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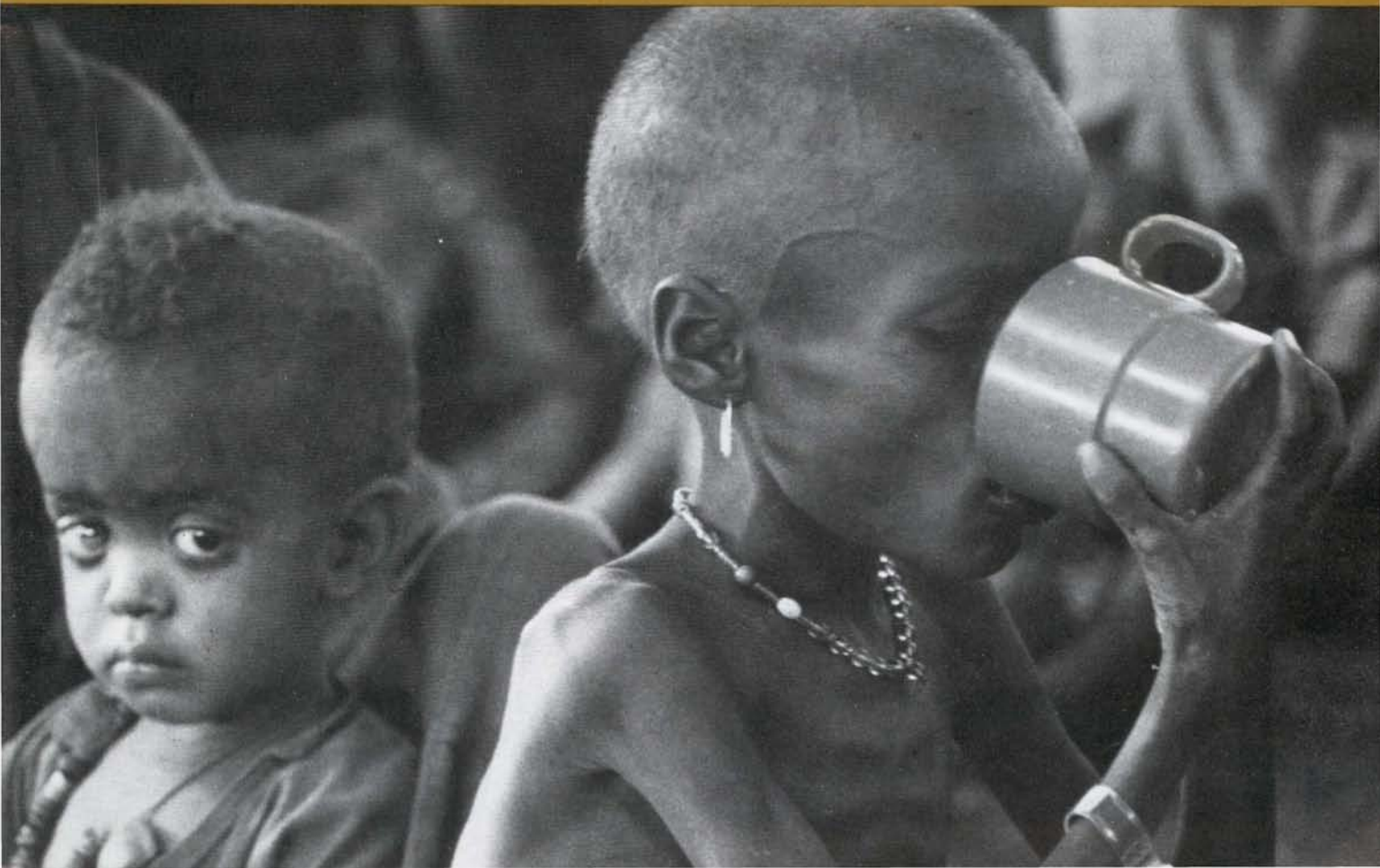
Executive Intelligence Review

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Iran/Contra: the case of the missing wiretaps
Germany, in shift, will build new transport grid

**The genocidal roots of
Bush's new world order**



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EIR Special Report, March 1991

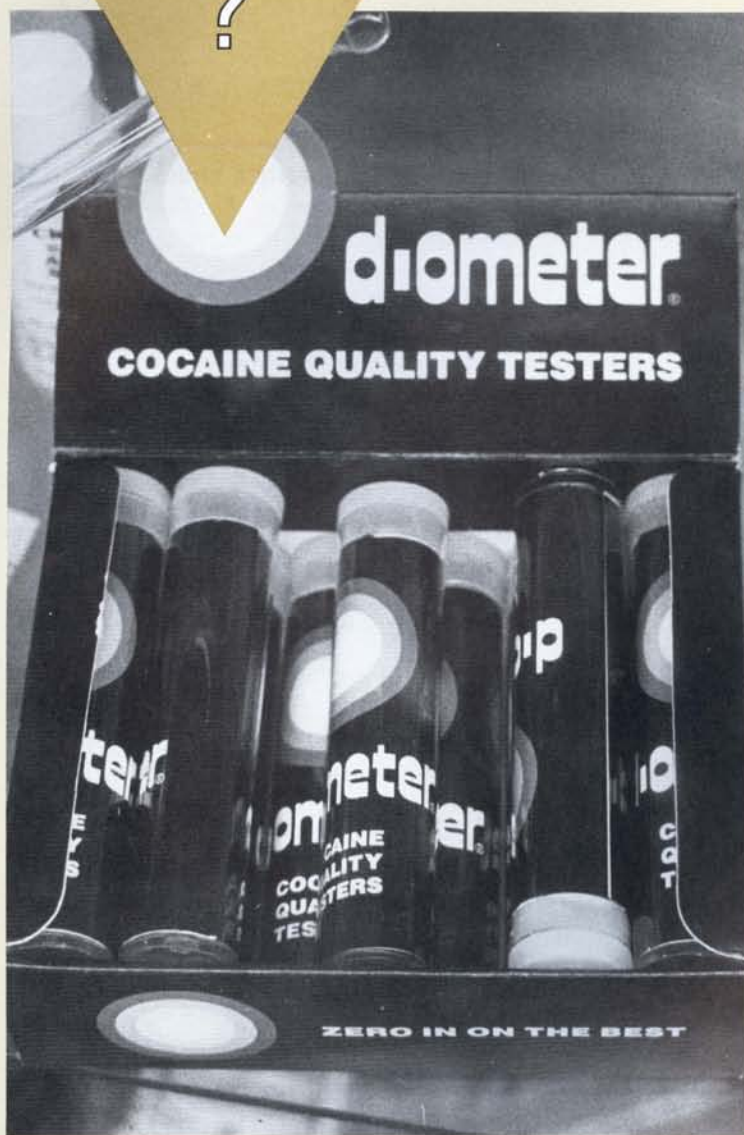
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From the Editor

Here's what you have been waiting for: the documentary proof that George Bush's "new world order" is just a pretext for carrying out the Anglo-American oligarchy's agenda to savagely reduce the populations of countries of the so-called Third World. The fancy term is "technological apartheid." The real content is "no food, no water, no medicine" for the world's darker-skinned populations. The shocking ideology behind it, which *EIR's* investigators reveal in the *Feature*, belies Bush's hypocritical "pro-life" stand while being fully coherent with both his foreign policy and his moves to cut social programs and productive investment domestically—all to keep paying the debt.

The core of Bush administration policy is embodied in the "free trade" initiatives, GATT and NAFTA. The former is designed to destroy what remains of American family farmers, further eroding the national food supply and making it impossible to feed the world's hungry; the latter, to wipe out labor by turning our neighboring countries to the south, starting with Mexico, into one giant Auschwitz concentration camp.

That's what we've been seeing in the Middle East, too. What a terrible irony that under the aegis of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which Lyndon LaRouche designed to open an era of worldwide development and peace by ending the nightmare of thermonuclear warfare, weapons have been devised to threaten and prevent any sovereign economic development below the Tropic of Cancer.

Clearly, the whole U.S. strategic, foreign, and economic policy needs to be put on a moral footing again. It is good news that international pressures to free LaRouche from his unjust imprisonment are building up.

LaRouche's case has become the subject of a pending United Nations human rights investigation (see article on page 66), and LaRouche is running, from the federal prison where Bush and Co. have confined him, for President of the United States. Starting with his first campaign in 1976, he warned of the dire strategic consequences of denying Mexican workers the opportunity to work in the United States. As the terrible truth of Mexican slavery under the "free trade" measures comes home to American workers, including the fact that they are facing their own enslavement, LaRouche's campaign will look more and more like the only political option that is *practical*.

Nora Hamerman

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Free trade will soon mean no trade for the U.S.

by Carol White

Unless it is stopped within the month, the fast-track legislation giving President Bush a free hand to negotiate both a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreement, will automatically be extended. Despite some opposition from Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), right now both houses of Congress are making deals with Bush left and right.

The deal-making is typified by Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.) who, on April 22, announced that he would introduce an "insurance policy" resolution to change the negotiating authority for NAFTA. He proposes to modify the "no-amendment" rules of the fast-track process, allowing members of Congress to introduce amendments in five specific areas of the agreement, including labor and environmental standards. It would also eliminate the 20-hour limit on floor debate on NAFTA, but retains the requirement that it come to a final vote no later than 15 days after it is taken up on the floor. The fast-track would still be on, in only a slightly modified form.

Fast track speeds economic collapse

Fast-track procedures to facilitate quick passage of a free trade agreement with Mexico and a similar GATT treaty, merely accelerate the economic collapse. A case in point is the ailing automobile industry. General Motors has lost \$5 billion over the last nine months, and this is paradigmatic for the industry in the U.S. It is predicted that losses for the Big Three—Chrysler, GM, and Ford—will be as high as \$2.4 billion in the first quarter.

The U.S. automobile industry already employs 42,000 Mexican assembly workers in slave labor shops known as *maquiladoras*. These operate on the U.S.-Mexican border as so-called free-enterprise zones, regions in which tax and customs regulations of both countries are suspended, and wages and

living conditions are scandalously low. The pact will facilitate this process of employing Mexican labor at substandard wages, and simultaneously drive down U.S. wages to meet the competitive pressure. The pact will also have broader financial ramifications which we shall deal with below.

The agreement with Mexico and Canada exists within the broader framework of the GATT treaty presently being negotiated with Europe. While one of its ugliest features is the destruction of European farming, by trying to force farmers to produce at below the cost of production, its supporters in the United States are careful not to point out that the American automobile industry is presently protected by "voluntary" quotas which the Japanese have adopted, which limit their exports to the U.S.; textiles and steel are protected by actual quotas.

The areas which would be affected by such runaway shops are known. Top on the list is the automobile industry, second is the textile and apparel industry, third, what comes under the heading of electronics and household appliances, and fourth, in a slightly different twist, the internal U.S. construction industry.

The auto industry is the national pace-setter, absorbing a large portion of what still exists of the productive work force. GM has announced that it is being *pressured* by the banks, in view of its large losses, to reopen its new three-year contract with the United Auto Workers union. This would be a move to cut wages, but it would also aim to reduce health benefits, particularly to pensioners, and to pare down severance pay as well.

Move to reopen labor contracts

GM president Lloyd Reuss alluded to this in a press conference April 15 in Detroit, when in response to press prompting, he let slip that GM may reopen its contract with the

UAW. GM spokesmen off the record are less bashful. With \$5 billion in losses over the last nine months, the company cannot, it is said, afford the more than \$4 billion per annum job security and health package it settled on. They point out that GM production line wages run at \$31.30 per hour. After the government and insurance companies take their cut, the workers are left with \$16.50 per hour. GM's Mexican workers in the *maquiladoras* average \$1.10 per hour. As their spokesmen say: "The discrepancies are huge. Even with this subsidy from Mexico, if auto sales in the U.S. keep collapsing, we will not be able to produce cars in the United States."

Under the existing program, GM guarantees laid-off workers 95% of their job income for three years. The banks want that program shut down, and also want GM to drastically slash the \$9.6 billion it will spend for worker health insurance over the life of the three-year contract. Chrysler is perhaps in worse financial shape. Now the company is under pressure from the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. Chrysler has \$3.62 billion in unfunded pension liabilities, which are due, but cannot be paid. Chrysler, like GM, is beginning the process of reopening its contract.

The textile industry, for its part, fears, that with the elimination of remaining import tariffs on certain classes of goods produced in Mexico, the industry in the U.S. will be wiped out, perhaps in its entirety.

Where does this leave the United States?

Among the buffers to the mounting unemployment are the guaranteed annual wage and pension plans. If these go, not only will the standard of living of those directly affected be sharply lowered, but the unemployment and welfare tab will grow for states already staggering under huge budget deficits and diminishing tax revenues.

There is a precedent for this. In 1981 and 1982, at the height of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's interest rate hike, the automobile industry reopened contracts to cheapen its labor costs. With the fragile state of the U.S. economy, such a move today will reverberate throughout the economy.

Free trade pact bails out the banks

While the AFL-CIO and Democratic Party opponents point to the slave labor aspects of the pact, little has been said about the fact that the pact will be a bailout of the big New York banks—at the expense of both Mexicans and Americans. Behind it are banks such as Morgan Guaranty and Citibank, which have huge loans to bankrupt U.S. industries as well as to Mexico and other poor nations. "The fast track for a North American Free Trade Agreement isn't a trade agreement, it's an *investment agreement*," one Senate source said. "The agreement is really *protectionism for the banks*, banks who have loans to Mexico," a United Auto Workers spokesman explained.

The key to this is that U.S. investment capital which flows into Mexico, and out of American plants, will then flow right back into U.S. banks in the form of debt service.

It is estimated that at least \$10 billion a year can be realized in this manner to defray Mexico's \$100 billion debt to Citibank and Morgan.

While there are no indications that industry is lined up in opposition to the pact, it is the case that Wall Street banks are actively promoting the Bush administration's fast track negotiations with Mexico. GM is blaming the banks, who are insisting that the auto manufacturer shut down more major U.S. plants and move them to Mexico, or gets huge wage cuts from U.S. workers reducing them to Mexican levels, otherwise they'll make no more loans to GM.

Instead of blaming Bush's depression and the total collapse of U.S. auto sales, the banks are blaming the auto workers for GM's record losses. Losses are snowballing, from \$1 billion in the third quarter of 1990 to \$2 billion in the fourth quarter, and GM is expected to post hefty losses for the first quarter of 1991 when its quarterly figures are released in late April.

Wiping out investment barriers

As far as Mexico is concerned, the NAFTA fast track "is not a trade agreement. It's a banker's investment agreement," an aide to Senator Hollings told *EIR*. This goes for the entire current Uruguay Round of global GATT negotiations, too, he said. "Why else do you think [Citibank president] John Reed is pushing this so hard? Our theory all along has been that it's a bailout for the banks." He explained that there are already virtually no trade barriers, per se, between the U.S. and Mexico, whereas, despite "flea market" rhetoric, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has thus far failed to rip up Mexican investment restrictions.

It is these foreign investment restrictions, embedded in the Mexican Constitution and the 1973 protective investment laws, which are the targets of NAFTA. "The Mexican Constitution has to be completely changed," as one banker put it. "Then Mexico can get all the capital it needs to pay its debts." Said an irate AFL-CIO official, "The federal government is making an explicit policy choice here, to favor the interests of one economic group over the other. They are supporting the financial interests of Citicorp, Manufacturer's Hanover, and so on, to ensure that Mexico gets that foreign exchange to pay their debts."

Some of those who are moving to modify the pact are actually proposing to eliminate Mexico's sovereign rights as a nation. For example, Andrew Redding, a so-called expert on Mexican affairs, advised that the U.S. Congress demand provisions to force Mexico to allow international observers to monitor its elections *as part of the free trade agreement*. Rep. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) suggested that Congress require environmental standards as part of the free trade accord, and also include a "monitoring mechanism" to make sure the environmental laws are enforced. In the meantime, the Mexican government has opened up oil drilling to U.S. companies, without national participation.

Germany shifts policy, will build new national transport grid

by Hartmut Cramer

The German government, at the beginning of April, announced that it will dramatically expand and speed up its rebuilding of the rotten transportation infrastructure left by the communist regime which was swept out of power in 1989 in eastern Germany.

Reflecting the massive pressure of unemployment in eastern Germany, and the effect of nationwide organizing for Lyndon LaRouche's proposed "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," the German government is shifting policy toward large-scale "internal improvements" to increase the nation's productivity, rather than imposing "free market" ideology on regions wrecked by 40 years of communism.

Severely hampered by the Anglo-American demands in the Persian Gulf war, which abruptly diverted much-needed energies (and funds) from the task of rebuilding Eastern Europe, the German government for more than half a year had taken a low profile in the reconstruction of eastern Germany and Europe. Before the Gulf war, this task was recognized almost everywhere as being the "challenge of the century." Fortunately, there are signs now that the priorities are being set right again, and that Bonn will use high-technology infrastructure building to bring about another economic "miracle."

Part of European-wide grid

The government will dramatically speed up construction of 17 key East-West high-speed rail and highway routes, spending about DM 56 billion (about \$35 billion) over five to seven years in a nation with one-third the population and less than one-tenth the area of the United States. The most important urban and industrial areas in both parts of Germany will be efficiently reconnected again. And the political significance goes beyond this.

Günther Krause, Germany's new minister of transportation, in his announcement, said that:

- These projects in Germany are part of the soon-to-be-built *Europeanwide* transportation grid, linking the entirety of Western Europe to the newly liberated countries in Eastern Europe.
- All other projects to build new transportation infrastructure in Germany are likely to be sped up as well. *By law*, the planning and building time for rail, road, and canal projects will be cut in half.

New laws to speed projects

Bonn is about to create a new legal instrument, the "measures law." In principle, this law, a sort of emergency law, has already been approved by the government, and is now being finalized by the Transportation Ministry; with it, the construction of highways and railway lines can be completed in five to seven years.

Actual construction of the first infrastructure projects will begin before the end of the year. In fact, Krause announced April 16 in an interview with the German tabloid *Bild-Zeitung* that earthmoving for the new "Baltic Highway," stretching along the Baltic coast from the north German city of Lübeck across the Polish border to Szczecin will begin this fall.

But, in order to put the fast infrastructure building in Germany on a firm basis, the Bonn government in addition decided on a "speed-up law." Once this law is passed (probably this summer), petitions against big projects will be heard only before the highest administrative court in Germany, and not by a series of courts on lower levels. So, concerned citizens, who have a constitutional right to appeal (and, if their case is reasonable, to force a change in the plans), still have the opportunity of doing so, but not of conducting economic sabotage. Projects now possible will include construction of nuclear power plants, especially replacing the old and deadly dangerous Russian "Chernobyl-type" reactors; and a large international airport south of Berlin.

With these measures, the German government is about to end the big "investment jam," which has considerably crippled the German economy for the last 20 years, since the Club of Rome and other malthusian organizations began openly to campaign for strangling technological development with the aim of undermining, and eventually destroying, successful economies like Germany's, from within.

Maglev plans included

Although a final view of the future of German transportation infrastructure will only be seen when the "map" of all the transportation routes comes out at the end of this year, the outlines of the future transportation grid are already visible. Most of the above-mentioned infrastructure projects are railways, connecting the capital of Berlin to the densely

populated urban and industrial centers in west and east Germany. The most important of these railroads—like the one from Berlin west to Hanover and then through the industrial Ruhr region to Cologne, or the southbound Berlin-Leipzig-Nuremberg railroad—will be built as high-speed railways allowing average speeds of 150 miles per hour.

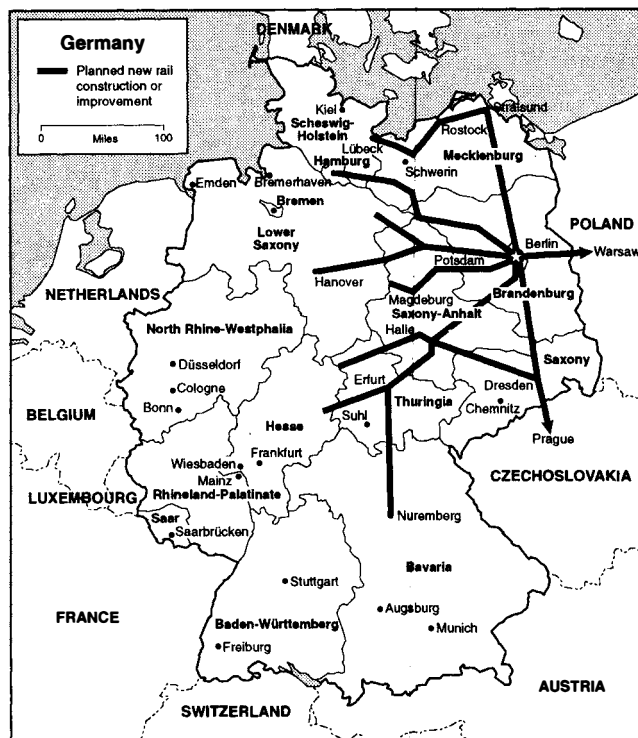
Priority is given to railways, but there is great need for new highways in eastern Germany, as the state of anyone's back attests, who has driven on the old highways there in recent months. Besides the "Baltic highway," six more will be built.

Equally important is the upgrading of the eastern part of the famous Mittellandkanal, an artificial waterway through northern Germany. It stretches from the German-Dutch border in the west, to the German-Polish border in the east, thereby connecting Berlin (and other cities) to Hamburg and the other harbors on the coast, and the industrial areas in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

But most fascinating is the fact that the magnetic levitated train (or "maglev"), whose principles were invented in Germany back in 1932, but which has been developed recently only in Japan, has now been brought to the surface. For years, a super-modern maglev, running at speeds of up to 300 miles an hour, has undergone successful testing on a special track. The maglev is the technological leading edge of LaRouche's Productive Triangle infrastructure plan, now known all over Europe. And, since Josef Duchac, prime minister of the German state of Thuringia, some months ago proposed a maglev from Berlin to Frankfurt via Leipzig and the Thuringian capital of Erfurt, momentum has been increasing for it to be built.

The Transportation Ministry in Bonn has announced that right now feasibility studies are being done to decide by this fall whether the maglev can go into operation. Once this train system is included in the "German transportation map" to be released by the end of the year, there exists an excellent perspective of building up an efficient integrated transportation grid, featuring maglevs, high-speed rails, waterways, and highways for all of Europe, East and West together. And that would mean that LaRouche's Productive Triangle was right on track.

Whoever believes that this is impossible, should simply stop and think. On Nov. 9, 1989, when informed that the Berlin Wall had come down, LaRouche, speaking from his federal prison cell in Rochester, Minnesota, proposed the construction of a "high-speed rail connecting Paris, Berlin, and Warsaw," as the basis for solving the upcoming economic and political problems. A year and a half later, the German Transportation minister announces in an official statement: "The high-speed line Berlin-Hanover is part of the main European transportation axis Paris-Berlin-Warsaw and is international in character. By 1997, this line, which also will be an important part of the European high-speed net, will be realized."



Source: German Transportation Ministry
EIRNS/John Sigerson

European tours U.S. for 'Productive Triangle'

Hartmut Cramer, the author of the accompanying article, began a 14-city tour of the United States on April 21 to present Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle" program for Europe, "the way out" of the U.S. depression.

Cramer said he will present the method proposed by LaRouche for achieving the output required in agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure to save the economies of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the Third World, and the United States.

Cramer said that he wants to "bring people the vision that the world could become prosperous" and end the crimes of hunger and disease from lack of economic development. The U.S. is now being inundated with discussions of "free trade" agreements, which will restrict economic development and further turn the world over to looting by the banks and cartels. He said a similar phenomenon—the Soviet "command" system—has caused the breakdown crisis there. Only a "third way," based on the achievements of the "American system" of political-economy, can work today.

Gorbachov, Yeltsin agree to ban strikes, while crisis builds

by Konstantin George

On April 23, an emergency session of the U.S.S.R. Federation Council, chaired by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov and involving Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the presidents of eight other Soviet republics (the two other Slavic republics, Ukraine and Belorussia, and the six Muslim republics), was convened at a government dacha outside Moscow. The meeting was held under the shadow of strikes and plant closures which are plunging the Soviet economy into chaos. Spurred by these conditions, the meeting produced a Gorbachov-Yeltsin compromise of national unity, contained in a joint declaration signed by Gorbachov and the nine presidents, published the next day in *Pravda*.

The joint declaration:

1) endorsed the "anti-crisis program" of Gorbachov and Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, including its ban on strikes, and added only one amendment providing for working out "in one month" a program for "income indexation" to compensate for the huge price increases that had taken effect April 2. Notably, the agreement endorsed the demand of Pavlov to create a "special regime" to run the most vital sectors of the economy: transport, communications, the energy sector, and the production and distribution of all basic goods;

2) featured an appeal by Gorbachov, Yeltsin, and others for the "miners and all workers to end their economically and politically motivated strikes," and declared a ban on "trying to reach political goals through incitement to civil disobedience, strikes, and calls for the overthrow of legally elected organs of state power";

3) called for the "cooperation . . . of all social and political forces within the framework of the law";

4) announced that the nine republics represented will "soon" conclude work on a "new Union Treaty," and, "at the latest," six months after it is signed the U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies will vote on a new Constitution, to be followed by elections, the specifics of which are still vague, for the top state posts in the U.S.S.R. The agreement states that until that time, continuity will remain in those posts, meaning that Gorbachov will remain U.S.S.R. President.

The agreement was timed with the April 24 opening of a Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which had been expected to produce the heaviest attacks to date from

the conservative party apparatus against Gorbachov, forces who had wanted to use the plenum as the forum for starting the process of removal of Gorbachov as party general secretary. The announcement of the agreement, notably including the ban on strikes, blunted this offensive, which had intended to stage a vote of no confidence against Gorbachov, accusing him of inactivity in face of the strike wave's threat to the existence of the country.

However, declaring a strike ban and actually restoring order are two different things, and the U.S.S.R.'s extremely powerful "neither Gorbachov nor Yeltsin" third force, the law and order alliance of Army, KGB, and traditional party apparatus, personified in the Soyuz group of parliamentarians, will judge Gorbachov and the entire present leadership on the basis, not of declarations, but of implementation. Should he falter, the offensive, now temporarily blunted, will resume with greater strength.

New strike wave expected

The Federation Council agreement was received with surprise in most Western press accounts, whereas *EIR* had forecast accurately in early April the probability of a Gorbachov-Yeltsin compromise at a juncture where the internal crisis had reached a decisive point. Now, with the future of the U.S.S.R. and Yeltsin's Russia hanging in the balance, that point has been reached.

The 10 presidents acted with their backs to the wall. Any further delay would have meant that the crisis would have gone totally out of the control of Gorbachov, Yeltsin, or anyone else. It now remains to be seen how the coal miners and the industrial workers of Russia, Ukraine, and Belorussia respond to the joint appeal to end all strikes.

The first, but not necessarily decisive response will be a resounding rejection of the appeal. The strikes and other protests will reach a new crescendo on April 26, with many strike actions planned.

The Independent Federation of Russian Trade Unions has called a one-day general warning strike throughout the Russian Federation to support the demands of the striking coal miners. This strike is meant as a precursor to further strikes affecting the most vital sectors of the Russian econo-

my. It is expected to involve the work force of the vital oil and gas industry, and the cities—such as Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk—of the steel and heavy industry belt of the Urals.

Also on April 26, a one-day general strike protest was called in Ukraine and Belorussia to mark the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear plant catastrophe. This action comes on top of a strike of 15 major industrial enterprises in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, which has been under way since April 16, and the renewal of a political strike affecting most of the large industrial plants in Belorussia, starting in the capital of Minsk.

Economy nears total collapse

The strike-ridden Soviet economy, already faltering before the miners' strike had begun in March, has reached a precipice. The picture of the economy from the statistics given by Pavlov to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet during his presentation of the "anti-crisis program" on April 22, was grim enough, even before the coal strike had reached its full intensity. Pavlov reported that in the first quarter of this year, U.S.S.R.-wide industrial production had been 10.5% below plan target, and agriculture 13% below target. As the Soviet news agency TASS reported the same day, in March alone, 1,169,000 working days had been lost due to strikes, and the toll for April would be far higher. As Pavlov stressed, catastrophe was looming, within a few weeks at most, unless dramatic action was taken immediately.

By April 24-25, Soviet media were beginning to detail, location by location, the horrendous effects of the coal strike on the rest of the economy, as the protest moved into its eighth week. Already on April 16, TASS was sounding the alarm, citing the growing threat of shutdown of steel plants by the strike, with a sharp drop in steel production having created a "disastrous effect" on the country's machine-building sector and other heavy industry: "This will affect every branch of the economy, including agriculture. Spare parts for agriculture machinery are particularly scarce now, at the height of the spring planting season." Steel production was threatened with extinction, as stocks of coking coal were fast disappearing. The first blast furnace closures were being reported in the Urals steel and industrial centers of Magnitogorsk and Nizhni Tagil.

This news is extremely important, because unless the closure pattern in the Urals were to be stopped, it will soon begin to have an impact on military industry. Nizhni Tagil, for example, houses the world's largest plant engaged in the production of main battle tanks.

As TASS commented on April 16, "If strikes continue . . . we shall face complete economic collapse." Will the figure of Boris Yeltsin, the only national figure who still enjoys popularity, who joined the call for all strikes to immediately end, stave off, at least for now, that cataclysm? The answer is not clear, but will not be long in coming.

International usury is breeding cholera

by Valerie Rush

A cholera pandemic of "monstrous proportions" will sweep Ibero-America, unless and until those nations "restore their international financial acceptability," according to the London *Times*, the Anglo-American establishment's premier mouthpiece, of April 23. In an editorial entitled "The Spectre of Cholera," the *Times* observes that the countries of South and Central America "cannot afford sanitation" because they have not kept the international credit institutions happy.

Focusing in on Peru, the epicenter of the cholera epidemic that has now spread to at least four other countries and claimed over 1,200 lives, the *Times* insists that "Peru's poor economic performance lies at the root of its trouble. . . . The country has asked for a foreign loan to build sewage treatment plants. Such money is unlikely to be forthcoming until Peru restores its international financial acceptability. Ex-President Alan García's refusal to pay Peru's rescheduled debts means that public health projects, financed by such agencies as the World Bank, ceased." Now, the *Times* concludes sadistically, Peru is paying the price for its short-lived bid for sovereignty. "The government can do little more than exhort citizens to boil drinking water (if they can afford the kerosene)."

No more credit

This criminal "Shylock mentality" is by no means addressed only to Peru. According to a letter just sent by the head of the International Finance Institute (IFI), a grouping of 170 private banks worldwide, to the 152 member nations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, any nation slow to sign an agreement on payment of its arrears should face an immediate loan cutoff. IFI director Horst Schulmann labeled Brazil a "typical bad debtor," and insisted that Brazil has sufficient reserves to pay all its banking debt at once, but is holding onto them as leverage for wresting concessions from its creditors. "I have no sympathy for countries which intentionally accumulate arrears as a negotiating tactic," wrote Schulmann, who went on to conclude that the decade of the nineties would be one of severe capital shortage, and that Ibero-America in particular should get used to the idea of surviving without credit.

The IFI “proposal” is, in fact, already policy among international lending circles. The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the U.S. State Department, voted in March to suspend an *already approved* \$350 million loan for sewage construction in Brazil’s shantytowns, as a pressure tactic to force that country’s government to sign an agreement with its creditors to catch up on \$8 billion in interest arrears owed on its foreign debt.

The IADB loan suspension not accidentally coincided with the spread of cholera, a disease that is spread by human waste-contaminated water, into Brazil.

The Collor de Mello government yielded to the U.S.-sponsored bank pressure and signed the agreement, and made a downpayment of \$900 million and a promise to pay \$2.3 billion more in 1991. Just weeks later, however, IFI is still calling Brazil a bad boy, and the IADB loan for urgent sewage construction has yet to be released. So much for giving up a pound of flesh.

‘Good boys’ don’t always win out

The same letter by IFI director Schulmann called Mexico an exemplary “good debtor.”

And indeed, Mexican Health Secretary Jesús Kumate Rodríguez insisted April 18 that all talk of a cholera epidemic ultimately reaching Mexico was sheer “sensationalism,” since adequate health and sanitation measures had been taken in his country “long ago.” Said Kumate, “There is nothing more to be said in this regard.”

And yet one can’t help but ask if the official doth perhaps protest too much. That same day a lower-echelon official of Kumate’s department expressed concern over the 55,000 deaths per year in Mexico of children under the age of five due to “diarrheal diseases,” of which cholera is but one variation. Neither official acknowledged the 40-50% collapse in living standards in Mexico since “good boy” Salinas and his predecessor, Miguel de la Madrid, made debt repayment a priority over their own nation’s economic and social needs.

Neither did these Mexican officials make any reference to the so-called *maquiladora* belt in northern Mexico, where 500,000 workers work under appalling sweat-shop conditions for slave wages, with their families crammed into chemical-contaminated cardboard boxes and forced to bathe and drink from ditch water contaminated with industrial and human waste. Hepatitis, dysentery, tuberculosis, and other diseases of poverty are dramatically higher than the national norm in this U.S.-Mexico border region, where only one asymptomatic cholera carrier would suffice to trigger an epidemic that would rapidly traverse the border.

U.S. ripe for cholera outbreak

While Americans are congratulating themselves that cholera could never break out in the United States, *EIR* investigators have already discovered that in towns that straddle the U.S.-Mexico border, such as El Paso, Matamoros-

Brownsville, Tijuana, and Ciudad Juárez, hundreds of thousands of people live with no running water, sewage, or electricity. Since spring 1990, an 18-mile canal that parallels a stretch of the Rio Grande River frequently overflows with raw sewage. In Matamoros-Brownsville, conditions were so bad that it took threat of legal action to force one “developer” to install one water spigot to serve 40 “homes.” There is no water treatment on either side of the Tijuana border.

The impoverished and violence-ravaged nations of Central America, a natural pathway for cholera’s entrance into Mexico, and points north, had more realistically planned a presidential summit on cholera for April 26 in Panama, to try to plot out an emergency containment strategy against the spreading disease. The earthquake that hit portions of Costa Rica and Panama on April 22, killing more than 70 people, injuring over 800, and causing vast damage on both sides of the border, led to a cancellation of the summit meeting by the Endara government in Panama. It has also led to widespread speculation that the cholera bacillus will gain an easy foothold in those countries’ quake-damaged areas, where poor and largely black agricultural workers live.

