactly what the White House now says it does face: ground combat and a long war.

People still do not seem to understand that the long-war scenario is an optimistic scenario, in that it foresees eventual success for the coalition, with the possibility of a constructive political aftermath. . . .

Let me suggest what the seriously pessimistic scenarios could look like:

**Stalemate and failure:** The U.S.-led ground offensive bogs down. Summer heat makes fighting all but impossible. Support for the war fades. Arab or European mediation gets some response from Saddam. We are forced to settle. Saddam survives.

**Defeat:** Exocet missiles take out a marine landing ship with all aboard. The coalition's ground invasion force is blunted by Iraqi defenses, with much blood-letting. . . .

**General war in the region:** Israel attacks on the ground to clear out the Scud missile sites, going through Jordan. Iran comes in the war on Iraq's side. Turkey becomes involved. Turmoil in Egypt, the Maghreb, and elsewhere. This is not in the least unlikely.

**Nuclear war:** Iraq makes a nuclear, chemical, or biological strike on Israel or the coalition forces. . . . U.S. and/or Israeli public opinion demands and gets a nuclear retaliation. General world uproar.

But I won't go on. I'm sure that readers would rather not read more.

**Sunday Express, Great Britain, Feb. 3:**

. . . when the history of the Gulf War comes to be written, this battle for a dusty Saudi resort, a ghost town 12 miles south of the Kuwait border that used to house 20,000 people, will merit more than a general's footnote. For all their snorts of derision, and in spite of a successful counterattack, the Allied commanders cannot hide from the fact that Saddam Hussein highlighted their complacency with an embarrassing, if suicidal, thrust south that caused red faces in Riyadh HQ and anger in the Saudi government. . . . The Iraqi leader doesn't follow the West Point or Sandhurst rule book. He is a street fighter.

**Edward Heath, former British prime minister, Feb. 1:**

. . . we are back in the 14th century with the Crusades . . . we are becoming mercenaries. We are just being paid by other people to go and fight.



**Arthur Schlesinger**, *former adviser to President Kennedy, interview in the French weekly Nouvel Observateur, Jan. 31-Feb. 6:*

. . . I doubt that the United States, which, unlike Britain or France has no common history with this part of the world, has the desire or capacity to replace the defunct Ottoman Empire. . . .

There remains the will to construct a new international order, founded on two pillars (the U.S.S.R. and the United States, the two superpowers) and a reanimated United Nations. To which one can only respond that the U.N. would have emerged stronger, if it had succeeded in resolving the problem of Kuwait only by virtue of an economic embargo against Iraq, instead of serving as a facade and international cover for a conflict that is essentially American. With its array of massive acts of destruction, the war risks . . . discrediting for a long time this mechanism of collective protection. . . .

In 1962, the installing of Soviet missiles in Cuba meant a direct threat for the United States. The Gulf crisis does not represent a direct threat for America. In 1962, negotiations took place at the height of the crisis. Kennedy said that while it was vital that one not negotiate while one is seized by fear, it was necessary just the same not to have fear of negotiating. In Geneva, during the meeting between James Baker and Tariq Aziz, Baker put forward as a precondition, the unconditional surrender of Iraq.

## **Africa**

**L'Opinion**, *Moroccan daily, Feb. 2:*

In 476, Rome fell to the Germanic tribes. This was the end of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the barbarian era. Since then, the barbarians, strong by their violence, their number, and their will to conquest, ignoring all laws, have not stopped extending their domination by iron and by fire. . . .

[Bush's new international order] was a hoax. The images of premeditated genocide of 18 million people, programmed and executed minutely by the West, will help people remember . . . that the West has remained barbarian.

**Tunisian Parliament resolution**, *passed Jan. 30:*

[The parliament expresses] solidarity with the people of Iraq which is maintaining resistance against the forces of destruction. . . . The cruel attacks indicate an extension of the war threater with the aim of destroying the human potential of the Arab nation.

**Algerian Support Committee for the Iraqi People**, *in El Moujahid, Algeria, Feb. 5:*

. . . Beyond Arab and Muslim nations, all people of the Third World will have to react in the face of a slaughter generated by a conflict which doesn't oppose either the occidental "good" to the Arab or Muslim "evil," according to Bush's version, nor the Cross to the Crescent, but on one side, peoples who have decided to build their future in full independence, and on the other side, powers of oppression and domination which still try to share the world between themselves. . . .

## **Ibero-America**

**El Espectador**, *Colombian daily, Jan. 27, reprinting Antonio Caballero from Spanish magazine Cambio 16:*

This war which just broke out, irreparable and terrible . . . was not avoided because it is Bush's war and Bush needs it. Once a year to demonstrate that he is no wimp, George Bush needs to unleash a war. Last year, it was Panama's turn—and democracy, morality, justice, decency, and the universal campaign against drug trafficking were invoked. Three thousand dead, a neighborhood turned to ashes, thousands of refugees in tents, a small country's economy was devastated to its foundations. One prisoner. This time Iraq is the main course. And perhaps there will also be a prisoner: Saddam Hussein. But the deaths will be hundreds of thousands and the whole Middle East will be incinerated and scrambled for many years and all the region's regimes—hard or soft, friends or foes of George Bush—will begin to crumble like houses of cards and the world economy will suffer an unpredictable oil price shock.

**Eduardo Galeano**, *commentary in La República, Lima, Peru, Feb. 1:*

Why war? To prove the right of invasion is a privilege of the great powers and that Hussein could not do to Kuwait what Bush did to Panama? So that the Soviet Army could mow down Lithuanians and Latvians with impunity? So that Israel could seek doing to the Palestinians something too similar to what Hitler did to the Jews? So that it were clear that oil can't be touched? . . . Who has sold mankind's destiny to a fistful of crazy, greedy killers?

**La Jornada**, *Mexican daily paper, Jan. 31:*

The U.S. government has anointed itself not only as policeman, but also as legislator and as judge of all nations. . . . The most outrageous evidence of this new world order, as Bush likes to call the vast planetary impunity conquered in recent months by the state over which he presides, is the program of destruction of Iraq, in whose planning the European governments—including the Soviet Union—participated with the status of waning subsidiary powers.

# Ibero-American governments ride roughshod over anti-war mood

by Dennis Small and Carlos Wesley

Despite the fact that recent opinion polls indicate that as much as 80% of Ibero-America's population is opposed to Bush's war against Iraq, and that a strong plurality supports Saddam Hussein outright, the governments of Ibero-America have given their full backing to Washington's Middle East policies. At a Jan. 28 meeting in Caracas, Venezuela of 13 foreign ministers representing the continent's major countries, the diplomats:

- endorsed Bush's "New World Order";
- called for the U.N. resolutions on the Persian Gulf to be fully implemented;
- criticized Iraq for launching Scud attacks against "non-belligerent" nation Israel;
- committed themselves to continue supplying Ibero-American oil to the U.S. war machine on a priority basis.

No steps were taken to protect Ibero-America from the disastrous economic effects of the war, despite the fact that the meeting had been urgently convoked with exactly this purpose, and despite the fact that the gathered ministers politely listened to two detailed technical presentations on precisely this subject. One was by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the other by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and both emphasized that Ibero-America as a whole in fact produces enough oil to be self-sufficient, although the major producers (Mexico and Venezuela) currently export the vast majority of their output outside the region. (A detailed picture of Ibero-America's oil production and trade patterns was presented in last week's issue of *EIR*, Feb. 8, p. 8.)

At the Caracas meeting, the gathered foreign ministers discussed the possibility of establishing a petroleum fund to help those nations most dependent on foreign imports—Brazil, Chile, and the nations of Central America. But when push came to shove, they could only agree to this in the most general terms, and added the explicit condition that this would be done only if it did not harm "existing commercial commitments." In other words, the priority of Mexico, Venezuela, and the other producers, is first to supply oil to satisfy

the U.S.'s war demands, and only then to see if anything is left over.

Some of the foreign ministers present were almost more hawkish than Bush. The Argentine and Venezuelan representatives presented a draft resolution calling for Iraq's unconditional surrender, but "moderates" in the group—Mexico and Brazil—reportedly weren't prepared to go that far. They counter-proposed their own resolution calling for a ceasefire and a negotiated solution to the crisis, but this too was voted down by the majority because "it would have angered [Argentine] Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo," in the words of the Argentine daily *Ambito Financiero* of Jan. 29. Argentina and Honduras are the only two Ibero-American nations that have actually sent military forces to join the Coalition in the Persian Gulf: Honduras has 150 soldiers there, and Argentina has two navy ships anchored a safe distance from the fighting.

Ultimately all that the foreign ministers could concur on was a statement saying that they hoped to "make an effective contribution to bringing about a New Order of Peace" in the Middle East, by supporting the U.N. resolutions.

## 'This is the United Nations!'

The emphasis on the United Nations is not accidental. The governments of Ibero-America are deeply concerned that a growing percentage of their populations, and even significant factions of the ruling elites in a number of countries, are waking up to the reality of Bush's war: that it is a genocidal assault by the combined nations of the North, against a small nation of the South that dared to try to develop itself in a sovereign fashion.

The foreign minister of Venezuela, Reynaldo Figueredo, was most explicit. According to the Jan. 31 Mexican daily *Excelsior*, Figueredo said: "We have to insist on trying to avoid a feeling that might be growing among the population in general, consisting of the belief that what is happening there is a fight between a small country of 18 million inhabitants against 350 million. . . . That is not what is happening. This is not Iraq against the United States, not even close.

This is the United Nations.”

That's not the way most people in Ibero-America see it. In a recent poll in Colombia, a majority said they opposed the war, 42% said they were for Iraq's Saddam, and only 37% backed the U.S. The results showed that there is a “marked anti-Americanism among Colombians,” said the head of the polling company. Many thought that Bush simply had no moral authority to oppose Saddam, given the U.S. invasion of Panama a little over a year ago.

In Argentina, 80% of the population is against the decision by President Carlos Menem to send warships to serve the Anglo-Americans in the Gulf, said the London *Guardian* Feb. 1. Argentina's Federation of Jewish Cultural Entities, in a statement issued on Jan. 23, said that the war “does not serve any of the interests of the Argentinian people and it endangers the future of the nation.” The Argentinian Jewish organization called on Israel to take a lower profile regarding the war, and “a higher profile in the search for a just political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.” Even Menem's estranged wife, Zulema Yoma de Menem, has demanded that he recall the warships from the Gulf. “It is inadmissible to remain indifferent to the massive and indiscriminate bombardments that are affecting unprotected civilians, Jews and Arabs alike,” she said.

Perhaps nowhere in Ibero-America is popular sentiment against the war so strong as in Venezuela. According to firsthand reports, the majority of Venezuelans are vocally in favor of Iraq. Venezuela was one of the founders of OPEC in 1973, and has always maintained extensive and excellent relations with the Arab world—a sentiment which the Venezuelan government has not been able to extirpate.

### ‘Kissinger Go Home!’

Venezuela is also one of the countries where there is a deep split in the ruling elite over Bush's war. Although the Carlos Andrés Pérez government has given Washington full backing, not so other layers of Venezuela's “Establishment.” When Henry Kissinger visited Caracas in late January at the invitation of the Pérez government, to give them his advice on world economic and political matters, the staid daily *Diario de Caracas* welcomed him with an editorial entitled “Kissinger Go Home!” In it, the daily favorably quoted the comments of former President Rafael Caldera, to the effect that Kissinger's visit “is worrisome, because he has been the most powerful adversary that OPEC has had throughout its existence, which is an organization which must continue to exist and cannot follow the advise of people like Kissinger.”

Another country where there is deep and growing opposition to the Gulf war, is Brazil. The military has led the ranks of those opposed to Bush's insanity from an intelligent strategic standpoint (see *Report from Rio*, page 61). But the hostility to the war is not limited to these circles, as reflected in a column by journalist Mauro Santayana in the Jan. 31 *Gazeta Mercantil*. Santayana, a respected journalist linked

to Brazil's diplomatic corps, suggested that Brazil may well be next after Iraq on Bush's hit-list, and warned that Brazil must reject all outside pressures to dismantle its armed forces. Brazil is “rich and much coveted,” he wrote, and in the past its military labored under the presumption that threats to its national security came from its neighbors, and its neighbors probably feared Brazil, “encouraged by more powerful and distant nations.” But today, the nations of Ibero-America must unite, wrote Santayana, citing former Argentinian President Juan Perón, “who in his oft-cited warning, said that the 21st century will either find us Latin Americans united, or under foreign domination.”

## Opposition grows in Italy as war goes on

by Leonardo Servadio

The Persian Gulf war must be stopped immediately, independent of whether or not it be a “just war” or an “unjust war”: This is the message which the Italian Catholic Bishops put out at the end of January. There is no doubt, said Monsignor Tettamanzi, speaking on behalf of the Bishops' Conference during the press conference to prepare for the “Day of Life,” that “even a ‘just’ war is an absolute evil.”

The Day of Life was celebrated Sunday, Feb. 3. On that occasion Pope John Paul II said, “The divine law: ‘thou shall not kill’ regards every man and binds every man, independent of his religious belief, since it is written by the Creator in the conscience as a natural law.” The Pope condemned abortion as the worst of all crimes, since it is perpetrated against the “most defenseless” of all human beings. After denouncing genetic manipulations, euthanasia, the rejection of the weakest, racism, and homicidal violence of any kind, the Pope said: “We must proclaim the untouchability of the right to life . . . against war, against this war, which people keep fighting in the Persian Gulf, with increasing danger for the whole of humanity.”

The statements by the Pope and the Bishops, setting war and abortion on the same plane, have been interpreted by some as a way of distancing themselves from the Communist Party (renamed Democratic Party of the Left-PDS), which has been the most vocal supporter of the papal statements against war, but has used them in an “anti-American” way. Bologna's Cardinal Biffi explicitly criticized the professional “pacifists” who have always used pacifism as an instrument of war against the Atlantic Alliance. But in all the statements, the concern over the global consequences of this conflict

and the conviction that it cannot be stopped by the usual diplomatic means is very evident: A higher moral standard must now be established.

Catholic Church spokesmen have missed no opportunity to speak out against war. Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo pointed out that with the force of weapons, one can impose the right of the stronger, but justice must be done through reason and law.

While everybody accepts these statements, what does that mean in terms of political action?

### **The Catholic youth movement**

Roberto Formigoni, vice president of the Christian Democracy and of the European Parliament, proposed at the end of January that a ceasefire be immediately implemented so as to allow peace negotiations. Formigoni is a political representative of the Catholic Movimento Popolare, a broad youth movement (its purely religious branch is called *Comunione e Liberazione*), and, with the Schiller Institute, the only movement which was critical of the "pacifists." It has taken a stand in defense of peace even if that meant marching together with the Communists and assorted pacifists in the streets. The only movement whose political stand has not been influenced by parochial political motivations, Movimento Popolare has put several paid advertisements in the Catholic daily *Avvenire*, denouncing the horrors of the ongoing war. Formigoni has, on several occasions, criticized the economic interests which lay behind Anglo-American ruthlessness in implementing the "U.N. mandate" in defense of "international law," contrasting that ruthlessness to the total lack of interest in defending Lebanon or in implementing the U.N. resolutions concerning the Palestinians.

Movimento Popolare's weekly, *Il Sabato*, denounced the U.N. as "looking more and more like a notary called to ratify decisions taken in Washington and Moscow, rather than a solid mediator 'above parties.'" *Il Sabato* also denounced Henry Kissinger, for having been for years a well-paid adviser to Saddam Hussein, to then become the one who advised the U.S. administration to attack. Prof. Gianfranco Miglio, the former dean of the political science department of Catholic University in Milan, and mentor of the new Lombard League party, denounced the role of Kissinger in setting up the Gulf war as a way of getting control over Europe, by controlling the oil supplies on which the old continent depends.

As even the polls revealed, the vast majority of Italians is against war, and this opinion is obviously reflected in the parties which make up the government coalition. Yet, when it comes to "official" political stands, even people who might be personally in favor of mediation, or of an immediate ceasefire, feel bound not to say so openly, so as not to appear critical toward the U.S.A.

The Socialist Party and the Republican Party are the two most outspoken defenders of Bush's line in Italy. Republican

leader Giorgio La Malfa has denounced Formigoni harshly, to the point that Formigoni announced that he would sue him. Socialist leader Bettino Craxi answered, in an indirect way, the various proposals to work for a cease-fire, by stating that a cease-fire would allow Saddam to regroup his troops and relaunch an offensive.

### **The case of Admiral Buracchia**

The case of Rear Admiral Buracchia, who till the end of January was the commander of the Italian Navy task force in the Gulf, epitomizes the conundrum. Admiral Buracchia gave an interview to the Catholic weekly *Famiglia Cristiana*, published at the end of January, where he said that "with a little more wisdom, with a better evaluation of what one was going to confront," war could have been avoided. "I think," said Buracchia, "that people should have reached a peaceful solution. Who knows, perhaps if we had continued the embargo for a longer time. . . . War is easy, unfortunately, but what is worrisome is the scenario we rebuild afterward, provided we are able to face the unforeseeable." These statements, which have been read by everybody as a sort of "pacifist" declaration, and possibly as a criticism of the "allied" policy, were attacked by all the government political spokesmen. La Malfa called for the immediate resignation of the rear admiral, as did former Defense Undersecretary Ciccardini (from the CD "left"), among other people. After having unsuccessfully denied the content of the interview (the tapes of the interview are available) Admiral Buracchia asked to be replaced in his position as chief of the task force and to return to Italy. In order to silence the scandal and clarify that there was no intention to criticize the Anglo-American policy in the Gulf, Buracchia explained that he meant that it was Saddam who should have reached a peaceful solution. But obviously Buracchia could not say he meant to blame Saddam, when he said: "Who knows, perhaps had we continued the embargo for a longer time." The admiral was replaced Feb. 5.

In Italy, as in all the European countries, people know that since the statements made by CIA chief William Webster in Los Angeles in September 1989, there is a sort of undeclared conflict between the United States and its allies, Europe and Japan. Webster said that, the military confrontation with Moscow having ended, a new "economic" confrontation between the U.S.A. on the one side, and Europe and Japan on the other side, was starting. People also know that the Gulf war is not a Gulf war, but a war for world hegemony waged by a declining Anglo-American "empire" against the rising power of Europe and Japan. But to be able to muster enough determination to impose peace in the Gulf, Europe must achieve that political independence which it now lacks.

The question of world peace depends in a direct way on the capacity of Europe to achieve political independence and unity. Will it do so in time?

## Pope redoubles peace efforts

*"If war is frightening, just as frightening is this chorus of bellicose consensus," writes the daily of the Holy See.*

**W**ar is an adventure with no return," John Paul II had proclaimed in his Christmas message. The same appeal was written on the signs raised by those who gathered in St. Peter's Square Jan. 13 to take part in the Pope's Angelus. Once again the Pontiff turned to the crowd and wielded his full authority for a last-minute peace proposal: "Under today's conditions, a war would not resolve the problems, but only worsen them. The solution can be found in generous peace proposals from both sides. This is the appeal which, for my part, in this decisive hour for the fate of men and peoples, I feel the need to turn to all interested parties. It is an appeal I direct to Iraq, that it make a gesture of peace which would only do it honor in the face of history. It is an appeal I direct to all the states concerned, that they organize a peace conference that contributes to resolving all the problems of a peaceful coexistence in the Middle East."

The international conference proposal is not liked by the Americans, nor by Israel. But in the Vatican, efforts are intensifying to keep alive the hope for peace.

On Jan. 15, the day the United Nations deadline expired, the Pope sent messages to Presidents Bush and Hussein. In the texts, released to the press the next day, the Pope pleaded for "courageous steps that can represent the start of a true path toward peace." To the Iraqi President the Pope said: "I trust that you too, Mr. President, will want to make the most opportune decisions and make courageous ges-

tures that can mark the beginning of a true peace process." To Bush, the Pope asked for a "a last-minute effort for dialogue" so that "peace can still be saved." In the American President's response, that same day, there was no hint of the imminent military attack. He said he was "substantially in accord" with the Pontiff. As for Saddam Hussein, the Chaldean patriarch of Baghdad, Raphael I. Bidawid, later told the press that "he had not had the time to respond."

Then in the night between Jan. 16-17, a few minutes before the telexes put out the news of the bombing of Baghdad, Italian President Francesco Cossiga phoned the Vatican Secretary of State-designate, Msgr. Angelo Sodano, so that the Pontiff would be informed. In the Vatican they do not hide a certain bitterness about the rudeness of the U.S. government's behavior and the intransigence of President Hussein. The Pope is saddened, said Monsignor Sodano in an interview to the weekly *Il Sabato*: "I witnessed the personal commitment of the Holy Father to keep from reaching such a military solution, which is not destined to resolve adequately the problems posed by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Today I have witnessed the Pope's sadness and his commitment to continuing to work so that the time of trial may end as soon as possible."

On Jan. 20, *Osservatore Romano*, the newspaper of the Holy See, wrote in its column *Acta diurna* that "war is a defeat also for those who think to be its eventual winners," and stated,

"Permit us to say firmly that if war is frightening, just as frightening is this chorus of bellicose consensus, this euphoria which echoes attitudes of times and regimes that had been believed to be definitively overcome."

The Pope, opening the 20th assembly of the Pontifical Iustitia et Pax Council, prayed that Christ "inspire all who have decision-making power to sincerely seek peace and to commit themselves to negotiations and to act out of respect for justice, and the safeguarding of the rights of peoples." The president of the Council, Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, echoed him: "The war, even though localized in the Persian Gulf, is moving in the direction of a world conflict." This prospect "makes the whole planet shake and shiver in the fear of a vaster conflagration, with flashes of apocalypse." He added that "such a possibility, far from paralyzing us, ought to spur us to talk, today more than ever, of peace and justice."

The Jesuits, in their review *Civiltà Cattolica*, flanked the Pope with a clear condemnation of the war. Father Giuseppe De Rosa, the editor, days before the conflict broke out, wrote that the Gulf war "is a war in which no one believes. If it were only a question of making a rule of international law and ethics be respected, as has been said, there would not be the general mobilization which has occurred. In fact, in these recent years, there have been, in every part of the world, very serious violations of international law and ethics with the invasion of independent countries by other countries, if one thinks of the invasion of Tibet by China, of Afghanistan by the U.S.S.R., of Panama by the U.S.A., of Lebanon by Israel and Syria, of the West Bank and Gaza also by the Israeli state. Yet in all of these cases, there has been no mobilization against the invaders."

### Tractors, instead of battle tanks

*Gulf war propaganda is backfiring in Germany, and critical questions are being posed.*

On Feb. 6, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* published a critical view of the U.S. and Israeli war propaganda against Iraq. In an article on Bush's campaign of holding prayers in American churches for Operation Desert Storm, the daily wrote:

"Western observers in the Arab and predominantly Islamic world, see Bush's religious appeal with concern, fearing that it will deepen Christian-Muslim controversies that have been there and are even intensified now by the war in the Gulf.

"Religious fundamentalism is not confined within the boundaries of the Islamic world, but it is widespread also among Christians in the United States and among Jews in Israel, and it includes even racist aspects."

In a country where most of the news media swing to the side of the Anglo-Americans in attacking the Mideast interests of German industry and government, the article was courageous.

The verdict on Bush and Shamir appeared the day after Rehavam Ze'evi, a member of the extremist anti-Palestinian Moledet party, was appointed to a cabinet post in Israel. The news of Ze'evi joining the Shamir cabinet neutralized much of the intense psy-war campaign against the anti-war protests in Germany that had used the simplistic equation: He who is against this war is against Israel and is anti-Semitic.

This attempt to strangle the broad anti-war ferment backfired.

"It doesn't really matter whether we do something for the Israelis or not—we may deliver weapons now, but it

doesn't make a difference for us. The current leadership of Israel is simply not willing to have good relations with the Germans," a German Social Democrat who has been active for years to promote a dialogue between Israel and the Arabs, said in a discussion with *EIR*. "I even think that Bush is endorsing the Israelis, in order to put maximum pressure on the Germans to finally give in and join the war line."

Any proposal for cross-border cooperation that would employ the best of Israel's technology for the good also of neighboring Arabs, has so far been turned down by the Israeli power elites, the Social Democrat said.

The German government decision at the end of January to supply Israel with air and missile defense systems against Iraqi attacks, he said, was wrong, because it encouraged those in Israel who favor military solutions. German weapons for Israel would bring no peace.

Vera Wollenberger of the "Green Party/Alliance 90" parliamentary group, who was touring Syria and Jordan at the beginning of February, also attacked German military aid to Israel because it contributed to radicalism in the neighboring Arab countries. Bonn's appeasement of Israel, she warned, would plant the seed for future Israeli-Arab conflicts, and was a short-sighted policy.

Statements of German solidarity with the people of Israel—a delegation headed by parliament speaker Rita Süßmuth was just touring Israel—were unbalanced, Wollenberger said, as long as politicians in Germany refused to take official notice of

the Israeli policy of oppression in the occupied territories.

A long-time dissident under the East German communist regime—which Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress courted intensely during 1988-89—Wollenberger is qualified to attack Israel's policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Many in Germany share this view, but don't dare speak their mind in public.

The silent majority is becoming audible, however, in public opinion polls. One recent poll showed that only 4% of Germans consider "good relations" with the state of Israel as important for united Germany.

The low percentage is the backlash to a weeks-long propaganda campaign that tried to equate popular anti-war sentiments with alleged anti-Semitism. The backlash is there, and it has to be taken into account. What must be done now is to lift the entire debate about peace or war to a higher level.

Remarks by Catholic Bishop Franz Kamphaus, of the Limburg diocese, made on television Feb. 5, are worth taking up in this context. He said one should imagine what would happen if some politician stood up and demanded DM 15 billion to launch Third World development projects just the way German politicians are willing to give DM 15 billion for the war in the Gulf. One should just imagine what good could be created by the money that is used for destructive purposes right now.

This is a good argument, and it revives an old slogan: In the mid-1970s after the 1973 Yom Kippur War and the first big oil crisis, the LaRouche lobby in Germany campaigned with the slogan, "Tractors, Instead of Battle Tanks!" The anti-war movement in Germany will add the "tractor" slogan to its campaign for a ceasefire and for peace in Mideast.