The delusions persist

During the weekend of April 20-22, health ministers from the five Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru, as well as from Argentina, Cuba, and Chile, gathered in Sucre, Bolivia to try to address the cholera pandemic. Apparently oblivious to the stated policy of the IADB and International Finance Institute, the health ministers came out of their meeting calling in vain on the international credit institutions to invest in improving water purification and sanitation projects throughout the cholera-afflicted regions, to prevent the disease from becoming endemic—that is, recurring yearly, as it does in India and Bangladesh.

The ministers also called on the United Nations-linked Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to create a special fund to assist in the battle against cholera, an appeal which was rejected by PAHO head Carlyle Guerra de Macedo who argued that the resources “did not exist” for such a fund. Laboring under similar delusions, Nazario Román, executive secretary of the Andean Pact’s health department, declared April 23 that Ibero-Americans were considering asking the U.S. to forgive 10% of its debt to free up resources for the fight against cholera. Said Román, “I think based on the ‘Bush Doctrine,’ the United States could perhaps consider forgiving 10% of our debt.”

So far, not a single Ibero-American official from any country has had the courage to call for the obvious: a diversion of funds from servicing the unpayable foreign debt to the emergency construction of water treatment plants, sanitation and medical facilities, and other critical infrastructure required to keep the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse from eradicating an entire continent.



We need to have clean water if we are to conquer diseases

On Feb. 28, Dr. André Dodin, head of the Ecology Department at the Pasteur Institute, discussed the spread of cholera with Ivès Zilli of the Schiller Institute in France. The interview first appeared in the French newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité. The translated version here has been abridged.

Q: How many deaths can one expect from this cholera epidemic?

Dodin: The number of deaths does not depend on the epidemic. It depends entirely on the number of doctors and the number of clinics, because cholera is not a serious disease, but a process of excitation of a normal physiological process. That is, when you ingest it, you multiply the problems in your digestion by a factor of 15. That requires a clinic for five sick people and a physician for ten. No one should die from cholera. The medication is extremely simple, it's salt-water, so it's not even reimbursed by public health insurance; therefore, it is not an illness, which should burden the social security system!

Q: How do you explain that, in 1991, we've managed to have thousands of deaths from cholera in Peru?

Dodin: . . . Look at the level of sanitation in Peru, the level of sanitation in Africa! . . . There is defective public health absolutely everywhere, and note that cholera is striking only where there is no hygiene.

In 1913, there was still cholera in Europe, but only in the countries where there was no hygiene. . . .

Q: Could one foresee an expansion of the epidemic throughout the South American continent, which as a whole has hygienic conditions little better than Peru?

Dodin: It's not even a question of foreseeing it. It's a certainty. The day before yesterday, it was Ecuador. Brazil is already affected in the region of São Paulo; sanitary barriers could delay its arrival, because the territories are immense, but only delay its arrival.

Q: You are saying then, that the treatment is salt-water, under guidance from a clinic?

Dodin: Salt-water is the simplest, or Coca-Cola, which

works very well in the rehydration of children. On the other hand, the epidemic has to be stopped, because it will become costly, with the secondary problems of rehydration, physicians, clinics. . . . That is what will be a burden to these countries, plus the economic restrictions which are being taken. Argentina can't export fish any more; they can't export either shrimp or lobsters.

Q: Are these prohibitions against imported fishmeal legitimate?

Dodin: Fishmeal means nothing. It's not the fish that carry the cholera. It's the fish handler who has filthy hands and who is infected by cholera, who is going to contaminate the fish put into the deep-freeze. The cholera vibrio [bacterium] only affects man. And it affects man in a very precise place: It only comes out through the anus. You become the link between everything that passes from your hand, which came out of the anus: The anus is going to contaminate the excrement, the sewage system—if there is no sewage system, that's even worse—and also people's filthy hands.

Q: But aren't they in the process of pushing Peru under even more by banning its major resource, fishmeal?

Dodin: Exactly. There was a cholera outbreak in Teheran in 1962-63, and they forbade the export of carpets. It's completely idiotic! Carpets have never transmitted cholera.

Q: Why does the World Health Organization not protest these measures?

Dodin: WHO is not an organization that gives directions; it makes recommendations, that's all. It is stupid to forbid the entry of fish or fresh-frozen fish into France. There is an extremely thorough sanitary control which is done by veterinarians on arrival at Rungis. Shrimp and fresh-frozen fish are checked to see that there is no cholera vibrio, and therefore there is no risk whatever in this area.

Q: And what about the existence of a vaccine?

Dodin: Of no value. I prefer to use Javelle water as a disinfectant to wash my hands, or yellow scrubbing soap. If you vaccinate against cholera with an excellent vaccine, you will

protect against the cholera, for sure—but you will not protect against amoebas, you will not protect against the other diarrheal diseases. If you provide potable water, you will protect against them all.

Q: In the past, you have criticized the people who wanted to solve everything with drug therapies, and you prescribed, instead, an increase in hygienic levels and a concomitant rise in living standards.

Dodin: I said that at the very beginning of the 1971 epidemic in Africa, when we were ill-informed about the disease, and there was no other means than to give some fanazil. That's a long-acting sulfamide, which worked remarkably well, and which has doubtless protected Africa. But it also let us get away without making any effort whatever vis a vis individual hygiene. And now what has happened? The vibrios that cause cholera have become resistant to sulfamides. It's not enough to tell Peru to take sulfamides, because they are useless.

And then, what should be done about malaria? Nivaquine was given to everyone. Strains of hematozoa have become resistant to nivaquine. We've forgotten, even seriously, the issue of the swamps. But the problem is exactly the same. We are playing the sorcerer's apprentice with our chemical formulas. It must also be said that these vibrios have little chemists as crafty as people, and they know how to adapt immediately.

Q: Regarding Africa, where there is more an endemic than epidemic situation, which you estimated would affect 1 million people by the end of the 1980s. Is the epidemic in Peru connected to the one in Africa?

Dodin: Certainly, but the relationship is quite distant. It has the same origin. Europe, which does not have cholera for sanitary reasons, has not been, therefore, the conduit for the vibrio to make its way to South America. On the contrary, it's the same origin. What went into Africa came from Soviet planes, which had brought back sick students into Guinea and Egypt, and the one in the Pacific rim came via the East, from the islands of Oceania. The vibrio, instead of coming by plane, moved along the coast from port to port, and its appearance in the ports of Peru has the same origin as the vibrio coming from the Celebes and Moluccas.

Q: Where does the situation in Africa now stand?

Dodin: In Africa, there are always cases of cholera, especially in the refugee camps. But cholera is not a microbe of war; it is a microbe that follows refugees. Since refugees live in deplorable sanitary conditions, the camps are invaded by cholera.

Q: Is it appropriate to be upset over what is going on in Iraq with all its refugees?

Dodin: Yes. The world has become terrifically shrunken. Who did you have in Iraq, in Iran; who do you have in

Lebanon, in Kuwait? You have Indians and Pakistanis who originally came from there, who have gone back to their homes. Even if there hadn't been the vibrio in those regions then, it necessarily follows that you will have a worker who will come home with the vibrio and deposit it someplace. It's parallel to sanitation.

Q: Sanitation also means living standards. Doesn't this contradict the policy of the International Monetary Fund, which is making such harsh demands for debt repayments?

Dodin: I was just talking this morning with some veterinarians. Is it normal to turn over meat for destruction, because it is only two days out of date? This meat, which could just as well have been frozen and exported to other countries, is going to be given to dogs. We have milk quotas. Do you think this is smart, when little Africans have no milk? This is completely aberrant! They have no potable water! That's aberrant, too! At least give them disinfectants for water, like Javelle water, an excellent disinfectant for water. The Fund could do something for public health, and that would be great, but they don't care.

Q: In seeing what took place around the Gulf war, one can well ask how it was possible to pull together \$40 billion so fast.

Dodin: All I know is that Follereau said: You give me what one bomber is worth, and I will stop leprosy in the world. There is an absolute lack of appreciation of public health policy.

Q: Do the politicians pay enough attention to people like you?

Dodin: Yes, in France. It goes parallel with public health. Where there is good sanitation, politicians listen to you, because they have seen the results. In France, since 1972, there have been *imported* cases of cholera, but what is not known, and which is to the credit of the politicians, is that there has been no cholera in France for 20 years. It would have been quite possible to terminate my job. But the politicians have maintained it—which means they have understood its necessity. Especially as these centers are only of global and not national concern. I think that, where there is good public sanitation, the politicians realize the value of public health.

Q: France has a mission to accomplish in the Third World: It has the use of the Pasteur Institute and other laboratories, as well as its water treatment technologies. Vaccination would not be enough, above all when you sometimes see, in this era of AIDS, the same needle being used on thousands of patients!

Dodin: Certainly. In a nutshell, you have to involve all the elements. For example, you have to bring in the necessary number of syringes; you cannot stick 25 people with the same syringe.

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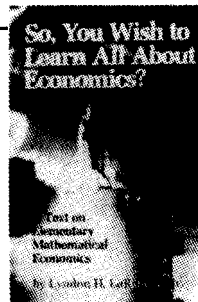
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Global warming issue heats up India

by Ramtanu Maitra

A heated debate has erupted in India after the publication of a report by the U.S.-based World Resources Institute which purports to show that half of the alleged global warming that has occurred over the past few decades has been caused by developing nations. Aside from the fundamental issue raised by many Indian scientists that there is still no scientific evidence that this global warming is even occurring, there are more down to earth issues involved. The WRI and other environmental groups are demanding a halt to all further industrialization in the Third World, ostensibly to prevent any further warming. While many Indians are ready to toe the line propagated by the international environmentalists that Third World nations are to be blamed for the contribution of carbon dioxide and methane, others have branded such an analysis a neocolonial plot.

The WRI report was duly endorsed by Darryl D'Monte, one of the unusually many Catholic Christians among the leading environmentalists in India, in a commentary in the daily *Times of India*. Though WRI's methods of calculation could be refined, D'Monte said, "there does not seem to be much doubt that, by any standards, India and China are major contributors of greenhouse gases." D'Monte also endorsed the Worldwatch Institute's proposal to impose a \$50 fine per ton of carbon dioxide emitted by any country annually. Such a fine would generate \$280 billion each year, which could be channeled into research to find an environmentally friendly technology. Under this plan, India would have to pay some \$9 billion annually.

Reacting to the WRI and D'Monte's endorsement, an Indian grouping, the Center for Science and Environment (CSE), produced a booklet, "Global Warming: A Case of Environmental Colonialism." The whole exercise of the WRI was a sham, the result of "disseminating bad data based on bad science and bad mathematics," charged CSE. Earlier this year, CSE held a high-profile seminar in New Delhi to present its case. The main disagreement apparently is the calculation of natural "sinks" that absorb greenhouse gases. These "sinks" are soil, vegetation, oceans, atmosphere, etc. Total emissions, minus what is absorbed in the "sink," gives net emissions for a country. The WRI apportioned the world's sinks to each country according to that country's emissions. According to this logic, bigger polluters have big sinks, and the smaller ones have small sinks. The CSE contends that

sinks should be apportioned on a per capita basis. According to their reckoning, emissions from the U.S. and Soviet Union ought to be higher than what the WRI says, and those of both India and China lower. The CSE went further in arguing for punitive taxes imposed on those countries whose net emissions exceed the allotted quota. These taxes are to go to those countries which maintain emissions below the quota.

Such a calculation to show who pays how much to whom, raises some interesting possibilities. While both the U.S. and Soviet Union will have to pay taxes, India and China will be on the receiving end. Small African nations like Guinea, Gabon, and Liberia will be net taxpayers, if the CSE has its way.

The findings resulted from the CSE model's bias against low population and a low population growth rate. It is likely that the CSE model will be looked at suspiciously by fellow environmentalists in sparsely populated countries in Africa and South America.

Charge of neocolonialism


In addition, CSE spokesman Anil Agarwal wrote in the booklet that Western nations have sustained a propaganda drive to insist that the deforestation in developing countries and the generation of methane through irrigated rice farming and cattle raising is also contributing to global warming.

Accusations against the WRI of "neocolonialism" are most appropriate, as the WRI has become one of the leading voices of the racist Anglo-American elite. Since 1987, the institute has received over \$30 million in grants from such blueblood outfits as the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Ford Foundation, and the MacArthur Foundation. This money has been used to finance all of the studies which the WRI is issuing to manipulate policy around the global warming and ozone depletion scares. Moreover, many "former" top operatives of the U.S. intelligence establishment have joined the WRI in recent years.

Meanwhile, Indian scientists are working to try to determine whether there is "global warming." They are still not sure about the phenomenon. Announcing the decision to launch satellites carrying a variety of environmental monitoring devices, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief Prof. U.R. Rao told newsmen recently, "When we talk of the greenhouse effect, we need to have information. . . . The ozone hole appears and disappears, the carbon levels fluctuate. We must know why it is occurring." Indian scientists are also participating in a joint study which involves sending low-frequency pulses between a fixed source and a receiver deep in the ocean. Since the speed sound travels in the oceans depends on the temperature, the travel-time of the acoustic pulse will diminish at a rate proportional to the oceanic warming. The fixed transmitting source is a vessel off the coast of Heard Island in the South Indian Ocean, a unique location which provides access to monitor in all five ocean basins.

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Where's the beef?

The USDA statistics lied for years about the "phantom herd," and now the truth shows up as missing beef.

The national beef shortage is now making headlines. The shortage would be even more dramatic, but many households hit by unemployment and tight budgets have cut back on meat purchases of any kind, so beef still appears on the supermarket shelves, but at record-high consumer prices. Meanwhile, profits are monopolized by the cartel meatpackers, and the cattle growers remain underpaid, so the beef shortage will only get worse.

The underlying cause is simple: The national cattle herd is far too low to support beef needed for the food supply. This has been masked by cartel-controlled beef and cattle imports. And also, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has lied about the volume of cattle and beef "in the pipeline." Now some of the lies are coming out.

It's the "phantom herd problem," according to wags in the commodity trade. For example, the USDA overestimated the number of cattle that would be slaughtered in the last three quarters (July 1990 to March 1991) by about 5%, or about 209,000 to 241,000 animals per quarter.

Is the problem bad statistics-gathering? Partly. The USDA data people make more than their share of ordinary mistakes. More and more, the career public servants at the USDA are those who survived the purges of "production agriculture" people who had common sense. Now there are swarms of "market agriculture" people who don't know what is going on.

One problem grudgingly acknowledged by Robert Cole, head of

the USDA section responsible for counting the cattle inventory, is that government estimates may include cattle produced by farmers who have left the business—the "phantom farmers." Despite all the Reagan and Bush administration claims of how the low prices of "market forces" lead to healthy competition for farmers, with the administration's General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and North American Free Trade Agreement policies, U.S. farmers are being ruined.

Moreover, the USDA has waved a magic wand over the cattle production cycle, with resulting ludicrous predictions. Cattle numbers have been falling during the 1980s. But the USDA asserted that as of 1990-91, the higher prices for cattle would induce farmers to raise more.

First, if you are a farmer out of business, you can't raise anything. And second, it takes almost two years to breed and raise a calf and move it to slaughter. There are no magical ways to hasten mother nature.

Over the 1980s, the total number of cattle and calves fell 25% to 100 million head, the lowest number since 1961. There were 132 million head in 1976, and 110 million in 1980. For the past several years, there have been 100 million head or fewer. This includes the national dairy herd as well as the beef cattle herd.

Between 1975 and 1988, beef cow numbers (the breeding stock) dropped by 24 million head (42%) to only 33 million by 1988.

Therefore, the USDA's projections that there would be a significant

"bounceback" of cattle going to market at the end of the 1980s were an example of the delusional "magic of the marketplace."

The specific USDA scandal that is gaining headlines recently is the issue of how many cattle are in the U.S. feedlots, the finishing phase of the fattening process before the animals are slaughtered.

The April 12 USDA report on feedlot cattle count said that in the 13 major ranch states, numbers were way up, indicating that the number of animals in line for slaughter should improve supplies for the consumer. In the short term, it may be true.

But here's the catch: Farmers are to expect low prices for their beef by the end of the year. That is the message of the media headlines, which are just coverups for the policy intentions of the cartels running the incompetent USDA.

The April 19 *Wall Street Journal* "Commodities" column quoted such trade prognosticators as Alan Tank, an analyst at U.S. Commodities, Inc., in Des Moines, Iowa, who said, "We have a potential for a serious drop" in farm cattle prices this summer.

For consumers, this all means a worsening beef shortage, not an improvement. As more farmers and ranchers are squeezed, cattle numbers will not rise.

Farmers are getting \$77.30 per hundredweight (cwt) for beef cattle (all types), which is 63% of a parity, or a fair return price. Full parity, to guarantee a secure meat supply, would be \$122 per cwt.

The meatpackers colluding to underpay farmers are the "Big Three": Cargill, ConAgra, and IBP. In recent months, rather than pay higher prices for cattle, these companies just shut down operations and laid off their workers, a lockout in the food chain. That is a big reason why the number of cattle built up in the feedlots.

Business Briefs

Biological Holocaust

Some 27 million face starvation in Africa

Twenty-seven million Africans are immediately threatened with starvation unless the European Community foreign ministers authorize an emergency food aid plan for several African countries, British aid organizations like Oxfam warned on the eve of the EC meeting beginning April 15. These aid groups claim that a "lethal mix" of drought and civil war has created an emergency food deficit of 4 million tons in six countries: Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, and Liberia. Fewer than 2 million of the necessary 4 million tons have been pledged so far, and only one-fifth of the necessary amount actually delivered.

What has the aid groups concerned, is that the EC has, so far, given no indication that it will increase the amount of food aid in its budget for Africa, although such increased allocations have been decided for the Kurds, Eastern Europe, and the U.S.S.R.

The London *Guardian* underscores one "cruel irony" of the situation, namely, that the danger to Africans comes at a time when there are "rapidly rising cereal mountains" in the EC nations, with 20 million tons of "surplus cereals in EC silos."

Infrastructure

Electricity grid at risk, says report

Electricity reliability in the U.S. is "moving up the ladder of risk," according to the latest report of the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC). It warns that the nation's electricity grid is moving from a surplus of generating capacity a few years ago, to a "deficit of conventional generation."

In 1990, when there were few extremes of weather, equipment failures, or natural disasters, the report states, "voltage reductions, public appeals to reduce the use of electricity, and even manual load shedding [blackouts]

were necessary in parts of the country due to hot weather and generation shortages."

NERC, which represents most of the nation's electric utilities, reports that analysts project that between 200-300 gigawatts (GW) of new capacity will be needed by the year 2000. Currently, only 86.2 GW of new capacity is planned, and less than 30% of that is under construction. This means that a significant percentage of that amount will not come on line as projected. In addition, one-fifth of the planned capacity is supposed to be built by non-utility suppliers, much of which must be expected to be unreliable.

Though required by law (at least until now) to provide reliable electric power, the utilities have been warning since 1988 that this will become impossible under current economic and regulatory conditions. The NERC report for last summer described the U.S. electricity situation as becoming similar to Third World countries, who enjoy only a few hours of electricity per day.

International Credit

Eastern Europe bank inaugurated in London

The European Bank for the Reconstruction and Development of Eastern Europe (EBRD) was inaugurated in London April 8. Thirty-nine countries from all of Western and Eastern Europe, plus Russia, the United States, Japan, and Australia joined the bank, headed by France's Jacques Attali. The bank will operate with about \$10 billion in capital.

The mission of the bank has been a compromise between the European desire to promote investment in infrastructure, i.e., the public sector, and the Anglo-Americans, who favor investments only in the process of privatization of the economy or into already privatized companies. It is agreed that 60% of the bank's capital will go to the latter type of operations, while the rest will go to infrastructure development.

Indicative of who will be exerting control over the bank, Attali gave the United States the post of first vice president in charge of the

"affairs" department as well as responsibility for choosing priorities between the "development" department (public infrastructure), and the affairs department (privatization). An Italian will be vice president for the Development department.

The EBRD is already examining demands for financing of over 250 large projects. The most advanced is a project for restructuring the entire telecommunications system of Poland. For Hungary, the bank is considering a project for the creation of a banking system, the restructuring of telecommunications, and the building of a road crossing the nation from east to west.

Attali told France's *Libération* that the EBRD's priorities would be the following: "Aid those countries to have the right legislation and necessary institutions: a central bank, a banking system, basic infrastructure (roads, telecommunications, trains, distribution networks). . . . Without a state, the market can only be a black market."

Asia

Gorbachov asks Japanese aid for 'great projects'

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov called for Japanese aid for a number of "great projects" in the Soviet Far East and in Siberia, the French daily *Le Monde* reported April 18 from Tokyo. In a speech April 17 to Japanese businessmen, he said this aid should be for projects in infrastructure and in development of energy resources. To accomplish such an end, he proposed the creation of a "Japanese-Soviet Bank for Development."

Among the projects at the center of Japanese-Soviet negotiations, *Le Monde* reports, are the development of the oil and gas resources of Sakhalin Island and the joint exploitation of Lake Baikal oil, the production of a machine-tool plant in Moscow, and the building of a nuclear reactor on the island of Sikotan (South Kuriles) for the production of nuclear fuel for both countries.

While Japanese businessmen are reticent about getting deeply involved in the Soviet

Briefly

Union, *Le Monde* notes, there is a growing pattern of Japanese business arrangements being made with and through various Soviet republics. Khabarovsk, capital of the Soviet Far East, is a point from which this activity radiates. "The Japanese are present from Irkutsk to Tashkent," particularly the large Japanese trading houses, the paper notes.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union is buying Japanese locomotives for the Baikal Railways. A contract for over 250 diesel locomotives and an option for another 50 was signed between Soviet State Railways and East Japan Railways shortly before Gorbachov's arrival. The deal, which will help to modernize rail transport in the Baikal region, is considered a door-opener for Japanese investors who have shown interest in Baikal projects.

Space

German minister calls for supersonic plane

At a science panel in Bonn April 16, Science Minister Heinz Riesenhuber called for funding of the Hytex project, a prototype supersonic plane designed for a speed of Mach 5.5.

The Hytex plane is based on the design for the Sänger spacecraft, the commercial version of which could later be used as a long-distance airliner flying at Mach 7. Future flights from Frankfurt to Tokyo would only take two hours, said Riesenhuber, and prove that the project of a reusable Sänger space shuttle, capable of taking a 35-ton payload into orbit at one-tenth of today's costs, is feasible.

Labor

U.S. tax code weighted against the family

The U.S. federal tax code is weighted against families, the House Committee on Children, Youth, and Families was told on April 15, the *Washington Post* reported. In 1990, a family

that earned one half of the median income, or \$21,500, paid 23% of that income in federal, state, and Social Security taxes. In 1948, a family earning one half the median income paid less than 2% of its income in the same taxes.

The major reason for the vast difference is that in 1948, the \$600 personal and dependent exemption equaled 42.1% of per capita income, while in 1990, the \$2,050 exemption equaled only 11.1% of per capita income. In 1990, the exemption would have had to be \$7,781 to equal the 42.1% of 1948.

Economic Theory

Pope says Church backs 'private initiative'

The Church "looks favorably and encourages" private and entrepreneurial initiative, said the Pope April 15 to the Artisans' national congress organized by the Italian Bishops' Conference. "Experience shows that where there is no personal initiative of individuals, there is political tyranny . . . and there is stagnation of the economic sectors directed at producing the indefinite range of consumer goods and services which are related not only to material needs but also to spiritual needs," said Pope John Paul II.

The social doctrine of the Church "has always proposed the value of enterprise based on the value of work," and for this reason believes that "the profit of the enterprise be legitimate in itself," provided "that this be maintained within the limits of the laws of morality and justice, which identify in man the end of all economic processes."

The social doctrine of the Church requires "a great educational effort." The Pope indicated that "solidarity" is the "inevitable perspective. . . . It is necessary to emphasize that the realization of the principles of reason and of faith is the fundamental condition indispensable to work with a sense of responsibility and to implement justice." The Pope asked that the states of the world "conform the complex of laws and of political institutions to the needs of the poor of the world."

● **A \$3 BILLION** joint venture to develop the raw materials resources of the Soviet Far East was signed during Mikhail Gorbachov's visit to the Republic of Korea. The two sides also agreed on a format for future talks on creation of a regional "security zone."

● **SUN ZHENYU**, director of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, denied charges in the U.S. report on "Foreign Trade Barriers" that \$15.26 billion worth of goods were purchased by the U.S. from China in 1990. China says only \$5.2 billion was exported, leaving a \$1.4 billion deficit in trade, rather than the over \$8 billion surplus claimed by the U.S.

● **DRUG SHIPMENTS** through China to Hong Kong were acknowledged by Yang Ming, a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's National Congress from Yunnan, in an interview with Reuters March 30. He said that "most large, organized shipments of drugs crossed China and entered Hong Kong for further distribution."

● **COLOMBIA'S** central bank head Francisco Ortega told the press that \$300 million had entered the central bank through the so-called "sinister window" during the first quarter of 1991. This showed an "interesting dynamism," Ortega said. The window was created in 1974 by then President Alfonso López Michelsen to launder drug money—no questions are asked as to its origin.

● **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** has offered Latvia a trade deal, according to Riga Radio April 9. "Latvia will receive various kinds of machinery, chemical production, as well as consumer goods. The agreement also proposes cooperation between Latvian and Czechoslovakian banks."

● **THE ABORTION** pill RU-486 being used in France is believed to have triggered a fatal heart attack in a 31-year-old woman.

Joint European Torus: a major advance for fusion

Although the U.S. is strangling its fusion effort, tokamak reactors are still possible by the year 2000. Astro-physics writer Albert Menez reports on the successes of the European JET program.

The tokamak remains the world's leading approach to harnessing the virtually infinite potentials of thermonuclear fusion reactions for the generation of cheap, clean energy. The tokamak may not eventually prove to be the best way to generate large outputs of electric power from nuclear fusion, but it is currently the only system that provides an immediate path to realizing large-scale "burning" fusion plasmas. Achievement of net energy-generating "burning" fusion plasmas is crucial for both further basic scientific advances and development of fusion engineering.

During the 1970s the United States became the undisputed leader in fusion research and development. But with the cutbacks initiated in the Carter administration and then continued by the Reagan-Bush administrations, that is no longer the case. As free-lance journalist Albert Menez documents in his article below on the Joint European Torus (JET), Western Europe has taken the place of the United States, with Japan close behind. The U.S. is now, at best, third. Even the Soviet Union maintains leadership in key areas, with the completion of their superconducting tokamak.

At the time of the first Geneva Reagan-Gorbachov summit in November 1985, the Soviets proposed that a joint effort be launched to build an International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) based on the tokamak. An international design team, which includes scientists from the United States, Soviet Union, Western Europe, and Japan, has been working on ITER plans since that summit. Now, the head of the Soviet fusion program, Academician Boris Kadomtsev, is proposing that this experimental stage be leapfrogged: Given the continuing progress in tokamak research, Kadomtsev thinks that the world should proceed to build an actual pilot power plant.—Charles B. Stevens

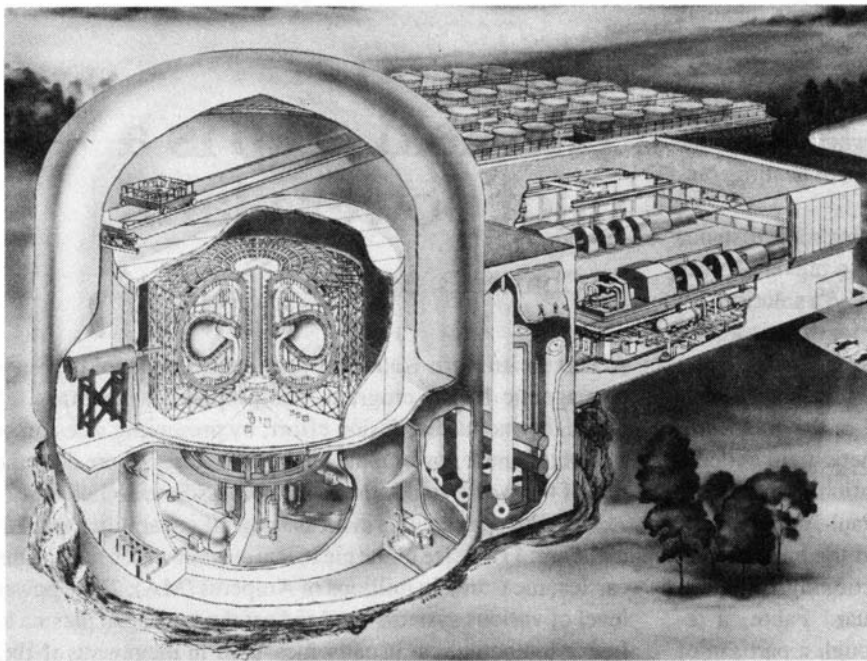
If we are to pursue continuing economic expansion in our

industrial societies and the long-term development of the Third World, it is necessary to envisage an exponential economic growth, lest we watch these countries regress, bit by bit, to a point of no return. It is indispensable to extend our economic and technological activities beyond our terrestrial biosphere, and to have at our disposal a limitless and inexhaustible source of energy, in which the cost of exploitation is accessible to all, and not only to countries with secure fossil fuels or conventional nuclear energy.

With the present system of combining various energy resources (coal, oil, natural gas, and increasingly expensive offshore oil), it rapidly becomes clear that these cannot even sustain zero economic growth from 2015-20 on. Even then, such an energy mix would be for the almost exclusive profit of the relatively privileged countries that presently hold the keys to a world economic order which one day absolutely must be questioned. The massive recourse to conventional nuclear fission energy is more interesting; it is already providing France with nearly 60% of its energy production.

Traditional fission power always presents us with the extremely inconvenient task of extracting significant quantities of natural uranium, because only a small proportion, uranium-237, which makes up 0.7% of natural uranium, allows the characteristic chain reaction mode of energy production. Moreover, conventional nuclear power further presupposes the existence of vital infrastructure and an enormous effort to train a properly skilled work force. The extension of this mode of energy production to the Third World under large export contracts would be possible, but raises the question of the existing world economic order and of sources of financing, which brings us to the conclusion that the problem is, in fact, more political than linked to difficulties in technology transfer.

In any case, conventional nuclear energy should only be



Artist's conception of a functioning fusion power plant, using a magnetic confinement reactor. In 1974 when this picture appeared, the Atomic Energy Commission was predicting the first commercial reactors would be in operation by the year 2000.

considered a stage, and this includes breeder technology. Breeder technology allows us to economically utilize plutonium produced in conventional reactors, and, especially, to directly utilize uranium-238, which makes up 99.3% of natural uranium. This technology poses a safety problem, which is that it produces long-term radioactive waste, for which we need very rigorous storage systems. Nonetheless, the achievement of this technology is essential and its development must be continued.

Then there is controlled thermonuclear energy, also called fusion energy, the only technology that is able to ensure unlimited energy availability without the need to have considerable "primary" energy resources available. All that is required as "basic raw materials" is heavy isotopes of hydrogen, that is deuterium and tritium, from which it is possible to bring about fusion of the nuclei in order to obtain a concentration of mass, translating into a colossal release of energy, whether in the form of a deuterium-deuterium mix, or in a mix of deuterium-tritium....

The stars show us how

This controlled thermonuclear fusion is a natural phenomenon which occurs constantly inside stars, which has been completely explained and described by specialists in atomic and molecular physics laboratories attached to the great astrophysics observatories. The stellar fusion process naturally is being carried out with heavier and heavier elements, because the confinement and the necessary temperatures for nuclear fusion are achieved without difficulty in a plasma that is dense as a result of the fantastic gravitational force in the interior of these stars: This gravitational force

constantly permits a counterbalance to the centrifugal pressure of electrons that come from the dissociation of nuclei located within these stars in assuring their equilibrium, and, similarly, allows the maintenance of the density and temperature of the plasma which are necessary for the fusion processes.

In order for man to achieve fusion, a number of research efforts using experimental reactors have been carried out, with the aim of maintaining their fuel at sufficiently great temperatures, densities, and confinement times, up to now with ambiguous, although often encouraging, results. For a deuterium-tritium mix, it is necessary to maintain a confinement temperature of 100 million degrees Centigrade and a density per confinement time of 100,000 billion nuclei per cubic centimeter and per second against 400 million degrees, and a much greater confinement time of a billion billion nuclei per cubic centimeter for a deuterium-deuterium mix. So far, two major paths have been explored in experimental reactors: rapid fusion by inertial confinement using lasers to compress the plasma; and slow fusion by magnetic confinement, which calls into play the whole system of complementary electric and magnetic fields.

Some interesting results have been obtained in the United States in inertial confinement by the Centurion/Halite program, but, more promising still, seems to be the research that has been led in Europe with magnetic confinement from the team in the Joint European Torus (JET) and its experimental reactor at Culham, U.K., financed by 14 countries.

Toward industrial use of fusion

Constructed between 1982 and 1983, the JET became

operational in the course of 1984, and utilizes the tokamak system, which consists of using, as the vessel taking in the plasma and the mix confining it before fusion, a torus in the middle of which circulates a strong electrical current. From the fact that the plasma (ionized gas) is what conducts the current, it undergoes not only a phenomenon of heating, but, equally, a phenomenon of confinement.

Because it is necessary to keep this plasma some distance from the inner walls of the vessel in order to prevent a drop in temperature, the European specialists found a solution that had been used earlier and brought into play for this: a toroidal field produced by coils placed around the torus. For adjusting the form and position of this plasma, supplementary coils have been placed around the exterior wall of the enclosure, in order to obtain a complementary magnetic field called a poloidal field. According to a communication given before the Academy of Sciences in May 1990, Paul-Henry Rebut, director of the JET, had already presented the encouraging results of more than six years of the functioning European tokamak. During the same period, Edouard Fabre, a researcher at the Ecole Polytechnique, although a partisan of inertial confinement, had underlined how impressed he had been by the results attained by the JET.

The most recent information shows the considerable progress achieved by the Europeans in magnetic confinement. Certain basic problems have been resolved, including: Both the level of temperature attained as the confinement time (1.8 seconds!) and the density in the center of the plasma, parameters defined by the famous Lawson criterion, have been obtained. Unfortunately, so far, the JET experiments have not yet achieved all these criteria simultaneously and homogeneously in the different parts, corresponding to the energy discharges of the reactor.