## **Military alert against Bush's new order**

*Growing numbers of Brazil's military believe they are next on the New World Order hit list, and they don't like it.*

**I**n an effort to gain greater support for its Persian Gulf war deployment, the Bush administration has activated the parallel government structure known as Project Democracy, an apparatus which Bush himself had been instrumental in putting together during the Reagan years, and which received public attention when its corrupt intrigues came to light in the Iran-Contra scandal. Along with this, the U.S. government, according to Brazilian business circles, is quietly promoting the laundering of Kuwaiti and Saudi funds in exchange for unconditional support for the genocidal war against Iraq, either by sending troops to the Middle East, as Argentina has done, or in other ways consistent with Bush's "New Order."

At a Jan. 29 meeting of the Brazil-U.S. Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo, Elliott Abrams, the former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, with U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton at his side, launched a volley of threats. "We Americans would like Brazil to demonstrate its support of this United Nations initiative" regarding the Persian Gulf, or otherwise the Brazilian position would end up being "worse than the lukewarm support that Germany is giving the allies. . . . We don't want ships, but we do want words. We expect a firm pronouncement that Brazil totally and unequivocally supports the allied forces."

Abrams went on: "To straddle the fence will not help Brazil's trade with Iraq after the conflict; that is going to depend on the next government."

The coincidence between Abrams's

visit and the offer of Kuwaiti and Saudi funds is not surprising, if one takes into account that the former assistant secretary was responsible for similar operations to finance the Contras and other secret Project Democracy operations. Abrams is also known as a vocal proponent of the plan to dismantle the armed forces of Ibero-America.

For his part, U.S. Ambassador Melton sent a letter to the daily *Gazeta Mercantil*, published on Jan. 31, which reaffirmed the Bush administration pressures. "The United States is pleased to see the greatest possible support of the nations which are members of the United Nations. . . . The international community will have sent a permanent warning to any dictator or despot, present or future, who plans an illegal aggression. Therefore, the world must take advantage of this opportunity to realize the promise, which has existed for a long time, of a new order," wrote Melton.

The Brazilian Armed Forces' reaction to U.S. cynicism was unequivocal. On Feb. 1, the country's major papers gave prominent coverage to a note entitled "Officers Criticize U.N. Action in Gulf." They reported, "The most moderate wing of the Army believes that the United Nations acted too hastily in giving its backing to countries which notoriously have interests in the Persian Gulf. That evaluation comes from a senior military source who participated in a Rio de Janeiro meeting of generals to analyze the Persian Gulf problem."

The tough editorial in the January issue of *Ombro a Ombro*, a military monthly, is cited as the main source

reflecting the opinions of the Armed Forces. *Ombro a Ombro* said, "We will not go into the merits of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but we cannot be silent in the face of what we watch with horror: on the eve of the third millennium, a conflict being resolved by force of arms."

"The U.N., created to assuage conflicts and fight for peace, showed itself to be impotent. . . . Its resolutions are not complied with and its omission in cases in which the great powers have interests is visible. It is going down the same path as the failed League of Nations and its destiny, if it continues this way, is to be buried in a 'Desert Storm.'"

"The Kuwait affair," continues *Ombro a Ombro*, "the motive of which conflict descends upon not only the Gulf region but the Middle East and threatens the world, has its roots in the concept expressed by voices of profit that 'the oil belongs to humanity.' Accepting such a concept is terribly dangerous, since were it to strengthen similar concepts, such as, for example, 'the Amazon is the patrimony of humanity,' Brazil's sovereignty could be at risk."

The article then says, "The President of the United States' declaration of his desire to build 'a new world order for the next 100 years' is also troubling. Under whose control? Who is going to dictate the rules of that order? . . . From this follows the requirement that any country wanting to have a top position in the concert of nations must have Armed Forces which are well instructed and technologically equipped, without which, the risk of being a defeated and looted country is evident."

As former Army Minister Leônidas Pires Gonçalves recently summarized Army thinking: "This region, the Amazon, will not become another Persian Gulf."

## U.S. used chemical weapons

*Atropine was just one of the weapons in the U.S. arsenal tested in Panama to "get Noriega."*

The forces sent by George Bush to invade Panama during Christmas of 1989 used chemical weapons against the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF), say survivors. One chemical employed against the PDF, according to the reports, was the drug atropine, the active ingredient of belladonna, or nightshade.

Until the invasion, the usefulness of atropine in chemical warfare was as an antidote to nerve gas. Its reported use as an offensive weapon in Panama was unusual. But then, claiming that everything was justified to "get Gen. Manuel Noriega," the Bush administration tested every weapon in the American arsenal during the invasion, using the Panamanians as guinea pigs.

This included, among other weapons, the Stealth fighter planes, kevlar vests and helmets, laser-guided bombs, and possibly even laser "death" rays and mercury-laden bullets. The last entered the victims' heads but did not exit, turning brains "into mush," said doctors who had examined the bodies, during a program televised Feb. 2 by WETA, a Washington, D.C. public television station.

As for the use of atropine, medical experts say that the symptoms described by the reported victims—extreme heat and dehydration—are what one would expect from exposure to the chemical. "You could say that people exposed to atropine will end up dry as a bone, red as a beet, and mad as a hatter," said one of the medical experts we consulted. He was referring to the extremely dilated pupils of

the victims, which give them the wide-eyed look of an insane person.

The reports that the United States employed chemical weapons against the PDF in Panama have been so persistent and come from so many varied sources, that they cannot be dismissed as anti-American propaganda. At the very least, an investigation by the U.S. Congress is warranted.

The Congress should also raise questions about the harping that the latest invasion target, Saddam Hussein, "uses chemical weapons against his own people," even though a U.S. Army War College report says that there is no proof that Iraq gassed the Kurds. One should ask, is the Bush administration in fact preparing to use chemical weapons against Iraq, rather than the other way around?

It would certainly not be the first time the Bush administration played dirty with its opponents and lied to the American people. After killing at least 4,000, if not more, Panamanians and destroying Panama's economy, allegedly to get one man, it should come as no surprise that the Bush administration has been equally willing to destroy democracy and the right to due process in the U.S. by denying the former Panamanian leader a fair trial. Noriega's railroad will depart without delay on June 24, ruled a federal judge in Miami.

U.S. District Judge William Hoeweler on Jan. 29 rejected a defense motion to dismiss charges against Noriega. The defense argued that the government had grossly violated Noriega's rights by taping privileged

communications between Noriega and his attorneys, and then handing the tapes to the prosecution. Some of the taped conversations were in fact obtained by Cable News Network (CNN), which broadcasted them all over the world, setting off an international scandal.

The prosecution's key witness against Noriega, José Isabel Blandón, said the government provided him with several hours' worth of the tapes. After listening to the Spanish-language conversations, he says, he prepared English-language summaries for the prosecutors and discussed the contents of Noriega's conversations with members of the prosecution team. Besides tainting his testimony by listening to the tapes, Blandón's summaries and discussions allowed prosecutors to anticipate and possibly to sabotage Noriega's defense by persecuting potential defense witnesses.

The government does not deny misconduct, but says it was all due to "procedural errors." The government is now investigating its top witness, Blandón, who could be indicted for giving or selling the tapes to CNN.

But, Hoeweler ruled that the government's violation of attorney-client confidentiality was insufficient cause to dismiss the case, although he added that he might take up the matter again if it seemed that Noriega's rights were violated.

Judge Hoeweler also allowed the Bush administration to get away with the claim that it cannot persuade those countries it strong-armed into the anti-Iraq coalition to release funds from Noriega's personal accounts. Since Noriega can't use his own money to pay his lawyers, Hoeweler fired half of his defense team. Noriega will have to defend himself against a prosecution backed by the unlimited resources of the U.S. government, with court-appointed attorneys paid cut-rate fees.



## Colombian narcos impose 'Diana's Law'

*President Gaviria has given the proverbial "inch" to the cocaine cartel, and it has taken the mile—and then some.*

Immediately following the Medellín Cartel's Jan. 25 execution of journalist hostage Diana Turbay, cartel lawyer Guido Parra gave a press conference, at which he crowed that the government of President César Gaviria had proceeded to "fully meet the demands" of the traffickers, or Extraditables, by issuing Presidential Decree 303 just four days later. Parra hurried to add, "Not that I think there have actually been demands. As the country knows, this [decree] is the culmination of a unilateral and sovereign policy on the part of the government."

Parra dubbed the government's latest concession "Diana's law," in supposed tribute to his clients' latest victim, who was also the daughter of former Colombian President Julio César Turbay Ayala. Decree 303's central feature is that the deadline for surrendering to the authorities and reaping the benefits of protection from extradition and a substantially reduced prison term, was altered from the date of the government's initial offer—Sept. 5, 1990—to the actual moment of surrender. Gaviria assured Colombians that the date change was "insignificant," but the Bogotá daily *La Prensa* got to the heart of the issue when its Jan. 29 headline on Decree 303 screamed, "Commit Crime Until You Surrender!"

As Justice Minister Jaime Giraldo Angel explained on national television Jan. 31, Decree 303 "grants the benefits to crimes committed before the surrender of the individual. If the kidnapers of the reporters or the murderers of Mrs. Diana Turbay turn

themselves in, they will still be favored by the reduced jail term and non-extradition."

Unbeknownst to Colombians at the time of the government's latest capitulation, the Extraditables had already ordered the execution of another hostage, 64-year-old Marina Montoya, sister to the influential adviser of former President Virgilio Barco. Montoya's bullet-riddled body had been discovered on the streets of Bogotá Jan. 24, and was silently interred in a common grave the next day, supposedly because of the authorities' inability to identify her. It wasn't until after Decree 303 was issued that Montoya's body was exhumed and formally identified.

The Extraditables, who publicly admitted to ordering her execution, have since dangled under the Gaviria government's nose the likelihood of another high-level surrender—the third brother of the so-called Ochoa clan. And, in a statement issued Feb. 4, the Extraditables assured the 70 elected members of the Constituent Assembly—preparing to meet that same week—that the cartel's possession of three remaining hostages was in no way intended to "pressure" the Assembly, which will consider the constitutionality of extradition.

The Extraditables' statement included new demands, such as for the formation of a government commission to *directly* negotiate amnesty conditions for surrendering traffickers, and the election of "autonomous" regional attorney generals. "Popular election" of regional posts has long been the demand of the traffickers,

who possess both the money and terrorist capability to guarantee their control over such officials.

Those who have been following Gaviria's doomed strategy of appeasement might well suspect that the next "recommendation" of the Extraditables will be that the drug trade itself be legalized. But that recommendation is already on the table. A powerful member of the Constituent Assembly, "former" narco-terrorist and M-19 commander Antonio Navarro Wolf, has long been an advocate of drug legalization and is expected to promote his viewpoint in the Assembly. Narco-journalist Antonio Caballero has already launched the campaign, writing Feb. 3, "The narcos are not criminals because they traffic in drugs. They are criminals in order to be able to traffic in drugs. They bribe, murder, kidnap, and drive the State to its knees in order to maintain their business. And they are prepared to do all this because that business is colossal. . . . And it is colossal because it is illegal."

The main voice of Colombia's anti-drug forces, *El Espectador*, denounced the government's appeasement policy in a Feb. 3 editorial: "We are under the dictatorship of crime, and to this atrocious rule can be added the permissiveness of the government, committed to a policy of appeasement which is confused with the surrender of the judicial and moral order of the Republic."

An anonymous letter published by *El Espectador* Jan. 29 challenged the Gaviria government on its failure to provide the same quality of protection to the country's terrorized judiciary that it has to the tiny handful of surrendered traffickers who are being kept in "five-star" jails. The letter warned in conclusion, "It is well known that the society which forgets its own history is condemned to repeat it."

## Left Labourites join the 'new order'

*The "permanent war" between the Left and Prime Minister Hawke has suddenly become a fond embrace.*

The Australian Labour Party's left wing, renowned for decades for being anti-American, isolationist, and pacifist, gave its support without a murmur in December to Prime Minister Bob Hawke's decision to go to war for the new Anglo-American world order. The *Weekend Australian* in the first week in December noted that a meeting of the parliamentary Left had resulted in a division of about 80% to 20% in favor of Hawke's stand, though no actual vote was taken. The newspaper described the shift as surprising, dramatic, and far-reaching, noting that during the 1970s and early 1980s, Hawke was seemingly at permanent war with the left wing of his own party.

A big surprise? Not really. Although there has also been a more down-to-earth, trade union-based tendency in the ALP—a tendency getting weaker in the current period—the left Labour Party came out of the British Fabian Socialist Society, formed by leading figures in the British aristocracy. A new global world order under U.N. auspices is just their cup of tea.

The *Weekend Australian* notes that the protests within the Labour Party were "not extensive, when judged by the magnitude of the reappraisal involved," as the Labour Left met during the first week of December to approve the implementation of U.N. Resolution 678, which authorized a war if necessary to reclaim Kuwait.

The only left Member of Parliament to speak in the debate in the house was backbencher Andrew Theophanous, who made clear that

beneath the surface ideology of isolationism and anti-Americanism, a different commitment was determinant:

"A new world order is emerging, as shown by the unprecedented Resolution 678 of the U.N. Security Council. When a situation arises in which the U.N. has gained a tremendous boost in its power, in its prestige, or its actual authority as a result of those resolutions, then people who describe themselves as leftist or socialist should not be concerned about it, but should welcome such developments, because of the increase in the powers of the U.N. . . . It is something which the ALP has been committed to for many years."