In any case, the achievement remains fundamental, and it appears that the European physicists understood precisely what they must do and not do in developing further experiments that would be even more probing: The attempts conducted at JET between 1984 and 1991 have allowed us to specify that the deuterium-tritium mix used would often lead to the formation, in the middle of this plasma, of residual poles of helium curbing the chain reaction. They came up with the solution of adding magnetic fields designed to hold back this helium, to keep it distant from the plasma. Other modifications under way, consisting of utilizing beryllium tiles for the inside walls of the JET, ought to allow it to advance a further supplemental step toward efficiency. Thanks to the improved JET, to the French project Tore Supra, which uses superconducting coils to achieve the magnetic field, the Europeans are well on the way to achieving their goal in the realm of fusion research.

Now, with the projects for the Next European Torus (NET) and Intor on the table of decision-makers before they appropriate their budgets, the outline for an industrially usable fusion reactor is becoming clearer every day.

The next step is a pilot power plant

by Charles B. Stevens

Academician Boris Kadomtsev, scientific leader of the Soviet magnetic fusion program, has proposed to leapfrog the world thermonuclear fusion effort, by presenting a design of a pilot tokamak power plant as the next step. Where does the rest of the world stand, in the face of this Soviet challenge?

Two key parameters in measuring the capabilities of tokamaks are: 1) the size of the electrical current which the plasma carries, measured in millions of Amperes (MA); 2) the power level of various systems used to heat the hydrogen plasma to fusion temperatures, usually measured in megawatts (MW) of applied heating power.

The following comparison of international tokamak research efforts is taken from the September 1990 "Report of the Technical Panel on Magnetic Fusion of the Energy Research Advisory Board" of the U.S. Department of Energy.

"The Joint European Torus (JET), the largest tokamak in the world, operates with plasma currents up to 7 MA, ion cyclotron radio-frequency (ICRF) heating up to 16 MW and neutral beam heating up to 18 MW. JET has produced reactor level plasma parameters. . . . The Tore Supra, a superconducting toroidal field coil tokamak, has begun operation in France, along with a superconducting toroidal field coil tokamak, T-15, in the Soviet Union. The ASDEX tokamak in Germany continued to provide advances in enhanced confinement and current drive, and will soon be replaced by ASDEX Upgrade, a 2 MA tokamak dedicated to studying plasma-wall interactions. In Japan lower-hybrid heating was used to drive plasma currents of 1.5 MA in the large tokamak (JT-60) and, in the smaller Triam superconducting tokamak, lower hybrid sustained the discharge in steady state for more than 1 hour. JT-60 is current being upgraded to have an overall capability comparable to JET. . . .

"Both the European Community (EC) and Japan have operating tokamaks which are substantially larger and more expensive than the largest U.S. device (TFTR). Furthermore, both have funded major upgrades of their principal experiments—unlike the U.S. All three foreign parties to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) discussions have operating superconducting tokamaks, with the U.S. only now beginning to plan for such a device in the late 1990s. Thus, while the U.S. has contributed significantly to world progress on tokamaks in the 1980s, it will fall behind

in the 1990s unless new investments are made.”

Despite continuing budget cutbacks and shortfalls, the U.S. magnetic fusion energy program has made exceptional progress over the past decade. The Princeton Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) has increased the peak ion temperature from 20 keV to 32 keV, and the product of plasma density, confinement time and temperature has increased from 200 trillion to 430 trillion particles per cm \times seconds \times keV. This was achieved by utilizing 32 MW of neutral beam heating. These all deuterium plasmas produced 50 kilowatts of fusion output. If tritium were introduced into these same plasma conditions, 10 to 30 MW of fusion energy output would have been achieved.

Kadomtsev details power plant design

The detailed Soviet design proposal is being published in the journal *Comments on Plasma Physics*, in two separate articles in 1991.

Dr. Kadomtsev points out that, in the case of the tokamak approach to harnessing thermonuclear fusion reactions, the “data base is sufficient for the design of an experimental fusion tokamak reactor.” He notes that the current design for an International Thermonuclear Engineering Reactor is “uniformly loaded from the viewpoint of physics and technology,” having as its main goal “to provide the scientific and engineering data for a demonstration power plant reactor design,” a device that would follow ITER.

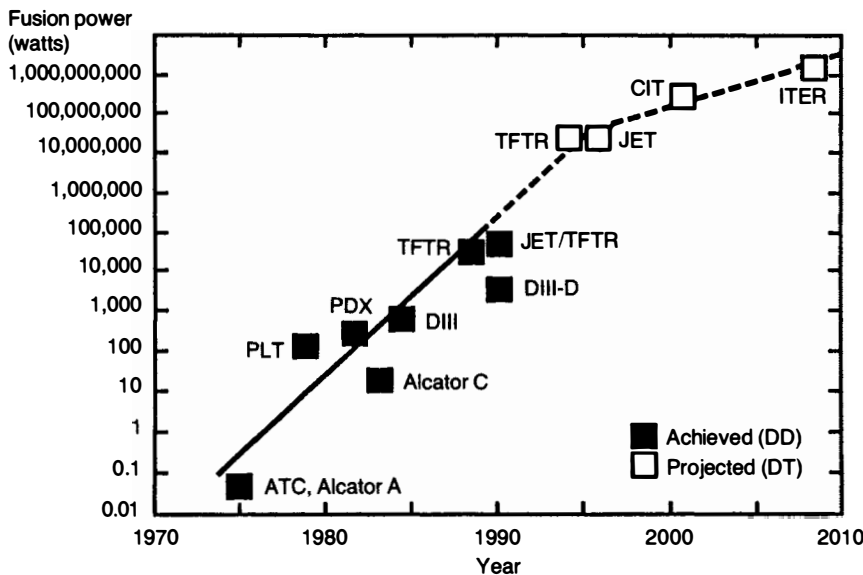
“However,” he states, “some other strategies are possible in our rapidly changing world, e.g. we can imagine smaller machines aimed at faster progress along some specific direc-

tions. Respectively, for each of such facilities only one of the goals could be chosen as a first priority, others should be shifted to the second and the third priority background.” Dr. Kadomtsev continues, “Let us discuss now, as an example, the machine, the first priority of which is the net electricity production. In other words, such a fusion device can be considered as a fusion power plant prototype. The very goal by itself—electricity production—is rather complicated. Therefore, all other engineering characteristics of such a fusion machine should be maximally simplified. In other words, the second priority aspects shouldn’t pretend to be directly used in demonstration reactor.”

Dr. Kadomtsev notes in his paper: “In order that the tokamak reactor would be able to produce power, it is necessary to reduce to a minimum its own power consumption.” He then outlines the parameters of a pilot plant that would produce about 250 MW of thermal power and 40-50 MW of electricity, with the reactor itself consuming about half of the electric power. Among the technical characteristics of the plant are the following:

- 1) “It is desirable not to use non-inductive current drive, since it is an extra power consumption”;
- 2) “It is desirable to have large aspect ratio (a value of 9 is selected) . . . in order to realize a long burn pulse with minimal power”;
- 3) “With a low fusion power it seems not reasonable to breed tritium”;
- 4) “It is desirable to use the simplest method of plasma heating to ignition, e.g., gyrotrons or CARM’s masers based on cyclotron auto-resonance.”

Progress in magnetic fusion power



CIT: Compact Ignition Tokamak
 PLT: Princeton Large Tokamak
 PDX: Princeton Divertor Experiment
 JET: Joint European Torus
 ITER: International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor
 DIII & DIII-D: General Atomics Tokamak Experiments
 ATC & TFTR: Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
 Alcator A, C: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Artist's conception of a functioning fusion power plant, using a magnetic confinement reactor. In 1974 when this picture appeared, the Atomic Energy Commission was predicting the first commercial reactors would be in operation by the year 2000.

Source: Dept. of Energy Report of the Technical Panel on Magnetic Fusion of the Energy Research Advisory Board, September 1990.

Other characteristics of the plant are: maximum magnetic field of 160,000 Gauss, plasma current of 3 MA, amperes, and a plasma beta of 0.5%.

Kadomtsev asks in his paper whether this line of thinking is worthwhile since "this goal" of the pilot plant "can be realized due to rejection of other fusion technologies which will be necessary for the demonstration reactor." He concludes that the physics data base required for the pilot plant "can be used as a basis for the subsequent proceeding to more promising tokamak reactor concepts."

More precisely, we can argue:

1) the use of advanced reactions, such as the non-neutron-generating deuterium-helium-3 reaction, as a fuel with the

virtually no radioactive wastes being generated;

2) the development of schemes for direct synchrotron radiation conversion into electricity;

3) more acceptable solutions to the problem of plasma-wall interaction;

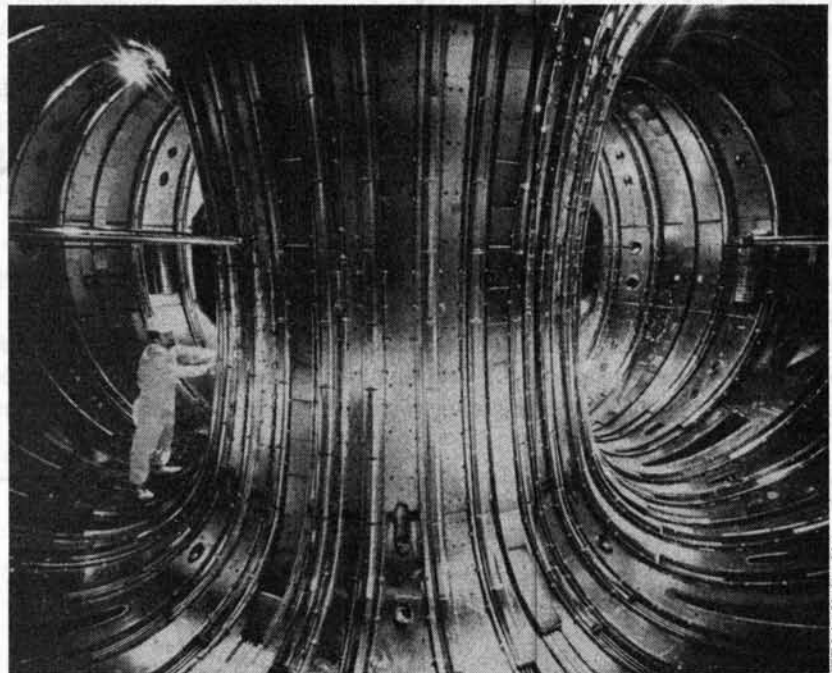
4) the possibilities of current drive by synchrotron radiation in combination with the bootstrap effect etc.

Thus the pilot plant "could show not only an opportunity to obtain electricity from fusion power but to initiate ways to some promising fusion technologies." Dr. Kadomtsev concludes, "The present data base for tokamaks with improved plasma confinement allows one to imagine the tokamak reactor concept for net electricity production."

How magnetic fusion works

Nuclear fusion of hydrogen to form helium is the primary source of energy for stars like our Sun. In fact, other elements can be fused to form heavier elements, and in larger stars, helium is "burned" to form carbon. To achieve hydrogen nuclear fusion in the easiest case—fusing the two heavy isotopes of hydrogen, deuterium (D) and tritium (T)—the fuel must be raised to a temperature on the order of 100 million degrees Centigrade. At these temperatures, matter becomes ionized and this is called plasma. Plasma temperatures are measured in electron volts (eV); one electron volt is roughly equivalent to 11,000°C. For a fusion reactor, the temperature for D-T would have to be greater than 10,000 eV or 10 keV in scientific notation.

Because plasmas are good conductors, they can be confined and insulated by magnetic fields. Thus, magnetic "bottles" can be formed by magnetic fields which are either generated by external magnetic field coils or by electric currents carried by the plasma itself. The most stable and effective such magnetic bottle is



Interior of the Joint European Torus Inconel vacuum vessel in which the hot gases are confined.

the donut-shaped tokamak, which utilizes both external magnetic coils and a plasma current to generate its confining magnetic fields.

The electric current passing through the tokamak plasma does achieve some heating of the plasma to about 1 keV. But alternative heating systems, such as microwaves or radio waves or neutralized particle beams must be used to reach the re-

quired 10 keV temperatures.

For a power reactor, the product of the fuel density (in atoms per cubic centimeter) and the time the fuel is confined, measured in seconds, must be greater than 10^{14} second-atoms per cm^3 . The tokamak operates in a density regime of about 10^{14} atoms per cm^3 , so that the confinement time required is on the order of one second.

WHO REALLY DISCOVERED NUCLEAR FISSION?

FIND OUT

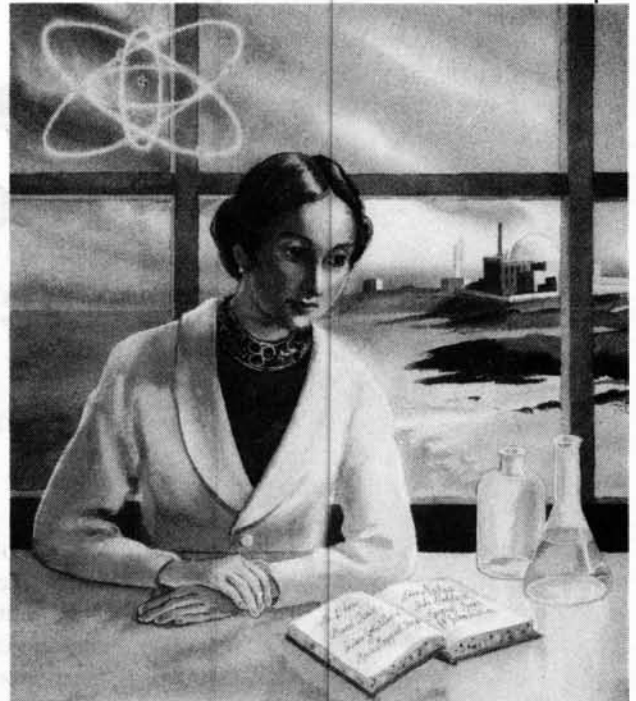
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The genocidal roots of Bush's new world order

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Millions of people will almost certainly die as a consequence of Operation Desert Storm. According to some estimates, one-half million Iraqis were killed in the U.S. military offensive; the allied bombing raids killed countless numbers of innocent civilians, while accomplishing what a United Nations team called the "near-apocalyptic" destruction of the country's infrastructure.

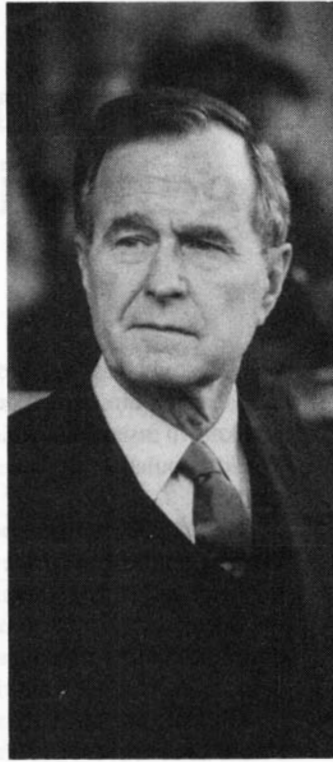
With its industrial and agricultural base now reduced to rubble, its sewage and water systems wiped out, it is feared that the disease, famine, and political turmoil sweeping Iraq and threatening to spill over into surrounding nations, will send the death toll soaring into the stratosphere.

Yet there is one person who is mightily pleased by this holocaust of human suffering: His name is George Bush, and genocide runs in his blood.

For Bush, the more people who die, the better. Why? Because he believes that there are too many people in the world, especially black, brown, and yellow people, and that eliminating them must be a principal goal of the world's political leaders. If war helps get rid of some of these "useless eaters" efficiently, then so be it.

To Bush and his elite circle, the growth of the world's population represents one of the most dangerous threats imaginable, one that must be met with harsh measures, including outright mass murder. This perverse and profoundly anti-Christian view, pervasive within the Anglo-American establishment, has not only been the driving force in Bush's political career. It was also one of the underlying motives behind his Operation Desert Storm; and it undergirds the "new world order" which he threatens to bring down upon the world.

As early as 1969, Bush—who had already declared himself to be a staunch advocate of zero population growth—was publicly discussing war as a method of population reduction. Then a Republican congressman from Texas, Bush told the House of Representatives on July 21, 1969 that unless the menace of human population growth were to be "recognized and made manageable, starvation, pestilence, and war will solve it for us."



Left to right: Henry Kissinger, George Bush, and Brent Scowcroft, the trio that pushed through the National Security Council a policy that defines growth of Third World populations as a "national security threat." Bush's endorsement of such a racist policy of genocide is no surprise, when you consider that, as a congressman, he boosted Nazi race scientists warning about the "down breeding" of American racial stock.

In light of the massive destruction wreaked by U.S. firepower, can there be any question that Operation Desert Storm was first and foremost a depopulation war—a war whose primary objective was to kill as many people as possible?

National Security Council memoranda dating from 1974-76, which were only recently declassified, should erase any lingering doubts.

Written during the period when George Bush was a high-ranking official in the Ford administration (first as U.S. emissary to China, then as CIA director), and when his current national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, served President Ford in the same capacity, the documents lay out the rationale for waging population wars throughout the developing sector.

One key document which we excerpt in this report, entitled "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests"—claims that population growth in the Third World represents a threat to U.S. national security, and further asserts that slashing population levels in the developing sector is essential to guarantee the United States unfettered access to raw materials.

Given this mentality, it is entirely credible that the reason the Bush administration decided to bomb Iraq back to the Stone Age had nothing to do with Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, and everything to do with the fact that Iraq has—or had—the fastest-growing population in the Mideast, and that it wanted to secure a decent price for its oil supplies so that it could support that population.

The NSC memoranda were part of a process whereby the

goal of population reduction became a leading objective of both U.S. foreign and domestic policy. This process began in earnest in the mid-1960s, when influential layers of the establishment began their crusade to wipe out the notion of progress and the sacredness of human life, and replace it with old, discredited neo-malthusian and utilitarian dogmas.

The Carter administration's *Global 2000* report, the Council on Foreign Relations' "1980s Project," and the reams of propaganda churned out by the major foundations and zero-growth think tanks screaming about the population bomb and man as a "cancer" destroying Mother Nature, were all key elements in this drive for genocide.

But it was left to the Bush administration to take the fraudulent idea that there are too many people in the world to its logical, murderous, conclusion—not only with its war on Iraq, but with its implementation of a policy of "malign neglect" toward America's poor.

This makes perfect sense. As we document below, Bush has been in the vanguard of the war against the world's "useless eaters" since his first appearance on the political stage back in the 1960s. He spearheaded the drive for zero growth while a congressman, and has never stopped since.

Can someone who hates people—because that is the root of the neo-malthusian ideology—possibly run a government devoted to the welfare of humanity? Bush has already answered that question; the question that needs to be answered next is, how much longer will people tolerate Bush's policies?

Kissinger, Scowcroft, Bush plotted Third World genocide

by Hassan Ahmed and Joseph Brewda

Although U.S. population control studies intended for public dissemination typically center on the allegedly dire effect that “overpopulation” has on the economic well-being and stability of the developing countries, this is not the actual concern of the planners who have shaped U.S. policy toward the Third World since the Henry Kissinger era in government. An examination of recently declassified documents, in particular National Security Study Memorandum 200, “Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests,” written in 1974, shows that U.S. government population policy is motivated by imperial and racial concerns that differ markedly from those professed publicly.

The primary concern of these studies is that the continued population growth of the “less developed countries” (LDCs) would lead to an increase in the political, economic, and military power of several of these states, at the expense of the power of the Anglo-American oligarchy. The studies worry that population growth is linked to an increasing tendency for nationalization of U.S. investments, to demands for sovereign control of resources, and to the growth of anti-imperial movements generally.

For that reason, the studies are devoted to developing plans to eradicate any ideas which oppose malthusian population reduction. The documents’ authors, Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, both national security advisers in the relevant 1974-77 period, explicitly identify these ideas as then embodied in the call for a “New World Economic Order”—a concept associated at that time with Lyndon LaRouche’s call for a moratorium on the Third World debt and a high-technology development policy to raise living standards. That, as LaRouche was telling Third World leaders, is the solution to the seeming “population problem.”

The declassified documents

On Dec. 10, 1974, the U.S. National Security Council issued a classified 250-page study entitled “National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests.” The study had been prepared by the Undersecretaries Committee of the NSC under the supervision of Henry Kissinger, then serving as both secretary of state and the President’s national security adviser.

The study had been ordered by President Richard Nixon in a decision directive signed on Aug. 10, 1970. This is the first known instance in which a U.S. President defined Third World population increase as a threat to U.S. national security.

NSSM 200, unlike other government documents on the subject, outlined the “international political and economic implications” of population growth, rather than its “ecological, sociological or other aspects.” It included recommendations for “dealing with population matters abroad, particularly in the developing countries,” by relevant U.S. agencies.

On Oct. 16, 1975, Kissinger sent a confidential White House memorandum to President Gerald Ford, proposing that the President authorize an NSC decision memorandum adopting the NSC study. Following Ford’s approval, the NSC issued “National Security Decision Memorandum 314” on Nov. 26, 1975, which endorsed the study and its recommendations. The memorandum was signed by Brent Scowcroft (who had, in the meantime, replaced Kissinger as national security adviser; Kissinger remained as secretary of state) and was addressed to the secretaries of state, treasury, defense, agriculture, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency for implementation.

In May 1976, the National Security Council produced its “First Annual Report on U.S. International Population Policy,” a classified report mandated by NSSM 200 and NSDM 314, which summarized the progress in implementing the earlier adopted plan of action. The report was addressed to then-CIA director George Bush, among other intelligence officials, for study and implementation.

Bush and Kissinger had worked together since at least 1971, when Bush had been U.S. ambassador to the U.N. and Kissinger was national security adviser. During 1975, when Kissinger’s memorandum was under study, Bush was the first U.S. envoy to the People’s Republic of China, a major target for birth control. In 1976, Bush became the director of the CIA, where he worked closely with National Security Adviser Scowcroft and Secretary of State Kissinger. The threesome constituted a team then, and also today.

These studies were quietly declassified in 1989 and released to the U.S. National Archives in Washington in 1990, where they can now be reviewed by the public.

Kissinger fears 'backlash'

NSSM 200 cites 13 "key countries" in which there is "special U.S. political and strategic interest" which requires imposing a policy of population control or reduction. The primary reason these states are so defined, is that the effect of their population growth is judged likely to increase their relative political, economic, and military regional and even world power.

These key states are: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia. The study expresses concern that even with population reduction programs put in place in such nations, "population growth rates are likely to increase appreciably before they begin to decline."

So, for example:

"Nigeria falls into this category. Already the most populous country on the continent, with an estimated 55 million people in 1970, Nigeria's population by the end of this century is projected to number 135 million. This suggests a growing political and strategic role for Nigeria, at least in Africa south of the Sahara."

Similarly, Egypt: "The large and increasing size of Egypt's population is, and will remain for many years, an important consideration in the formulation of many foreign and domestic policies not only of Egypt but also of neighboring countries."

As for Brazil, it "clearly dominated the continent demographically," the study reports. It consequently warns of a "growing power status for Brazil in Latin America and on the world scene over the next 25 years."

Among Kissinger's biggest fears is that leaders of such states might realize that international population reduction programs are designed to undermine their development potential. As he puts it: "There is also the danger that some LDC leaders will see developed country pressures for family planning as a form of economic or racial imperialism; this could well create a serious backlash."

He adds: "It is vital that the effort to develop and strengthen a commitment on the part of the LDC leaders not be seen by them as an industrialized country policy to keep their strength down or to reserve resources for use by 'rich' countries. Development of such a perception could create a serious backlash adverse to the cause of population stability."

Ensuring imperial freedom of action

Another reason for fostering the population reduction of the entire Third World is frankly imperial. NSSM 200 pays particular attention to U.S. access to strategic minerals in the developing countries, and concludes that reducing the population growth of mineral-rich Third World states will make continued access to such resources more politically reliable.

"The location of known reserves of higher-grade ores of most minerals favors increasing dependence of all industrial-

ized regions on imports from less developed countries. The real problems of mineral supplies lie, not in basic physical sufficiency, but in the politico-economic issues of access, terms for exploration and exploitation, and division of the benefits among producers, consumers, and host country governments."

The study forecasts that in the absence of political stability, i.e., subservience, in these states:

"Concessions to foreign companies are likely to be expropriated or subjected to arbitrary intervention. Whether through governmental action, labor conflicts, sabotage, or civil disturbance, the smooth flow of needed materials will be jeopardized. Although population pressure is not the only factor involved, these types of frustrations are much less likely under conditions of slow or zero population growth."

Consequently, reduction of population increases in these states is a matter of vital U.S. national security:

"Whatever may be done to guard against interruptions of supply . . . the U.S. economy will require large and increasing amounts of minerals from abroad, especially from less developed countries. That fact gives the U.S. enhanced interest in the political, economic and social stability of the supplying countries. Wherever a lessening of population pressures through reduced birth rates can increase the prospects for such stability, population policy becomes relevant to resources supplies and to the economic interests of the United States."

The study is also worried that population growth in such states will tend to increase their demands for economic development. For example, in the case of Bangladesh: "Bangladesh is now a fairly solid supporter of Third World positions, advocating better distribution of the world's wealth and extensive trade concessions to poor nations. As its problems grow and its ability to gain assistance fails to keep pace, Bangladesh's positions on international issues likely will become radicalized, inevitably in opposition to U.S. interests on major issues as it seeks to align itself with others to force adequate aid."

No to a 'New World Economic Order'

One of the major concerns of NSSM 200 is to check the spread of ideas which are hostile to population control and which demand economic development as the solution to Third World problems. According to Kissinger's definition, such ideas are a threat to U.S. national security.

To highlight the dangerous growth of such ideas, the document presents the case of the World Population Conference in Bucharest in August 1974, to which "the U.S. had contributed many substantive points." The document complains that the conference's proposed World Population Plan of Action (WPPA or the Plan) was rejected by many of these states, because of the spread of such anti-malthusian ideas. The failure of the conference, which the U.S. government had intended to be epoch-making, is one of the cited reasons

Recently declassified National Security Council documents (from 1974-76) show the role of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Director of Central Intelligence George Bush, and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft in promoting global population reduction policies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NSSM 200

IMPLICATIONS OF WORLDWIDE POPULATION GROWTH FOR U.S. SECURITY AND OVERSEAS INTERESTS

December 10, 1974

CLASSIFIED BY Harry C. Blaney, III
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DECEMBER 31, 1980.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL POPULATION POLICY
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by the
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON POPULATION POLICY
May 1976

INTRODUCTION

NSDM-314 of November 26, 1975, requires that the Chairman of the NSC Under Secretaries Committee submit annual reports, the first to be prepared within six months of the above date, on the implementation of U.S. international population policies. The first required annual report is prepared by the Interagency Task Force on Population Policies.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 26, 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (GDS)

National Security Decision Memorandum 314

TO: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
The Administrator, Agency for International Development

SUBJECT: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for United States Security and Overseas Interests

agencies to assist him in this task as required. For the purpose of implementing this NSDM, the Under Secretaries Committee should include, in addition to the addressee members, ex officio representatives of the following agencies:

Council on Environmental Quality
Office of Management and Budget
The President's Science Adviser

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

cc: The Chairman, NSC Under Secretaries Committee
The Director, Office of Management and Budget
The Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Director of Central Intelligence
The Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

for the drafting of the NSC memoranda.

Referring to this conference, the document states:

"There was general consternation, therefore, when at the beginning of the conference, the Plan was subjected to a slashing, five-pronged attack led by Algeria, with the backing of several African countries; Argentina, supported by Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and more limitedly, some other Latin American countries; the Eastern European group (less Romania); the P.R.C.; and the Holy See."

Kissinger reports that the objections to the Plan were based on the idea that a "New World Economic Order" could be a basis for social and economic development of the former colonial sector, and also the basis for the respect for the sovereignty of these states. This would make population control appear unnecessary or even harmful, Kissinger worries. He complains about the "wishful thinking that economic development will solve the problem" generated by supposed overpopulation as an idea necessary to eradicate.

These ideas had already acquired their most articulated expression in the writings of Lyndon LaRouche, whom Kissinger, among others, consigned to 15 years in federal prison in 1989, following a politically motivated frameup trial. The Kissinger effort to crush the LaRouche movement is known to date back to the period in question, when LaRouche's influence had become a powerful international factor to reckon with.

Although the NSC document nowhere mentions this fact, Helga Zepp, now Mrs. Lyndon LaRouche, led an intervention into the Bucharest conference around the ideas of the "New World Economic Order," personally challenging speaker John D. Rockefeller III with the genocidal implications of his population reduction policy. The LaRouches and their associates, through numerous publications such as *EIR*, have played a central role over the subsequent years in advocating the ideas Kissinger defines as a threat to U.S. national security—meaning the security of his elite power group.

In order to combat this "problem," the document stresses the need for "education" of Third World leaders potentially susceptible to such threatening ideas of fostering economic development: "The beliefs, ideologies, and misconceptions displayed by many nations at Bucharest indicate more forcefully than ever the need for extensive education of the leaders of many governments, especially in Africa and some in Latin America. Approaches [for] leaders of individual countries must be designed in light of their current beliefs and to meet their special concerns."

Elsewhere, in NSSM 200, Kissinger defines the acceptance of the supposed need for population control as vital to the U.S. secret plan: "Development of a worldwide political and popular commitment to population stabilization is fundamental to any effective strategy. This requires the support

and commitment of key LDC leaders. This will only take place if they clearly see the negative impact of unrestricted population growth and believe it is possible to deal with this question through governmental action. The U.S. should encourage LDC leaders to take the lead in advancing family planning.”

To this end, the document outlines various formulations deemed appropriate in influencing such Third World leaders, and at the same time blunting the influence of those exposing the imperial policy behind population control. For example, the document reports: “The U.S. can help to minimize charges of an imperialist motivation behind its support of population activities by repeatedly asserting that such support derives from a concern with: (a) the right of the individual to determine freely and responsibly their number and spacing of children . . . and (b) the fundamental social and economic development of poor countries.”

At the same time, the study recommends a worldwide propaganda offensive employing diverse U.S. governmental and international agencies to this end: “Beyond seeking to reach and influence national leaders, improved worldwide support for population-related efforts should be sought through increased emphasis on mass media and other population education and motivation programs by the U.N., USIA [U.S. Information Agency], and USAID [U.S. Agency for International Development]. We should give higher priorities in our information programs worldwide for this area and consider expansion of collaborative arrangements with multilateral institutions in population education programs.”

Food as a weapon

While Kissinger cautions, “We must take care that our activities should not give the appearance to the LDCs of an industrialized country policy directed against the LDCs,” the document also outlines steps to force countries to adopt population reduction measures if covert forms of persuasion and education prove ineffective. The primary weapon seized upon is the restriction of food aid.

The document states: “There is also some established precedent for taking account of family planning performance in appraisal of assistance requirements by AID and consultative groups. Since population growth is a major determinant of increases in food demand, allocation of scarce PL 480 resources should take account of what steps a country is taking in population control as well as food production. In these sensitive relations, however, it is important in style as well as substance to avoid the appearance of coercion.”

Elaborating on this measure, the document raises the possibility that “mandatory programs may be needed and that we should be considering these possibilities now,” adding, “Would food be considered an instrument of national power? Will we be forced to make choices as to whom we can reasonably assist, and if so, should population efforts be a criterion for such assistance? . . . Is the U.S. prepared to accept food

rationing to help people who can’t/won’t control their population growth?”

Progress on implementation

As previously noted, in May 1976, the NSC released its “First Annual Report on U.S. International Population Policy,” a progress report study mandated by NSSM 200 and related memoranda. The classified study analyzed the progress made over the previous year in implementing Kissinger’s memorandum, and was forwarded to then-CIA director George Bush, among other intelligence officials, for implementation.

According to the report, the primary resistance to U.S. efforts to reduce the population of the former colonial sector was found in Ibero-America, the Middle East, and Africa—areas dominated or heavily influenced by either Catholicism or Islam. Both religions are opposed to birth control, a policy which the NSC condemns as “pro-natalism.”

The report states:

“LDC countries uncommitted to population programs include most of Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, with a combined population of about three-quarters of a billion people. Population policies of these nations range from the pro-natalism of a few to the non-commitment of most of the others, where, in varying degrees, family planning is tolerated or even encouraged. Abortion is generally abhorred, and sterilization disfavored.”

The report complains that this “relative lack of concern,” which should be combatted, can be “explained by a variety of factors,” including:

- “1) no perceived need to limit population growth;
- “2) or, if there is a perceived need, wishful thinking that economic development will solve the problem;
- “3) belief that a large family is necessary for old age security or to meet needs for labor at certain points of farming cycle;
- “4) preoccupation with other, more immediate issues;
- “5) religious influences; and
- “6) ignorance as well as racialism, tribalism, and traditionalism.”

The report adds:

“To the extent family planning is identified with the Western world, particularly the United States, there are even greater inhibitions in some countries toward family planning. This factor may be particularly noticeable in international conferences where Third World countries tend to combine against the West, against capitalism, and in favor of the ‘New World Economic Order.’ ”

Then, in typical Washingtonese, the report outlines a program of subversion: “It follows that our efforts to promote family planning amongst uncommitted countries must be fine-tuned to the particular sensitivities in each of these countries. This serves to underline the important role of our Ambassador and his or her country team in each LDC country

in terms of advising Washington on how commitment can be best achieved in terms of the particular circumstances of that country being alert to take timely initiatives on their own to further these objectives.”

The need for police-state ‘discipline’

In contrast to the “uncommitted” countries, which are subject to special covert targeting, the progress report cites countries allegedly committed to, or at least not opposed to birth control. These countries include most of Asia, notably the People’s Republic of China. The study claims that “almost one-half of the world’s population live in developing countries whose leaders are committed to population policies and programs. This represents roughly two-thirds of the developing world.” This account contrasts with statements made in the 1974 Kissinger memorandum, in which hostility toward population control by such states was considered far more prevalent.

However, the study notes that even in these nations, population reduction is often difficult to implement without an appropriate form of government, even if public education, dispensation of birth control devices, and other measures are vigorously pursued:

“Many leaders recognize that all these measures, significant as they are, will not help reduce population growth rates sufficiently to avert major disasters. Prerequisites for real success are likely to involve three approaches that are interrelated and have proved highly effective, as follows:

“1) strong direction from the top;

“2) developing community or ‘peer’ pressures from below; and

“3) providing adequate low-cost health-family planning services that get to the people.

“With regard to 1), population programs have been particularly successful where leaders have made their positions clear, unequivocal, and public, while maintaining discipline down the line from national to village levels, marshalling government workers (including police and military), doctors, and motivators to see that population policies are well administered and executed. Such direction is the *sine qua non* of an effective program. In some cases, strong direction has involved incentives such as payment to acceptors for sterilizations, or disincentives such as giving low priorities in the allocation of housing and schooling to larger families.”

Thus it can be said that by 1976, the U.S. government was committed to an imperial policy which had the following components: a plan to enfeeble the power of the developing sector through fostering population decline; a plan to undermine states opposed to population control; a plan to create or strengthen Third World police-states as a means of enforcing population control. A central principle of this policy was the idea that Third World economic development represents a threat to U.S. national security, and that those advocating such development policies had to be crushed.

Bush backed Nazi

by Kathleen Klenetsky

On Aug. 5, 1969, George Bush, then a Republican congressman from Texas, invited William Shockley and Arthur Jensen to testify in front of the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population.

The two men had triggered an international furor by insisting that blacks are inferior to whites in the domain of intelligence. Despite the blatant fraudulence of their claims, Bush did not utter a peep of criticism; instead, a month later, he presented a summary of their testimony to his colleagues, “so that all Members of the House can share the information we heard.”

Explaining that his hearings had centered on three subjects, including “the hereditary aspects of human quality” and “the environmental problems created by our rapid rate of population growth,” Bush described Shockley’s comments in the following words:

“Dr. Shockley stated that he feels the National Academy of Sciences has an intellectual obligation to make a clear and relevant presentation of the facts about hereditary aspects of human quality. Furthermore, he claimed our well-intentioned social welfare programs may be unwittingly producing a down-breeding of the quality of the U.S. population.”

Shockley and Jensen offered specific proposals to deal with the “down breeding” caused by blacks’ alleged inferiority. Shockley campaigned for a Sterilizations Bonus Plan, under which those with low IQs, drug addicts, and those with diabetes, epilepsy, and similar diseases would be paid for submitting to sterilization.

Shockley was especially concerned about the black reproduction rate. “If those blacks with the least amount of Caucasian genes are in fact the most prolific and also the least intelligent,” he claimed, “then genetic enslavement will be the destiny of their next generation.”

Shockley and Jensen were both highly critical of U.S. social programs, especially welfare, claiming that they “may be encouraging dysgenics—retrogressive evolution through disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged,” as Shockley wrote in 1979.

Bush: an enemy of life

Bush’s promotion of Shockley and Jensen’s Nazi-style crackpot genetic theories was no aberration. It was part and

'race scientists'

parcel of his devotion to the cause of neo-malthusianism, which, by definition, is a eugenics program directed at wiping out the "unfit," the "racially inferior," and the "useless eaters."

Despite his convenient conversion to a "pro-life" position during his 1980 presidential campaign, Bush's record reads like the implementation of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Over the course of his political career, Bush has played a critical role in the war on human life which the establishment, through the Club of Rome and other neo-malthusian outfits, has been waging for the past three decades.

Jessica Mathews, vice president of a key zero-growth think tank, the World Resources Institute, attested to Bush's yeoman's work on behalf of the neo-malthusian agenda in a *Washington Post* commentary published last year. "In the 1960s and '70s," she wrote, "Bush had not only embraced the cause of domestic and international family planning, he had aggressively sought to be its champion." He "shepherded the first major breakthrough in domestic family planning legislation in 1967" and "later co-authored the legislation commonly known as Title X, which created the first federal family planning program."

"On the international front," she continued, Bush "recommended that the U.S. support the United Nations population fund. . . . In his defining maiden speech as U.S. representative to the U.N.," he "named population and environment as top priorities."

The genocide lobby's man in Washington

Bush deserved every word of Mathews's accolade. During his two terms on Capitol Hill (1966-70), he belonged to a small group of congressmen who successfully conspired to force a profound shift in the official U.S. attitude and policy toward population expansion. Embracing the "limits to growth" ideology, Bush and his coterie labored to enact legislation which put population control at the center of U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

Bush arrived in Congress just as the neo-malthusians were girding themselves for the final assault against the Judeo-Christian concept that every person possesses a divine spark through which he is capable of making a unique contribution to the welfare of humanity. In contrast, the zero-

growthers claimed that man is a "cancer" who is uncontrollably devouring the world's fixed resources, and who must be stopped at any cost.

The battle was fully joined in 1968, when Pope Paul VI issued his encyclical *Humanae vitae*, which excoriated the neo-malthusian mentality and its goals: "Let it be considered also that a dangerous weapon would be placed in the hands of those public authorities who take no heed of moral exigencies. . . . Who will stop rulers from favoring, from even imposing upon their people, the method of contraception which they judged to be most efficacious?" As for poor countries with a high population rate, the encyclical said: "No solution to these difficulties is acceptable which does violence to man's essential dignity. . . . The only possible solution is one which envisages the social and economic progress both of individuals and of the whole of human society. . . ."

Bush was squarely on the other side. Just days after *Humanae vitae* was issued, he announced, "I have decided to give my vigorous support for population control in both the United States and the world," adding: "For those of us who feel so strongly on this issue, the recent encyclical was most discouraging."

Bush pushed, prodded, and cajoled his fellow congressmen into enacting legislation that contributed to bringing about the kinds of "1984" horrors of which Paul VI warned. "He was really out front on the population issue," a zero-growth activist recently said. "He was saying things that even we were reluctant to talk about publicly."

Prior to the mid-1960s, the U.S. government had refused to become involved in population control. As late as December 1959, political opposition to population control was so strong that President Eisenhower said, "Birth control is not our business. I cannot imagine anything more emphatically a subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity . . . or responsibility."

But within a few short years, U.S. policy had undergone a 180-degree turn. No longer was it taboo to push population control; it was taboo to oppose it!

Bush played a pivotal role in this shift. Shortly after arriving in Washington, he teamed up with fellow Republican Herman Schneebeli to offer amendments to the Social Security Act which placed priority emphasis on what was euphemistically called "family planning services." Their avowed goal was to reduce the number of children born to women on welfare.

The Bush-Schneebeli amendments were largely prompted by Dr. Alan Guttmacher, president of Planned Parenthood, and a protégé of its founder, Margaret Sanger. Years before Hitler's rise to power, Sanger was leading the charge for wholesale sterilization of "unfit" and "inferior races" in the name of "race betterment."

Although Planned Parenthood eventually toned down the racist rhetoric, claiming instead that "family planning" was a boon to the poor, its basic goal of curbing procreation

among “undesirables” never changed.

Bush was a big fan of Planned Parenthood. Like his father, Prescott, whose affiliation with the group cost him the Senate race in 1950, Bush championed Planned Parenthood at every opportunity. In 1967, he urged “government agencies [to] work even more closely with . . . Planned Parenthood.” A year later, he called on those interested in “advancing the cause of family planning” to “call your local Planned Parenthood” to offer your “help and support.”

War on the poor, blacks

The Bush-Schneebeli amendments were aimed at reducing the number of children born to blacks and poor whites. They required all welfare recipients, including mothers of young children, to seek work, and they barred increases in federal aid to states where the proportion of dependent children on welfare increased.

Reducing the national welfare bill was a prime Bush concern. Talking about rising welfare rolls, Bush lamented in July 1968 that “our national welfare costs are rising phenomenally.” Worse, “The fastest-growing part of the relief rolls is aid for dependent children (AFDC).”

He frequently motivated his population control crusade with thinly veiled appeals to racism. Like Shockley, Bush worried publicly that blacks had more children than whites. Blacks must recognize, he said, “that they cannot hope to acquire a larger share of American prosperity without cutting down on births.”

In 1970, Bush spearheaded the fight for President Richard Nixon’s Family Assistance Program (FAP). Falsely billed as a help to the poor because of its income-floor provision, the measure mandated every able-bodied welfare recipient, except mothers with children under six, to take a job. Bush liked FAP since it would force the lazy to work: Whereas “the present welfare system encourages idleness by making it more profitable to be on welfare than to work, and provides no method by which the state may limit the number of individuals added to the rolls,” under FAP, “if an individual does not work, he will not receive funds.”

This was just the beginning of Bush’s efforts to eliminate the world’s “useless eaters.” Over the next few years, the zero-growth gang jacked up its crusade for radical population control, and Bush goose-stepped right along. In rapid succession, he proposed bills to create a National Center for Population and Family Planning and Welfare, and to rename the Interior Department the Department of Resources, Environment, and Population.

In the foreign policy arena, he helped shift U.S. foreign assistance away from funding development projects, to underwriting population control. “I propose that we totally revamp our foreign aid program to give primary emphasis to population control,” he stated in the summer of 1968. “In my opinion, we have made a mistake in our foreign aid by concentrating on building huge steel mills and concrete plans

in underdeveloped nations.”

On the domestic side, one of his more important initiatives was his sponsorship of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, brainchild of Sen. Joseph Tydings, a key zero-growther.

Signed into law by President Nixon on Dec. 24, 1970, the Tydings-Bush bill drastically increased the federal financial commitment to population control, authorizing an initial \$382 million for family planning services, population research, population education and information. Much of this money was funneled through private institutions, particularly local clinics run by Planned Parenthood. The Tydings-Bush measure mandated the notorious Title X, which explicitly targeted “family planning” assistance to the poor.

Bush and his fellow neo-malthusians talked constantly about the importance of disseminating birth control to the poor. They claimed there were 5 million poor women who wanted to limit their families, but could not afford birth control. In introducing the House version of the Tydings bill, Bush ally Rep. James Scheuer (D-N.Y.) ranted that while middle-class women “have been limiting the number of offspring for years, women of low-income families” were not. “If poverty and family size are so closely related we ask, ‘Why don’t poor women stop having babies?’ ”

The Bush-Tydings measure took a giant step toward getting them to do so. An analysis by the Alan Guttmacher Institute found that since Title X went into effect, “2.3 million unintended births were averted and that each dollar invested in family planning by government yields a savings of \$2.00 in health and welfare costs alone.” Others put the “cost-benefit” ratio much higher. A 1975 study estimated that every dollar invested in “family planning” saved \$25-70 in welfare and other costs.

Bush’s task force from Hell

One of the main outlets Bush used for his zero-growth agenda was the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population, which he founded and chaired. This is the panel to which he invited Jensen and Shockley. Comprised of over 20 congressmen, the group functioned as a bloc to promote the zero-growth cause; its hearings provided a public forum to nearly every neo-malthusian around.

For example, on July 24, 1969, it heard from Gen. William Draper, then national chairman of the Population Crisis Committee, and a close friend of Bush’s father, Prescott. According to Bush, Draper warned that the population explosion was like a “rising tide,” and called for using “our God-given brain power to bring back a balance between the birth rate and the death rate.” Draper also lashed out at the Catholic Church for frustrating population control efforts in Ibero-America.

A week later, Oscar Harkavy, chief of the Ford Foundation’s population program, testified. Bush summarized his remarks thus: “The population explosion is commonly recog-

nized as one of the most serious problems now facing the nation and the world. Mr. Harkavy suggested . . . that we more adequately fund population research. *It seems inconsistent that cancer research funds total \$250-275 million annually, more than eight times the amount spent on reproductive biology research*" (emphasis added).

At the same hearings where Shockley and Jensen testified, Bush also heard from Paul Ehrlich. Founder of Zero Population Growth and author of the 1968 bestseller *The Population Bomb*, Ehrlich urged the government to institute "drastic policies" to "establish a reasonable population size," such as "the addition of . . . mass sterilization" agents to U.S. food and water supplies.

In February 1969, Bush and the task force proposed a Joint Committee on Population and Family Planning, to "focus national attention on the domestic and foreign need for family planning." "We need to make population and family planning household words," Bush told the House. "We need to take the sensationalism out of this topic so that it can no longer be used by militants who have no real knowledge of the voluntary nature of the program but, rather, are using it as a political steppingstone.

"A thorough investigation into birth control and a collection of data which would give the Congress the criteria to determine the effectiveness of its programs must come swiftly to stave off the number of future mouths which will feed on an ever-decreasing proportion of food," he added.

Opening the door to legalized abortion

On July 18, 1969, President Nixon, responding to the urgings of Henry Kissinger and the Rockefeller family, called for a blue-ribbon Commission on Population. Bush was ecstatic. This was something he himself had proposed numerous times; on July 21, he issued a statement to "commend the President." "We now know," he intoned, "that the fantastic rate of population growth we have witnessed these past 20 years continues with no let-up in sight. If this growth rate is not checked now we . . . face a danger that is as defenseless as nuclear war." Within weeks, Bush's task force had introduced the requisite legislation, and the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future quickly got under way.

Headed by John D. Rockefeller III, the commission represented a radical, government-sanctioned attack on human life. Its final report, issued in 1972, asserted that "the time has come to challenge the tradition that population growth is desirable: What was unintended may turn out to be unwanted, in the society as in the family."

Not only did the commission demand an end to population growth and economic progress; it also attacked the foundation of Western civilization: man's reason. "Mass urban industrialism is based on science and technology, efficiency, acquisition, and domination through rationality," it said. "The exercise of these same values now contain the

potential for the destruction of our humanity. Man is losing that balance with nature which is an essential condition of human existence."

The commission made numerous recommendations to curb both population expansion and economic growth, among them, liberalizing laws restricting abortion and sterilization; having the government fund abortions; and providing birth control to teenagers. Its impact on American attitudes on population growth and personal morality cannot be underestimated; it certainly accelerated the plunge into outright genocide. One of its immediate effects was to break down the last barriers to legalized abortion. Just one year after its final report, the Supreme Court delivered its *Roe v. Wade* decision.

Weeding out the 'unfit'

The drive for population control which surfaced in the 1960s amidst a stream of propaganda about the "population bomb" and the "limits to growth," was merely a retooling of the old eugenics movement, which had been forced underground temporarily when the world recoiled in horror at its logical culmination in the Nazi movement.

By the mid-1960s, the eugenicists had resurrected themselves as the population-control/ecology movement. Planned Parenthood was a perfect example of the transformation. Rather than demand the sterilization of the "inferior" races, the newly packaged eugenicists now talked about giving the poor "equal access" to birth control, and "saving the environment." "Welfare recipients" became the new codeword for the "genetically unfit."

But nothing had truly changed—including the use of coercion. While advocates of government "family planning" programs insisted that these were strictly voluntary, the reality was far different. By the 1970s, the number of involuntary sterilizations being carried out, by programs which Bush helped set up, had skyrocketed, especially among blacks and other minorities.

In a 1974 court ruling, U.S. Judge Gerhard Gesell found, "Over the last few years, an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 low-income persons have been sterilized annually under federally funded programs.

"Although Congress has been insistent that all family planning programs function on a purely voluntary basis," he wrote, "there is uncontroverted evidence . . . that an indefinite number of poor people have been improperly coerced into accepting a sterilization operation under the threat that various federally supported welfare benefits would be withdrawn unless they submitted to irreversible sterilization." He concluded that the "dividing line between family planning and eugenics is murky."

Bush and genocide: a family affair

If you believe—as Bush does—in the pseudo-scientific genetic theories promoted by Shockley and Jensen (not to

mention Hitler), you might argue that Bush is genetically predisposed to genocide. After all, he does seem to have inherited his obsession with population control and racial “down-breeding” from his father, Prescott.

A staunch supporter of Planned Parenthood, Prescott Bush was a top partner in the Brown Brothers, Harriman, investment bank. The Harriman family (including Averell, the late Democratic Party elder statesmen), along with other leading establishment families, created the eugenics movement in the United States, which instituted the mass sterilization of the “feeble-minded” and “racially inferior” in the 1920s—practices which the Nazis later copied with a vengeance.

The Harrimans helped organize a series of international conferences which brought together all the leading lights in the eugenics movement. At the Third International Eugenics Conference in 1932, the guest of honor was none other than Dr. Ernst Rudin, head of the German Society for Racial Hygiene, who a few years later drafted the Nazi miscegenation laws against the Jews.

One of the U.S. eugenicists who rubbed shoulders with Rudin at the conference was Gen. William Draper, a New York banker and close friend of Prescott Bush, who later became a top population control crusader, and helped organize the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund.

Draper summed up his attitude toward the human race in a 1971 article, in which he compared the developing nations to an “animal reserve,” where, when the animals become too numerous, the park rangers “arbitrarily reduce one or another species as necessary to preserve the balanced environment for all other animals.

“But who will be the *park ranger for the human race*?” he asked. “Who will cull out the surplus in this country or that country when the pressure of too many people and too few resources increases beyond endurance? Will the death-dealing Horsemen of the Apocalypse—war in its modern nuclear dress, hunger haunting half the human race, and disease—will the gaunt and forbidding Horsemen become Park Ranger for the two-legged animal called man?”

Draper and Bush collaborated closely during the latter’s congressional career. Bush invited him to testify to his Task Force on Earth Resources and Population; Draper helped draft the Bush-Tydings bill. In September 1969, Bush gave a public tribute to Draper for his relentless pursuit of zero-growth (see *Documentation*).

Draper’s son William III has enthusiastically carried out his father’s genocidal legacy—frequently with Bush’s assistance. In 1980, he served as national chairman of the Bush presidential campaign’s finance committee. During the Reagan-Bush administration, Bush had his friend appointed to key government positions, including Export-Import Bank head, and administrator of the United Nations Development Program, which post he still holds.

This past January, Draper gave a speech to a conference

in Washington, stating that population reduction is the core of Bush’s “new world order.”

From population control to depopulation war

In 1970, Bush lost his race for the U.S. Senate. But that did not deter him from carrying on his campaign against the human race. Appointed by President Nixon as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Bush used that post to promote zero growth on a global basis. In 1973, he became U.S. emissary to communist China, where he gave 100% support to China’s savage population control program, which includes sterilization and abortion, as well as infanticide.

Now, as President, Bush has taken his zero-growth insanity to its ultimate conclusion, using the instruments of modern warfare to kill countless numbers of people in the Third World, while simultaneously sabotaging domestic programs on which the lives of millions depend. If Bush is allowed to continue his policies unfettered, there won’t simply be zero growth; there will be zero people.

Documentation

From George Bush’s foreword to the book World Crisis: The U.S. Response, by Phyllis Piotrow, 1973:

The population problem is no longer a private matter. In a world of nearly 4 billion people, population growth and how to restrain it are public concerns that command the attention of national and international leaders. . . . It is quite clear that one of the major challenges of the 1970s will be to curb the world’s fertility. . . .

One fact is clear: In a world of nearly 4 billion people, with some 150 independent governments, myriad races, religions, tribes and other organizations, major world problems like population and environmental protection will have to be handled by large and complex organizations representing many nations and many different points of view. How well we and the rest of the world can make the policies and programs of the United Nations responsive to the needs of the people will be the test of success in the population field.

From George Bush’s testimony before Senate Government Operations subcommittee hearings on the population crisis (the Gruening hearings), Nov. 2, 1967:

With the pill and other devices, we have made great strides in [the population control] field. But even though all government programs in this field, to my knowledge, are

voluntary, I get the feeling that we are still tiptoeing cautiously around the edge of the problem. . . .

I get the feeling that it is a little less unfashionable to be in favor of birth control and planned parenthood today than it used to be. If you will excuse one personal reference here: My father, when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1950, was defeated by 600 or 700 votes. On the steps of several of the Catholic churches in Connecticut, the Sunday before the election, people stood there passing out pamphlets saying, "Listen to what this commentator has to say tonight. Listen to what this commentator has to say." That night on the radio, the commentator came on and said, "Of interest to voters in Connecticut, Prescott Bush is head of the Planned Parenthood Birth Control League," or something like this. Well, he lost by about 600 votes and there are some of us who feel that this had something to do with it.

I do not think anybody can get away with that type of thing any more. . . .

There is a troubling resistance from some of the more militant civil rights groups. Again this is considered hush-hush, but like many of the things in this field, we ought to discuss it. I think there is some feeling among some of the more militant civil rights people that any effort in planned parenthood is going to be to try to breed the Negro out of existence.

From Bush's statement on "Population Control and Family Planning," Congressional Record, July 30, 1968:

The problem of population growth is skyrocketing. . . . Our national welfare costs are rising phenomenally, prompting me to wonder how we can take basic steps to arrest it. . . . The fastest-growing part of the relief rolls everywhere is aid for dependent children: At the end of the 1968 fiscal year, a little over \$2 billion will be spent for AFDC, but by fiscal 1972 this will increase by over 75%. . . . [These] children are often unwanted . . . two-thirds of them come from families where the father is absent. . . . If past trends continue, they will pass on the curse of poverty to their children. It has been shown that of all the families living in poverty, 33% have five children and 43% have six children. Seventy-one percent of the non-white poor families have five or more children. . . . Birth control must come swiftly to stave off the number of future mouths which will feed on an ever-decreasing proportion of food.

The Federal Government, along with many State governments, has taken steps to accelerate family planning activities in the United States, but we need to do more. We have a clear precedent: When the Salk vaccine [for polio] was discovered, large-scale programs were undertaken to distribute it. I see no reason why similar programs of education and family planning assistance . . . should not be instituted on a massive scope. It is imperative that we do so: not only to fight poverty at its roots, not only to cut down on our welfare costs, but also to eliminate the needless suffering of

unwanted children and overburdened parents.

I propose that we increase and earmark appropriations for our already existing family-planning services in all areas. . . . Money spent toward family planning is a good investment, since, in the long run, it will save on such costs as aid for dependent children. . . .

From Bush's call for a National College of Ecological and Environmental Studies, May 28, 1970:

The Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population of which I am chairman has been studying environmental problems for the past year. We have become acutely aware of the urgency of these problems and the need to employ the creative talents of our concerned young people.

This is one of the reasons that I introduced H.R. 16847, a bill to establish a National College of Ecological and Environmental Studies. The college would be funded with seed money from federal funds, but the bulk of the cost would be provided by the private and commercial sectors of the country. It would provide for an organized non-political youth forum where needed communications can be channeled into solving environmental problems.

From Bush's tribute to Gen. William Draper, printed in the Congressional Record, Sept. 18, 1969:

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a great American, William H. Draper, Jr. . . . I am very much aware of the significant leadership that General Draper has executed throughout the world in assisting governments in their efforts to solve the awesome problems of rapid population growth. No other person in the past five years has shown more initiative in creating the awareness of the world's leaders in recognizing the economic consequences of our population explosion.

Fortunately, we will be hearing more from Bill Draper as he is now the honorary chairman of the Population Crisis Committee, and will continue to be available for consultation on world affairs for which he is so well qualified.

From General Draper's testimony to the Democratic and Republican presidential conventions, summer 1968:

The age-old method of higher death rates—nature's way of keeping the balance—must give way to deliberate and massive birth control by all the world's people. That's the only humanitarian, the only possible solution. In the U.S., the government should encourage and support the establishment of voluntary family planning services in every suitable publicly assisted health facility throughout the country. Abroad, our economic assistance program should encourage developing nations to recognize that high rates of population growth mean lower rates of individual betterment. The Pope has missed one of the greatest challenges of our time. He has turned his back on the desperate need of the 20th century.

Rome hosts conference on LaRouche triangle plan

by Rosanna Impiccini

Less than a month before the centennial of the papal encyclical *Rerum novarum*, Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for a "Productive Triangle" of development in Central Europe, to become the locomotive for a worldwide economic recovery, was presented to a select audience of business, intellectual, and political leaders in Rome.

Speaking on April 18 to more than 70 people in the conference called to present the Italian book on the triangle, *The Development of Europe and the Danger of the Environmental Movement*, the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, said, "Europe is now facing a historic opportunity that is at the same time a moral duty: to make its economy coherent with Christian principles." She stressed that Europe's integration and the role that the European economy must play in the world must be brought into accord with the principles of economics expressed in the encyclicals *Populorum progressio* and *Sollicitudo rei socialis*, by the two recent popes, Paul VI and John Paul II, in contrast to both British free market liberalism and communist collectivism.

The new perspectives facing Europe

The conference was held in the climate of eager anticipation in Rome of a new papal encyclical, which will present Catholic social teachings today in commemoration of *Rerum novarum*, in which Pope Leo XIII on May 6, 1891 had defined the social doctrine of the Catholic Church. In the new document, Pope John Paul II is expected to redefine economic relations between North and South, and between East and West, after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

"Europe is facing a desperate situation in Africa, in the Gulf, in the Middle East, in epidemic-stricken Ibero-America," Helga Zepp-LaRouche said. "Europe must develop the infrastructure system in Eastern Europe including Russia. This is not only a good economic perspective, but also a

political necessity to prevent the eruption of chaos in the former socialist empire that could lead to East-West confrontation."

After German reunification "one year was lost. . . . There is a huge possibility for productive investments in the East. The lost year allowed the Soviet *nomenklatura* to put together an authoritarian regime. This policy looks very similar to that of Bukharin between 1925 and 1927. Of course after that, the Stalin dictatorship was established."

Mrs. LaRouche then described the activity carried out by the Schiller Institute over the past year, in presenting conferences and seminars all over Europe, from East to West, on the European Productive Triangle proposed by her husband, Lyndon LaRouche: a program based on the utilization of high technology, particularly nuclear power plants and high-speed rail systems, in order to create the infrastructural corridors needed to maximize the efficiency of the continent's economy. The irregular triangle has its vertices in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and encompasses the Lille-Charlerois region in northern France, the area around Prague, and the industrial heartland of Europe, Germany's Ruhr region; from there, spiral arms of development would extend north to Scandinavia, south to Italy and Spain, into the Balkans, and eastward toward Russia.

Mrs. LaRouche reported on the enormous interest which the project has awakened among the governments of Eastern Europe, and recalled how important it is for Italy to be part of the project which, she said, "means returning to the policy of Enrico Mattei, of opening up economic and commercial exchanges with the Arab oil-producing countries, not based merely on monetary profit, but with the aim of facilitating those nations' economic growth."

The memory of Enrico Mattei, who died in a still unexplained plane crash in 1962, is revered by his admirers and

feared by his enemies in Italy. Mattei, an anti-Fascist partisan leader during World War II, was the industrialist who created an independent national oil company, AGIP, after the war and entered into a deadly competition with the Anglo-Dutch-American oil companies.

The recent Rome conference had been organized by the Rome cooperative, Vita Nova, which is publishing the volume on the triangle, at the offices of the European Association of Journalists. Telegrams of greetings were received from Italian Transportation Minister Bernini and the president of the European Association of Physicists, Professor Ricci.

Among those attending were representatives of almost all of Italy's major public holdings, IRI (the heavy industry holding company), ENI (the National Hydrocarbons Agency, founded by Enrico Mattei), State Railways, ENEL (the national electric power utility), as well as from the transportation and industry ministries. Also on hand were spokesmen for the major construction companies, banks, military circles, journalists, and diplomatic personnel from Eastern Europe and the Maghreb countries of North Africa. The embassy of Austria, the country through which Italy would connect into the central Productive Triangle, was represented.

The nuclear imperative

Prof. Paolo Ungari, chairman of the Faculty of Political Science of the Free University of Social Studies of Rome (LUISS), gave a devastating picture of the infrastructure shortfalls in Italy, especially in the energy and transportation sectors. "Italy was the first country to decide to abandon nuclear energy, in 1987. This choice was made with the conviction that we would be the first in a long series of countries that would follow us. After five years, instead, we realize we are all alone, and that we go begging for electrical power not only from France, but even from countries like Switzerland, Austria, and Yugoslavia."

Professor Ungari reiterated the importance of creating an efficient system of rail transport, which, he said, for Italy has always been a crucial problem, from the outset of the formation of the nation-state in the middle of the last century. A century ago, he recalled, the problem was exactly the same as today: transporting farm products from the south to northern Italy and into Central Europe, where most of the potential consumers live, quickly enough that the products do not perish. The railways were extended to southern Italy and all the way to Sicily for this reason. Today we must think even beyond Sicily, Ungari continued, to North Africa and to the Middle East, and he stressed the need to supply these regions with an adequate technology for desalinating water in order to permit agricultural development.

The next speaker was Prof. Tiziano Federighi of ENEA, the National Agency for Nuclear and Alternative Energy, who discussed the problem of nuclear power in Italy, especially concerning intrinsically safe, second-generation reac-

tors. Professor Federighi pointed out that in the report published by the Vita Nova publishing house, only two types of reactors are mentioned, the German HTR (High Temperature Reactor) and the PIUS (which an Italian consortium was set up to build, between Fiat, Ansaldo, and ABB), whereas there are several other reactors of the so-called second generation. He then stressed the fact that the problem of nuclear energy is mainly political, in the sense that it is important today to single out the manner of representing the nuclear question today in Italy, effectively contrasting the propaganda campaign which 1987 had brought on the anti-nuclear referendum, and which is still going on.

There were numerous questions from the audience to Professor Federighi, and in the course of the discussion, it became clear that without nuclear energy it is useless to speak of high-speed transportation and other infrastructure in Italy.

Also addressing the meeting were Prof. Ferdinando Cattella, who heads the National Association of Transportation, and Dr. Giuseppe Filippini, president of the Vita Nova publishing house.

Zepp-LaRouche on 'Telepace'

On April 18, Helga Zepp-LaRouche was interviewed during the news program of the television channel Telepace in Rome. Telepace is a well-known Catholic television station which defines itself as "the voice of the Pope." Recently, Telepace interviewed Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the former Vatican Secretary of State, Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

The interview, which lasted 30 minutes, centered on the economic program of the European Productive Triangle conceived by Lyndon LaRouche, as the only project coherent with the Church's social doctrine.

Mrs. LaRouche explained how every economic system encounters at a certain point the problem of "limited resources," which is not an absolute problem but a problem related to the technological level utilized by the system itself. By developing higher technologies, said Helga Zepp-LaRouche, such limits will automatically be overcome, and new, broader resources will become available. Thus from oil we pass to nuclear energy, and from fission we will go on to nuclear fusion, and so forth. The motor of this development is man, Mrs. LaRouche underlined, the most precious of all resources. The development of the population and its standard of living, in the economic theory of Lyndon LaRouche, must be faced from this standpoint.

Mrs. LaRouche then explained that whereas British "free market" economic theories consider usury as the basis of wealth, and the communist economic theories view human labor, on a par with that of beasts, as the source of wealth, according to LaRouche the only wealth is the exercise of that quality which distinguishes man from the beasts—his creativity.

Anglo-American war has made Iraq into a vast death camp

by Joseph Brewda

The Anglo-American imperialists who led the war against Iraq, which killed as many as 500,000 civilians and soldiers, are now determined to kill millions more in the war's aftermath. There is no other explanation of their behavior since the Feb. 28 cease-fire.

As the accompanying documentation shows, epidemics of cholera and other diseases, as well as starvation, can be expected to kill large number of Iraqis over the spring and summer months. Yet, the Anglo-Americans, who have occupied northern Iraq out of supposed "humanitarian" concerns over the Kurds, have continued to impose a food and medicine boycott on the rest of country. As for the Iraqi Kurds, the highly publicized aid that the Europeans and Americans have provided them is grossly insufficient, almost token.

On April 15, the Iraqi government asked the U.N. Security Council for permission to sell some \$1 billion of oil to finance the desperately needed purchase of food. At a Washington press conference that day, where he announced the beginning of the U.S. occupation of northern Iraq, President Bush also rejected the Iraqi plea. "Let these [Kurdish] refugees be settled in flat areas" in Iraq by the U.S. military, Bush told the press, "then I might be willing to consider something else."

This policy of genocide was amplified in a London *Daily Telegraph* editorial on April 23. The "tightly drawn" U.N. resolutions mean that "the ban on oil sales cannot be lifted until chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons facilities have been destroyed," the paper gloats. It warns against the U.N. allowing "exceptional oil sales in return for food," because "the dangers here are of the exception becoming the rule and of the food being diverted to the Republican Guard." This is mere cover; the paper admits that "it is true that, in the short term, the main victims of a strong Western stand will be the hapless people of Iraq."

Why starve the Iraqis? "Now is the time to avoid giving the wrong signals to Baghdad," the editorial says, "The Iraqi people must realize that there will be no future for them while Saddam remains in power."

On April 24, former Reagan-Bush administration arms negotiator Kenneth Adelman put out the same line in the *Washington Times*. "We should refuse to lift any U.N.-imposed sanctions against Iraq until Saddam Hussein no longer rules." A Gulf diplomat who for obvious reasons, wished not to be identified, told *EIR*: "Better an Iraq with 9 million

people without Saddam Hussein, than 18 million people with him." Yet there is no reason to believe that even if Saddam Hussein were out of power, the policy would not remain.

While continuing to impose a food blockade on this dying nation, the Anglo-Americans have refused to allow the Iraqis to protect their wheat and barley crop from insects. Last fall, when the Anglo-Americans imposed a worldwide blockade against Iraqi, the Iraqi government ordered a massive planting of winter wheat. The wheat is due to be harvested in May.

On April 24, Iraqi Agricultural Minister Abdul-Wahab al-Zahab reported to the press that the U.S. has refused to allow Iraqi helicopters to spray pesticides on the wheat and barley crop. Al-Zahab said the U.S. has given no reason for withholding permission for these flights, and warned that if the area were not sprayed within seven days, a major part of the wheat and barley in that area, which supplies three-quarters of Iraqi domestic needs, would be devastated.

The Iraqi minister asked whether it were the American intention to "destroy Iraq's food supply"? He said that, given the urgency of the situation, Iraq might go ahead and do the spraying anyway, even at the risk that the U.S. would try to shoot down the helicopters.

A policy of dismemberment

Anglo-American policy is not only to kill off the Iraqi population physically, but also to kill Iraq as a sovereign nation. One piece of Iraq is set to be forked over to Turkey (this is so-called "Kurdistan"); another is to be forked over to Iran (southern Iraq).

This policy, which was first floated publicly by former U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger last fall, is the actual basis for the creation of the Kurdish "enclave." It was brazenly proclaimed in an April 24 *Washington Post* commentary by Albert Wohlstetter, who recently retired as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

"We have the empirical evidence from 70 years of experience that the putative realism of those who support a centralized dictatorship in Iraq to maintain a stable balance of power is simple fantasy," Wohlstetter wrote. "It is the highly centralized pan-Arab government that threatens the stability of the region, rather than the increased autonomy of Iraq's three principal component parts."