Prime Minister Hawke, like President Bush, in recent weeks has said that his country's aim in the Persian Gulf is the creation of a "new world order." The two men's profiles also have similarities: Just as Bush at Yale was an initiate in the Skull and Bones Society, Hawke is reputed to be a 33rd-degree Freemason.

Although there is a clause in the Australian Constitution which forbids this, Hawke holds two citizenships, having been named an honorary citizen of Israel. Australian PLO representative Ali Kazak recently accused the prime minister of holding "unfriendly views toward the Arabs which may have played a part in his decision to commit Australia to this U.S.-led military adventure against the Arabs." Australian sources say that Kazak's charge—as covered in a slander piece against the PLO representative in Australia's *Jewish News*—happens to be true.

Within the ruling party, there is opposition to Hawke, which is perhaps most clearly represented by Victoria Labour Party MP George Crawford. Crawford reflects the view of many of the Labour Party's traditional supporters, particularly among small business people and blue-collar workers, who see Hawke as betraying Australia's national interests. Oldtime Labour leaders like Crawford have been described as the quickly fading "conscience" of the Labour Party. It was earlier Labour Party governments that were responsible for the development of huge infrastructure projects like the Snowy Mountain hydroelectric scheme—projects rather more in the national interest, than expeditions in the Persian Gulf.

These oldtimers are also not happy with the Hawke Labour Party's "new friends," whereas multimillionaires like Alan Bond, international media magnate Rupert Murdoch, and Sir Peter Abeles, owner of one of the world's largest freight-forwarding companies, have profited greatly under Hawke's government.

Hawke's brand of social democracy draws its inspiration from Margaret Thatcher and the London School of Economics. He has been responsible for skyrocketing interest rates, together with record bankruptcies of small businesses; the destruction of agriculture; and what Australian sources described as the "government-led murder of Australia's manufacturing industry." Hawke has also been responsible for the destruction of the country's military capability.

No, it is not particularly surprising that Hawke would opt for war and embrace Bush's new world order. As was concluded by the *Weekend Australian*: "Australia's role in the Gulf is that of a middle power, attempting to stake its claim for itself in the new order."

## Pro-LaRouche party wins case

*Canada's Supreme Court reaffirms constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression and the right to organize.*

An appeal by *Her Majesty the Queen In Right of Canada v. The Committee for the Commonwealth of Canada*, before the Supreme Court, was dismissed on Jan. 25, 1991.

The case raised "a 'classic' confrontation between the acknowledged value of political expression and legitimate government interests in imposing certain restrictions on expression generally," stated the Hon. Madame Justice L'Heureux-Dube in her 72-page opinion. The other six Supreme Court Justices who heard the case also issued *Reasons for Judgment*, thereby ending a seven-year process of litigation in the federal courts.

Most Canadians greeted this Supreme Court decision as a victory for free speech. Many saw it as an enhanced opportunity to express dissent, as the government tries to get the nation to back a Persian Gulf war for which there is no expressed majority support among Canadians.

Referencing a recent decision by former Chief Justice Dickson, Justice L'Heureux-Dube noted that the "content of expression should not be a relevant consideration in interpreting s.2(b) of the 'Charter.'" For Chief Justice Dickson, whether the meaning expressed is "invidious and obnoxious is beside the point."

In the winners' circle is the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada and all those who cherish the right to freedom of speech. The Commonwealth Party was inspired by, firstly, the Leibnizian tradition of natural law that the American statesman Lyndon LaRouche espoused in his gift to Canadians, his

"Draft Constitution for the Commonwealth of Canada," and, secondly, by the LaRouche-initiated citizen-candidates' movement that was already emerging in 1984 in the United States as a mass-based phenomenon.

The cruel irony is that George Bush's "Man in the Iron Mask," American political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, the recognized leader of a worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance movement, has seen his "constitutionally guaranteed right" to express his ideas freely, reaffirmed, through the instrument of the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada, by the Supreme Court of Canada. Canada's government had allowed its financial elite, and especially Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp.-centered intelligence networks, to play a key role in the judicial railroad of LaRouche that led to his unjust imprisonment in a Minnesota federal penitentiary.

In arguing against revoking rights to express dissent, Justice L'Heureux-Dube cited U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis in *Whitney v. California*. "Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the state was to make men free to develop their faculties. . . . Believing in the power of reason as applied through public discussion, they eschewed silence coerced by law—the argument of force in its worst form. Recognizing the occasional tyrannies of governing majorities, they amended the Constitution so that free speech and assembly should be guaranteed."

The following excerpts from the 72-page document, give some flavor

of the arguments related to the scope of freedom of expression and the kind of public property on which that right may not be restricted: "An overly rigid categorization focusing exclusively on place would tend to lose sight of the forest for the trees. The First Amendment as well as the 'Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms' were designed to protect people, not places. . . . [B]us stations and airports . . . are 'contemporary crossroads' or 'modern thoroughfares,' and thus should be accessible to those seeking to communicate with the passing crowds. . . . Bus, train, and airport terminals are indeed modern boulevards, extensions of Main Street. The list of sites traditionally associated with public expression is not static. . . . The non-security zones within airport terminals, in my view, are properly regarded as public arenas."

On June 11, 1990, the day the most famous U.S. political prisoner was denied a writ of *certiorari* by the U.S. Supreme Court, LaRouche issued the prophetic warning: "Unless the United States changes, unless this [Attorney General Richard] Thornburgh-[Supreme Court Chief Justice William] Rehnquist pattern is reversed, very quickly, by the means provided by the Constitution, I think we can be sure that it will occur by means provided by the street, outside the constitutional processes."

Canadians can help ensure such changes are brought about by taking away the bilateral and multilateral props that the Canadian government has provided to the lame-duck U.S. President for his administration to launch a New World Order capable only of bringing about more suffering for mankind. Let us get rid of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, and Canada's slavish support for the Gulf war.

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# International Intelligence

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## **French defense minister resigns over Gulf policy**

French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement resigned on Jan. 29, protesting French involvement in the Persian Gulf war. He was replaced by Interior Minister Pierre Joxe.

The sudden resignation follows a period of intense debate within the French elites, and also a faction fight inside the ruling Socialist Party. Chevènement's faction in the party, known as Socialism and Republic, has accused President Bush of having engineered the crisis in such a way as to leave Saddam Hussein no alternative other than total capitulation or war.

In what some sources believe to be a related development, France's Grand Orient Freemasons have decided that only development of the Third World can avoid war between North and South. The Paris newspaper *Le Monde* on Jan. 30 reported that the council of the Grand Orient, the principal French masonic organization, met on Jan. 26 and released a statement saying that "a durable peace can only be founded by implementing a true program of economic and social development in the countries of the Third World. . . . Without such political will, the East-West conflict that is now fading away, will be substituted by a new global confrontation between the North and South, that will be as perilous for peace, as religious fundamentalism becomes the catalyst for discontent."

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## **Mexico authorizes U.S. to 'pursue drug planes'**

Jorge Carrillo Olea, coordinator of the Office of Anti-Drug Investigation and Combat under the Mexican Attorney General, gave authorization for U.S. AWACS radar planes, operated by joint Mexican-American crews, to fly over Mexican territory, during a visit to Washington at the end of January.

The authorization marked a 180-degree

change from decades of strict Mexican defense of its sovereignty. Only one year ago, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had rejected such overflights on the grounds that Mexico's "airspace and territory must and will continue to be protected by our own forces."

Mexico's concession represents the "silent integration of our country before the imminent signing of the Free Trade Accord with the United States," the Mexican newspaper *El Financiero* commented on Jan. 28.

The Reagan and Bush administrations have demanded that the U.S. have the right to enter Mexican airspace at will for several years. In November 1990, Rep. Albert Bustamante (D-Tex.) told *El Financiero* that the Bush administration already "had created a new military command which was training to carry out limited incursions in Mexican territory."

The announcement caused such an uproar in Mexico that the Foreign Ministry issued a "rectification," claiming that U.S. AWACS have only been given permission to fly over Mexican territory en route to South America—if a Mexican accompanies the crew, and the U.S. promises to turn the radars off while flying over Mexico! The Attorney General's office then issued a counter-clarification, indicating that such fine points do not exist in the "indefinite and permanent" agreement, already operational, that "Orion P-3" radar planes fly over Mexico.

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## **Worsthorne: 'Teach the Third World a lesson'**

The Anglo-American "Romans" must "crush and conquer" the Iraqi "Carthage," as the first step in teaching the entire Third World a lesson "that won't be forgotten for a generation," writes Sir Peregrine Worsthorne in the Hollinger Corp.'s *Sunday Telegraph* of London on Feb. 3. The piece is one of Worsthorne's most frank descriptions to date of the true Anglo-American war aim: genocide against the Third World.

In a piece entitled, "The ugly face of Is-

lam," Worsthorne says that Islam has become a "pariah religion," whose "poisonous concoction" is "threatening seepage back into Europe through mass immigration." It is against the backdrop of this reality, and the fact that the Islamic world has unconscionably supported the "evil" Saddam Hussein, "that Americans and British should consider their peace aims, without regard to either the U.N. or the coalition, who are part of the problem rather than part of the solution."

He then demands: "Not only must Iraq be defeated, but it must be conquered as well. An ugly, evil spirit is abroad in the Third World and it cannot be condoned, only crushed, as Carthage was crushed by the Romans. . . ."

"It is time the Third World was taught a lesson that won't be forgotten for a generation. Such ruthlessness would not militate against justice in the Middle East. It would be an essential condition of justice; and, most important, an essential condition of a stable, civilized and prosperous world."

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## **Czech warns: Soviet threat to Europe remains**

Jan Urban, the man who succeeded Vaclav Havel as head of Czechoslovakia's Civic Forum, issued an urgent appeal to the West not to be so distracted by the Gulf crisis, that it fails to pay attention to the Soviet threat to Europe, which is a problem "bigger than it seems to be." In a speech in London on Jan. 29, Urban warned that the whole of Europe could be destabilized "before the end of the year."

Urban, a close friend and confidant of Havel, said he had the impression that the Americans were not sure what price they would have to pay for Soviet support for U.S. policies in the Gulf war. But, he stressed, "we in Central Europe do not want to be the price."

In Urban's view, "the Cold War is not over at all and Central and Eastern Europe is still its battlefield." He further warned that "it has to be understood that democracy in

## Briefly

Eastern Europe can still lose. The region has arrived at an extremely difficult and risky period." The unpredictability of developments in the Soviet Union merely multiplied the risks inherent in the absurd isolation of Eastern European countries, with the "poor survival potential" of their economies further undermined by the oil crisis.

Beyond this, the "extremely dangerous tendency" to political and economic isolation in Eastern Europe has been complicated by the Soviet "re-occupation" of Lithuania and Latvia.

### ***KGB moves target democratic opposition***

Moscow's new decree "Against Economic Sabotage," mandating KGB inspectors to barge in on companies operating joint ventures, will be used to discredit and crush the "democratic opposition" within the U.S.S.R., the French daily *Le Figaro* writes on Jan. 28.

The paper's Moscow correspondent notes that the week before, the KGB announced the arrest of a British traveler at the Moscow airport, who was carrying documents showing a contract signed between a British firm and a joint venture in the city of Chelyabinsk. What was involved was an alleged massive rubles-for-dollars exchange outside the U.S.S.R. Among the papers taken from the traveler, were documents showing the name of Gennady Filchin, deputy prime minister of Russia and intimate of Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. Since the sale of rubles abroad is forbidden, and the rate of exchange indicated in the documents is that of the black market, "the scandal is perfect," even if the amounts revealed by the KGB are ludicrously above those available to any single enterprise or group of enterprises in the U.S.S.R.

According to the reformist Soviet press, the object of this escapade is not only to discredit Yeltsin, but to prevent the arrival of consumer goods into Russia by channels that are not controlled by the Kremlin. *Le*

*Figaro* also says that Moscow is reverting to its more traditional posture of keeping the U.S.S.R. under control by creating a sense of a fortress under siege.

### ***Panama's government called 'disappointing'***

The *Economist* magazine, a mouthpiece of the City of London, profiles the failure of George Bush's policy in Panama, in an article in the first week of February, focusing on the "unstable" and "disappointing" U.S.-installed government of Guillermo Endara.

More than one year after the American invasion, the article reports there is a revival of nationalist "Torrijismo," with signs dedicated to "Noriega's mentor" Gen. Omar Torrijos popping up in the country, that have the words, "Omar lives on" scrawled on them.

What went wrong? "The American invasion installed the civilian government whose election had been aborted by Mr. Noriega. It has proved a bitter disappointment, not just in its economic performance. . . . The President is the biggest disappointment of all. Few take Guillermo Endara seriously. . . . He constantly refers to the thwarted goals of his revered mentor, Arnulfo Arias. Arias, who died in 1989 . . . admired the Nazis and advocated white supremacy for Panama. Many Panamanians fear that their country, under American tutelage, has drifted back into rule by a white oligarchy. That was the belief that won support for the populist soldiers who took power in 1968, and held it so long."