'Delayed infanticide'

Dr. Martin Houmøller-Jørgensen of *Danechurchaid*, the relief organization of the Danish State Church, told the Danish newspapers *Berlingske Tidende* on April 7, following a one-week tour of Iraq:

"Thousands of children, weak, and elderly people will die from starvation and the polluted waters of the Tigris River in the coming months. What I saw in Baghdad during the week I was there, reminded me of the symptoms I know from starving Africa. There is already diarrhea because of polluted water, and the signs of starvation in the form of low serum albumen, especially in the children who do not get sufficient milk. I have seen terrible cases of diarrhea in the hospitals and bed after bed with dehydrated children also bearing the signs of starvation. They looked like children from concentration camps, and when I was there, one child died.

"We have to realize that the situation is so severe that even the international relief mobilization will only represent patchwork. We can only take care of the worst of the epidemics. The only thing I can say is that we might end up with diseases and death rates far exceeding those of the war itself.

"Nobody in Baghdad knows if major epidemics have already broken out. Due to the precision bombings during Operation Desert Storm, there is no electricity and therefore no functioning laboratories. It is even impossible to do the necessary tests to determine whether the diarrhea is due to cholera."

Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), press conference in Amman, Jordan, as reported by the *London Guardian* on April 15:

Joost Hiltermann, Middle East organizer for PHR, charges that the bombing of Iraq "was called surgical, but we're calling it neuro-surgical: With extraordinary accuracy, the allied bombs took the brain out of the country's ability to survive." According to Hiltermann, electricity plants had been taken out with "amazing precision—we even saw individual pylons bombed out." Jack Geiger, president of PHR, who joined a team of doctors and logistical managers for the end of its tour around Basra, described the effect as "Bomb now, die later. You don't kill people, you just cause the system to collapse."

Baltimore News, from an editorial on April 17, titled "A Just Peace?":

"Televised pictures of Kurdish refugees have justifiably

stirred outrage and sympathy. But, so far at least, the West has not seen the graphic evidence of the desperation of 14 million other Iraqis—the other victims caught between Saddam Hussein's aggression and the allied coalition's determination to turn him back. . . .

"These deaths must also be counted in the toll of the Gulf war, along with those still dying by way of Saddam's troops. In very real ways, the situation in Baghdad today is not unlike that envisioned from the neutron bomb, the device that preserves buildings while killing human beings—except that in this scenario, the inhabitants are condemned to a slow-motion death."

Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung, article by Washington, D.C. correspondent Marlene Manthey, April 17:

The Kurdish tragedy moves the world, she writes, but a tragedy far worse is unfolding several hundred kilometers south, as a result of the U.S. bombing of Iraqi cities,

"Thinking of destroyed cities," she quotes envoys of the Red Cross and other relief organizations that have visited postwar Iraq, "people will no longer have the image of Dresden before their eyes, but rather the image of Baghdad."

As a result of the allied bombing raids against Iraq's infrastructure, there is "no clean water nor sewage system, no electricity nor telephones, no modern medication nor gasoline for the few power-machines that keep the hospitals going. Waste water is flowing into the rivers which supply the population with fresh water. The result is the spread of typhoid fever, dysentery, and diarrhea from which little children die within hours, as the Red Cross has reported. And all of this is happening while the outer image of the city has remained almost undestroyed."

The White House is playing dumb, saying that the destruction of Iraqi infrastructure "allegedly was the idea of the military," Manthey writes. "Can the commander-in-chief of Desert Storm, General Schwarzkopf, therefore be blamed for the *delayed infanticide of Baghdad*?"

The London Independent, article by correspondent Patrick Cockburn from Baghdad on April 22:

Cockburn quotes Dr. Koshaba Aboona, the director of the Alwiya Children's Hospital in the Iraqi capital: "We are suffering a lot of cases of malnutrition because of lack of milk. A small baby takes one tin of milk every three days. Now mothers are trying to eke out the milk by putting more water in it, so their babies are just skin and bone. In the market, a tin of milk costs 10 dinars. Before the war, it cost half a dinar." Cockburn describes other horrors from the same hospital, including the death of 113 babies because of lack of incubators due to cutoff of electricity for most of the time.

The weather is an increasingly worrisome factor, he adds: "In the past three days, it has become hot and humid in Baghdad, but this is nothing compared with the suffocating heat from May to September. This is the period when Iraqis will be most vulnerable to disease."

Is South Africa next 'new order' target?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Military experts in the Namibian capital of Windhoek are increasingly worried that the Republic of South Africa (R.S.A.) will be the next target of U.N. military intervention, possibly as early as this summer.

While Namibia has made a remarkably smooth transition over the past two years to political independence, and the situation in Angola appears headed in a similar direction, these sources are concerned that the R.S.A. is about to explode into a civil war, providing justification for outside intervention by the U.N. Security Council.

Since the beginning of April, several developments inside the R.S.A. have escalated these fears. First, the South African Communist Party (CP), long an important influence inside the ranks of the African National Congress (ANC), has begun agitating for a more violent response to both the rival Inkatha movement of Kwazulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and to the DeKlerk government, which, the communists charge, is sitting on the sidelines allowing black versus black fighting to escalate out of control.

Chris Hani, a leading CP member inside the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), has called for the formation of self-defense units inside the black townships to thwart attacks by Inkatha and the South African police, the April 25 *Washington Post* reported. While claiming that these units would be separate from the ANC's military command and would only defend against outside attacks, in the same breath, Hani threatened that if the United States moved to lift sanctions against the R.S.A., the ANC-led coalition of anti-apartheid groups would launch a nationwide strike wave.

The U.S. Congress is scheduled to begin hearings at the end of April to take up the question of lifting sanctions. Early this year, the European Community moved to partially lift sanctions against the R.S.A. According to U.S. State Department officials, lifting sanctions would occur only if the DeKlerk government were to free all remaining political prisoners and repeal the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, two laws that form the foundation of the Apartheid system. DeKlerk had announced his intentions earlier this year to comply with all three demands.

Adding to a tense situation, ANC leader Winnie Mandela, who is currently on trial for the torture-murder of four black youths in 1988, issued a threat on April 20 that the ANC would launch a coup d'état—as early as May 9—if

President DeKlerk did not fire his police and defense ministers. The threat, issued at an ANC rally, was reported in the *Sowetan*, the country's largest daily black newspaper. It marked the first statement by a top ANC official calling for the overthrow of the South African government since talks began between the ANC, the DeKlerk government, and Inkatha.

Other ANC officials have recently threatened to break off those talks if the government failed to take more direct action to curb the escalating communal violence.

Preconditions for U.N. action

According to military specialists in Windhoek interviewed by *EIR*, the economic situation for blacks inside South Africa is increasingly desperate. They say that as the result of the international sanctions, 500,000 blacks have lost their jobs in the past year, and that for every person unemployed, there are seven suffering from lack of food. This, they say, has led to a cycle of desperation and violence. Leading South African communists, now apparently cut free from direct control from Moscow (although KGB links are likely still intact), have seized upon this crisis to agitate for a more direct challenge to the DeKlerk government.

The Windhoek sources, who had been skeptical about the involvement of an outside "third force" in agitating for a full-blown civil war inside southern Africa, are no longer skeptical. In addition to the known role of the "cosmopolitan" faction of communist international operatives, these sources confirm that British raw materials magnate Tiny Rowland of the Lonrho Group has been active. Last year, Rowland played a destructive role in the early days of Namibian independence, promising to develop sugar refineries and then backing out of the deal at the last minute, thereby foreclosing other potential investment opportunities. Rowland has played a role in fueling civil strife in Mozambique, and was at the center of British destabilization of Iraq.

According to Windhoek sources, the DeKlerk government has, up until this moment, held back from calling up additional reserve troops to deal with the communal violence. However, they believe that if there is an escalation in ANC versus Inkatha fighting, as Hani and Winnie Mandela threaten, DeKlerk may be left with no alternative. That, these sources fear, could bring extreme right-wing elements into a more prominent role in counterinsurgency efforts, leading in turn to an even greater amount of bloodshed.

When French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, British Prime Minister John Major, and the Bush administration endorsed the doctrine of the "duty of interference" in the context of the recent Kurdish refugee crisis, many South Africans began worrying that the same doctrine could be imposed by the U.N. Security Council if the situation inside the R.S.A. blew up into a full-scale civil war. Already there have been calls from some quarters inside the republic for a U.N.-imposed "solution."

Behind the desecration of cemeteries and churches in the Holy Land

by Umberto Pascali

On Sunday, April 21, more than 1,000 Palestinians, Christian and Muslim, gathered at the Christian Orthodox cemetery of Bethlehem. They were there to pray together and to strengthen their national unity after one of the most terrible attempts yet to provoke a Muslim-versus-Christian war in Jerusalem and in the other Israeli Occupied Territories. In early March, around 40 tombstones in that cemetery were smashed, the coffins opened, the bodies strewn around and dismembered, the skulls split. The desecration was discovered when the mayor of the city, Elias Freij, went to the cemetery for his brother's funeral. It was "inhuman and unbelievable," Freij told the press. Many other acts of vandalism took place during March, mostly against Christian institutions.

But the rumor was suddenly spread around that this was the work of "Muslim fundamentalist groups" who were responding to the Gulf war and to the appeal for a Holy War against the West—i.e., the Christians. Not surprisingly, this theory was immediately spread by the Israeli authorities and by the newspaper of the Hollinger Corp., the *Jerusalem Post*. "Israeli Defense officials believe that the series of attacks were aimed at Christians by extremist Muslims," the paper wrote maliciously on April 1. "Palestinians rarely admit to differences between Muslims and Christians, stressing that national unity is above religious differences."

It was discovered instead that the attacks had been carried out by a group of drug addicts who practiced a kind of satanic ritual in several Christian cemeteries, mixing up cocaine with pulverized skull bones and smoking it. One of those arrested confessed, as reported by *Yediot Ahronot* on April 2, that he had learned to prepare the mixture of skull bones and cocaine from an "Israeli soldier," and that the soldier had occasionally joined drug parties in the cemetery.

'We escaped a war of religion'

"If ever there was an example of what a horrifying situation the Vatican leadership had avoided when, despite pressures, it refused to endorse George Bush's war as a religious war against Islam, that was it. What happened in Iraq could have been only a small part of the hell we would have been precipitated into," a Christian Palestinian intellectual told *EIR*. "Imagine what kind of scenario you would have today

in the Middle East, but also elsewhere—what kind of violence. It was very close. Fortunately, the Pope chose the way of Christ and not that of Bush. It was an attempt to trigger a bloody confrontation between Muslims and Christians in the Holy Places. The Israeli occupation forces are behind it. We Palestinians in the Occupied Territories have escaped a Lebanese scenario, in which the Israeli authorities would have played the role of peacemakers: the guarantor of security and freedom in the Holy Places, and thus somehow the legitimate possessors of those places."

He pointed to a commercial announcement signed by the America-Israel Friendship League, which appeared on April 7 in the *New York Times*. It reads: "Jerusalem is cherished by Jews, Christians, and Muslims. And kept open to all by Israel. . . . King David established it as the capital of his kingdom 3,000 years ago, and Jews have lived there ever since. Today, it is the capital of the modern state of Israel. . . . But only recently has Jerusalem been open to all who cherish it. . . . Israel reunited the city in June 1967, reopened the Holy Places to all religions and guaranteed freedom of access and worship. . . . Only since Jerusalem became the united capital of Israel have its Holy Places been open to people of all faiths."

"This is false propaganda," says Jiryis Khoury, the director of Jerusalem's inter-religious center Al-Liqa. "Under the Israeli occupation, an enormous number of religious places, both Muslim and Christian, have been desecrated. This is not my opinion, it has been reported also by Israeli media. Look what happened at the Holy Sepulchre, when the golden chain on the statue of the Virgin was stolen, or the case of the Al Aqsa mosque, one-third of which was burned on Aug. 21, 1969. Look how many churches, mosques, convents have been desecrated. In 1978, crosses and the golden cover of the Gospels were stolen from the Russian Orthodox Cathedral in Jerusalem.

"In 1983, two Russian nuns were killed in Jerusalem. In 1987, the Orthodox monastery of Jerusalem was closed for nine months. Why? *Yediot Ahronot* reported on April 3, 1987 that the reason was that it had been desecrated by a Jewish fundamentalist group. And what about the massacre of Haram Al Sharif, where 23 unarmed demonstrators were killed by the police? They were trying to prevent the desecration of

the mosque. It is a long list. Look how many mosques have been transformed into bars or night clubs, despite the protests of the Muslim community. Look at the case of the Muslim cemetery of Jaffa: It was dug up, the bodies excavated, because the authorities had decided to widen the road. And there are many more cases.

"The Al-Liqa center has just launched a proposal for Documentation of the Holy Places in Palestine, that would list all the places of worship destroyed from 1948 on. The Holy Places are not now under an authority that can guarantee their security. We believe that the Israeli authorities do not do what they should do under international law. There is not adequate vigilance."

Dr. Khoury also refers to his March 14 meeting with the Pope as part of an inter-faith Palestinian delegation led by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Michel Sabbah. Following that meeting, Patriarch Sabbah gave a statement "accusing Israel of desecrating holy places" as the *Jerusalem Post* reported. The paper pointed out that the Palestinian delegation had been hosted by the Italian Catholic group *Comunione e Liberazione*, branded as "theologically conservative" and "generally hostile to Israel."

Why the drug addicts were protected

"There has been a dramatic increase in drug use and in thefts and burglaries in the town," Bethlehem's mayor said on April 2. He claimed that police have not done enough to apprehend suspects. There were other provocations, too. A leaflet circulated slandering 40 Bethlehem public figures, Christian and Muslim, as Israeli agents and calling for their "liquidation."

"Who can have an interest in pushing drugs in this way among young Palestinians in the Occupied Territories? Who is able to control the traffic and the flow?" asks a local observer. "This is a very dangerous phenomenon. In my opinion, it may be used by the authorities to undermine Palestinian society. A drug addict can be used very easily for any provocation, having lost any positive identity and become a slave of the drug and whoever supplies it to him."

Thanks to an independent investigation, the drug addicts were identified and six were arrested, but were later released. Says Mayor Freij: "They confessed to using drugs at the cemetery but were not punished and were even released." A police spokesman said, by way of explanation, that "residents who had filed complaints refused to testify against them."

Ecumenism of Muslims and Christians

On Easter Sunday, the Palestinian leaders of Bethlehem and the surrounding area met at City Hall to draft a joint statement. To the deep displeasure of the *Jerusalem Post*, the links between Christians and Muslims have rarely been so good. The newspaper of the Hollinger Corp. wrote the day after, "The statement by the municipality indicates that

the Christian community believes it has more backing now in the Palestinian community at large."

The statement the *Post* refers to reads in part: "In view of the constant criminal attacks on the religious institutions, private and public properties, including the violations of tombs and the desecration of the relics of the dead in the city of Bethlehem, the representatives of the institutions, societies, and a group of citizens hastened to City Hall to discuss the latest events and to take the needed measures to confront this vicious attack and eradicate premeditated acts of damage such as burglaries of religious and educational institutions, commercial stores, car thefts and car burning, drug trafficking and defaming honorable and upright people.

"The participants agree unanimously to denounce and condemn these inhuman and immoral acts which are incompatible with the national interests and which aim at creating chaos and confusion, thereby threatening the safety, security, and dignity of the citizens and violating the sanctity of their Holy Places. The attendants of the meeting call upon the honorable citizens of the Bethlehem area to unite, stand firm together, and resort to caution and prudence against those suspicious and subversive elements that operate in absence of security and stability. The attendants also appeal to public opinion, local and international and to all human rights institutions to urgently intervene."

Mayor Freij underlined that these acts were not to be confused with religious violence. It is the work of "underworld criminals," he said. Jiryis Khoury makes the same point: "This is neither an Islamo-Christian nor a Judeo-Christian problem. The aim is to pull apart Palestinian society. We hear that this is supposedly Muslims attacking Christians. Absolutely not. It is a political plot, and I am sure all the Muslim forces agree with me. The occupying authorities would like, and not just now but from the beginning, to create religious confrontations. We have been able to overcome these attacks. I am sure they will continue, as long as the occupation continues. It may be difficult, very difficult. But the unity of our people is the best weapon we have."

On April 21, a well-known Muslim Palestinian, the director of Public Relations of Bethlehem University, Mousa Darwish, gave a speech at the ceremony at the cemetery. "As a Muslim," he said, "I cannot believe that Muslims are capable of desecrating Holy Places, either Muslim or Christian. And if one or more Muslims have taken part in these actions, this does not mean that this has anything to do with Islam. We Muslims and Christians must both be prepared to face different attempts by the occupying forces that want to divide our unity, our society, and our communities. We say no to these drug addicts, be they Christians, Muslims, Jews or whatever else. No to the occupation! Yes to National Unity!"

That same day, the crowd that moved from there to the Latin cemetery found a new tomb opened and desecrated. For the Israeli authorities, the culprits are "unknown."

Drug war provides cover for attack on Argentine sovereignty

by Cynthia Rush

Argentine President Carlos Menem went on national television April 17 to announce a series of anti-corruption and anti-drug measures. Chief among them was the plan to have the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) work jointly with the Argentine Air Force, to begin surveillance and detection of clandestine airstrips on the Argentine-Bolivian border, said to be the major drug-trafficking area of the country. New laws are to be implemented to combat drug money laundering, and to strengthen the country's law enforcement apparatus. Menem went out of his way to assure his audience, "We are telling the world that it is necessary to appeal to all means [of fighting drugs], without this affecting our sovereignty."

A few days earlier, on April 9, Vice President Eduardo Duhalde had announced the creation of a national anti-drug agency and indicated that the Armed Forces would be participating in "intelligence work" in the anti-drug fight—in detecting clandestine airstrips, for example. But the announced collaboration of the Air Force with the DEA came as a surprise. Both Menem and his defense minister, Antonio Erman González—as well as the Air Force High Command—had been opposed to military involvement in combatting drug trafficking. In an April 12 press conference, Menem even asserted that "there is no drug trafficking or money laundering in Argentina," citing the DEA as his source.

The April 17 announcement represents Menem's decision to accede to the pressures exerted over a period of months by the Anglo-American political establishment, to implement its strategic policy goals. This means dismantling the institution of the armed forces and any capabilities for technological and scientific advancement associated with it, while sending in U.S. troops as a replacement to as many countries of Ibero-America as possible. U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman, who seems to be the person really running the Argentine government, assured the media on April 23 that the drug program "will not be like the ones in Bolivia and Peru," adding that "our military advisers won't be arriving here."

Fat chance. Bush's "war on drugs" is the U.S. government's cover for bludgeoning Ibero-American countries into succumbing to the policy of limited sovereignty. It is no accident that Menem's announcement coincided with a renewed U.S. assault on the Air Force, accusing it of secretly continuing to develop the Condor II intermediate-range missile. Under the Bush administration policy of "technological

apartheid," projects such as the Condor II, which was being developed in collaboration with Iraq and Egypt up until April of last year, are considered to be a threat to "regional peace." The Air Force has since its founding been involved in the development of advanced aerospace and rocketry technologies.

It escaped no one's attention that just before Menem went on television, he met with the omnipresent Ambassador Todman, who also met on the same day with Erman González, anti-drug czar Alberto Lestelle, Interior Minister Mera Figueroa, and other cabinet members to discuss the anti-drug strategy.

Besieged with scandals implicating his estranged wife's family, the Yomas, as well as former government officials in drug money-laundering activities, Menem is desperate for Washington's backing. As political commentator Ricardo Kirchbaum put it in the April 22 issue of the daily *Clarín*, "the President is willing to do even more than [Washington] asks in order to be included under the American umbrella."

Kirchbaum reported that in the presidential palace, the Casa Rosada, discussion centers around whether Menem is going to adopt the model of the former head of Panama's Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Noriega—now sitting in a Miami jail framed up on charges of drug trafficking and money laundering—or of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, a "model of collaboration" with the United States, to the detriment of Mexico's sovereignty. The *Clarín* commentator suggests that even with all his groveling before the U.S., Menem may not be safe from getting the "Noriega treatment" himself.

Kirchbaum also revealed that on April 16, one day prior to Menem's television announcement, Todman and the U.S. Embassy's political attaché, James Walsh, met secretly with Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, Defense Minister Erman González, Senator Eduardo Menem and cabinet member Eduardo Bauzá, to discuss how to remove "all obstacles to Argentina's relationship to the U.S." The next day's announcement was obviously one of the meeting's outcomes.

Arab interests targeted

There are several factors which make clear that the Bush administration's motives in the Argentine case have nothing to do with fighting drugs. For one thing, virtually every drug-

related scandal which has cropped up over the past three months, and been used to extract Menem's concessions, implicated interests which maintained close ties to Iraq and the Arab world prior to the Persian Gulf war, and opposed both the war against Iraq, and Argentina's involvement in the "coalition."

This is true in the case of the Yoma family of Menem's estranged wife Zulema, some of whose members have been accused of involvement in a drug money-laundering scheme, through New York, Buenos Aires, and various European capitals. The family has maintained business contacts in Iraq, and during the war, Zulema Yoma, a Muslim, harshly attacked Menem for siding with the United States against an Arab nation. Zulema's sister Amira, her ex-husband Ali Ibrahim, and brother Karim have all been named as suspects in the money-laundering scheme. Until recently, all had served in the Menem government in top posts.

The evidence for the Yomas' alleged money laundering, now under investigation by Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón, is based on the testimony of a "repentant" drug trafficker named Andrés Ignacio de Iglesias Cruz, jailed in Madrid. The Spanish weekly *Cambio 16* began publishing Iglesias Cruz's story on the Yomas some weeks ago, and has maintained almost weekly coverage of the case.

The Yomas may be guilty as charged, but that is not why the Bush administration is highlighting the case. It intends instead to punish any group which opposed the slaughter against Iraq, while at the same time ramming through its own economic and strategic agenda. A similar operation is under way in Venezuela, where individuals who opposed the anti-Iraq policy of President Carlos Andrés Pérez are being smeared in the aftermath of the war.

During the third week of April, Argentine media named additional individuals of Arab extraction, some of whom had been appointed to posts or received political favors from Menem, as being involved in new drug scandals. In a recent issue, *Cambio 16* went so far as to report that Menem's teenage son Carlos Saúl was a personal friend of Mario Anello, a drug kingpin with ties to the Medellín Cartel, who is currently a fugitive from justice. For two days, until the Spanish Foreign Ministry corrected it, the Europa Press agency circulated the report that President Menem had named Anello to be the Argentine delegate to Spain's Expo '92 fair.

CIA, Mossad involved

The Spanish weekly magazine *Tiempo* reported on April 8 that the campaign against the Yoma family originated with the CIA and the Israeli intelligence agency, the Mossad, because of the family's relationship with the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. A number of other facts bear out this assertion.

Last fall, it was Ambassador Todman who first unleashed the uproar over "corruption" in the Menem government, in the scandal known as "Swiftgate," which ultimately led to

the resignation of presidential adviser Emir Yoma. Simultaneously, a gaggle of individuals who are identified with the Mossad and with the U.S. intelligence community jumped on the bandwagon, pointing the finger at the Yomas and at other individuals linked to the Menem government. The accusers include Jacobo Timerman, an asset of the Mossad and the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League (ADL); "leftist" Rogelio García Lupo, a founder of the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina who echoes the Bush administration line against the armed forces; and Patricio Kelly, a well-known agent of the Mossad, whose major pastime is waging campaigns against political enemies, charging them with corruption and involvement in drug trafficking.

According to the April 14 daily *Clarín*, the repentant drug trafficker Iglesias Cruz, whose testimony is the basis for the charges against the Yomas and several others, is probably a DEA informant. While the DEA responded with a "no comment," the charge is coherent with the intense pressures the agency has put on the government to implement Bush's anti-drug strategy. The DEA is firmly backing up the investigation into the Yoma family by Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón, while demanding that Menem take steps to immediately crack down on money laundering, or face "big problems."

The weekly *El Informador Público* reported on April 19 that both the DEA and the Mossad are accusing the Air Force of using 10% of all drug money laundered through Ezeiza Airport to secretly finance and continue to develop the Condor II missile behind the government's back. The DEA is also behind a series of accusations that the Air Force failed to halt contraband and drug money passing through customs at Ezeiza, over which it had jurisdiction. The government has acceded to the U.S. demand to open an official investigation into the charges.

During an April 18 cabinet meeting, as reported by the April 19 *Clarín*, Foreign Minister Di Tella delivered a message from the U.S. government to the effect that if Argentina didn't finally kill the Condor II missile, the Bush administration would cut off all financial assistance to the country. The ministers present all agreed that U.S. demands must be met. Last year, when the government agreed to cancel the project, the U.S. raised the possibility of some kind of compensation or alternative deployment of the technology developed, the investment in which is close to \$300 million. But now, as the daily *Página 12* reported on April 20, this idea is a dead letter. The U.S. "really wants to 'destroy' and not transform the Condor missile," the newspaper noted. "The verb 'destroy' is literal: They want to demolish the Falda del Carmen installations [site of the project] and all those related to the missile."

To this end, according to Ricardo Kirchbaum, Ambassador Todman showed up one day recently at Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella's office accompanied by an expert in "missile destruction."

Brazilian military strikes back against Anglo-American assault

by Lorenzo Carrasco

Upon leaving his post as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Gen. Jonas Correa Neto denounced a "conspiracy against the Armed Forces" and held President Fernando Collor de Mello personally responsible—in the presence of his entire cabinet—for the intolerably low wages of military personnel. In a speech given on April 19, the general insisted that there was a campaign dedicated to "discrediting, ridiculing and demoralizing" the Armed Forces, and blamed "clear international pressures" which seek to "weaken us, challenging our collective morality, using doubts, half-truths, and lies to play up the negative and minimize the positive." General Correa warned that "Brazil is being attacked by countries of the so-called first world for supposed or overblown infractions—of the type that those countries themselves have been most profligate in committing."

General Correa's accusations constitute the official military response to the escalation of attacks by the Anglo-American establishment against the Brazilian Armed Forces, as against the rest of the continent's military forces. It is an escalation inspired by the recognition that Ibero-America's militaries represent the key obstacle to the concept of "limited sovereignties," the central feature of the New World Order promoted by U.S. President George Bush and his Anglo-French accomplices in Europe.

But there also exist special reasons why the Anglo-American establishment has targeted the Brazilian Armed Forces. First, for having introduced the dual concept of a "security/development doctrine"—deeply rooted in Brazil since the 1930s—into the Ibero-American continent. It is that doctrine which defines the functions of the Armed Forces from a broader standpoint than as the mere guardians of the national territory against possible foreign invaders. Above all, it emphasizes the protective role of the Armed Forces over national economic development, based on scientific and technological progress, the construction of physical infrastructure, and on social improvements.

And secondly, the Brazilian Armed Forces are targeted because they are preparing to declare a "state of war" in the Amazon, should Anglo-American plans to internationalize this vast and wealthy region proceed.

In view of General Correa's denunciations, *Noticiario do Exercito*, the newspaper of the Brazilian Army, ratified its commitment to the security/development doctrine in its

March 14 issue: "The security of the Fatherland by no means rests solely on the force of arms, although the nation understands the importance of maintaining a strong army. Security depends, above all else, on the development that has been achieved in the political, economic, and social arenas, premised on the capacities demonstrated by the population itself." And on March 31, during commemorations of the 1964 military takeover, the military members of the Collor cabinet acknowledged that, despite past errors, "Brazil's ascent from an essentially agricultural country and raw materials exporter to its present status as one of the first 10 economies of the world, is undeniable."

This perspective was especially clear during the government of Gen. Ernesto Geisel and his 1975-79 National Development Plan II (PND II). When Geisel announced his PND II in September 1974, he confirmed that "in harmony with the 'Development and Security' Binomial, Brazil can genuinely aspire to development and to greatness." The PND II set as its goal the construction of "a developed, modern, progressive, and humane society in Brazil."

The instruments for achieving that goal would be industrial development based on scientific and technological advances, and on the construction of basic economic infrastructure—such as mass urban transport, rail electrification, and very energy-intensive industries. This perspective led to Brazil's historic nuclear agreement with Germany, as well as to the acceleration of autonomous high-technology programs in both the nuclear and aerospace fields.

The PND II defined Brazil as an "underpopulated country, relative to the availability of land and other natural resources." As a sovereign nation, the document stated, Brazil had the right "to adopt a position coherent with its still being an underpopulated nation; that is, to allow its population to grow at reasonable rates, to realize its potential for economic development and scale."

This impulse, unprecedented in the history of the hemisphere outside the United States, triggered panic in the Anglo-American establishment, for it signaled that Brazil was prepared to impose sovereign control over its enormous natural reserves, the same natural reserves which the political heirs of Teddy Roosevelt have always viewed as "strategic reserves" for their own future use. Thus came the intense pressures of the Jimmy Carter government against Brazil



Government of Brazil

Modern planes, made in Brazil. The advanced Brazilian aerospace industry is one of the achievements of a sovereign military, which the Anglo-American bankers have singled out for destruction as an obstacle to their new world order.

(and Germany), even to the point of threatening to pull U.S. troops out of Germany should their bilateral nuclear agreements be maintained.

President Carter's perverse abuse of power directed against Brazil led in 1977 to an abrupt break by the Geisel government of military agreements with the United States, dating back to 1952. Following that break, Brazil's independent foreign policy was strengthened, leading to the development of special relations with Africa and the Middle East.

Collor to accept 'technological apartheid'?

The Collor de Mello government today seeks to reverse this historic process by aligning Brazil with the new world order doctrine of President Bush, which explicitly seeks to destroy the most technologically advanced sectors of the country and to dismantle its Armed Forces.

In the April 9 issue of the daily *Folha de São Paulo*, the leadership of the Brazilian Association of Defense Industries (Abimde) revealed its fear that during Collor's upcoming visit to the United States in June, he would sign a new Brazil-U.S. military agreement that would put an end to Brazilian military industry, and make Brazil the first victim of the Anglo-Americans' "technological apartheid."

Under the influence of Science and Technology Minister José Goldemberg—the most obedient in the cabinet to Bush's new world order designs—and drawn by the lure of a renewed scientific cooperation agreement with the U.S., Collor is making concessions which, in the short term, could fatally entangle the country in the restrictions and limitations imposed by such international technology control treaties as CoCom (Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Security Export Controls), MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime), and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

This same subservience toward the Anglo-Americans is revealed in Collor's bill recently sent to Congress, which would "regulate" the activities of former civilian and military employees in strategic government programs, such as a retired Air Force Brig. Hugo Piva, one of the architects of Brazil's aerospace program. With this legislation, the Brazilian government hopes to meet the demands of the Bush administration transmitted by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, to avoid a repetition of what has come to be known as the "Piva effect"—a reference to Piva's close collaboration with Iraq in the development of its missile technology and scientific capabilities.

Despite Collor's concessions, the technology war against Brazil is escalating. The most recent chapter was opened around the planned launching of Brazil's first satellite (SCD-1). The simple possibility that a Soviet rocket launcher might be used to make the Alcantara launching platform in northern Brazil viable, and that the same agreement with the Soviets would facilitate the transfer to Brazil of liquid rocket fuel technology, deliberately blocked by the French under U.S. pressure, has put the new world order condominium on a war footing.

An unusual memorandum from the French Arianespace company was delivered personally to the head of the presidency's military cabinet, Gen. Agenor Homem de Carvalho. Doing the dirty work of the U.S. company Orbital Science Corp., which manufactures the Pegasus rockets, the French threatened there would be "political problems" if Brazilian cooperation with the Soviets proceeded. And, should any doubt remain as to France's support for the Anglo-American new order, that same threat was repeated by the French ambassador to Brazil Jean Bernard Ouvrier, in a meeting with Aeronautics Minister Gen. Socrates Monteiro.

According to the March 21 memorandum, published by *Folha de São Paulo* on April 10, "in the view of the Western countries, the choice of a Soviet launcher with technology transfer, would be interpreted as a demonstration of Brazil's wish to develop a ballistic missile capability outside the framework of international coordination. The Soviet option would leave the Western countries extremely sensitized, and could cause political problems and obstacles to the absorption of point technologies, including in other areas." The memorandum also warns that "the launching of the Kosmos [satellite] at Alcântara would bring Soviet military presence onto national territory, on the eve of President Collor's visit to the United States of America."

Indian enclaves in the Amazon

In addition to the objective of dismantling point technology linked to the programs of the Armed Forces, the Anglo-American establishment has designed a strategy for carving "Indian enclaves" out of the rich Amazon region. The Anglo-French proposals for creating a Kurdish enclave in northern Iraq establishes the precedent in international law so that, in the near future, other such regions of "limited sovereignty" can be imposed under various pretexts, ranging from "humanitarian" and "population reduction" to "war on drugs" or "preservation of the environment." The analogy of the Kurdish problem to Brazil was already drawn by Soviet Ambassador to the U.N. Yuli Vorontsov, in his comment on the Anglo-French proposal. The Anglo-American strategy also includes the creation of military enclaves in such Ibero-American countries as Peru and Bolivia, under the pretext of fighting drugs.

In response to this multifaceted "conspiracy against the Armed Forces," a movement in favor of a "third way" has arisen which simultaneously rejects both "Marxist collectivism as well as liberal capitalism." Instead, it urges the "Brazilian model of industrial capitalism," as expressed in the pages of the newspaper *Ombro a Ombro*, the unofficial mouthpiece of Brazil's military.

In its April editorial, *Ombro a Ombro* declares that since its founding it has always proposed that the country "adopt a 'third way,' to reconcile scientific, technological and industrial development with social justice. This is proclaimed by the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church, begun exactly 100 years ago with Pope Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum novarum*, which prophetically warns humanity of the dangers of Marxism at the same time that it condemns the 'devouring usury' of liberal capitalism, that continues to this day. . . ."

The editorial concludes, "When we speak of a 'third way,' we are speaking of a long road to travel in the direction of a 'Brazilian model of industrial capitalism.' The country cannot remain at the mercy of pressures stemming from selfish national and international interests. Hunger, lack of housing, water, sewage, plumbing, or energy cannot be resolved by demagoguery, but with specific policies."

Bush diplomacy means more Tibetan deaths

by Mary Burdman

President George Bush's latest piece of new world order diplomacy, his sudden and unexpected meeting with the Dalai Lama of Tibet on April 16, is as badly calculated as its precursors.

President Bush has not had a word to say to date on the brutal 40 years of occupation by the People's Republic of China, and himself has denounced the Dalai Lama's "callous attitude" for refusing to cooperate with the People's Republic of China. To underline the insult to Beijing, George Bush met with the Dalai Lama the day after he announced he was sending U.S. troops into northern Iraq to oversee camps for the Kurdish refugees, an action taken outside any U.N. authority. China balked at supporting the proposal for "enclaves" for the Kurds, because of the obvious threat implied to national sovereignty and China's own perceived security.

The worst immediate repercussions of the Bush-Dalai Lama meeting will be suffered by the Tibetans themselves. The situation in Tibet is tenser than ever. The Chinese have announced their intention of "celebrating" the 40th anniversary of their formal annexation of Tibet on May 23, which will provoke Tibetan outrage despite the repression. As early as April 24, the official Beijing news agency Xinhua reported there had been "riots" in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and 140 arrests in recent weeks. The meeting with the Dalai Lama can only provoke a heavier crackdown, especially given the Central Intelligence Agency's operations in Tibet in the 1960s.

Chinese insecurity

China's distrust of Bush's new world order stems from the security problems it faces from the restive populations in the strategic regions of Tibet and Xinjiang, formerly East Turkestan, both now firmly ruled from Beijing. Any unilateral superpower interference that comes too close to home, would be considered most dangerous by the Chinese.

"I am afraid that a new world order led by one country or a group of countries cannot provide reliable guarantees for the peaceful development of the world," Prime Minister Li

Peng stated at an April 9 press conference. "The Chinese government maintains that one of the most important principles for the establishment of the new economic and political world order is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. Their rights should be respected."

When the question of Kurdish "safe havens" was raised at the United Nations on April 5, China's ambassador Li Daoyu called the issue one of "great complexity. . . . The internal affairs of a country are involved, and . . . according to the U.N. Charter the Security Council should not consider and take action on questions involving internal affairs of any state."

Just two weeks before the meeting, the Chinese took out an advertisement in U.S. newspapers saying that any meeting with the Dalai Lama would be considered an offense. Official White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater called the Dalai Lama a "religious leader of his country"—the first time the U.S. government has acknowledged Tibet as a country in 40 years. Tibet could become "a second Kuwait," a BBC commentator noted in reporting on Fitzwater's formulation.

Tibet a captive nation

The reality is that the destruction of Tibet over 40 years has been one of the worst crimes against humanity of the 20th century. In the 40 years of Chinese rule, some 1.25 million Tibetans out of a population of 6 million have been either murdered or have died from hunger. Mass immigration of Chinese has made the Tibetans a minority in their own country, and unemployment among Tibetans in the Lhasa Valley is 70%, as jobs—as well as every other economic advantage—go to the Chinese who have relocated into the area.

According to reports by visitors to Lhasa, the entire ancient center of the city is being demolished by the Chinese, ostensibly as part of a "rebuilding" project. The area around the Johang temple, the most sacred religious shrine in Tibet, is being torn up, disrupting pilgrims and destroying what has also been the staging ground of most of the nationalist demonstrations in Lhasa.

Tibet, the "roof of the world" and at the heart of Central Asia, has great strategic importance: It overlooks the Indian subcontinent and the western edges of Southeast Asia. Beijing has at least 300,000 troops stationed there, with one-third its nuclear arsenal.

In the recent months, the Chinese have been publishing article after article in the official press attempting to "prove" their right to rule Tibet and denouncing the Dalai Lama for attempting to "split China." Beijing's Hong Kong outlet *Wen Wei Bao* wrote March 30 that the Dalai Lama was "begging for foreign intervention in China's internal affairs as well as support for him to set up an independent country in the wake of Western support for Lithuanian independence."

Beijing version of history

The more interesting of these articles details Beijing's view of the recent history of Tibet, with strong condemnation of both British imperialist "encirclement" of Tibet and later interference by the U.S. CIA. A lengthy Xinhua release on April 2 accused Britain of continuing to interfere in Tibet after World War II. Then, "when the civil war which was launched by the Kuomintang with the support of the U.S.A. suffered a debacle," Xinhua continued, "the U.S.A. began to poke its nose into Tibet." But the poking did not go very far. When, as it became apparent that the Chinese were going to invade in late 1949, the Tibetans sent "goodwill missions" to the U.S. and Britain, China announced that any nation which received such a mission "will be considered as a country which is hostile toward" the People's Republic of China. British and U.S. resolve crumbled; both governments cabled the Tibetan government to recall the delegations. The Dalai Lama confirmed this pathetic account in his autobiography.

Lilley's strange diplomacy

U.S. ambassador to China James Lilley, a crony of George Bush, was summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry April 18 to be told that China regards George Bush's meeting with the Dalai Lama a "gross interference" in Chinese affairs. The incident would harm bilateral relations, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Secretary said, because it meant the United States was giving "encouragement and support of the Dalai Lama, who is trying to split China."

Lilley himself was in Tibet on March 30, making a visit the United States wanted to keep under wraps, but which the Chinese advertised on both Tibetan television and in a Xinhua report. Lilley had a "broad range of discussions" with Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, Tibet television reported, including on religion, human rights, and the Dalai Lama. On April 5, Xinhua reported that during his recent visit to Tibet, "Lilley said some U.S. people are very concerned over the Tibet issue, but do not understand it. The aim of his Tibet trip was to increase understanding of the reality of Tibet."

But, Washington sources report, the State Department, nonplussed by the Xinhua report, denounced it as "about as accurate as the Iraqi transcript of April Glaspie's statement"—which, according to many international accounts, was actually far more accurate than Glaspie's own account of matters.

The U.S. was "quite annoyed" at the "upbeat" Xinhua report, sources said, and "debunked" them. What Lilley did not want to acknowledge, the sources said, is that although economic conditions and religious freedom had apparently improved from his last visit 14 years ago, there were complaints about Chinese rule and nationalism was thriving. Despite the lifting of martial law, there was a heavy military deployment in Lhasa at night and in the early morning.

Lonrho's shadow over Indian politics

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan B. Maitra

According to a recent news item in the Delhi-based *Sunday Mail*, the Indian Finance Ministry is considering a further probe into the alleged financial wrongdoings of Ajeya Singh, son of former Prime Minister V.P. Singh. What makes the news intriguing is the information that Ajeya Singh, who was employed by Citibank in the U.S. until his father became a serious contender for the prime ministry, has acquired 1,000-odd shares in the Lonrho Corp., among other financial assets.

The connection to Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho Corp. brings to the fore a whole range of unsavory international wheel-dealers. The probe into Ajeya Singh's financial assets, commonly known in New Delhi as the "St. Kitts affair," began more than 18 months ago when Rajiv Gandhi was still in power, but soon got mired in the ebbs and tides of local politics.

It was earlier alleged that Ajeya Singh held an account in the First Trust Corporation Bank in the island of St. Kitts in the Caribbean, to the tune of \$20 million—an unseemly amount for a bank officer. Although no official charge was leveled against the Ajeya Singh, hints and allegations were made through the media of financial wrongdoings.

Later investigations launched by the Central Bureau of Intelligence (CBI) were heavily tinged with political overtones. The initial allegations, it was found, were prompted by forged documents and a ham-handed approach by some government officials. At least two journalists, several Indian Foreign Service officials, and even a very high-level Congress (I) politician, were accused of attempting to defame V.P. Singh, then the leading opposition figure challenging the Congress (I) party.

According to the *Sunday Mail*, the CBI had let the case sink—an almost regular thing to do when the alleged perpetrator is the prime minister's son. But it was not dropped altogether. The Finance Ministry, looking into any possible violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulatory Act (FERA), found the size of Ajeya Singh's bank account in London and 1,080 Lonrho shares worthy of investigation. This, in turn, has raised the question of the role of Rowland, himself involved in the St. Kitts affair and Indian politics more broadly.

Lonrho, founded in 1908 as the London and Rhodesia Mining Company, has been headed by Rowland since 1961 (see *EIR*, Nov. 3, Nov. 10, Nov. 24, and Dec. 8, 1989, and March 9, 1990). The company is heavily involved in Africa, particularly in Namibia and South Africa. Tiny Rowland is reportedly a personal friend of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

But Rowland's posture as the savior of black Africa while being deeply involved in the South African state arms company, Armsco, does not wash well in Africa any longer.

In 1976, two inspectors appointed by the British government's Department of Trade and Industry filed a 1,000-page report on the affairs of Lonrho. The report is a long indictment of the fraud, bribery, larceny, sanctions busting, and corruption which epitomized Lonrho's activities ever since Rowland took over. The report concluded: "The offenses which the present report reveals are not merely technical offenses: The majority of them are offenses in which the essence is improper concealment of information from shareholders of a public company for the purpose of private enrichment." Among those the report cited as "persons who may well have committed criminal offenses" are Rowland and Lord Duncan-Sandys, the son-in-law of Winston Churchill.

Rowland, who owns and uses the London-based newspaper *The Observer* to attack those whom he considers his enemies, should not be totally unknown in India. But, so far, Indian media have only reported about his aborted attempt to buy the Harrods of London and his link to the jet-setter from Bihar, Chandraswamy. Rowland was born of German parents in a British internment camp in India as Roland Walter Fuhrhop. In 1933, he joined the Hitler Youth. One year later, he went to Britain to a public school, and in 1939, changed his name to Roland Rowland. After the war he became an asset of the section of British intelligence that works closely with the Soviets.

Rowland's high-level ties

It is widely known in India—although not much heed has been paid to it—that Rowland has friends at high levels. One is Romash Bhandari, former foreign secretary and former ambassador to Iraq. Bhandari, whose family allegedly was a beneficiary of the British rulers, invited Rowland to attend his son's wedding several years ago. Bhandari is now a not-so-prominent Congress (I) leader who had been the lieutenant governor of Delhi.

The second notable friend of Rowland is Chandraswamy. Involved in umpteen affairs, including that of the infamous Pamela Bordes case and the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid fiasco, the colorful Chandraswamy has also been named in the St. Kitts affair—not for accumulating dollars in an offshore bank, but for circulating the story that Ajeya Singh held an account worth \$20 million in St. Kitts. Later, Chandraswamy was accused of forging documents to put Ajeya Singh in a bad light, ostensibly to help the Congress (I) party politically. His aide, K.N. Aggarwal, was arrested by the Enforcement Directorate apparently for his direct involvement in the forgery.

Among others often cited as Chandraswamy's friends are the international gun-runner from Saudi Arabia, Adnan Khashoggi, who is under indictment in New York; and the Sultan of Brunei, ostensibly a benefactor of Chandraswamy.

Michael Novak crowns Adam Smith as the free market's patron saint

by Stanley Ezrol

This Hemisphere of Liberty; A Philosophy of the Americas

by Michael Novak

The AEI Press, Washington, 1991,
152 pages, hardbound, \$21

The jacket cover of Michael Novak's *This Hemisphere of Liberty*, describes it as a statement of Novak's "sustained philosophical vision." Actually, it is an element in a sustained campaign of political and intellectual thuggery against those Ibero-American and Eastern European nationalist movements whose morality has been informed by the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. As a Washington correspondent for *EIR* from 1981 to 1985, I had the opportunity to observe at closer range than most, the process which produced this book and the rest of Novak's literary output in the period of the Bush-Reagan administrations.

Novak holds the Roman Catholic franchise for what is known as the "neo-Conservative" movement. This movement is a tightly knit group of intelligence community operatives who trace their roots back to the Bukharinite wing of the Communist International. They played a crucial role in Hubert Humphrey's 1968 presidential campaign, but then associated themselves with the conservative movement which put Ronald Reagan in the White House in 1981. Prior to Reagan's inauguration, they formed several formal institutions, most notably the Committee for the Free World, in order to agitate for their agenda. Although he maintains a certain public distance from the neo-Conservatives, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is an intimate of this circle, who made the migration along with Novak, Evon and Jeane Kirkpatrick, Midge Decter, Norman Podhoretz, and Irving Kristol, from the Humphrey to the Reagan-Bush camp.

The neo-Conservatives campaigned to revive the Western intervention into the internal political affairs of underdeveloped and Eastern European nations in which the CIA had engaged, prior to the Church Committee revelations of the

1970s. This campaign succeeded with the official endorsement in 1982 by President Reagan of Project Democracy, which was designed to channel government funding and provide governmental authority to private organizations, most notably the international operations of the AFL-CIO, which would not be bound by the legal restrictions which apply to government action.

Their major foreign policy concern, which motivated their Project Democracy dirty tricks operation, was to establish what we now know as George Bush's "new world order." This order is a joint Anglo-American and Soviet tyranny to guarantee the survival of the financial structures characterized by the International Monetary Fund, through the impoverishment of the Third World. The danger faced by Project Democracy was that the nationalist currents of Ibero-America, Asia, and Eastern Europe, as well as the United States and Western Europe, and even the Reagan administration itself, might turn against the order under the influence of the complementary ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and Pope John Paul II.

Neither Smith, nor Marx

The nature of this conflict is described by Lyndon LaRouche in these excerpts from his forthcoming book *The Science of Christian Economy*: "Today, three years after the great financial crash of 1987, and two years after my October 1988 Berlin address on impending German reunification, it is increasingly clear that the two formerly reigning economic dogmas of this planet, those of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, are being buried, perhaps forever, under an avalanche of post-industrial rubble and usury. Unless the specifically appropriate replacement for these two failed dogmas of yesterday is adopted soon, every part of this planet is to be judged now as already plunging into a New Dark Age, worse than that which crushed Europe, with nearly apocalyptic force, during the middle of the recent 14th century.

"Historically, to date, the closest approximation of a form of political-economy consistent with Christian principles is the so-called *mercantilist* form growing out of *Colbertisme* in France, and the far-reaching influence of Leibniz. This

outgrowth came to be known by the name given to it officially by U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, 'the American System of Political-Economy.' This name came to be associated with the work of the U.S. economists Mathew and Henry Carey and of Germany's Friedrich List.

"The deadly adversaries of the so-called 'mercantilist,' or 'American' system, were the Anglo-French-Swiss known in the early 18th century as the 'Venetian Party.' This was the political faction allied against Leibniz and his friends, and allied with the first Duke of Marlborough, allied with the networks of Voltaire, with the Physiocrats, and with so-called 18th-century 'British liberalism' of Hugh Walpole, David Hume, Shelburne, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Thomas Malthus generally. These Physiocrats and liberals were the chief guise for the pro-usury faction of that century.

"That issue of the 18th century is more efficiently understood by emphasizing that the liberals and *Illuminati* of Voltaire's 18th century were committed to a return to the model of a pagan imperial Rome. Hence we call them 'romantics.' These romantics were dedicated to the overthrow of Christianity for the purpose of advancing their *romantic imperial utopianism*. That is the root of the structures of sin in Western European and North American civilization today. These were then, and are still today both the pro-usury faction, and the utopian cultural form from which the present-day satanic 'New Age' utopianisms have sprung."

In the period of the Reagan-Bush administrations, LaRouche's leadership of the "American System" forces, has been characterized by his development of these two related policy initiatives. First, the scrapping of the financial structures associated with the IMF-World Bank in favor of international credit and tariff mechanisms which enable the underdeveloped world to develop the advanced technologies. This initiative was reflected in LaRouche's 1982 pamphlet *Operation Juárez*, written following discussions with Mexico's President José López Portillo, as well as in numerous other works. Secondly, LaRouche designed a ballistic missile defense program, based on new physical principles, which was ultimately reflected in Reagan's March 23, 1983 Strategic Defense Initiative proposal. The SDI, as LaRouche proposed it, would have been the scientific driving force behind a revival of the West's economies, and would have spearheaded a cultural warfare campaign which would permit the peaceful accommodation of the Communist bloc to these new arrangements. In fact, the threatened potential of SDI development was a decisive factor in the 1989-90 revolutions in Eastern Europe.

Flea market magic

By contrast, Project Democracy supported what President Reagan called the "magic of the marketplace," in his June 1982 address to the British Parliament, in which he endorsed the neo-Conservatives' proposal.

Michael Novak, who in 1981 and 1982 served under his crony Jeane Kirkpatrick as the United States representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, played a special role for Project Democracy. I became aware of his special concern in 1984, when I was the only journalist invited by Novak to attend a series of private seminars he conducted at the American Enterprise Institute, on the subject of his assignment. The "problem" he presented to those seminars was that Project Democracy's task involved two areas, Latin America and Eastern Europe, whose culture and philosophy were dominated by Roman Catholicism. Unfortunately for Project Democracy, the Catholic emphasis on social justice, charity, and mercy, tended to come into conflict with the "free market" (or as LaRouche says, "flea market") teachings of Adam Smith. The task he assigned the seminar was to demonstrate that Adam Smith's philosophy is consistent with Catholic teaching. Those in attendance included leading Project Democracy operatives Penn Kemble of the Institute for Religion and Democracy, and John Lenczowski from the National Security Council's Soviet desk, as well as a number of right-wing Catholic ideologues. Several sessions were attended by the visiting French Social Democrat Jean-François Revel.

The intellectual fruits of these discussions are contained in *This Hemisphere*, but the seminars were not very fruitful, because the assigned task was impossible. The participants agreed that debt service from the underdeveloped world and Eastern Europe had to be maintained at all costs, and that the costs included the deepening poverty and misery of the populations involved, but they had agreed to prove that this was good for them, and therefore in the best traditions of Christian charity. Predictably, the sessions were a tangle of sophistry—words uttered without meaning. I vividly recall one session which ended with this statement from the elderly Jean-François Revel, who ponderously stretched out each word, "Development. Everybody is talking about development, but nobody is saying what does it mean, development." As the last syllable was still rumbling, everybody got up from the conference table to get the cocktails and canapés that concluded each session.

Nor Aristotle, nor von Hayek

Novak's *This Hemisphere of Liberty* is a nauseatingly dishonest book, worth reading only as a demonstration that Novak's attempts to reconcile Catholic teaching with the brutality of Bush's economic policies are fraudulent. Novak baldly asserts that there exists something which his friend, the flea market economist Friedrich von Hayek, named the "Catholic Whig" tradition. Novak claims to be the scion of this tradition whose lineage he traces from the pagan philosopher Aristotle through St. Thomas Aquinas, through Adam Smith, the rabidly anti-Catholic propagandist for the drug-running British East India Company (though Novak neglects to mention these things about Smith), through what Novak calls the "Jesuits of Salamanca," through Pope Leo XIII's

1891 encyclical, *Rerum novarum*, and a variety of 20th-century Catholic and other philosophers.

Novak's method is to bury the few scant passages which partly reveal his actual philosophy under a hodgepodge of dropped historical names and concepts which are not actually described, in the hopes that by burying his ideas, which are actually Satanic, in Catholic names and tradition they will become Catholic-flavored or -scented. He early reveals his hope that his philosophy might sell in Latin America as long as it has a Catholic-flavored coating, with this passage:

"For many in Latin America, the smell of incense at the High Mass, the flickering candles and their smoke, the bells, the sonorous hymns, and the taste of the Lord's Body on the tongue convey a sensibility that is far thicker than that received in the bare white Puritan churches of New England."

He claims the support of the current Pope, saying, "Let me point to John Paul II as the pontiff who most deserves the name of Catholic Whig," but says nothing of the Vatican's recent attacks on the damage done by the excesses of the free market system. He also claims the support of St. Thomas Aquinas, and includes an 18-page appendix to demonstrate Aquinas's affinities for his views, but rather than quoting from Aquinas's extensive writings, he merely asserts his own views and claims Aquinas shared them. For instance, he claims, "Neither Aquinas nor Aristotle approved of Plato's image of the mind driving the passions as a charioteer drives his steeds. . . . The passions deserve to be heard, although not always to be followed." He "supports" this assertion, with a footnote that quotes the *Summa Theologica* stating the opposite: The passions "are covered by morality in so far as they are subject to the sway of reason and will."

Novak neglects to mention the Church's traditional abhorrence of usury, nor the fact that collection of usurious debt is the foundation of his and Project Democracy's foreign policy.

In fact, under his clumsy attempts at Catholic flavoring, Novak reveals that his support for Adam Smith is founded not on Catholic teaching, but on the Satanic idea that man is naturally and irreparably sinful. "Building an economy for saints anywhere on earth is useless. There are too few of them. The only realistic possibility is to build an economy for sinners—the only moral majority," he asserts, and, without any attempt to demonstrate the support of Church teaching for this view, claims that Adam Smith's economics based on the principle of unbridled greed, is the only workable economic system.

He claims throughout the book, that he and Adam Smith support the view that all wealth results from human creativity. This view, of course, is fundamental to the American System, and is embodied in the idea that man is created in the living image of God—*imago viva Dei*. The great monotheistic religions agree that the essence of man which is *imago viva Dei* is not his physical features, but his creative capacity which mirrors that of God, the Creator of the Universe. For

non-pagans, as this point is developed in Catholic teaching by Aquinas and later Nicolaus of Cusa, creativity is fully consistent with natural law, which is not frozen in form, but which is the subject of continuous creation. For Satanists, however, acts of creativity must be acts of rebellion against what is viewed as the oppressive quality of God's law. Novak shows which side he is on when he reveals what he means by "creativity," and what he sees as the Christian view of natural law. On creativity, he quotes G.K. Chesterton:

"For the mass of men the idea of artistic creation can only be expressed by an idea unpopular in present discussions—the idea of property. The average man cannot cut clay into the shape of a man; but he can cut earth into the shape of a garden. . . . The average man cannot paint the sunset whose colors he admires; but he can paint his own house with what color he chooses; and though he paints it pea green with pink spots, he is still an artist; because that is his choice. Property is merely the art of the democracy. It means that every man should have something that he can shape in his own image, as he is shaped in the image of Heaven."

On law, he quotes his neo-Conservative crony Irving Kristol, "both Islam and Judaism are religions of the Law, and Christianity is a religion that has repealed the Law." In fact, the "religion" which has attempted to repeal the law is Satanism, with its primary commandment, "Do what thou wilt." Christianity reaffirmed the supremacy of God's law of charity, over any particular temporal law, but never "repealed the Law" in general. Novak is baldly lying that Adam Smith's Satanic rule by greed is Christianity. The authority he cites in support of this lie is Irving Kristol, who, despite his claims, is no more Jewish than Novak, Aristotle, or Adam Smith are Catholic.

Project Democracy's Hernando de Soto

Beyond economic generalities, it is impossible to determine from his book what Novak really supports. Readers of *EIR* will be familiar with the name Hernando de Soto, whom Novak names as one of his leading collaborators in Ibero-America. What Novak does not mention is that De Soto's organization, the Institute for Liberty and Democracy, is paid for by Project Democracy and U.S. Agency for International Development funds, and that De Soto has engineered the decision of Peru's government under President Alberto Fujimori to prioritize debt payments. The head of the World Health Organization has charged that the decision to pay debt rather than maintain Peru's clean water delivery system is the cause of the current devastating cholera epidemic (see *EIR*, April 19, "Hernando de Soto and His Institute's Mission: Organize Nazi Shock Troops").

If you study Novak's "philosophy," and get the impression that he often seems to be avoiding the truth, imagine how you would explain to someone that the highest expression of Christian charity is the deliberate perpetuation of a global cholera epidemic.

'Big empires don't fall apart neatly'

by Denise Henderson

The Hidden Nations: The People Challenge the Soviet Union

by Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky
William Morrow, New York, 1990
284 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

Rus, are you not similar in your headlong motion to one of those nimble troikas that none can overtake? The flying road turns into smoke under you, bridges thunder and pass, all falls back and is left behind! . . . And what does this awesome motion mean? What is the passing strange force contained in these passing strange steeds? Steeds, steeds, what steeds! Has the whirlwind a home in your manes? . . . Rus, whither are you speeding so? Answer me. No answer. The middle bell trills out in a dream its liquid soliloquy; the roaring air is turned to pieces and becomes wind; all things on earth fly by and other nations and state gaze askance as they step aside and give her the right of way.

—Nikolai Gogol, *Dead Souls*

Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky, the authors of *The Hidden Nations*, were sponsored by the social democratic National Endowment for Democracy (NED). They were given a grant which enabled them to travel throughout the Baltics, the Russian Republic, and what are known as the Turkic republics: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tadzhikistan, in the southern part of the Soviet Union. It is important to keep this in mind when reading their "primer" on the Soviet Union's captive nations, because their sponsor, the NED, is known by its deeds in Latin America in particular, where the NED has fostered political, and social, and most of all economic dislocation. Although Diuk's and Karatnycky's book is thus on the surface harmless, the reader must keep in mind the bias of the NED, which is in favor of the dissolution of the Soviet Union economically and politically, a move which could lead to civil war and ultimately a global Thirty Years' War.

The authors talked to the members of the cultural and political movements of the hidden nations, seeking out the leadership of these movements to determine what the possibilities are for the re-creation of nation-states out of 70 years of communist rule.

As the authors state, the "nationalities question" has always been an irritant for both imperial and Soviet Russia. The reason for that should be clear. In its imperial form, "Rus" does not admit that there are portions of its empire which represent separate, historically based language-cultures which conform to the definition of a nation-state. Consequently, Moscow prefers to think of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaidzhan as republics which must remain politically, culturally, and economically—above all, for purposes of looting, economically—part of the territory of the Soviet Union.

But these nation-states, as has been proven over the past decades, have had nothing to gain from their union with Matushka Rus. As Diuk and Karatnycky demonstrate, they have had everything to lose from that situation.

The tragedy of the captive nations has been told many times. Their cultures have been decimated by the assassination or emigration of their leaders, and by enforced Russification. Their economies have become subservient to the gargantuan needs of the Soviet Union. Georgia, for example, which once grew a diversity of crops, is now only permitted, according to the central economic plan, to grow cotton. The soil has been impoverished by that state planners' decision. Similar tragedies exist in each of the captive, or hidden nations.

The authors quickly sketch the leaders of the various republics, without giving the reader much insight into their character. We learn that Georgian leader Zviad Gamsakhurdia does not think the parliamentary methods which the Baltic states have applied, will work in Georgia. We learn that the family of Vytautas Landsbergis, the President of Lithuania, has a history of fighting for independence. Beyond that, we learn very little about the character of these leaders of their nation-states in the process of becoming. But the question of what these republics can and will become—particularly the question of how they will hold up economically—is left dark.

Which way?

No one doubts that there are hidden nations in the Soviet Union. What will happen to them, however, if they become independent, is an open question. For, if they link their economic fate to that of the Western free market economy, as NED would propose (economist Lyndon LaRouche has dubbed it the flea market economy), their scant resources and already outdated factories will be looted, the way Poland is being looted under the guidance of Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs.

To what extent, therefore, are these nations aware of the economic challenges which face them?

Diuk and Karatnycky give some insight into this question.

The concerns of a former Ukrainian political prisoner and dissident named Evhen Sverstyuk, are explained this way:

"The conventional view . . . is that, deep inside, intellectuals living under totalitarianism have worked out their ideas about the failings of the system fully and have remedies for societal ills. But the contrary is the case. Their views of their own predicament and that of their nation have never been fully worked out, either beneath the surface or in the open."

In other words, the best of the democratic activists have no positive program; the worst have accepted into their ranks to some degree British free trade ideology, à la Boris Yeltsin's moves toward selling off existing Soviet industries piecemeal to the highest western bidders, or the proposed creation of low-wage, labor-intensive free enterprise zones throughout the various republics.

Yet, were the Soviet Union to accede to the inevitable (as Diuk and Karatnycky put it), and accept the independence of various of the republics as *faits accomplis*, the first item on the agenda would have to be an extensive economic reconstruction program requiring the expansion of Lyndon LaRouche's idea of the Productive Triangle which he first put forward in 1989.

Simply put, the Productive Triangle is an area extending from Paris to Berlin to Vienna, representing the most energy-intensive, capital-intensive industries remaining in the world, and a market population of 500 million. That Productive Triangle, LaRouche proposed, could lay the basis for the modernization of both Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as provide a needed lifeline to transport agricultural and other assistance into that area of the world.

Third Rome or normalcy

The alternative, warned LaRouche, would be a military expansionist policy of the Soviet Union. This danger was expressed by Andrei Fadin of the Club for Democratic Perestroika, who told Diuk and Karatnycky: "There's bound to be a backlash. I think the imperial and anti-democratic tradition will in the end win out. . . . For 200 years Russia has sought to be a great power. And because this goal has been attained by virtue of the blood and sweat of the masses it has entered into popular political consciousness. To the extent we can distance ourselves from this imperial tradition, we can become a normal nation.' But he argues that if Russians fail to 'shake the psychology of the "Third Rome," we will never see the rise of normal society here. . . . The real problem is that big empires don't fall apart neatly and peacefully. And this is particularly problematic in an empire that is also a nuclear superpower.' "

Big empires don't fall apart neatly. The Third Rome psychology also has an external, or foreign policy aspect to it, which is most dangerous of all, since that aspect would involve a military move by the Red Army against its Europe-

an neighbors to the West.

Fadin's warning about the Soviet Union's "Third Rome" psychology is quite apropos. The imperial impulse in the Soviet Union is derived from the desire of the joint military, political, and religious leadership of the Kremlin to become the leadership of a "third and final Roman empire," taking as their starting point the reforms of Diocletian, the Roman emperor who outlawed improvements in technology and who permitted freedom of religious worship only on the grounds that the cult of the emperor would be the primary mode of worship.

Diuk and Karatnycky, although they are capable of identifying many of the issues involved in the independence of various of the Soviet republics, have only liberal NED-style solutions to propose. Their major solution? A "transition to the market economy"—that widely bandied-about phrase, which is devoid of meaning for economies which have been devastated through years of subservience to Soviet military and economic planning methods.

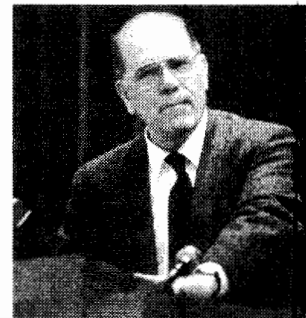
It were far better for these republics to keep Adam Smith-type liberals away from their reborn nation-states, and instead fight for LaRouche's Productive Triangle—as those who attended the Schiller Institute's recent conference in Berlin on this life and death matter committed themselves to do.

'From the prison in which the politician's career expires, the influence of the statesman is raised toward the summits of his life's providential course. Since Solon, the Socratic method has become the mark of the great Western statesman. Without the reemergence of that leadership, our imperiled civilization will not survive this century's waning years.'

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

IN DEFENSE OF COMMON SENSE

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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Judicial terrorism

The U.S. military dictatorship is holding thousands of citizens in jail without trial, including political prisoners.

Only 7% of the people currently jailed in Panama have been convicted of committing a crime, according to a report from Panama's bar association published by the daily *La Estrella de Panamá* on April 21. That is to say, fully 93% of all the people in jail in Panama today are being held in preventive detention!

It's even worse for the political prisoners arrested for opposing the U.S. invasion ordered by George Bush on Dec. 20, 1989. Not a single one of them has been tried.

It was not until April 23 that the first trial of a political detainee was even announced. That was the case of legislator Elís Castillo, who, because of his congressional immunity, shouldn't be in jail, a fact acknowledged by the pro-government speaker of Panama's Congress, who has demanded Castillo's release.

Under Gen. Manuel Noriega, these gross violations of human rights that have become the norm under the new government installed and kept in power by the U.S. Armed Forces, did not exist. On would have to look at places such as Stalinist Russia, Red China, South Africa at its worst, or Israeli treatment of the Palestinians, to find a comparable use of preventive detention.

"Everyone who was connected to General Noriega is being persecuted," said journalist Escolástico Calvo in a telephone interview April 23. Calvo, the former publisher of the pro-Noriega newspapers *Crítica*, *Matutino*, and *La República*, was imprisoned for almost a year after the invasion. "There are no human rights here," he says.

"The former head of the Human Rights Commission, a doctor, Osvaldo Velásquez, was rewarded [by the U.S. puppet government of Guillermo Endara] with an appointment to a consulate in Switzerland." Velásquez's successor, Roberto Troncoso, *protested* because the government released Calvo on the humanitarian grounds of ill health.

On Jan. 3, 1990, almost two weeks after the invasion, "I was detained by the American soldiers and taken to a concentration camp where there were some 10,000 Panamanian detainees," Calvo says. "The Gringos came into my house and destroyed it. They put a tag on our wrists identifying us as 'prisoners of war.' I believe my tag number was 2485. . . . I had been collecting paintings by Panamanian artists and over the years they appreciated in value. I believe we are talking about \$400,000 worth of paintings. . . . they took everything, perfumes, shoes, even my shirts. . . . everything else was smashed.

"When I arrived at the concentration camp at Emperador, I had \$43 in my pockets. They gave me a receipt for that money. But when we went back to claim it, they told me it had disappeared. They came in like Attila the Hun, they just finished off this country.

"They told me I was on their most wanted list because, as the publisher of the pro-government newspapers, I had taken up the defense of Panama's sovereignty and independence. When they took me in, they offered me a deal: If I agreed to endorse the new government—sworn in at an American military base hours before the in-

vasion—they would let me go. I turned them down, and remained at the concentration camp without being charged with anything."

At the camp, there were only six latrines for 10,000 inmates. "You could only go to the toilet when they ordered you to," he says. At times "you had to wait two days. . . . The same thing for water. They would call you out for a head count five, six times a night, whether it was raining or not, because the concentration camp was in the middle of a jungle. Water for drinking came from a river there, so who knows what it contained. People left there with diarrhea and other diseases."

After a few days, Calvo was transferred to the custody of the new government. He was placed, without charges, at the Modelo jail, together with murderers, rapists, drug traffickers, and other hardened criminals. "That jail was built 50-60 years ago to hold 250 persons, but there are 1,300 inmates there now. I was in a cell with nine other persons, sleeping on the floor, in a space that was 5.7 meters by 2.7 meters. . . . people were sleeping in the hallways, without a bed, next to the toilets which gave off such a strong smell you felt it in your throat."