The *Economist* notes that matters haven't been helped by the failure of promised American economic help to materialize. "Even before the Gulf war, American aid was only trickling in. Many Panamanians now blame the gringos for everything."

Furthermore, "the government's indecisiveness has not encouraged investors. It is now frankly unstable. Torrijos is dead and General Noriega is in jail, but the political movement Torrijos founded was the biggest winner in the new elections."

● **POL POT**, "the infamous leader of the Khmer Rouge, has called on Cambodians to protect endangered species," the *Bangkok Post* reported on Jan. 31. "He means, of course, Cambodia's diminishing wildlife, though during the period of Khmer Rouge rule from 1975 to late 1978, the most endangered species here was the human species.

● **A BOMB** was dropped on Lithuania by a Soviet military plane on Jan. 28. The Soviet news agency TASS said the bomb was "lost" by a military plane doing exercise flights over Belorussia. Nobody was injured.

● **THE PARLIAMENT** of Soviet Georgia has approved a draft of all 18- to 25-year-olds to serve in a newly formed National Guard for two years. It makes no provisions for service in the Red Army.

● **EGYPTIAN** official Boutros Ghali said on Jan. 27 that Egypt does not wish to see the Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed, and will support the effort of the U.S.-led coalition "only to obtain the liberation of Kuwait."

● **THE FRENCH** government shut down three Iraqi publications in France on Jan. 26, causing outrage in the Jordanian press. In one commentary, the press adviser to the royal family of Jordan wrote, under a pseudonym, that France has lost all those values which President de Gaulle held so dear and referred to France as an "American protectorate."

● **AUSTRALIA** has been providing Israel with top-secret information on Iraqi missile attacks obtained from the Nurrungar communications station, official sources told the Australian daily *Herald Sun* of Jan. 26. The arrangement follows confidential consultations between Australian and U.S. representatives.

## Bush loots Americans to pay for Gulf war

by Kathleen Klenetsky

There is a certain grotesque symmetry between George Bush's war in the Persian Gulf, and the fiscal 1992 budget which he submitted to Congress Feb. 4. Where Bush plans to use the devastation of Iraq to set the precedent for the mass looting of Third World resources, his budget proposes to pay for that savagery by further looting the living standards of the American population.

Although, incredibly, the budget makes little mention of Operation Desert Storm, it does answer the question—albeit obliquely—that has been hanging in the air since Bush first unveiled Operation Desert Shield: How could the depression-racked U.S. economy possibly afford to finance the President's obsession with destroying Saddam Hussein and Iraq as a whole?

The answer can be found in the massive budget cuts which the administration plans to make in a host of vital programs, in the complete lack of any proposals to deal with the human misery resulting from the ongoing economic collapse, and in the implicit assumption underlying the \$1.45 trillion budget, that a hyperinflationary spiral will temporarily alleviate the worst symptoms of the depression.

### Contempt for life

Giving the lie to the President's State of the Union rhetoric about launching new programs for the needy, the budget actually represents a frontal assault against the most vulnerable sections of the population.

The most telling evidence is the administration's proposal to hack another \$23 billion from Medicare—the government program that provides health care for those over 65 and for the disabled. That \$23 billion comes on top of last year's budget, which mandated \$32 billion in cuts in Medicare over the next five years.

The arithmetic is simple to calculate: A whopping \$55 billion will be gouged out of health care for the elderly. The consequences are just as simple—if inhuman: Many people will die, because it is utterly impossible to cut that much from Medicare without making correspondingly lethal cutbacks in the quality and availability of medical care.

Indeed, a large chunk of the proposed \$23 billion in "savings"—a favorite euphemism of the budgeteers—will come out of Medicare payments to teaching hospitals, which have already been subjected to deep cuts over the past several years. These hospitals generally service inner-city areas, where they frequently represent the only health care available to the local population, as well as more severely ill patients, who come to these centers because they can offer the most advanced treatment.

If approved, the Medicare cuts will cause a "deterioration in the quality of care and access to care" at hospitals, says Paul C. Rettig, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association.

"No one should be shocked by what Bush is proposing," says another analyst. "Isn't it clear to people that if Bush can go around killing innocent civilians in Iraq with no compunction whatsoever, he won't have any problem killing old people at home. Even though slashing Medicare benefits might not seem as bad as bombing hospitals or schools, the effect is the same: People die."

### Cheap tricks

While Medicare may be the most obvious area from which Bush plans to steal, it is certainly not the only one. The student loan program is slated for an overhaul, under which students from working- and middle-class families will be virtually foreclosed from receiving federal benefits. For instance, the Pell

Grant program will shift its funding almost entirely to those from families earning less than \$20,000 a year.

The Bush team cites this proposal as evidence that the administration doesn't really favor the "rich." But what are the actual consequences? Prospective college students from families making \$20,000 a year, hardly a princely sum, and certainly nowhere near enough to finance a college education, will have to borrow large amounts of money (if they can qualify) or go into the military reserves, if they want to get a college degree.

The administration uses the same cheap trick in its proposal to spend \$170 million in the new budget to provide comprehensive prenatal care to pregnant women in cities with high infant mortality rates. Sounds okay, until you find out that the cost of the program will be taken from existing maternal and child health programs, and from community health centers serving low-income people.

Possibly even worse is the administration's proposal to cut \$3.5 billion from veterans' benefits, coming as it does when U.S. soldiers are dying in the desert for the sake of their commander-in-chief's insane policies.

Other Bush budget proposals that will result in greater hardship for the population include one to slash federal grants to public libraries, from \$84 million this year to \$35 million next, eliminating federal payments for the construction of public housing, and terminating the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration.

The budget establishes an ominous precedent for future gouging of the most important entitlement programs—Social Security, farm price supports, Medicare—by proposing to cut entitlement benefits to those making over \$125,000 a year.

This is typical populist demagoguery, meant not simply to silence critics who contend that the Bush gang favors the wealthy, but to get a foot-in-the-door for capping or cutting such benefits to the not-so-wealthy next time around. Budget director Richard Darman hinted at what is to come, in a statement accompanying Bush's proposals in which he bemoaned the "explosive growth" in federal benefits to individuals.

In the midst of the worst economic collapse in recent memory, the budget offers not one new initiative to help the multiplying numbers of people who have lost their jobs, their homes, and their ability to feed themselves and their families, thanks to the imbeciles who are currently running U.S. economic policy.

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, the budget proposes "an overall reduction of \$760 million in funding for low-income non-entitlement programs" while offering "no supplemental assistance for unemployed workers and their families." It also eliminates a program that aids U.S. workers who lose their jobs as a result of foreign competition.

Instead, the administration's economic wizards, led by Darman, insist that the depression will be short-lived, and will be followed by an economic resurgence later this year.

Michael Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, declared Feb. 4 that the "recession" will be "mild and brief." Bush himself insisted, in his message accompanying the budget, that there is no need for new measures aimed at alleviating the depression's consequences, because the economy will be bouncing back by midyear.

The economic assumptions behind these predictions are truly ludicrous. According to Boskin, the Gross National Product will contract no more than 1.1% for the entire recession, which, he claims, won't last beyond the first quarter of 1991. The budget assumes that the economy will then grow by 3.6% in 1992, and by about 3% in future years.

These rosy predictions fly in the face of such realities as the precipitous collapse of U.S. manufacturing, the huge explosion in joblessness, the collapse of the real estate market and the banks, etc., etc. They are so ridiculous, that even other "establishment" economists have been forced to comment. William Niskanen, who served as President Reagan's chief economic adviser, says, "I do not see much of a recovery. I see no basis for sustained growth."

Ironically, where the budget debate of the last five years has been fixated on the question of bringing down the deficit, the Bush administration's 1992 budget allows for a deficit of \$318 billion—and that doesn't include the full cost of the Gulf war, nor of the S&L bailout.

## Fairy tales

On the question of financing the war, the administration has decided to "fudge." The budget, as published Feb. 4, allows only \$15 billion for the war, paid for out of the Defense Department budget. President Bush says he will present a supplemental request to the Hill in mid-February, but the expectation is that he will wildly underestimate the true cost of the conflict.

Estimates of the war's cost run upwards of \$86 billion (the Congressional Budget Office's figure) for a six-month conflict. The administration's last formal statement on the subject projected that it would cost over \$50 billion, but that estimate is ridiculously low.

Obviously, the longer the war lasts, the greater the cost will be, not only in the direct expense associated with munitions, manpower, etc., but in the toll it takes on the domestic, as well as global, economies. If oil supplies are disrupted or destroyed, and the price per barrel zooms to \$100 a barrel or more, the effect will be catastrophic.

But the Bush administration dismisses these considerations, at least in public. It insists that the coalition will cough up most of the money to pay for the war, even though the burgeoning anti-war sentiment in many of these countries, such as West Germany and Japan, will make that an extremely difficult maneuver to execute.

The bottom line? Bush's lunacy has not only involved the U.S. in another Vietnam, it also is driving the country deeper into an economic quagmire from which it may never recover.

# Pax Christi does not believe Gulf war meets the criteria for a just war

*Sister Mary Lou Kownacki, OSB, is the national coordinator of Pax Christi U.S.A. Pax Christi is an international organization of the international Catholic Peace Movement. The organization was started immediately after World War II, as an effort at reconciliation between German and French Catholics, by a French bishop who had been imprisoned in a concentration camp, Bishop Theas. It was begun in the United States in 1972.*

*Sister Kownacki was interviewed on Jan. 30 by Marianna Wertz.*

**EIR:** Our readers identify themselves generally as patriotic Americans and Christians. Our editorial stance has been in opposition to this Middle East war. What are the reasons Pax Christi has called on Christians to examine their consciences on this war?

**Sister Kownacki:** Pax Christi doesn't believe it's a just war or a moral war. We've maintained that position since we introduced troops into the area. We feel it does not meet the traditional criteria set up by the Catholic Church for participation in warfare.

**EIR:** That would be those outlined by St. Augustine and others?

**Sister Kownacki:** Yes, and borrowed from Plato and Cicero and expounded on by St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas.

A good portion of our [Pax Christi's] population is pacifist, and would believe that all war is immoral, because we believe it goes against the basic teachings of Jesus for loving your enemy and doing good to those who hurt you; the commandment you shall not kill; the belief that there's only one God and we are all brothers and sisters in Christ.

The way, though, that we have been trying to enter the dialogue is with people who still would uphold the just war theory, and would say there are times when Christians are permitted to fight. We do not believe that this war meets the just war criteria, and I can tell you why.

**EIR:** Please do.

**Sister Kownacki:** We don't think the principle of last resort was met. We don't think economic sanctions were given enough time and we don't think that all diplomatic efforts and negotiations were exhausted. We feel that our administration substituted ultimatums for negotiations. They publicly said

they would not negotiate or compromise.

We feel the principle of just cause is suspect. That is the principle that one can only go to war in self-defense or to prevent aggression, to defend a neighbor. We think the signals coming from the administration are mixed on the claim we're there to liberate Kuwait. They also say we are there to maintain our lifestyle.

We find this liberation of Kuwait curiously selective. In fact, we wonder why we have responded to this invasion and not to so many others that have taken place around the globe when greedy nations invade weaker nations. It seems very selective and self-serving.

**EIR:** Would you include Lithuania and Latvia?

**Sister Kownacki:** Right. We point out, like many others, that we waited 45 years to contain the Soviet Union and there were many Soviet invasions during this period, many abuses of human rights, and we did not respond with the same kind of force that we are doing right now.

**EIR:** Has Pax Christi then said what it believes are the real reasons for this invasion?

**Sister Kownacki:** From our point of view, we think it has more to do with maintaining the American lifestyle, with insuring the flow of oil, and we don't think that's a just reason for going to war. You can't go to war over another country's natural resources.

It's a suspect area. And in order to be a just war, you have to be absolutely certain that all these criteria are being fulfilled. There can be no questions, no uncertainty.

**EIR:** Has there been a war in the 20th century that Pax Christi would have called just?

**Sister Kownacki:** I can't speak [on that]. I've only been in Pax Christi for 20 years. We certainly did not think the Vietnam War was just. We did oppose the invasion of Panama and the bombing of Libya.

We also would hold in the nuclear age, we don't think any war is just, because the weapons of mass destruction make the probability of success, which is another criterion for the just war theory, very tenuous.

**EIR:** Or at least difficult to define as a success under such conditions?



**Sister Kownacki:** That's right. We also don't feel the principle of proportionality is clear here, that the good achieved through the war will outweigh the evil. There is tremendous cost in terms of human lives lost, the refugees that are being created, the terrorist acts that are being launched, the land and property that are being destroyed, the devastation of the Gulf. The ecological damage could be colossal; it's already begun.

And we hear threats of fire-bombing, chemical weapons. Today, I understand someone in Congress introduced the idea that we should be using tactical nuclear warheads.

All of these would put the cost of war as escalated to a tremendous degree, and therefore we don't feel this would be a good that would outweigh the destruction.

**EIR:** Do you foresee dire consequences for economies of the developing sector?

**Sister Kownacki:** I think so. Yes, and even in the United States itself.

**EIR:** Pax Christi members have begun civil disobedience in the nation's capital. Do you plan to continue that?

**Sister Kownacki:** That was the call to religious leaders. We put out a call to our bishop members—we have 92 bishops that are members and we have 250 religious communities of men and women that are members. We put out a call to these and to some theologians in the Catholic Church, asking them in case war broke out to come to Washington the Tuesday following the outbreak of war. We had response from 82 of these religious leaders. Of course some couldn't come because it was very quick. Nobody knew when war was going to break out. They were joined by about 400 other people in the Washington area.