Calvo is now out, but among those still at Modelo jail is Rigoberto Paredes, a university professor who is a former minister of planning and former legislator. He has been imprisoned for 16 months without a trial. Similarly, Benjamin Colamarco, the former head of the Dignity Battalions, remains in preventive detention, as do a number of former officers of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

"The U.S. has made a mistake in this country. The American people should realize that what was done to Panama was an infamy." U.S. citizens should pressure their government to rectify the situation before there is an explosion, says Calvo.

International Intelligence

India, Pakistan take steps to improve ties

India and Pakistan signed two agreements on April 6—one on advance information about military exercises and another on respecting each other's airspace—as part of an effort to improve their stormy bilateral relations.

These agreements, along with an earlier one renouncing any attacks on one another's nuclear facilities, will help reverse the negative trends which not long ago brought the two countries to the brink of war.

It would, however, be unrealistic to assume that the basic causes of the mistrust and tension have disappeared. From the Indian standpoint, Pakistan's interference in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and its action in sending arms and saboteurs to the two states are the crux of the problem. Pakistan not only denies the Indian charges, but also blames India for "suppressing the freedom struggle" in Jammu and Kashmir and meddling in Sindh affairs.

Soviets worried about Bush's new world order

Soviet Chief of Staff Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev has warned that attempts are being made to transform NATO into a "global supranational policeman," as the strategic cornerstone of the "new world order." In an article in the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia*, Moiseyev insists that the era of "the blocs" must come to an end, and be superseded by new security policies based on "defense within the borders of the nation."

Germany's *Frankfurter Rundschau* newspaper on April 20 pointed out that the Moiseyev piece is one among several strategic commentaries in the U.S.S.R., which indicate a preoccupation with the global situation following the Gulf war.

A contrary "globalist" tendency is also apparent in the Soviet press, with various articles by military planners, political scientists, and Foreign Ministry advisers, push-

ing a new "global security" regime which would build on the United Nations-centered capabilities that came into play during the war against Iraq. Some of the globalists are even willing to see an expanded world role for NATO, including into Eastern Europe.

Gush Emunim rush to build new settlements

With Israeli government backing, the Gush Emunim fanatics began construction of a new Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank during the night of April 15-16. The settlement, Revava, was rushed into construction in anticipation of the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III in Israel. Gush faithful say that the government is providing funding for Revava.

Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon put tremendous pressure on the cabinet to go along, and now all senior Israeli ministers have declared their support for Revava, the BBC reports. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir stated that the construction of the settlement is "an internal matter that has nothing to do with the peace process" in the region. A few Israeli leftists protested the building of Revava, warning that it was "a provocation that would damage the peace process." The military authorities removed them from the site, and declared it to be a "closed military area."

Israel's refusal to talk to PLO spells 'disaster'

Israel will face disaster if it continues the Shamir government policy of refusing to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and thereby encourages a "fundamentalist" alternative among Palestinians, wrote Israeli Professor of Holocaust Studies Yehuda Bauer of Hebrew University, in an April 12 *Jerusalem Post* commentary.

Defining himself as a "worried Jew," Bauer foresees growing radicalism in the Middle East, unless Israel adopts a more "pragmatic" policy: "It turns out that the

news of the PLO's demise has been definitely premature. . . . For almost 24 years now, various Israeli administrations have been looking for that rarest of animals: the moderate non-PLO Palestinian leader. Not even the strongest microscope has been able to uncover any such creature. Will they now find him? Don't hold your breath."

Bauer denounces the PLO, but then insists: "It isn't our business to choose the leadership of another people. We have enough trouble with our own." He says Israel should open up dialogue with "pragmatists" in the PLO, "because despite deep disagreements, they accept the give and take of politics. . . . One cannot talk to fundamentalists, be they Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, or, for that matter, Jews. But our government, in its infinite wisdom, having first supported the fundamentalists against the PLO in the Gaza Strip, now continues to stall."

He warns: "Keep on, another year, and another year, until all Palestinians become raving fundamentalist extremists out to kill all non-believers, and then we will have a self-fulfilling prophecy fulfilled: there *will* be no one to talk to. Then we'll have pure mayhem."

Christian Dems lose in German state election

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) suffered a big defeat in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate on April 21, losing about 7% of the vote as compared to the 1987 elections for federal parliament. This poses the threat of a "red-green" coalition between the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Greens. There is also the option of a government coalition between the SPD and the Free Democrats (FDP), with the CDU in the opposition for the first time in 44 years.

This state's going to the SPD, means that Kohl's CDU has lost the majority in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, which has veto rights over legislation proposed by the federal government. The new state governor will be Reinhard Scharping,

Briefly

the state chairman of the SPD.

The Social Democrats won by a margin of 7% over the CDU, reaching a record total of 45% (compared to 38.5% in 1987); the CDU had 38.5% (45% in 1987), the FDP 6.7% (7.0% in 1987), and the Greens 6.7% (5.9% in 1987). With either of the two potential coalition partners, the SPD will have a parliamentary majority, with 54 seats against 47 seats for the CDU.

In either coalition combination, especially with the Greens, the new SPD state government is expected to pursue a more radical pro-ecologist and anti-nuclear policy. The fact that the state, which houses most of the U.S. military bases in Germany, will suffer considerably from the announced U.S. troop cuts, since much of the state's infrastructure depends on services for the U.S. Armed Forces, may force the new government to rethink some of its anti-industrial views, however.

'New world order' targets Indonesia

The Anglo-American imperialists are targeting Indonesia as the next victim of their "new world order." On April 20, the London *Times* featured a front-page article and lead editorial on East Timor, the half-island former Portuguese colony which was taken over by Indonesia in 1975. These articles follow a full-page article in Tiny Rowland's *Observer* the week before.

The *Times* editorial claims that East Timor "must head the list" of failures to uphold international law against aggression, and that while the world rushes to the aid of the Kurds, the Timorese suffer in silence.

British and American arms were used in the Indonesian invasion, the editorial states—an issue that has already been raised in the British Parliament. The U.N. has passed 11 resolutions calling on Indonesia to withdraw its forces between 1975 and 1982. The Indonesian government has admitted to the deaths of 120,000 people out of a population of 700,000, due to military operations and famine—"a higher mortality

rate than Cambodia suffered under Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge," the editorial states. It also accuses the Indonesians of setting up "strategic hamlets" to control the population.

Portugal has now "recovered from its post-colonial lethargy" and is taking up the Timorese cause, the *Times* writes. The editorial also attacks the Vatican, which it claims is more interested in Indonesia's 20 million Catholics than in the Timorese. However, the Pope visited East Timor last year when he went to Indonesia.

Indonesia is vulnerable to pressure, the editorial states, especially with its large debts. "It needs Western (and Japanese) goodwill. . . . Both military and economic sanctions would be perfectly in order. . . . If the new world order means anything, East Timor should return once again to the U.N. agenda."

NATO chief calls for German out-of-area role

The united Germany should play a role in future NATO out-of-area military missions, said Manfred Wörner, the NATO secretary general and former West German defense minister, at a conference of the Atlantic Bridge group in Berlin on April 20. He said that the Germans should contribute also in military terms, not just in economic, political, and humanitarian terms as they do now, in future U.N. or NATO missions abroad, as well as in missions following (unspecified) "European mandates."

In talks with Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg before the speech, Wörner followed the lead of British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III, rejecting the Feb. 4 Franco-German initiative for a new defense structure operating under the auspices of the West European Union and associated with the European Community rather than with the existing NATO integration structure.

He endorsed a "Europeanization" of defense functions in compliance with NATO, however, saying that this would strengthen the alliance.

● **BORIS YELTSIN**, the president of the Russian Republic, has announced that Russia is going to ask for a seat at the U.N. and in other international organizations, Paris radio reported on April 16. He says that it is illogical that the Soviet republics of Ukraine and Belorussia are members of the U.N., while Russia, the biggest of the 15 republics with 150 million inhabitants, is not.

● **GERMANS** are the first foreign troops Iran has allowed into the country since 1979. The Iranian government gave the permission for 20 helicopters of the German Air Force to be stationed at Baktaran and Omireh, near the border with Iraq, for Kurdish relief missions.

● **BUSH'S NEW ORDER** "is something that Heinrich Himmler and the Waffen SS would have come up with while Himmler was wearing his pajamas," a maverick British defense expert told *EIR*. "It won't work. But to keep it going, and to get out of his domestic problems, Bush will probably have another one of those splendid little wars. He's terribly British, and what a mess we made of things!"

● **ISRAELI** Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov in London on April 16. This is the highest-level Israeli-Soviet meeting since the two countries cut off diplomatic relations in 1967. Pavlov, asked by British reporters whether Israel and the U.S.S.R. could soon resume diplomatic relations, responded, "There is no contradiction that could not be overcome."

● **A SOVIET SOLDIER** guarding an arms depot in eastern Germany opened fire on April 19 on three uniformed German officers who were reportedly photographing the Soviet base, wounding one of them. This is the first such reported incident since the reunification of Germany.

'Debt-for-nature' policy targets seized S&L assets

by H. Graham Lowry

Republican Gov. Pete Wilson of California is demanding that "environmentally significant" assets seized by the federal government from bankrupt thrift institutions be turned into enforced wilderness. The brainchild of the top-level genocidalists of the environmentalist movement, the so-called "debt-for-nature" swaps, have already been endorsed by the Bush administration for Third World countries, notably Ibero-America. Wilson's move now puts the scheme on the domestic agenda of the new world order as well.

At the end of March, California's new secretary of resources, Douglas Wheeler, asked the federal government's Resolution Trust Corp. to release properties of bankrupt S&Ls across the nation which environmentalists think need "protecting." Instead of being auctioned off to the highest bidder, they would be sold to state resource agencies and "public interest groups" at a fraction of their market value and be converted to "ecological reserves." California officials estimate that the plan could apply to at least 15% of the current roster of 41,000 seized assets—including corporate paper and junk bonds held by the defunct S&Ls, which could be exchanged for private landholdings!

With funding from major foundations and corporations of the liberal establishment, American environmentalists pulled off the first "debt-for-nature" swap as a private project in 1987, using Bolivia as a guinea pig. For \$100,000, they bought up an uncollectible \$650,000 that Bolivia owed to Citicorp, and then agreed to write it off, in return for the Bolivian government's promise to set aside a 3.7 million-acre buffer around its "Beni Biosphere Reserve" and to spend \$250,000 to keep it out of development.

Since then, the same swindle using private channels for debt-enforced blackmail has been employed in 14 other cas-

es, resulting in locking up huge tracts of wilderness in Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Madagascar, Zambia, the Dominican Republic, and Poland. The global policy emanates from the paganist World Wildlife Fund of Britain's Prince Philip, and has been most actively promoted in the United States by the Nature Conservancy.

With a goal of massively reducing the world's population, these circles have always sought government enforcement of prohibitions against economic development, since private efforts cannot operate on a sufficient scale. As John Sawhill, the head of the Nature Conservancy, recently put it, the overall effect of charitable donations is "peanuts."

The emerging U.S. policy

The World Wildlife Fund lobbied intensively for U.S. adoption of its "debt-for-nature" policy during the 1988 presidential campaign. George Bush's election raised the Skull and Bones banner over the White House, and moved William Reilly from the World Wildlife Fund to direct the Environmental Protection Agency. Reilly has been the leading voice in the administration for trading debt owed the United States for debtor countries' imposing restrictions on their own growth.

In June 1990, President Bush incorporated the policy as a central feature of his genocidal Enterprise for the Americas initiative, and is now planning to extend the debt swaps to loans made by the Agency for International Development, as well as Export-Import Bank and Commodity Credit Corporation loans originally issued to promote U.S. exports. On condition that the debtor countries meet the demands of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and open their borders to "free trade," the Treasury would write off 50% of

their debt to the United States, and convert it to local currency for deposit in "national environmental funds."

A domestic version of the policy, using the Resolution Trust Corp. as the club, was actually worked out in 1989, through a preliminary agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to identify and *preserve* "environmentally fragile" lands in the RTC's vast portfolio of seized properties. But in the face of the political uproar over the staggering cost of the savings and loan bailouts, the initial scheme was scrapped in January 1990, when the RTC Oversight Board reminded the agency of "its statutory obligation to maximize proceeds from its disposition of properties."

The Nature Conservancy, operating in all 50 states, continued the pressure, however; it also continued to buy up all the properties it could, to take them out of productive activity. From 1987 through 1989, private foundations bankrolled it to the tune of \$28 million, on top of corporate contributions which in 1990 totaled over \$5 million from oil multinationals alone. The Nature Conservancy bought the RTC's data base and sent lists of seized properties to all of its offices for environmental targeting.

Something rotten in California

Long the breeding ground for the most deranged environmentalist cults, California was the predictable venue for this latest push for an explicit federal policy of debt-for-nature swaps for domestic use. Governor Wilson's address for the recent Earth Day rituals invoked both Theodore Roosevelt and arch-pagan John Muir—two of George Bush's favorites—as the models for "Republican conservationism."

The first debt-for-nature swap in the United States was pulled off in California, with an agreement in 1988 whereby the Bank of America turned over 40,000 acres of "environmentally significant" land to settle a 13-year-old lawsuit against it by the state. The agreement was designed by the Nature Conservancy and implemented by state Controller Gray Davis, a rabid environmentalist. One of the properties acquired in the deal—a stand of redwoods in Santa Cruz County—is now managed by the Nature Conservancy.

In March, Governor Wilson signed an agreement approved by the courts based on another variation of the land-grabbing scheme, this time trading off the threat of prosecution. Charges were dropped against Unocal Corp., one of the oil companies accused in a state anti-trust suit of conspiring to cheat the city of Long Beach, by holding down prices of crude oil pumped from its tidelands. Unocal agreed to make partial payment by turning over title to "hawk and kite habitats" in Contra Costa County, "vanishing chapparal land" on the Burton Mesa of Santa Barbara County, and "rare dunes" along a creek in San Luis Obispo County.

"Debt-for-nature exchanges are clearly the wave of the future," Controller Davis said recently. "In a decade of limited public funds, it may be the best way to acquire important environmental properties." Resource Secretary Douglas

Wheeler, a former official of the Sierra Club, says of the scheme, "Here is a chance for the public to derive some real benefit from the savings and loan crisis. This is really quite an extraordinary conservation opportunity."

As for the RTC's obligation to "minimize losses for the taxpayer" in disposing of seized properties, Wheeler argues that "protection of environmentally sensitive assets is every bit as much in the public interest as would be the sale of those assets. We have to enhance our arsenal and increase the attack if we are going to preserve land which is still undeveloped for future generations."

The plain fact of the matter, however, is that the swap arrangement is an assault on the taxpayers' pockets, designed to have them pick up the tab for an environmentalist program of shutting down productive industry and agriculture.

The revealing case of Pacific Lumber

The tipoff to the swindle involved in California's plan, is that the specific swap which Wheeler has proposed to the RTC, involves junk bonds floated by Pacific Lumber Co., owned by notorious Wall Street raider Charles Hurwitz's Maxxam Corp. As *EIR* has documented (June 8, 1990), Pacific Lumber was the intended beneficiary of a \$910 million taxpayers' buyout of its 3,000-acre Headwaters Forest of old-growth redwoods, through bond issues proposed in the environmentalist referenda "Big Green" and "Forests Forever" rejected last November.

Had they passed, asset-stripper Hurwitz would have pocketed more than he paid for the entire operation, acquired in a leveraged buyout with \$660 million in junk bonds. Pacific Lumber's holdings include another 175,000 acres of prime second-growth timberland. Hurwitz has treated the company like a cash-cow, intending to squeeze it dry, take the money, and run.

Recently, the RTC seized Columbia Savings and Loan of Beverly Hills, and the assets acquired include \$55 million worth of junk bonds issued by Pacific Lumber. Wheeler is negotiating with the RTC to acquire the bonds at a deep discount, and then swap them with Hurwitz in exchange for turning part of Headwaters Forest into an environmental preserve—eliminating another chunk of California's vital timber industry. Some reports circulating in California suggest that, as part of the deal, the state would also free the company from a web of environmentalist lawsuits seeking to block it from logging its other lands.

Meanwhile, Governor Wilson is making it a high priority to see that the state acquires all of Headwaters Forest—and that Charles Hurwitz gets a few hundred million dollars more. Despite the state's record \$12.6 billion budget deficit, Wilson proposed a major "conservation" program on April 22, to be financed by a \$628 million bond issue, with the taxpayers footing the bill. The major component? You guessed it: \$300 million to purchase old-growth redwoods, owned by Pacific Lumber Co.



Missing wiretaps: smoking gun in Reagan-Bush October Surprise?

The "October Surprise" scandal surrounding the successful plot by the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of American hostages in Iran is again snapping at George Bush's heels, as we reported last week. In the summer of 1980, EIR, among other press outlets, was sued for libel by New York-based Iranian banker and arms dealer Cyrus Hashemi for revealing that he was involved in funding pro-Khomeini protests and terrorist activities in the U.S. Rather than backing down or settling, as other media did, EIR dug deeper, finding that the U.S. government was not only aware of the goings-on, but even meeting with Hashemi, in what had all the appearances of an arms-for-hostages deal. Interestingly, the first public suggestion that the Carter administration may have been negotiating a politically advantageous release of the hostages came from vice presidential candidate George Bush, in Fall 1980, who used the term "October Surprise." Since then, and given the hindsight of Iran-Contra, it has become one of the worst-kept secrets in politics that the Reagan-Bush team was desperate to prevent the release of the American hostages before the November 1980 elections, so that the Carter administration could not use a release to bolster their reelection campaign.

As EIR editorial board member Edward Spannaus explains, Cyrus Hashemi's suit was ultimately dropped.

Hashemi himself came under indictment in May 1984, and he died suddenly in July 1986 in London.

Spannaus, who was framed up and convicted along with Lyndon LaRouche and five others in December 1988, remains a political prisoner at the federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia. He was interviewed by Herbert Quinde on April 21.

EIR: How did you find out about the October Surprise and the involvement of Iranian arms dealer Cyrus Hashemi?

Spannaus: I first learned about the Hashemi involvement in the October Surprise in 1983, from a source in a good position to know about it, who was Jamshid Hashemi, his brother. The issue came up indirectly in my first meeting with him in mid-July 1983. I was pressing the angle of his brother Cyrus's involvement with the Carter administration because we knew about Cyrus's financing of pro-Khomeini protests and terrorism in the U.S. and that this had been done with the protection of the Carter administration. Jamshid told me then that Cyrus

was in fact much closer to the Reagan-Bush administration than to the Carter people, which was somewhat of a surprise to me. When I asked him if he meant the Texas crowd of Baker and Bush, he indicated these were the people he was talking about.

EIR: What else did he say?

Spannaus: Nothing more in that discussion. I and Michele Steinberg of *EIR* met with him again in mid-July of 1983. This was right after *Time* magazine had run their big story called "Arms for the Ayatollah." Jamshid had called me and said, "It's time to talk." So I again went out to his home in Stamford, Connecticut to meet with him. This time he was a little more forthcoming on many matters including the October Surprise. He told me explicitly that people in the Reagan-Bush camp were trying to prevent the release of the hostages during the 1980 election campaign and during the transition period. I asked him about Kissinger's role in this. He said to me, "You are treading on dangerous ground," and that "there are things I can't talk about, but you know what that means." When I asked if William Casey was involved, he said, "I wouldn't tell you if I knew," but said that if his phone had been tapped, "you would be shocked at the people who called."

EIR: What else did he say about his role and that of his brother Cyrus Hashemi and the release of the hostages?

Spannaus: Jamshid was very secretive in what he said but he always implied that he had numerous connections to the CIA. He always maintained that Cyrus had played a key role in the release of the hostages—in fact, that the hostages would not have been released without Cyrus's involvement. He told me this the first time I saw him. He told me that he himself had been flying back and forth between London and Paris and Madrid to arrange negotiations over the hostages. The way he explained it to me was that Cyrus had a channel to a close relative of Khomeini. It was only by getting through to the mullahs that the negotiations could actually be successful. He said that the story about the Algerian negotiations was just a cover story for the real negotiations that had been going on.

EIR: What did you do with this information?

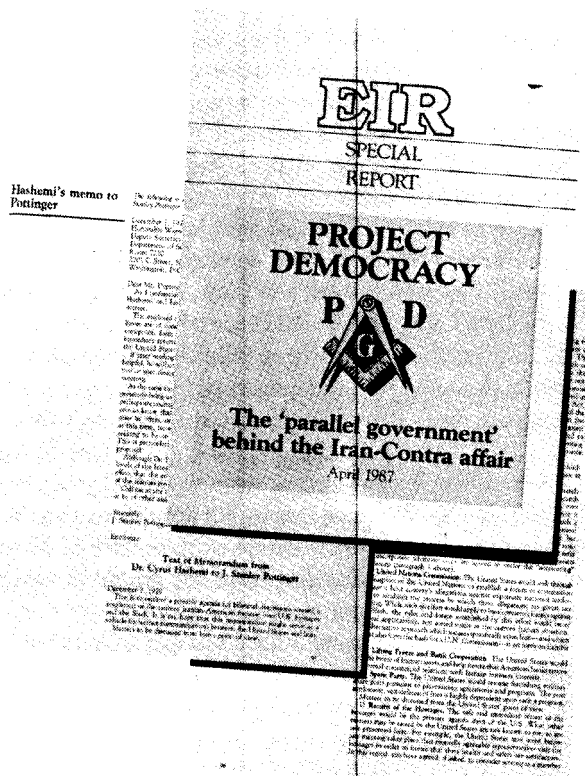
Spannaus: After the July discussions with Jamshid, I went back and dug into the *EIR* files on the subject and kicked it around with our intelligence staff. Then I tried to read everything there was about the hostage negotiations and the October Surprise. I was convinced that Jamshid's story was plausible and it explained something about the Hashemi case which heretofore had not been clear to me. I then wrote an article that was published in *New Solidarity* newspaper in August 1983 which was entitled "How Kissinger Delayed the Release of the U.S. Hostages in Iran." It was obvious that Kissinger was up to his ears in the hostage crisis from the beginning. He had pressed Carter to let the Shah of Iran into the United States from Mexico, when, in fact, this was completely unnecessary. According to various accounts, Carter blew up over Kissinger's role, but eventually he gave in to Kissinger pressure.

In October 1980, *EIR* had been told that Kissinger had established contact with the mullahs and particularly the circles around Ayatollah Beheshti, who was the most pro-Soviet of the mullahs. The day after the November 1980 election, Kissinger announced that the hostages would not be released until after the inauguration. Now, how did he know that?

EIR: Could you review the details of the libel suit that *EIR* and Cyrus Hashemi were parties to? What role did the FBI play in the case?

Spannaus: Let me give you some background on the suit first. In the period prior to the election, in the summer of 1980, *EIR*, along with other parties, including the CIA, as I have discovered from FOIA [Freedom Of Information Act] documents, was receiving information that Cyrus Hashemi, who was a banker and an arms dealer, was financing pro-Khomeini terrorism and protests inside the U.S. *EIR*, along with other press outlets, published that story. In August 1980, Cyrus sued publications associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., such as *EIR* and *New Solidarity*, as well as the *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Atlanta Constitution*, CNN, and a number of other outlets that had run this same story. Interestingly, the lawyer who filed the suit for Cyrus Hashemi was Stanley Pottinger, a former Justice Department official.

What happened is that everyone backed down in the suit except for *EIR* and CNN. Everyone else issued a retraction of the story. The word circulating in intelligence circles at the time was that they backed down due to CIA pressure. Given the fact that Stanley Pottinger was the lawyer who negotiated the backdown, it is entirely plausible. In context, it makes sense. Hashemi had been involved in January 1980 in secret contacts with the State Department. This is almost a year before the elections. *EIR* was the first to obtain FOIA documents confirming this. *EIR* published those documents showing [Carter Assistant Secretary of State] Harold Saunders and other State Department officials discussing an arms deal for the release of the hostages. There was a hiatus and



EIR's April 1987 special report on the Iran-Contra scandal published the Carter State Department correspondence with Iranian banker/arms dealer Cyrus Hashemi and his attorney Stanley Pottinger in late 1979.

then in the fall of 1980 these things picked up again. Clearly, Pottinger and others would have been anxious to spike the story about Hashemi's involvement in financing terrorism and gun-dealing. The story was successfully killed except for *EIR* and CNN. Eventually, CNN settled, so the only ones left in the suit were the publications associated with LaRouche.

In 1983, our attorneys issued subpoenas to various government agencies for records concerning Hashemi, to the CIA, the FBI, State Department, the National Security Agency, and the National Security Council. The only agency that came forward was the CIA, which came up with four paltry documents. [Then FBI deputy director] "Buck" Revell filed an affidavit stating that for reasons of state secrets and national security, the FBI could not disclose any of this information concerning Hashemi, even though it was under court subpoena. Following that, just to round out the story of the lawsuit, our attorneys attempted a number of times to take Cyrus Hashemi's deposition, he failed to show for depositions, and the case was thrown out of court on that basis.

EIR: What about the missing tapes?

Spannaus: This is quite fascinating. This is another aspect of the October Surprise which is still a live story today: That

is to say, the FBI is still at this time involved in a coverup of the Hashemi matter and particularly Stanley Pottinger's involvement in it. A number of persons associated with *EIR*, including myself, filed a series of FOIA requests in 1985 concerning the Hashemi matter. One of these requests was to the FBI. In the court case involving this FOIA request, a few months ago, the FBI filed a declaration saying that they had no record whatsoever of wiretaps involving Hashemi, Hashemi's First Gulf Bank and Trust, and Stanley Pottinger. You should know that the existence of these wiretaps is very well known: It's not only been published in virtually all the major news outlets, but in a court proceeding in New York, there is a court order which discusses the fact that there was a court-ordered wiretap on Hashemi's offices during late 1980 and that these wiretaps were ordered by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Board, but despite the fact that it is on court record that these wiretaps existed, the FBI is denying in a sworn affidavit that they have any record of electronic surveillance of Hashemi.

The story going around for a number of years was that Stanley Pottinger was overheard on these wiretaps advising Hashemi how to circumvent the arms embargo and ship arms to Iran. Stanley Pottinger, you may recall, was an Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department in the Nixon administration. He also was reported to be a CIA operative and, in fact, was reported to be Hashemi's CIA controller for many of these purposes. The story that was going around—and this was broadcast and published in a number of places—is that Stanley Pottinger narrowly escaped indictment because the FBI had lost the wiretaps, and the overhears of Pottinger which apparently the Justice Department claims were necessary to indict him were lost, therefore he couldn't be indicted.

What is even more interesting about this is that these wiretaps may well be one of the smoking guns on the October Surprise. The time period of the wiretaps was November 1980 through January 1981, which is precisely the transition period between the elections and the inauguration of Reagan and Bush in January 1981. These wiretaps were of Pottinger and Hashemi: It is quite possible that if these tapes were to be located, they would shed a great deal of light on what was going on in this period and the October Surprise which is now coming back into public controversy.

EIR: Does this whole story and your direct and personal involvement over the last decade in the issue of the October Surprise, have anything to do with why you're presently sitting in a federal prison?

Spannaus: I have no proof, but I have suspected it might have something to do with it. The first time I was indicted was in December 1986, just as the Iran-Contra story was breaking, and I happened to know, at the time, more about Cyrus Hashemi than just a handful of people did, but I have no direct proof that that was involved.

Why is publisher Catholic magazine

by Umberto Pascali and Michael Maddi

In the month of May, the 30,000 American readers of the international Catholic journal *30 Days* may probably not be able to read their magazine. The U.S. publisher, Father Joseph Fessio, S.J., has declared war on the magazine's Rome-based editorial staff. At issue are two of the hottest topics you can find today: the magazine's opposition to the Gulf war, and its attack on Freemasonry.

Father Fessio announced in the April issue that "either the editorial staff in Rome will be effectively internationalized . . . or [his publishing company] Ignatius Press will join with the publishers of other disaffected national editions to produce an international Catholic magazine that will correspond to the intentions and aspirations of the original *30 Days*."

30 Days is published in Italian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German. The magazine's style is extremely polemical and outspoken on social, political, and strategic issues, and it is rumored to be very close to Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the Vatican's Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

The peregrinations of Father Fessio—an anti-liberal Catholic leader who worked hard to circulate *30 Days* in the United States and then ended up censoring four major articles in the last issue—reflect well the problems of certain "conservative" intellectuals. These problems exploded when George Bush's pro-war campaign counterposed the words "conservative" and "patriotic" to the teachings and the tradition of Christianity. No matter that this counterposition was purely nominalist; the social pressures on "conservatives" worked anyway.

'The war-mongering chorus of consensus'

Fessio admits as much, when describing how a group of his fellow conservatives stopped supporting the magazine. "Perhaps the best evidence is the letter which I received from Dale Vree, the editor of the *New Oxford Review*. Dale is a zealot, orthodox convert to Catholicism, who, like Joe Sobran and Pat Buchanan, opposed the war before it began, while it was in progress, and after it was concluded. And yet Dale asked me both by phone and by letter to have his name removed from our advertisement."

Already in the March issue, Fessio declared: "We are not against criticizing the U.S., President Bush or the Gulf war.

censoring in the U.S.?

... But the presentation here is markedly one-sided. The serious reasons some Americans, including American Catholics, have for supporting President Bush are not represented." As an example, he quotes the report by the Vatican paper *Osservatore Romano* that there were "100,000 dead in Baghdad" by day four of the war, saying that this was a totally false statement. Why? Because "the Iraqi foreign minister claimed only 23 civilian casualties." Besides "the only evidence we have of weapons being used in a way that violates *jus in bello* is the repeated Scud attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia."

The fact that many independent international observers are reporting as many as 500,000 Iraqi war deaths, civilian and military, and a genocidal U.S.-led bombing campaign against civilian infrastructure, seems to have escaped Father Fessio.

Fessio continues: "The question is asked: 'Can the war be just if it fosters U.S. oil interests?' Why not? . . . But perhaps the most ludicrous bombast of all is from the Italian professor who claims that the U.S. has entered this war 'to avoid falling into a decline' because we cannot accept a more geopolitically important Europe that does not need the U.S. . . . Governments do not fight wars. Men fight wars, and I defy anyone to find a single American troop who is there so that the U.S. will not decline in its international prestige. . . . Perhaps the sheikh of Kuwait is a dictator. But even if he is, he is a little dictator. And the Americans do not like to see the little guy, even if he is a little dictator, have his country annexed. . . . Saddam Hussein has now given ample evidence available to anyone with a radio or a television set that he is a barbarian, a liar, and a terrorist."

This is why, in the next issue, Fessio made the decision to substitute four articles with which he disagreed, with letters sent by readers supporting his position (with a "93% approval rating").

He explains: "You will be missing 1) one editorial which begins: 'The strategy of international Masonic power. . . ' and more than implies that the editorial interpretation of the Pope's position on the Gulf war has the same binding force for Catholics as dogmatic definitions of the faith; 2) an interview with a Jewish German philosopher who accused the U.S. of imperialism and—two sentences later—of isolationism; 3) an interview about the 'war-mongering chorus of

consensus' among the 'warlords'; and 4) an introduction to episcopal views on the war accusing Billy Graham of 'anti-Roman spite and Yankee ideology,' *The Economist* of a 'hysterical pro-war campaign,' and 'the powerful of the world' of 'inventing wars or religions.' "

Father Fessio also cut the last part of an interview with the Ibero-American theologian Alberto Methol Ferré on how the Anglo-Americans are "balkanizing the Arabs," solely because it ended on a page that Fessio was replacing *in toto*. The censorship was a shocking decision, especially because the magazine is prepared entirely by the editorial board, including the translations, and because people read it precisely because of its refreshingly polemical and controversial style and content.

What was censored: Masons vs. the Pope

What was it exactly that the U.S. readers of *30 Days* couldn't read? First of all, the editorial, "Wordly Power Against the Pope." It explains that the Pope, resisting pressures from both inside and outside the Church, had prevented a historical tragedy even greater than the war in itself: the endorsement by the papacy of the Gulf war as a war of religion!

It reads in part: "The strategy of international Masonic power aims at destroying the core of the Catholic faith and the Church by means that are sometime declared and sometimes devious. During the bloody war in the Gulf, it made every effort to transform the Catholic Church—and especially the Successor of Peter—into the chaplain of the West, as well as Western values and its bellicose enterprises. Miraculously, the Apostolic See in Rome avoided the threat inherent in such submission, which would have relegated it to playing a base role as guardian of the 'new moral order' imposed by Western weapons.

"As *Osservatore Romano* wrote last Feb. 11: 'In terms of independence and authority, the service of the Apostolic See in the promotion of peace is undoubtedly favored by its sovereignty.' . . . In the face of the 'absolute dominion' of the one worldly power, this international treaty [the Italy-Vatican concordat] proved to be providential in holding back the tide of pressure and threats that had inundated Rome. . . . But a new and more insidious danger emerged immediately after the war [in the form of a media campaign pushing a line of separating the position of the Pope from that of the Church]. The notion these headlines would like to disseminate is that the Apostolic See's action against the futile massacre in the Gulf can be traced back to the individual, the protagonist himself who is all of a sudden seen as a fascinating figure—John Paul II. 'The Pope is pursuing *his* line of reflection, *his* line of preaching,' said the Italian Communist philosopher Massimo Cacciari. . . . It could be said that where the 'pride of the powerful' did not succeed with pressure and threats, the assault was renewed with the more diabolical weapon of flattery."

The editorial concludes demonstrating how this is unacceptable to the Church.

A media 'opera'

Another example of egregious censorship was against the editor of *Osservatore Romano*, Mario Agnes, whom Fessio did not even mention by name, but who is clearly the number-two target of his campaign. Agnes castigates the behavior of the media during the war, including those publications considered close to the Catholics that tried to black out the pro-peace position of the Pope. "What provoked more pain was to find in the war-mongering chorus also media from which we had the right to expect more objective information. . . . The mistakes of the media were first of all pedagogical. A devastating 'opera' was directed against thousands of young people, who were subjected to disastrous 'pro-war euphoria'. . . ." Agnes does not hesitate to compare this atmosphere to that of fascism in Italy. "A climate was created that really reminded us of methods, themes, and regimes that we hoped were definitely over. Look at the wrong forecasts, the lack of information on the effects of the war, stupid and false slogans like 'surgical operation' continuously repeated." Referring to the very powerful pressures on the Vatican, Agnes insists: "The Church doesn't have to ask anybody's permission to speak about the war and to pursue all the roads and means to reach peace. . . . One thing anyway is certain: *Osservatore Romano* will never be part of the 'chorus,' neither in the large matters, nor in the small."