We had a press conference there, and the transcript is available.

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## Documentation

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### Pax Christi calls for Gulf cease-fire

*Pax Christi U.S.A., self-identified as the National Catholic Peace Movement, released the following statement on Jan. 22, 1991.*

Pax Christi U.S.A. believes that the Persian Gulf War is an affront to all humanity, especially the poor, an assault on creation and an act of disobedience to God. We decry the violence that has already been unleashed and have initiated

this time of prayer and resistance to express our opposition to the war in a public, nonviolent way. In addition to the prayer service and witness here in Washington, where over 70 Catholic leaders are being joined by religious leaders from other denominations, there will be similar Pax Christi-initiated events in other cities across the country.

The military actions of the past few days fill us with deep sadness and dread.

The brutal, devastating and relentless attacks unleashed by the United States against Iraqi cities mean psychological damage, physical injury, and death to countless military and civilian victims even as spokespersons for the Pentagon and the administration censor the news and project the facade of a "sterilized" war.

The destruction by Iraq of oil fields in Kuwait threatens global ecological and economic catastrophe. This war has set in motion a reign of terror that could escalate into chemical, biological, and nuclear warfare, acts of terrorism worldwide, and widening military involvement of other countries in the Middle East.

Pax Christi believes that war should have been averted and calls for an immediate cease-fire and an openness to negotiations. Technologies of death will never bring about peace. Ultimatums and inflexible calls for unconditional surrender are immoral and may intensify Arab resentment and make it much more difficult to establish peace.

We implore the international community to intercede on behalf of sanity. We call for strict adherence to the Geneva accords, for the immediate placing of U.N. peacekeeping forces between the warring nations and for prompt international aid to all war refugees. We call for the establishment of zones of peace where civilians will be given sanctuary from the ravages of war. We demand that all warring nations respect the integrity of the men and women who refuse to fight on the grounds of conscience. And we insist that the United States agree immediately to participate in an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Our prayers are with the people of the Middle East and with the armed forces involved who bear the brunt of unspeakable violence. Every day casualties mount. As the Catholic Peace Movement, we call upon Catholic people to join with us in these prayers and to resist the war. Specifically we ask the Catholic Church leadership to publicly judge the morality of the conflict and to encourage citizens, both civilian and military, to act in response to conscience regarding the war.

Pax Christi U.S.A. rejects the new world order described by current events, a world order based on brute force and the strength of arms. We have instead our own vision of a world order that ensures the essentials of a fully human, peaceful life for all God's children. We mourn now with the poor of our world who, because of this conflict, will wait even longer for food, clothing, shelter, health care and education as we pour billions of dollars into the desert sands.

# Disabled vet warns of Gulf bloodbath

by William Jones

Robert Muller, a disabled Vietnam veteran and founder and executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, lambasted administration policy and warned of a coming bloodbath in the Gulf war, at a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington on Feb. 5.

Muller, who is now confined to a wheel chair, described his experiences as a junior grade officer in the U.S. Marine Corps in Vietnam. He was to attack a Viet Cong position which had been subjected to four hours of bombing by Marine jets. "The massive bombing didn't destroy the enemy at all. It just made them more angry," he said. Muller was hit in the chest by machine-gun fire as his unit started to attack the enemy positions.

Muller referred to comments of a French commander in the Gulf theater who said Feb. 2 that the massive bombing of Iraq and Kuwait probably degraded Iraqi defenses by less than 5%. "There were 7.5 million tons of bombs dropped on Vietnam. This did not destroy either the will or the capacity of the enemy to resist," he said.

## Casualties will be higher

Muller also attacked the sanguine views of Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who predicted casualties of no more than 500-1,000 for the entire Gulf operation. "There were more Marine casualties in Vietnam than in all of World War II," said Muller. "In Vietnam, 85% of the junior Marine officers were casualties. We are facing a bloodbath in the Gulf. Make no mistake about it."

Muller also pointed out how relatively easy it was in Vietnam to quickly medevac the wounded out of the war zone. "This will be extremely difficult to do in the Gulf because of the tremendous anti-artillery capabilities of the Iraqis. It will be very difficult to get our medevac choppers in to get the wounded. More people will die of their wounds."

Muller noted the racist nature of the Vietnam war, in that respect comparable to the war in the Gulf. "We were told to consider the enemy as gooks, dinks, chinks, everything except what they actually were: real human beings." Muller, who spent a year convalescing in a Veterans Administration (VA) hospital, related how the war had ripped apart the lives of many of the young soldiers crippled in it. "I saw wives and fiancées coming in, looking at the shape of their loved ones, and turning around and leaving, saying 'I can't deal with this,'" said Muller. "I saw 19- and 20-year-olds crying

pathetically when their dressings were changed."

In an interview with *EIR*, Muller attacked the notion that air power alone could win the war, a position that was mooted by congressmen and think-tankers in the initial phases of the Persian Gulf war. "It's a fact," said Muller. "Air power never defeated the enemy. Even [Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Gen.] Colin Powell and [Gen. Norman] Schwartzkopf have admitted as much. The strategic bombing during World War II failed to achieve this objective. In Okinawa, Korea, Vietnam—there is no way to conclude that any dedicated enemy could be expected to be defeated by air power alone. Les Aspin tried to create the false illusion that it would be the case in the Gulf. But even he has had to back off in the light of recent events."

## Bush deceived the American people

Muller also attacked the Bush administration for having foreknowledge of what the real costs of a Gulf war would be. "An assessment was made that this war could go on for months and would be very bloody," said Muller. "Members of Congress were briefed on this at an early stage. Why didn't the information go out to the U.S. public?" he asked. "We were brought into this war through a policy of deception. . . . The administration thinks that the hype about rallying around the flag will keep people behind administration policy. But as the reality of the war becomes horrifically clear, this cannot continue."

In response to a question from *EIR* on what he thought of Iraqi capabilities, Muller said, "They have more tanks and more artillery. They have 700 Exocet missiles. They have a tremendous military capability. They are just hunkered down there in their bunkers, waiting to engage the U.S. on their own terms."

Asked what he thought the long-term reaction from the other Muslim nations would be to the mass destruction of Iraq, Muller commented, "We have no idea whatsoever where this is going to lead. Both Jordan and Pakistan have been very upset about the tremendous civilian casualties caused by the U.S. bombings, and it's going to get worse."

Muller joked about the reliability of the Pentagon briefings on developments in the Gulf, referring to them as the "five o'clock follies," a term used disparagingly during the Vietnam war to characterize the official briefings which were solely based on the propaganda needs to maintain the ever-dwindling support for that war.

Muller noted that the reason for the total commitment of himself and his associates to stop this war comes as a result of their experience in Vietnam. "It was a failed venture, a national tragedy, a total waste. Those of us who lost friends, our body parts, our dreams, our futures, who have endured pain, anguish, despair, and anger were considered suckers. Our only consolation was that such a great price paid for nothing, would surely guarantee that we would never allow it to happen again."

# Humphrey tries Nixon tactics on LaRouche

by Bruce Director

In a move reminiscent of the Nixon era, Minnesota Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey III attempted to illegally seize the bank accounts of the Constitutional Defense Fund and of the publishers of *Executive Intelligence Review* during the last week of January. CDF is a non-profit organization which supports the legal defense of many targeted political organizers, including four-time presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and a number of his associates. *EIR* and affiliated publications are the leading voice of the opposition to the Persian Gulf war adventure of George Bush.

Humphrey's efforts to derail the anti-war activities of associates of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. hit a snag, however, when it was revealed that his underlings had lied to judges in Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Humphrey's illegal actions were discovered after the Philadelphia District Attorney secretly obtained an order from Pennsylvania Common Pleas Court Judge John Herron, seizing the bank account of the Constitutional Defense Fund. The Philadelphia D.A.'s office was acting on a request from Humphrey's office, which claimed to be conducting a criminal investigation of CDF and *EIR* in Minnesota. It was later learned that Humphrey's office had obtained a similar secret order from a judge in Duluth, Minnesota.

However, neither judge was told that the incident which Humphrey's office was "investigating" had been the subject of a civil suit which had already been settled!

## Same illegal methods

Humphrey's actions are almost a direct copy of the methods used by the federal component of the "Get LaRouche" strike force to put several companies which published LaRouche's writings into involuntary bankruptcy. In that case, the government lied to Federal Bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter in a secret hearing when they obtained the bankruptcy order. Later, Bostetter ruled that the government acted in bad faith and by fraud to obtain the original bankruptcy order.

But in the meantime, thanks to the government's fraudulent actions, a major science association—the Fusion Energy Foundation—a twice-weekly newspaper with a circulation of over 100,000, and a nationwide distribution company of political literature, had been permanently put out of business.

In a hearing on Jan. 30, Judge Herron vacated his original

order after learning that prosecutors had withheld information about the civil suit settlement from him. On Feb. 5, a Minnesota judge issued a temporary stay on the seizure order and set a full hearing for Feb. 12.

## ADL pawprints

The fact that Humphrey had to use misrepresentation, fraud, and secrecy, to obtain his order exposed his real intention, which was to shut down the publishing and legal defense capabilities of LaRouche's associates. His motivation becomes clear after a short review of Humphrey's political connections.

Humphrey's attacks on LaRouche and his associates are being coordinated with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), one of the most virulent pro-war organizations in the United States. In recent press accounts, the ADL has attacked LaRouche's influence in the peace movement. The ADL has also attacked former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the head of the Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in the Middle East. Clark is representing LaRouche on his appeal.

The ADL has long had a major influence in Minnesota politics, and Humphrey has been their loyal servant. Among Humphrey's financial backers are the ADL's Honorary Chairman, Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, and ADL National Commissioners Robert Latz and Stephen Lieberman.

Minnesota's pro-Soviet grain merchant Dwayne Andreas is a major contributor to both the ADL and Humphrey. Among Humphrey's out-of-state financial backers are numerous officials of the pro-war, American Israel Public Affairs Committee, (AIPAC), and the late Armand Hammer, who was a major political opponent of LaRouche.

The fact that George Bush and his allies among pro-war Democrats, like Skip Humphrey, would engage in illegal actions against the anti-war LaRouche should come as no surprise to anyone who knows Bush. Bush wasted no time before toasting the butchers of Beijing after they rolled tanks over student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square. Bush has repeatedly turned his back on the people of the Baltics, continuing to praise Gorbachov while Russian tanks roll over unarmed civilians fighting for their independence from Moscow. And now Bush is willing to send U.S. troops to die to defend the thrones of slave-holding sheikhs.

Skip Humphrey is the son of the same Hubert Humphrey whose presidential ambitions were thwarted in 1968 as a result of popular disgust with the conduct of the Vietnam War by the Johnson administration, in which Humphrey was vice president. Richard Nixon won that election by default, and then ran dirty tricks against his "political enemies" to guarantee that he could stay in office.

Almost 20 years ago, Richard Nixon was run out of office, in part for repressing opponents of Henry Kissinger's policy in Vietnam. Bush and Humphrey should learn from history.

# Nebraska civil rights suit charges pedophile conspiracy

by Alan R. Ogden

Charging conspiracy to violate the civil rights of his client Paul Bonacci, Nebraska attorney John DeCamp, a lobbyist and former state senator, filed a dramatic civil suit in Omaha Feb. 1. Bonacci, now 23, came forward in 1990 to testify before a special committee of the Nebraska Senate, that well-known figures in Omaha's business community had homosexually abused him and others over a long period of time. Bonacci, now incarcerated, has been charged by a state grand jury with perjury because of his testimony. DeCamp has been under an unprecedented gag order by the judge in Bonacci's case. Holding up the 70-page suit, DeCamp, a speaker at an anti-child abuse citizens' meeting of 230 people in Lincoln Feb. 2, told the audience, "At one minute to five last night, we filed this case in the U. S. District Court . . . and now the truth can be told."

The 12-count suit demands \$110 million in damages for Bonacci and a jury trial for the suit itself. It charges deprivation of civil rights, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, negligence, child abuse, assault, battery, and infliction of emotional distress, and names 16 defendants: the Catholic Archbishop of Omaha; Lawrence King, the former chairman of the Franklin Community Credit Union; Peter Citron, Omaha *World Herald* columnist; Alan Baer, Omaha financier; Harold Anderson, former publisher of the Omaha *World Herald*; Robert Wadman, former Omaha police chief; Michael Hoch and Kenneth Bovasso, Omaha police officers; Nebraska Psychological Associates; the City of Omaha; the Omaha Public School District; Omaha World Herald Co.; J.L. Brandeis and Sons, Inc.; the Douglas County grand jury; Michael Flanagan, a 27-year official of the Union Pacific Railroad; and Samuel Van Pelt, grand jury prosecutor.

## Pedophiles protected by establishment

Paul Bonacci is a key figure in what is known in Nebraska as "the Franklin case." In 1988, the small Franklin Community Credit Union of Omaha collapsed, and the legislature created a special committee to investigate. What they uncovered was that the \$2.6 million institution and its chairman, Larry King, had "lost" \$40 million in a vast empire of child prostitution and homosexual child pornography and abuse.

King, who also owned a catering business in Omaha and hosted lavish parties at the 1984 and 1988 Republican National Conventions, was catering more than food. Four Nebraska young people came forward to testify about their sexual victimization, including Bonacci. All four were threatened with jail, and the two who did not recant their testimony, Bonacci and Alisha Owens, are now in jail and have been indicted for perjury. The pedophile-protecting Nebraska establishment maintains that the testimony of these child abuse victims was fabricated. Owens was threatened with a 360-year sentence if she did not recant her testimony. The scandal reaches to the highest levels of the Washington, D.C. establishment, and a massive multi-jurisdictional cover-up effort has been undertaken, both on behalf of, and by, pedophiles. At least 10 people connected to the Franklin case, including the investigator and witnesses, have died under highly questionable circumstances over the past year.

In the suit, DeCamp details that Bonacci suffers from Multiple Personality Disorder, which only occurs among people severely sexually abused as young children. The different personalities are created by the defenseless child who has no other means of escape from unbelievable atrocity. It was only when Bonacci finally received professional help in 1990, that he was able to recall and identify exactly what had happened to him.

Bonacci had repeatedly sought help. "However," the suit reads, "all attempts by Bonacci to obtain help were met with failure which was the direct result of either incompetence . . . or as the result of threats and intimidations from individuals and/or entities who controlled the 'loop of the debilitating life cycle' suffered by Bonacci from such defendants as Alan Baer and Larry King," referring to "many experiences of adult child abuse, satanic cult involvement, and pedophilia which had been thrust upon him as a young child."

The suit charges, for example, that at the age of six, Bonacci was molested by a Catholic priest at the Sacred Heart Church in Omaha. Bonacci was repeatedly molested by this priest and several other "priests and brothers." Bonacci was soon introduced, by other individuals, "into the full-scale world of adult pedophilia, child abuse, pornography for pay,

drug abuse and eventually satanic cult activity including murder," the suit charges.

### **Child abuse victims indicted**

• After Bonacci had endured this hellish existence for years, the Douglas County grand jury, before whom Bonacci testified, not only indicted Bonacci for perjury, but issued a separate "Attack Report," in which they said: "Bonacci was perhaps the most pathetic witness to appear during the entire proceedings. . . . His many inconsistencies and contradictions render his testimony unbelievable and necessitated his indictment for perjury."

But the grand jury, covering up the evidence brought to light by the Senate Franklin Committee, lied wildly. The grand jury prosecutor knowingly encouraged perjured testimony from others to discredit Bonacci. DeCamp's suit says, "The grand jury report suggests and implies that Bonacci told certain stories to the grand jury and then recanted the same. This is false. Bonacci stuck completely with his story from the beginning to the end. . . . In fact, the grand jury report and public statements by grand jury foreman Michael Flanagan specifically allege that the grand jury indicted Bonacci because he would not recant and insisted on sticking with his story despite threats against him." Incredibly, the grand jury report quotes purported testimony from a psychiatrist, Dr. Beverly Mead, who never even testified!

DeCamp says, "Most grievous of all actions by the grand jury is the statement in the grand jury report as follows: 'He [Bonacci] has been diagnosed as having multiple personalities, and his psychiatrist doubts that he can tell the truth.' . . . This statement has been repeatedly published and re-published in the Omaha *World Herald* and elsewhere and completely discredits Paul Bonacci for any future trials." In fact, Dr. Mead "testified under oath," DeCamp says, "that the exact opposite is true . . . that as a Multiple Personality sufferer, Paul Bonacci is probably incapable of telling a lie."

### **Police in on the coverup**

Accused pedophile and then-Omaha Police Chief Robert Wadman, his department, and police detectives Michael Hoch and Kenneth Bovasso, intimidated Bonacci to keep him quiet, the suit charges. The police "subjected plaintiff to long hours of brutal interrogation involving threats, intimidation, [and] physical and mental abuse. . . . Defendants' interrogation and treatment of plaintiff while in their custody was willful, malicious, intentional, and purposely designed to prevent plaintiff from disclosing any information he had regarding the conduct of prominent Omaha citizens." Wadman also conspired with Larry King and others including *World Herald* publisher Harold Anderson and King's agents known as "Tank" and "Fat Freddy," "to threaten, intimidate, harass, and frighten plaintiff to prevent plaintiff from disclosing . . . the criminal conduct in which all defendants were involved."

The story of Bonacci's treatment in the hands of Franklin Credit Union high-roller Larry King is revealed in DeCamp's suit. "Defendant King forced plaintiff to accompany him on trips out of town where sexual orgies took place. In July 1983, defendant forced plaintiff to accompany him 10 times to Washington, D.C.," the suit charges. In 1984, "Plaintiff was forced into an outrageous orgy where one of the minor children was murdered. Plaintiff was forced to copulate with the body of the murdered child. . . . Plaintiff . . . had a gun pointed to his head, which one of the defendant's agents fired into the air. Plaintiff was later forced to watch the film of this horrible incident. . . . Plaintiff was further forced to accompany King to New Orleans, Louisiana for the 1988 Republican Convention and was forced to engage in sexual contacts with unknown adults, deviate sexual games, and masochistic, satanic orgies with other minor children there."

Another of the prominent Omaha conspirators named in the suit is financier Alan Baer. "Specifically," charges the suit, "Plaintiff was beaten . . . for refusing to participate in a sadistic ritual at defendant's Twin Towers residence. . . . Defendant and others burned plaintiff with cigarettes during sadistic orgies and . . . forced plaintiff to drink human semen from a glass. . . . When plaintiff told defendant he wanted out, defendant ordered a drive-by shooting at plaintiff's residence."

The Omaha *World Herald*, in spite of its repeated slanderous coverage of Bonacci, the Franklin Committee, and many of the leaders of the anti-child abuse meeting, has, up to the time this article goes to press, failed even to mention the DeCamp suit against itself and the other 15 defendants. *World Herald* publisher Harold Anderson, described by Bonacci as "one of the sickest men whom I have been abused by," is charged in the suit for sexual assaults against Bonacci. The *World Herald* company is charged with negligence for failing to investigate complaints against Anderson, of sexually abusing young boys.

If successful, this suit will be a major blow to the ability of organized satanic child abuse to operate. Just when the pedophiles in Nebraska thought they had the coverup under control—with the victim-witnesses behind bars, the investigator dead, and the Franklin Committee terminated—the filing of this suit and its presentation at the mass meeting, means that the legal and political fight to save the children has only begun. The meeting was also addressed by civil rights leader Rev. James Bevel, by Sen. Loran Schmit, former Franklin Committee chairman, by Janet Stoops, Paul Bonacci's fiancée, by Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, nationally known child abuse specialist who served as consultant to the Senate Franklin Committee, and others. It was a powerful demonstration of the willingness of citizens to stand up against intimidation. As Dr. Densen-Gerber said over a telephone hookup, "We have the power, as in Revolutionary times," to exercise checks over the abuse of power.

## Bill would strip aid to African Horn nations

Rep. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) plans to introduce a bill which would strip aid to the governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia.

He claims that "foreign aid, both bilateral, and multilateral, in the seventies and eighties, has exacerbated the conflicts and suffering in these countries," and has propped up military regimes. The proposal would effectively transfer aid which previously had gone to the governments of these hunger-stricken and devastated countries to non-governmental organizations. These groups would then decide how and whether it should be allocated.

The measure would deprive these governments of financial assistance, leading to greater instability and political chaos in these countries, and it would prohibit any military assistance.

The bill is viewed by many as an attack on the national sovereignty of the nations in the Horn of Africa, using food aid as a weapon to bludgeon them into submission to U.S. policy dictates.

## AIPAC role key in war resolutions

The *Wall Street Journal* of Jan. 28 noted the key role of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) in lobbying to push the United States into war.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported how Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), a Mormon, recently startled a reporter from *Washington Jewish Week* "when he unbuttoned his shirt to display a silver mezzuzah, locket-like amulet

with a Hebrew prayer inside."

The unusual alliances of Western and Southern politicians who voted for the war is in part due to AIPAC money, as well as the esoteric beliefs of many lawmakers. Although AIPAC played a "low-key role," with even pro-Israel hardliners divided on the war, AIPAC was key in delivering Democratic votes for the White House.

Sen. Harry Reid (D-Nev.), for example, received \$155,590 from AIPAC during his 1986 campaign, and the rest of the Nevada delegation, which voted *en bloc* for war, is similarly beholden to AIPAC for funding.

Southern Democrats have also been heavily funded by AIPAC: Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) got \$87,000 plus from AIPAC-linked action committees, and Sen. Richard Shelby (D-Ala.) owes his victory over Jeremiah Denton to AIPAC funding.

## Specter proposes cuts in energy use

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), one of the thugs of the Bush war party, has reacted to the war-imposed "oil crisis" by calling for cuts in energy consumption.

On Jan. 31, Specter introduced the Energy Conservation Act, which calls for the introduction of energy-saving measures in the federal government. Within one year of enactment, each federal agency must submit an energy conservation plan that carries a payback within 10 years or less. Each plan must include an energy use baseline for all of the agency's operations.

One provision of the Specter proposal draws upon the Global Warming Bill introduced by conservationist Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.) in July

of last year. This requires that state-regulated utilities reflect investments in energy conservation that are as profitable as costs associated with the construction of new facilities.

The bill also includes measures to require the establishment of "home energy rating systems," and would place restrictions on utilities, demanding that agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) also adopt a least-cost plan. The proposal would restrict the Western Area Power Administration from selling power to any purchaser that does not have a least-cost plan.

The bill also targets the transportation industry by requiring auto manufacturers to take less fuel-efficient older cars out of service and replace them with new, more fuel-efficient ones.

## Pentagon scored for press restrictions

Rep. Wayne Owens (D-Utah) criticized the restrictions placed on press coverage of the Gulf war by the Pentagon, in floor comments on Jan. 29. He noted that the restrictions go far beyond anything which was imposed during the Vietnam war.

"I am alarmed," said Owens, "rather, by additional rules that extend beyond the security requirements of the war effort, rules that enable the government to spin the news, to create false impressions, to distort the truth, and prejudice the judgment of an informed public.

"In Operation Desert Storm," Owens continued, "I speak specifically of the restrictive manner in which press pools are operated, prohibitions on independent reporting, the constant presence of government officials at every interview in the field, and the

suppression of information for political benefit. . . . The guidelines in force for Operation Desert Storm were crafted in the aftermath of the Vietnam war, and are apparently designed to sanitize the news and shape the reactions of the American people to make us believe that the war effort is going better than perhaps it is, to assure us that government officials are running things better than perhaps they are, to convince us that the war is more painless and bloodless than perhaps it is."

Owens noted that it is not only the U.S. public, but also the U.S. forces in the Gulf which are being subjected to restrictions on the information they are allowed to receive. "American soldiers in Saudi Arabia complain," said Owens, "that news programming on Armed Forces Radio has been curtailed, and this, according to one Army captain, 'makes you start to wonder what they are keeping from us.'"

## **Hollings attacks debt service cost**

Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) lambasted President Bush's State of the Union message, noting that he "saw ringing phrases like 'shining purpose' and a 'thousand points of light,' but that the President did not once utter the word 'deficit.'"

"He is living in a dream world. But meanwhile, back here in the real world, we are looking at a record \$360 billion deficit for 1991, according to the Congressional Budget Office's latest estimate," he said.

Hollings reemphasized a key, but not often considered, factor in the U.S. deficit: interest on the U.S. debt. "We will pony up," said Hollings, "more than \$290 billion in interest on

the debt in fiscal year 1991 alone. That is nearly as big as the entire defense budget. What is worse, thanks to runaway deficits, interest on the debt is escalating in increments of nearly \$30 billion per year. This year, some 60¢ out of every \$1 in personal income taxes will go strictly to pay for interest on the national debt; 60¢ out of every \$1 will purchase not so much as a paper clip for the American people."

The only proposal which Hollings suggests to the deficit problem, is to raise taxes. Never once has he mentioned the possibility of a debt moratorium.

## **Immigrants enticed to fight in Gulf**

As the fighting starts to heat up in the Gulf and with a U.S. contingent already composed largely of non-whites, the Senate, under the guise of assisting immigration to the United States, passed a bill which creates a special immigrant status for aliens who have served honorably (or are enlisted to serve) in the Armed Forces of the United States for at least 12 years.

The bill is said to only affect Filipino servicemen with the U.S. Navy. But it has the appearance of trying to create a mercenary army composed of impoverished Third World citizens to be utilized in the bloody wars of the Bush New World Order against Third World nations.

## **Roybal warns against cuts in Medicare**

Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.), chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, warned of the negative impact of the Bush administration's move to

undermine the social insurance nature of the Medicare program.

A new premium for Medicare being proposed for some beneficiaries would require higher-income beneficiaries to pay 75% rather than 25% of program costs. "The administration's attempt to disable the Medicare program and erode its popular support without attempting to address the real issues of rapidly rising health care costs and the need for comprehensive health care reform is unconscionable," said Roybal in a press release issued on Feb. 5.