No to fundamentalism

Next to fall under Fessio's scissors was a long article by the editor of *30 Days*, Antonio Socci: "Bush and *The Economist*, *Time* and the Masons. Everybody Suddenly Is a Fundamentalist." Socci notes how suddenly all the sponsors of the most advanced and far-reaching ecumenism converted to hatred against Islam in order to serve the aims of the Anglo-Americans. "Suddenly the stocks of anti-ecumenical fundamentalism soared on all the religious 'stock exchanges.' It is not by chance that the famous televangelist Billy Graham oversaw the 'spiritual retreat' of President Bush the day before the war. The Episcopalian bishop of Washington, Edmund Browning, however, refused to justify his war theologically.

"Graham is part of a large group of televangelists who have never hidden their anti-Roman spite and their Yankee ideology. 'From this war a new peace will be born and—as the President says—a new world order,' he announced on Jan. 17, comparing the 'material Babylon,' i.e., Baghdad, with the 'spiritual Babylon,' i.e., the Roman Church. Suddenly the fundamentalist fever exploded. A super-ecumenicist such as Dr. Robert Runcie, the former Anglican primate, surprisingly takes a strong position in favor of the war of religion. His successor, also a progressive, Dr. George Carey, on Feb. 13 blocks a peace resolution at the World Council

of Churches. *HIRAM*, the magazine of Italian Masonry, calls for a 'just war' and attacks the 'clumsy' '70s-style ecumenism of the Vatican. . . . Even *The Economist*, which had never before shown itself to be worried about the destiny of Christianity, writes: 'The next big battle is between Islam and Christianity.' . . . *Time* magazine published a picture of Saddam Hussein accompanied by Biblical quotes to show that he is the Antichrist. . . . But the president of the Italian Catholic Workers, Giovanni Bianchi, says: 'If Bush wanted a crusade by the Vatican, he was mistaken.' . . . And the bishop of Algiers: 'The tensions are not coming from the Muslims and Christians, but from the decision to start this war.' . . . 'The Arab world,' wrote Bruno Etienne, an authority in the field, 'knows unrest due to hunger that I call IMF unrest and which is attributed by Western media to the Muslim Brotherhood rather than to the World Bank and the carelessness of the local leaders.' On the other side, it is precisely Saudi Arabia, the most 'moderate' and pro-American of the Arab states, which finances everywhere the organization of Islamic fundamentalism—in agreement with Washington. . . . The Algerian Bechir Boumaza said: 'The way that King Fahd understands Islam is analogous to the way Bush understands Christianity' ."

Finally, Socci explains that while John Paul II is preparing a social encyclical to celebrate the 100th anniversary of *Rerum novarum* of Pope Leo XIII, he stresses that the people of the Third World today are like the proletariat in whose defense *Rerum novarum* was written. That encyclical not only condemned the exploitation of the workers, but more deeply sought to free them from the "pseudo-social demagogu" of the Masons.

A 'dissident' view from Germany

The final victim of Fessio's censorship was the Jewish-German philosopher Ernst Tugendhat, of Berlin University, who writes that he fears the Pax Americana in the Gulf and is disappointed with the Europeans. "Maybe it was too early to expect something autonomous from Europe already. The Americans sped up the time of intervention because they feared the so-called Bonn-Moscow axis. The Western European countries supported the U.S. option so rapidly because the U.S. said clearly what was at stake in the Middle East, and so the individual countries were afraid of losing their influence if they did not participate."

Commenting on the position of Israel, he writes: "As I said already elsewhere, the Israelis are playing on German guilt feelings like on a piano. It is of course right that Germany says: We are in favor of Israel. But this does not mean to approve everything the Israeli government thinks right. The Israelis, by oppressing the Palestinians and lacking absolutely any perspective of coexistence with the Arabs, are pursuing a policy that is very problematic also for them. The Germans should contribute to a different and broader perspective."

U.N. reports on the LaRouche rights case

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland has issued its summary record of the 46th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, dated March 11. It includes the following section:

221. **Mr. Hamerman** (International Progress Organization) said that, in the United States, there was an increasing pattern of prosecution and harassment of individuals and associations because of their political and philosophical beliefs. That infringement of human dignity violated both the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While the United States Constitution and laws set forth model protection provisions, the United States and State Governments had in practice singled out individuals and associations whose philosophical and political beliefs placed them in opposition to government policies. Those policies had included operations against Martin Luther King and his followers and against minority elected officials who raised hopes of economic and social justice at a time when the Government was obsessed with austerity; action against anyone who challenged neo-colonialist adventures such as those in Viet Nam, Panama and the Gulf; prosecution of people opposed to wholesale euthanasia and abortion; and massive judicial abuse against the movement associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the philosopher, politician and economist, who had been a political prisoner for over two years.

222. Lyndon LaRouche was the founder and leader of a philosophical and political association whose beliefs centered on the right of all peoples to development and economic justice. In his efforts to introduce those beliefs into the political process, he had met with furious opposition from people in government who were promoting genocide, economic injustice, disproportionate misery and social disadvantage for the developing sector and the poor. Government action against Mr. LaRouche and his associates had included the closing down of publications, banning of a free political action committee, large-scale police raids, seizure of bank accounts and records and the imposition of virtual life sentences on a number of people. Specific violations included violations of the right of an individual to produce publications according to his beliefs; of the right to collect and receive

voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals and institutions; of the freedom of an individual to manifest his belief and to enjoy and propagate that belief in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life; of the right to establish and maintain appropriate charitable or humanitarian institutions; of the right to maintain communication with individuals and communities at the national and international level.

223. Nearly 1,000 prominent American jurists and human rights scholars have publicly condemned the abuses by the U.S. Government in the LaRouche case. In 1990, his organization had endorsed a complaint of human rights violations in the United States of America which was filed on 26 January 1990 by the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and, at the CSCE conference on the Human Dimension, Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, had declared that the indictment of Lyndon LaRouche, following years of press vilification for his beliefs, had been an attempt on the part of the Government to use its power of prosecution to manipulate the political process, since his indictment had taken place three weeks before a presidential election, in which he would have had a right to run.

224. In a memorandum submitted by his organization in connection with the complaint made in the LaRouche case under the procedure provided for in Council Resolution 1503 (XLVIII) reference had been made to the rush to trial within 38 days after indictment, the appointment of jurors, selected from government employees of the FBI, the Department of Justice, CIA and the secret emergency government apparatus which Mr. LaRouche had criticized; and the exclusion of evidence at trial that could prove that there had been a frame-up and harassment on the part of the Government; and the passing of excessive sentences for crimes usually regarded as minor civil or administrative infractions. Such a pattern of basic human rights violations is characteristic of the retaliatory justice which governments reserve for those whom they deem politically or philosophically dangerous.

225. The non-conventional "dissident" idea could often solve problems more humanely and efficiently than done by state policy. For example, in 1975, Mr. LaRouche had visited Baghdad, and proposed a program for the greening of the desert through a large-scale regional project based upon cooperation between the Iraqi, Israeli and Palestinian people and others in the area. Following the initial favorable reaction among Arabs, Israelis, and Palestinians, the persons in the United States Government who had later indicted Mr. LaRouche had opposed the proposal.

226. The International Peace [Progress] Organization called upon the Commission and the Special Rapporteur to investigate these matters thoroughly and speedily and to make a full investigation into the increasing infringements of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and belief and of the principle of equality before the law.

FBI tries to hush up corruption charges

by Nancy Primack

Federal Bureau of Investigations Director William Sessions is frantically trying to hold off a class action civil rights suit against the Bureau which may be brought by over 200 black FBI agents. Sessions met with black agents and their attorneys on April 5 and offered to waive the 30-day limit for filing grievances, permitting agents with past complaints to file a claim. Sessions also said he would continue to work with the group.

Sessions is still smarting from a three-year discrimination suit which last August resulted in an out-of-court agreement to pay the plaintiff, former FBI agent Donald Rochon, over \$1 million. Rochon had filed suit against over 20 FBI agents and supervisors in 1987 for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and threats. The Rochon case points to blatant racial discrimination, and also raises many questions about the immoral behavior and racist ideology of several FBI agents and supervisors centered in the Omaha, Nebraska office, and other agents responsible for investigating heinous crimes of child kidnaping, murder, and pornography. Omaha is a notorious center for crimes of pedophilia.

Threats and intimidation

According to court documents obtained by *EIR*, Donald Rochon, a former investigator for the Los Angeles Police Department, joined the FBI in 1981. He was assigned to the Los Angeles bureau until his transfer to Omaha in 1983. Rochon helped investigate child murder and kidnaping cases. In one case, he received written praise from a father who complained that he had received no help from the Omaha City Police Department in finding his three-year-old daughter, but that Agent Rochon responded immediately and his daughter was found. However, from the time he began his assignment at the Omaha bureau, Agent Rochon was subjected to a campaign of harassment, discrimination, and threats of violence carried out by a small clique of agents.

Rochon received harassing phone calls at his home and curious mail in his office mail slot, a place only accessible by other agents. One piece of mail was a picture from FBI files of a badly beaten black man, a victim in a civil rights investigation. Rochon found a picture of an ape taped over the faces of his children on a photo he kept on his desk. Several false and demeaning stories were spread about Rochon to ridicule him.

The agents sued by Rochon made frequent racist remarks

about black people. They also made derogatory statements about civil rights leaders. In one instance, these FBI agents said loudly in a bar that Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jesse Jackson were "commies" and later laughed about the effect their utterances would have, coming from FBI men. Two agents expressed support for the goals of the vigilante group Posse Comitatus.

Rochon complained to his supervisors about this harassment, but no action was taken. In June 1984, Rochon was transferred to Chicago, even though his request was for Los Angeles. Every other agent got his transfer request. Rochon went through the proper channels to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and to the Department of Justice. Both eventually ordered relief and the FBI was ordered to retrain the harassing agents.

FBI agent 'deviants'

Once transferred to Chicago, Rochon submitted an affidavit to the Office of Professional Responsibility complaining of deviant sexual behavior on the part of some of the agents harassing him. A few agents were subjected to an internal inquiry when incidents of "french kissing," exposing themselves, defecating in coffee cups, urinating on each other, and other deviant behavior were reported. The leader of the clique was also known to display his stock of homosexual pornography kept in his desk drawer. The U.S. Attorney General defended this behavior by saying that the agent, "as part of his official duties in the office's investigation of the kidnap, mutilation, and murder of two young boys, had to interview homosexuals and young male prostitutes for any information they might have, as well as review homosexual publications periodically for leads."

The ringleader of the harassment clique in Omaha was also transferred to Chicago, and when he learned about Rochon's affidavit complaining about sexual misconduct, the harassment against Rochon escalated to the point of death threats. Rochon received a "death and dismemberment" insurance policy. Pictures of black men with mutilated sexual organs were sent to his home.

Seven years after Rochon first brought complaints to his supervisors, a special task force of the FBI has publicly admitted that it has uncovered enough evidence for possible criminal prosecution, but the FBI will not prosecute. The Bureau released a statement April 2 which stated, "The FBI will consider the actions of 11 employees to determine if discipline is warranted." The 11 employees are both agents and supervisors. Rochon has demanded that the task force release its report publicly, saying that "the wrongdoing and the crimes should be outlined publicly and shouldn't be covered up."

The public should scrutinize the bizarre and perverted behavior of FBI agents assigned to solve child molestation and murder cases. What is the real coverup? Who has prevented a thorough-going investigation of these crimes?

Death threats fly in Nebraska abuse case

by an EIR Investigative Team

On April 22, a member of the *EIR* team which has been investigating satanism and child abuse surrounding the collapse of the Franklin Credit Union in Omaha, Nebraska, received a letter from one of the key victim-witnesses in the case, 23-year-old Paul Bonacci. Bonacci gave detailed testimony in 1990 to the Nebraska Senate Franklin Committee about satanism and about his alleged abuse by pillars of the Nebraska establishment, such as former *Omaha World Herald* publisher Harold Andersen, and multimillionaire socialite Alan Baer, evidence covered up by the FBI and state agencies. Bonacci, who suffers from abuse-related multiple personality disorder (MPD), is currently in prison in Lincoln, Nebraska on an unrelated charge.

"I thought I would just drop you a note to let you know how things are going for me. I'm unsure how I am physically. . . . I have bad numbness on my entire right side that has in the past come and gone. . . . The last two months it's been constant and it's very hard to walk or write right handed. . . . My vision is fading in my right eye and I have a severe headache almost constantly.

"Although I sound like I'm physically falling to pieces, I'm spiritually sound. I read my Bible and though I mess up, I'm doing well in my faith. Mentally is a whole other story."

"It's tough for me. I know DeCamp [Bonacci's lawyer] is positive about the trial when I know I'm not. He's sure we will win. I guess being put in under false charges already and all doesn't help my confidence any. I just think they're going to find a shovel and bury me. . . . I'm scared of only one thing and that is being hurt by the state. All the abuse those men put me through and all I've seen or done never hurt as bad as what the state is doing to me. I'd rather be raped and beaten or even killed; at least it would end. The state just keeps it up until they snap you."

Those who have recently visited Bonacci in jail report an alarming deterioration in his physical and mental health. In addition to the paralysis on his right side, he is having seizures and heart problems, and has lost a great deal of weight. Psychologically, some of his "darker" personalities associated with satanism and pedophilia are now coming to the fore.

Witness needs medical care

When contacted by this news service for an evaluation of these reports on Bonacci, Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, one of the nation's foremost specialists on ritual abuse, commented that the first thing to check for would be heavy metal poisoning. She then noted a second possibility: "In multiple personality disorder, there is a very high incidence of having two psychiatric conditions at the same time. One of them, anorexia nervosa, is one of the few conditions which is recognized as a psychiatric emergency. In most MPDs, 75% have it, but in satanic ritualistically abused MPDs, almost 100% have it. And if Mr. Bonacci now feels guilt as he remembers the murders and the activities in the cult, the probability that he may be starving himself to death as a suicide equivalent is very high. And therefore he must be seen and treated immediately by an expert. This is analogous to needing a heart transplant. Because he will die."

Bonacci is receiving no medical or psychological treatment whatsoever in prison. When he was first incarcerated, he received messages from Alan Baer, through inmates, that he had better shut up or he would be killed. Since then, he has continued to testify to his knowledge of satanism, pedophilia, and child pornography over the last 15 years, including alleged murders of children by one of his abusers, David Thorstad, head of the North American Man-Boy Love Association.

Bonacci is extremely dangerous to the pedophile establishment in Nebraska and beyond, because, as Dr. Densen-Gerber noted after examining him in prison, "He has one personality with a computer chip memory. And this is unique in these cases." Thus, Andersen, Baer, and others who allegedly abused him are reportedly terrified of a trial. Both Bonacci and fellow Franklin victim-witness Alisha Owen refused to recant their charges that prominent Omahans abused them, and so were indicted for perjury by a rigged local grand jury on July 27, 1990. Owen's trial starts on May 6.

In mid-April, Bonacci and DeCamp again were informed through intermediaries, apparently on behalf of Alan Baer, that if they continued their efforts, DeCamp "would be killed and Bonacci would disappear." Contacted by *EIR* at his Lincoln law office on April 24, DeCamp was asked whether his life were in danger. He replied, "A year or so ago, when there was talk about people could be killed, I pretty much ignored it as the old rumors and gossip and didn't put much attention or credence to it. Since that time, enough events, and mysterious deaths, and personal communications to me from *extremely* credible and responsible people, have made me believe that there is a very grave potential for getting killed. And I believe that the message has been made clear to me, admittedly indirectly and from others, that if I get out of this and walk away from it, that is the best insurance I can have for staying alive."

Asked about the danger to the life of his client, DeCamp said, "I think his is on a lot, lot, lot thinner string than even mine."

Biden would deny China favored trade status

Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) called for denying the People's Republic of China Most Favored Nation status because of its role in "weapons proliferation." The Biden move comes after a spate of articles in the news media about the alleged sale of nuclear weapons technology to Algeria and other countries.

Although the Bush administration bent over backwards in maintaining good relations with China in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the move seems to be in tandem with the administration's new world order, which targets Third World countries for genocidal economic sanctions on the pretext of preventing the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons.

'Fast track' faces growing opposition

Opposition is growing in Congress to the imposition of a "fast track" authority on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Mexico and on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations.

On April 22, Rep. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) protested the attempt to push through the fast track. "Now they want to negotiate an agreement with Mexico. Frankly, I have no problem negotiating an agreement with Mexico. It just ought not to be on the fast track, where they negotiate the agreement, and they lay it here, and they say you have got 60 days to approve it, with no amendments. You have no opportunity, Congress, to review it and make changes and improvements and amendments. Fast

track means we negotiate it, and you swallow it, and swallow it whole."

Dorgan also complained that there was also a problem because the U.S. had no policies "that describe what it is we want for our country's long-term economic self-interest."

Dorgan criticized the free market policies of the Reagan and Bush administrations. Under them, said Dorgan, "our policy is to say we do not care what happens. If the free market dictates it should happen, so be it. . . . Well, I think that is absolutely crazy."

Some Republicans are also critical of the fast-track negotiations. Rep. Helen Dentlich Bentley (R-Md.) criticized the "rush to push through two major trade agreements," calling it "trade policy driven by desperation or expediency." Bentley attacked the "free market/trade ideologues" saying that a "generation of businesses" was lost as a result of that ideology.

Although Bentley was calling for more protectionist measures, she pointed out the need for some form of industrial policy and a "pluralist approach to government control and intervention," rather than a "purist" free market approach. "We have had excellent results in government-supported operations like the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the record of the first 20 years of the space agency shine," she said.

Bentley warned that some reform of economic policy must be formulated to pull the country out of its misery, "lest the summer of our discontent become the winter of the people's disillusionment with us all."

In spite of the concern expressed by Dorgan and Bentley, there are a number of deals in the works which indicate that, barring significant pressure, Congress will go along with the fast-track negotiations. In one dangerous compromise proposed by Sen.

Don Riegle (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, the "no amendment" rules of the fast-track process would allow members of Congress to introduce amendments in only five specific areas of the agreement, including labor and environmental standards. The Riegle compromise would eliminate the 20-hour limit on floor debate on NAFTA, but retain the requirements for a final vote no later than 15 days after the agreement is taken up on the floor.

House shifts funds in rejecting Bush budget

The House on April 17 rejected the Bush administration's budget proposal, and approved one worked out by the House Budget Committee on a 261-163 vote. The \$1.46 trillion budget does little to offset the disastrous budget summit agreement between the Congress and the White House last year.

The Bush proposal had included a total of \$46.6 billion in reductions in Medicare and other entitlement programs over five years and was rejected 335-89, with 74 Republicans joining 260 Democrats in voting against the Bush budget. The House proposal provides for higher spending than Bush sought for education, Head Start, nutrition and job assistance, and veterans' medical care.

The budget proposal made a three-fold increase in the amount of money going to education programs, including substantial increases for compensatory education, math, science, vocational, and adult education, and student aid. The House resolution also quadruples the President's request for Head Start to \$350 million, which will increase by 72,000 the number of chil-

dren served by the program.

Unfortunately, in accordance with their adherence to the guidelines of last year's budget summit, the funds redirected by the House were taken from the space and science programs. The House proposal cut the administration's minuscule proposal for the NASA budget by another \$1.2 billion, endangering the development of Space Station Freedom.

Greenspan opposes Bush borrowing from Fed

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on April 22, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan opposed the administration's plan to borrow money from the Treasury as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. runs short of cash. Greenspan said he felt it might "compromise the independent conduct of monetary policy."

The administration's plan for "economic reform" would open up the commercial banking system to all sorts of investors and grant banks the ability to sell stocks and other new powers which they have been seeking as a desperate means to remain solvent. Such a "deregulation" to attain quick financial relief would lead to the same speculative boondoggles which have bedeviled the savings and loan system.

Greenspan also noted that the economy is "still moving lower. . . . Week by week, the daily numbers still indicate that there is a modest decline." A new audit by the General Accounting Office, released on April 26, shows that the FDIC fund is worth only about \$4-5 billion rather than the \$8.4 billion reported by the FDIC at the end of 1990.

House Democratic leaders have

also agreed on a plan to let the FDIC borrow directly from the U.S. Treasury if its reserve fund is further depleted by bank failures. The opposition by Greenspan and the House action seriously jeopardize the administration's deregulation plan for the banking system. The GAO had come up with the larger figure because it concluded that many more banks were already effectively insolvent than the FDIC had claimed.

Queen Elizabeth to address joint session

House Speaker Rep. Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) has extended an invitation to Queen Elizabeth to address a joint session of Congress on May 18. The invitation was extended by the Speaker after the Queen announced that she was going to make an official visit to the United States in May.

It is unclear whether this was done at the behest of the administration, but Foley's office assures reporters that the administration is very much in favor of the move.

Heflin resolution would reform judicial *voir dire*

Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) introduced legislation on April 18 which would reform the *voir dire* procedures by which potential jurors are selected to sit on a jury.

The reform proposal comes after an outcry from attorneys who have complained that the ability to examine prospective jurors for possible prejudice has been seriously restricted by the power of the judge to decide if and how the *voir dire* procedure will be conducted.

"I believe that the attorneys representing clients are best equipped to elicit bias in potential jurors," said Heflin in introducing the bill, which will be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. "Attorneys are generally more knowledgeable about the facts of a particular case and by participating in the *voir dire* process are better equipped to elicit a potential juror's bias which may not be readily apparent."

Present federal rules permit attorneys to participate in conducting *voir dire* only at the discretion of the court. The Heflin resolution would guarantee an attorney's participation in the examination of prospective jurors. Initially this will apply only to civil cases, rather than criminal cases, and will be conducted in a number of experimental districts to see the effects of the reform. Heflin crafted the bill in this way in order to dampen the opposition to such legislation which has been forthcoming from federal judges who believe that such changes would undermine their authority in the courtroom.

Move to award Thatcher gold medal fails

An initiative introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Bill Paxon (R-N.Y.) to award a gold medal to former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she visited the United States in March failed to get anywhere, after Paxon was unable to get more than 12 co-sponsors. The plan was then dropped.

The Bush White House, however, saw fit to award Thatcher a gold medal on its own, and this move was approved by the more imperial U.S. Senate.

National News

Carter 'no-energy' policy is back in D.C.

President Bush has ordered all federal agencies to cut back their energy use by 20% by the end of the decade, the April 18 *Washington Post* reported.

For those unfortunate enough to have experienced it, the Carter policy, which was similar, produced a Department of Energy headquarters that was so poorly lit, that employees had to use a flashlight in the lobby to see where they were going. At National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters, people who had sunny offices had to move their desks into the hallways in the summer, due to the niggardly amount of air conditioning.

Apparently, no consideration was given to the effect this policy will have on the productivity of federal workers.

Thornburgh Senate run shadowed by scandals

On April 16, the television news program "A Current Affair" aired a story on Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, focusing on two of his top aides who have been convicted of cocaine use and perjury. The broadcast came at a moment when Thornburgh was considering a run for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.)

The aides, Henry Barr and Richard Guida, were indicted by a Harrisburg, Pennsylvania federal grand jury probing a cocaine ring that serviced state government officials, local lawyers, and bankers during Thornburgh's two terms as governor. According to one drug trafficker turned government witness, Guida bought one pound of pure cocaine from her for \$16,000 in cash at a time when he was state Assistant Attorney General, the top criminal prosecutor.

Early this year, Thornburgh testified at the trial of Barr, that he had no personal knowledge of his deputy's drug use. Barr was his executive assistant at the Department of Justice from August 1988 to May

1989; some former state officials found Thornburgh's testimony less than fully credible.

As the result of the TV broadcast, Pennsylvania Republican Party officials reportedly decided to invite Teresa Heinz, John Heinz's widow, to accept the nomination for the vacated seat. Party officials, according to sources, feared a scandal and possible defeat in the Nov. 5 special election should they nominate Thornburgh.

Now, things have become more complicated for the state GOP, with the announcement April 24 by Mrs. Heinz that she has decided not to seek the seat.

According to press accounts, Thornburgh has been urged by President Bush to seek the seat. He reportedly met recently with Sens. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) and Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) and obtained national party backing for a run.

Call to reopen probe of child abuse in Nebraska

The Nebraska Senate's Franklin Committee, which was investigating child abuse in the wake of the failed Franklin Credit Union, must be reauthorized to continue its work, urged Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber. The noted ritual abuse specialist made her remarks on April 17 on the Cathie Fife radio talk show in Lincoln, Nebraska.

"What the committee was investigating was extremely important and of great danger for the state of Nebraska," Densen-Gerber emphasized. She said that the level of child prostitution she had witnessed in the state carried with it the risk of an AIDS epidemic. A physician, lawyer, and psychiatrist, Densen-Gerber pointed out, "The virus mutates quickly, and we know from Lorraine Day, an orthopedic surgeon in California who has done work on live viruses in the operating room, that we could soon see AIDS spread like the common cold or flu."

Dr. Densen-Gerber spoke at a public meeting in Lincoln on April 20. This, her second visit to Nebraska, was sponsored by a citizens' group called the Nebraska Leadership Council, and by Senators Schmit, Labedz, and Lynch of the now-defunct Sen-

ate Franklin investigative committee. The visit was part of a drive to reauthorize that committee.

Euthanasia set for ballot initiative

The state of Washington will have on its November ballot, an initiative that would legalize physician-assisted dying for mentally competent adults with less than six months to live who voluntarily choose the procedure, the April 19 *Los Angeles Times* reported.

The initiative would grant immunity against criminal charges to physicians who provide "aid in dying" in accordance with guidelines established by the law. However, hospitals would have the option to ban the procedure within their premises.

Derek Humphry, the founder of the pro-euthanasia Hemlock Society, hailed the initiative. "We are hopeful that there will be a domino effect," since passage in Washington would bolster efforts to pass similar initiatives in other states, particularly California, where a similar effort failed to qualify for the ballot in 1988.

Buchanan hits Bush quagmire

Syndicated columnist Patrick Buchanan questioned whether the "victory" in Iraq was nothing more than a public relations cover for a slaughter, in an April 20 column.

Buchanan says of the effort to restore the Emir of Kuwait to his throne: "But consider the cost: A hundred thousand pathetic Iraqi conscripts are dead; tens of thousands of civilians may have perished in our bombing; thousands of Shiite and Kurdish rebels have been massacred. Two million refugees are on the move, dying of famine, exposure, and disease. Iraq has been bombed back to a 'pre-industrial age.' In . . . Baghdad, electricity has been off for months; sewage is backed up in the streets; old men, women, and children are drawing water from gutters. . . ."

"This war, the President said, will bring

'stability and security' to the Gulf; it will usher in a brave New World Order that our critics simply lack the vision to see.

"Where is the security and stability? Where is the order?"

"Kuwait is a blazing pyre of ruined oil wells, its worst elements raping at will in Kuwait City. Iraq, a modern nation of 18 million, is a wasteland of civil war, terror, famine, disease, and death. Jordan is now a slum. The Palestinians have lost everything, even hope. Messrs. Shamir and Sharon are turning the West Bank into a trailer park for the crazies of Gush Emunim. And thousands of U.S. troops are moving into Kurdish regions of northern Iraq, temporarily, you understand, until 'something can be worked out.' . . .

"As I said, this thing 'has quagmire written all over it.' "

Virginia court will hear Phau's appeal

Don Phau, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche who was convicted and sentenced on concocted "securities fraud" charges in Roanoke, Virginia, was granted the chance to appeal by the Virginia Court of Appeals on April 16.

Among the issues which will be heard were whether the trial court's instructions and decisions on the issue of whether promissory notes were securities were erroneous in four respects: by not requiring Phau to know the notes were securities; by allowing notes which were exempted from registration to be presented to the jury; by applying the wrong definition of securities to the loans at issue; and by providing a jury charge which directed the jury's verdict.

The appeal will also consider whether the trial court's admissions of inflammatory and hearsay testimony, including the testimony of a dead man, deprived Phau of a fair trial.

The fact that the loans were declared by Virginia to be securities *after* the criminal indictments were issued, and the court's exclusion of federal bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter's decision, declaring the U.S. government bankruptcy of the companies which issued the loans was illegal, will

also be reconsidered.

The appeals court will also consider whether allowing the prosecutors to amend the indictment *after* the defense had rested its case, and changing the fundamental character of the crimes charged, deprived Phau of a fair trial.

Clark warns Europe on new world order danger

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark warned Europeans that the United States will have no qualms about intervening in Europe as part of the new world order, in an interview in the French monthly *L'Aurore Journal* of March.

"Our army will intervene whenever our interests are threatened . . . by any means, including using nuclear weapons. In general, the U.S. will strive to keep most countries in their state of poverty, with corrupt but obedient regimes," Clark said. "I would also insist that America will have no qualms about intervening in Western Europe, even if today that seems to be an outrageous idea. America will not tolerate a real European nuclear and economic power for very long."

Asked if other military interventions will follow on Grenada, Panama, and Iraq, Clark said, "Our foreign expeditions are as old as our country. We have a tradition of violence which our different Presidents manage more or less skillfully to control."

Clark suggested that the U.S. may be using Saddam Hussein's presence as the head of the country "to justify a permanent troop presence in the region."

The April 22 issue of the *New Republic* magazine carries a four-page attack against Clark, which portrays him as someone once considered presidential material, but now politically discredited and possibly even anti-Semitic, especially because of his legal defense of Lyndon LaRouche. The article conforms to a pattern of the Anti-Defamation League of tarring of all critics of Anglo-American policy as "anti-Semitic"; Martin Peretz, *New Republic's* editor, was awarded the ADL's Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedoms Prize last December.

Briefly

● **U.S. FIRMS** submitting bids for reconstruction are facing Kuwaiti demands to state that no Jew be *either* in management or *employed* by that company, Israel's Ambassador to the Netherlands, Micha Bawley, has charged, the April 11 *Chicago Jewish Sentinel* reported.

● **FILES** on Bush's involvement in the Iran-Contra affair can always be pulled out by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir to kill any U.S. initiative that goes against the interests of the current Israeli government, Rolf Paasch of the German *Tageszeitung* wrote April 18.

● **NEIL BUSH** was slapped on the wrist by the Office of Thrift Supervision April 28, for activity stemming from his involvement in the failed Silverado savings and loan. He will be restricted from engaging in "conflicts of interests" in the thrift industry.

● **PRESIDENT BUSH** should be tested for drugs, Nation of Islam national spokesman Dr. Alim Abdul Muhammad said at a Washington, D.C. news conference April 19. He said it was necessary for Bush to set an example because two top assistants to U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh have pled guilty to "the use . . . [and] distribution of drugs."

● **ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI**, the former national security adviser to President Carter, called for the "relief, reconstruction, and rehabilitation" of Iraq, in a commentary in the April 21 *New York Times*. He asserts that the war could have been avoided and was against U.S. long-term interests.

● **THE NATIONAL** Committee of the Presbyterian Church of America has released a report attacking the church's traditional attitudes on sex as patriarchal, homophobic, and biased toward heterosexuality. It questions the importance of marriage, accepts teenage intercourse, and endorses same-sex couples with adopted children.

Editorial

LaRouche campaigned for the world

While most U.S. presidential campaigns have become scripted media affairs, intended to play upon the lowest-common-denominator, soap-opera conditioned, gut reactions of the average American, LaRouche has made each of his campaigns arenas for the development of policies crucial to the very future of mankind. In 1976, in his first bid for the presidency, he appeared on national television on Nov. 1.

A review of that speech shows that he was absolutely on the mark, in forecasting a financial collapse. He also warned of the kind of austerity which has already been imposed on major sections of the world's population, including also the residents of U.S. cities. He said then: "Certain forces within the United States are committed to attempting to save this bankrupt monetary system. The methods to which they are resorting are consciously modeled on those used earlier by Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister, particularly during the 1933-36 period."

In particular LaRouche singled out for attack George Ball's call for triaging a portion of the world's population, as is now happening with the willfully created cholera epidemic, and he pointed to the policy of William Paddock—who was favorably cited by Ball. Both Paddock and Ball were advisers to Jimmy Carter.

Paddock argued for the necessity of reducing the population of Mexico by as much as half. Here is how LaRouche described Paddock's plan, in his telecast: "He proposes to do this, and Paddock is very explicit on this, by the methods used by Hitler in eliminating 6,000,000 Jews and Slavs and others in Eastern Europe during the war: by a forced, labor-intensive, slave-labor system in which those who are no longer suitable for this process of slave labor will be allowed to die."

As a first step, Paddock wanted to stop Mexican immigration into the United States, in order to force economic concessions from the government of Mexico, which had otherwise depended upon the ability of seasonal workers to find jobs in Texas and California.

Well, Carter became President, and then we had Reagan and now Bush, and we see the grim results of the

failure of the American population to elect LaRouche.

In 1980, LaRouche again campaigned, this time for the Democratic Party nomination for President. Yet when President Reagan was elected he—like many other people—hoped for the best. LaRouche presented a proposal to the administration which was the exact opposite of the Ball-Paddock genocidal proposal that the United States destroy its neighbor and ally, Mexico. He proposed that the U.S. export technology in exchange for importing Mexican oil. What is happening today is that the United States is in the process of stealing Mexico's oil industry—lock, stock, and barrel.

On March 26-27, 1981, LaRouche addressed a high-level Washington audience of 100 diplomats, administration representatives, and members of the business and intelligence communities. The *EIR* seminar was conducted on the theme: "The U.S. and Mexico and Central America: Conflict or Cooperation?"

At that time, he proposed that the U.S. gear up production of capital goods for export to Mexico. He estimated that the U.S. could export \$100-200 billion worth of high technology products (in 1981 dollars)—to the benefit of both countries. This would have meant in the United States, reversal of the turn to speculative investment while real productive capacity, particularly in heavy industry, was being shut down. For Mexico it would have meant that oil revenue was not wasted in paying usurious debt service, but instead was invested in upgrading production.

Over the last decade, since LaRouche made this proposal, U.S. productivity has declined relative to Germany and Japan; large sections of industry, state and local governments, and the banking system are actually bankrupt; and living standards have fallen sharply. The United States has turned from a nation with a proud tradition as a productive giant, into a caricature of the Roman and British empires, a nation seeking tribute from the rest of the world, and willing to use brutal force to get it.

Can anyone deny that the world would have been a far better place had Americans elected LaRouche?

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