Roybal also criticized the administration's proposal of a 20% co-insurance for clinical laboratories. "This would cost the beneficiaries over \$4 billion in out-of-pocket expenses over five year," Roybal commented. He noted that "in terms of total income, health and long-term care costs are 'emptying the elderly's pocketbooks.'"

## **Non-proliferation act aims at European firms**

A bill introduced in the Senate on Jan. 31 by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) would penalize firms which have sold arms to countries on the U.S. blacklist.

The proposal would target nations which "threaten to attack other states, or to use weapons of mass destruction against them," and would penalize any nations that transfer "military and/or arms technology and equipment" that may be used to "manufacture and deliver arms or weapons of mass destruction."

Because of the broad nature of the specifications, this bill would help "discipline" nations not in sync with Bush's New World Order.

# National News

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## Say Bush knew of Red Army power grab

Syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak wrote in a Jan. 30 column that the Bush administration had foreknowledge of the "Red Army power play."

"Instructed to ask [Soviet Chief of Staff] Marshal Mikhail Moiseyev [in December] why his Soviet general staff was blocking troop reductions imposed by the Conventional Forces Europe treaty, Ambassador Jack Matlock was told that because the Foreign Ministry, then headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, had negotiated it, the treaty had no standing with the military.

"The chief of staff's claim to be exempt from solemn agreements made by the Soviet government stunned the Bush administration. It revealed for the first time how far President Mikhail Gorbachov's reform regime had fallen. Days later, dropping a second shoe, the marshal had his strategic arms negotiators repudiate a major part of the START treaty all but agreed to by Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James A. Baker III in Houston," they reported.

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## Yeutter drove wheat prices lower, NFO says

The National Farmer's Organization (NFO) charged that outgoing Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter helped drive wheat prices lower this year by refusing to activate the farmer-owned grain reserve.

"Failure to bring the wheat reserve up to lawful levels helped drive wheat prices lower and lower, simultaneously driving down wheat farmers' income," charged Tim Ennis, NFO grain researcher, in the current issue of the *NFO Reporter*.

According to the 1985 Farm Bill, when wheat prices fall below 140% of the loan rate and wheat reserves fall below 300 million bushels, the government must intervene to purchase wheat at higher prices to replenish wheat stocks. By July both conditions

had been met, wheat prices were at a record low and stocks were 180 million bushels below what is required by law. Yeutter has done nothing to this day, and prices have plummeted still further.

A so-called wheat glut due to bumper crops and losses of export markets in the major wheat producing areas has been blamed for the record low wheat prices this year.

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## Schmoke calls for mind control for prisoners

Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke is calling for a national debate on using "advanced scientific knowledge and technologies," including mind-altering drugs and implants, "to punish convicted criminals." Schmoke first enraged the black community in 1988 shortly after he took office, when he emerged as an advocate of drug legalization in testimony before the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

During January, he has said several times that increasing crime, overcrowded prisons, and short prison terms make the debate vital.

"The issue of the use of scientific technology in criminal justice ought to be discussed. We shouldn't put our heads in the sand about this. We know that we can't keep building massive prisons as a control mechanism. We need a national commission to explore alternative treatments and punishment for criminals.

"Everybody knows that certain chemicals can induce impotence. Why shouldn't a society use chemicals to induce impotence in rapists?

"We now know that certain receptors in the brain control addictions. Question. Pure question. Can't we have another kind of chemical injected into them, or something implanted, to block those receptors to their brain? These are some of the alternatives I want to talk about."

Dr. Jerome G. Miller, head of the National Center for Institutions and Alternatives, responded: "The whole idea of relying upon mind-altering drugs or chemical cas-

tration is troubling. I think this is a totally misplaced emphasis, especially coming from a policymaker like the mayor. . . . Science has the answer to criminal behavior, but not medical science. The answer lies in social science, in economics."

Some of the technology contemplated by Schmoke dates back to research done 50 years ago by Adolf Hitler's Nazi medical corps. Peter G. Breggin, a director of the Bethesda, Maryland-based Center for the Study of Psychiatry, condemned the proposal. "There has been no refinement at all in these methods since their invention. . . . They all simply are a way to damage the brain or the gonads. All that we know how to do is grossly and inexactly intervene in this very complex, very subtle, very unique organ called the brain. Every one of the interventions [Schmoke has] proposed are brain-damaging; they kill sections of the brain."

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## U.S. troops needed in Europe, expert says

The renewed Soviet military threat requires the return of U.S. troops to Europe, declared Norman Blackwell, a security expert based in Washington, D.C., apparently referencing the hardline turn in the Soviet Union and the crackdown against the Baltic states, the German daily *Tageszeitung* reported on Jan. 30.

"If we were still in the Cold War with the Soviets," he said, "we would not be in the position to fight a hot war in the Gulf."

"To be safe from Soviet surprises," Blackwell said, the return of U.S. troops to Western Europe must be considered.

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## Cook County Hospital loses accreditation

Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, the "institution of last resort" for the poor, homeless, and starving of this city, was stripped of its accreditation on Jan. 19 be-



## Briefly

cause of allegedly serious fire code violations at two buildings. Hospital officials noted that the cited violations were lack of enclosed fire exits, a sprinkler system, and fire doors.

The Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations announced what it called "final action" late in the day on Jan. 18. The Commission's action came despite passage by the County Board on Dec. 17 of \$10.6 million in emergency contracts to correct the violations.

The two buildings cited for the violations are the children's hospital and the "A" building, which includes a general medical floor, the AIDS unit, the correctional unit, and intensive care unit.

The loss of accreditation is the first step in a process that could result in the hospital's losing \$90 million in annual Medicare and Medicaid funds, as well as revocation of credit to 450 residents and interns in teaching programs at the hospital.

Cook County Hospital has been facing shutdown for at least 10 years, as a result of the post-industrial turn the nation's economy has taken. Back in early 1987, Cook County attracted a tremendous amount of media coverage, around a scandal in which a staff doctor who contracted AIDS was allowed to continue practicing at the hospital.

### Students prepared to protest social problems

A poll conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education reveals that a record number of incoming college freshmen took part in demonstrations during their last year in high school, and indicates they will participate in protests while in college, according to a Jan. 28 AP wire story.

The poll shows that 39.4% of all freshmen and over half of those enrolled at black colleges, participated in demonstrations as high school seniors. This is up from last year's high of 36% and more than double the 15-16% rates reported during the height of the student protests against the

Vietnam war.

"This trend shows there is a rapidly expanding number of American college students who are dissatisfied with the *status quo* and who want to become personally involved in bringing about change in American society," said Alexander W. Austin, director of the survey.

"It is especially important," he added, "to realize that this survey was conducted prior to the time when the U. N. agreed upon the Jan. 15 deadline for military action in the Persian Gulf."

While most of the concerns profiled revolve around the environment, four out of five surveyed consider racism to be a continuing problem in American life, and interest in business majors is taking a nosedive.

### Tuskegee airmen pan play about their role

A play about the Tuskegee airmen of World War II which was being performed at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. in January, has been panned by many critics including some of the black airmen who have said the play is "not the real story" of their fight to racially integrate the Air Corps combat pilots. The U.S. Army was finally forced to establish a flight school at Tuskegee Institute. The news media and the playwright are trumpeting the play as showing black youth that these men are legitimate heroes.

George Lucas, director of the movie *Star Wars*, plans a film on the life of the first black general in the Air Force, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. But Davis has refused to collaborate with Lucas because, "I long ago made the decision that I would have nothing to do with it, because I knew that I would be unable to influence him at all. I think I know what it's going to be, and I don't want to be associated with it." General Davis was the first black cadet at West Point since 1870.

The play, *Black Eagles*, is among several productions promoted recently, including *Glory* and *Memphis Belle*, that tell the story of black military heroes of American history.

● **LYNDON LAROCHE'S** campaign committee for the 1992 presidential nomination, "Democrats for Economic Recovery—LaRouche in '92," has filed with the Federal Election Commission and has announced that it is ready to accept contributions for the 1992 campaign.

● **JOSEPH LOWERY**, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called for a cease-fire and U.N.-sponsored comprehensive peace conference, in remarks made on Martin Luther King's birthday, Jan. 15.

● **THE INTERNAL** Revenue Service bragged in its 1989 Annual Report of its role in the political frameup of Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche could not have been prosecuted by the IRS under the taxpayer bill of rights which became law shortly after his indictment in late 1988.

● **DON ALEXANDER** was covered on the front page of a black New York weekly newspaper, the *News American*, in an article entitled "Navy Fireman Refuses To Defend Slavery in Gulf." Alexander has refused to serve to reinstate the Kuwaiti slaveholding system, or "to support any political system that condones and practices chattel slavery."

● **HENRY HUDSON**, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia and prosecutor in the judicial railroad of Lyndon LaRouche, has submitted his resignation and is preparing to run for Congress. Republican Hudson is expected to run against Rep. James Moran (D).

● **GEORGE BUSH** is so "obsessed by the Gulf crisis" that this has "compromised" the U.S. government's ability to make any effective response to Soviet policy toward the Baltic republics, complains writer Anthony Lewis in the Jan. 29 *International Herald Tribune*.

## Editorial

### *God's chosen people*

We are truly living in a terrible time. That a whole nation—Iraq—can be literally leveled to the ground, violates all of the tenets of God's law; yet it is being justified in God's name.

Not only is Iraq being destroyed, but there is every indication that the Israelis and Syrians, with British and American blessing, intend to wipe out the Palestinians. There is already fierce bombardment of Palestinian camps in Lebanon, while on the West Bank, 1 million people are being left to starve in virtual concentration camps, shot if they leave their homes except during one two-hour period daily.

In what way does this differ from Nazi atrocities during the Second World War? Is not the situation of the Palestinians comparable to that of the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto? Yet, unlike the case of Hitler's concentration camps, none of us, no one in this age of televised violence, can claim ignorance.

If some Jewish fundamentalists claim they are the Chosen People and that they are conducting a holy war by exterminating the Palestinians and other Arabs, they are not the only ones who use the Lord's name as a cover for their own evil acts.

For example, the British royal family, since the days of Queen Victoria, has patronized a particularly evil sect who call themselves the British Israelites. These are not Jews (in fact they are open anti-Semites); rather they claim that the British, not the inhabitants of Israel, are the true chosen people. They have an elaborate mythological structure intended to show that the British are a lost tribe of Israel.

They use a nasty kind of number-magic called cabalism, to interpret the Bible. According to this nasty cult, Jan. 1, 1991, was an especially auspicious time to begin a war against Iraq, because it marked the 2,520th anniversary of the Chosen People's return to the Promised Land after the Babylonian captivity.

The British Israelites use a kind of coded language to justify Anglo-American imperial aims. For example, just as they are the "true" Jews, so the Pope, and Germany as a nation, for them represent Babylon—along with Iraq, which is located in the geographical region of the former Babylonian empire.

They see the war against Iraq as a first stage in a Third World War, which will be a re-run of the First and Second World Wars, only this time using weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear bombs. These evil men have no fear of Armageddon, so long as it brings them power in the end. For them, the Second Coming of Christ is interpreted as the racist British Empire come to life again.

There are also Christians who share some of the same beliefs. They have been convinced to accept the present war as the unfolding of the Revelation. They welcome the destruction of Iraq as hastening the day of Armageddon and the Second Coming of Christ. It is no doubt to encourage such destructive fantasies, rather than for personal consolation, that President Bush invited evangelist Billy Graham to the White House on Jan. 16. It was Graham's task to convince those criminally foolish Americans who now accept Bush's war, that the Lord will reward America for the slaughter of whole nations.

On Aug. 8, 1990, two days after Bush decided to commit U.S. forces to what was then known as Operation Desert Shield, Graham issued a statement from his headquarters in Minneapolis. "An outbreak of war in that region would affect every nation and every person on earth—economically, politically, and socially. Upheavals there also could have major spiritual implications. These events are happening in that part of the world where history began, and, the Bible says, where history as we know it will some day end." More recent statements have been in the same vein.

It is surely not a great exaggeration to call Graham a fellow traveler of the British Israelites, although unfortunately many honest Christians take his pronouncements at face value. It is not a question of how one interprets the Bible, whether Babylon is considered to be located where Iraq is or on the continent of Europe: It is a question of whether genocide can ever be condoned.

If there is any people whom God has chosen above all others, then surely it be the children of the world. For that reason, we ask you to join us in fighting for their right to life.

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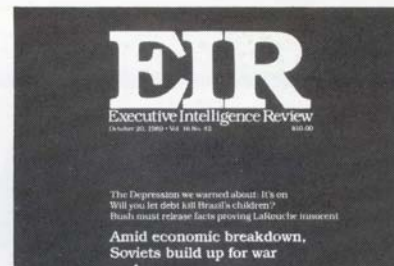
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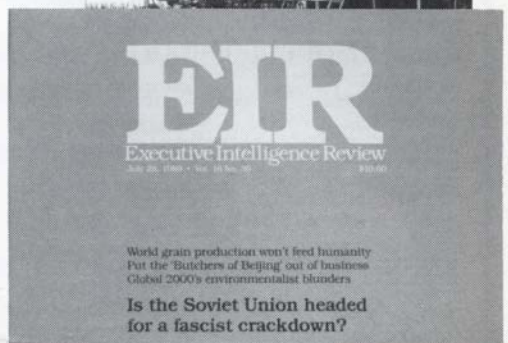


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