

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

June 5, 1992 • Vol. 19 No. 23

\$10.00

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found continental movement**



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Annual subscription (United States): \$3,500.

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EIR News Service

P.O. Box 17390

Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

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EIR (ISSN 0886-0947) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 333 1/2 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010.

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Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation,
Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku,
Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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prohibited. Second-class postage paid at Washington D.C.,
and at an additional mailing offices.

Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225,
1 year—\$396. Single issue—\$10

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

From the Editor

The world strategic conjuncture could be described as “A Tale of Two Conferences,” both them taking place within a month of each other in Ibero-America. By the time you read this, the largest meeting in history will be under way in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The “Earth Summit” is the colossal Nuremberg Rally of the 1990s—the world fascist movement marching under the banners of environmentalism and population control—sponsored, naturally, by a branch of the United Nations Organization.

Just two weeks earlier, a much smaller, little publicized meeting collected just over 200 people from all over Spanish and Portuguese speaking America, as well as the United States, Canada, and Europe in Tlaxcala, Mexico, to map out a strategy to defeat the fascist new world order. This gathering, which formed a new Movement of Ibero-American Solidarity around the ideas of maverick (and increasingly successful) Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, is the focus of our *Feature*.

The leader of Brazil’s delegation to the Mexican convention made a sobering observation: The Rio “Earth Summit” sponsors have already won a strategic victory, even if rearguard resistance actions do succeed in blocking the most radical proposals to enact a global police state. Just the fact that this summit happens, signals a tragic failure on the part of those Third World governments (and others), who did not organize a boycott of the Rio summit, which is an effort to drag most of the world back to the Stone Age in order to satisfy the insatiable lust for power of a few.

In this issue, we warn of other examples of the advancing troops of the satanic world oligarchy. Paramount is the war which the Shining Path narco-terrorists have declared on civilization in Peru. Yet the tragedy in Sarajevo; the disintegration of the Middle East, reported in detail in the *International* report (see especially our exclusive exposé on Turkey); and the threat of physical and social breakdown in the nations of the former Soviet empire, are other areas which will explode in a chain reaction if the forces running the Rio abomination are allowed to triumph.

They don’t have to. Happily, ideas—not money or might—make history in the long run. The *Feature* reports on the quality of ideas which can stop the new dark ages. These ideas deserve your undivided commitment and support.

Nora Hamerman

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Europe agrees to farm cuts, but free traders want more

by Marcia Merry

On May 21, at a conference in Curia, Portugal, the agriculture ministers of the 12 member nations of the European Community (EC) agreed to a package of cuts in their Common Agriculture Program (CAP) that stands to wipe out the agricultural productivity developed by the CAP over the past three decades. This package of farm commodity price reductions and other measures is the latest proposal offered to mollify those demanding "free trade"—those who initiated the "Uruguay Round" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which has focused for five years on concluding a GATT treaty among its 108 member nations.

While the GATT negotiators battled in Washington, D.C., the news came over the wires on May 28 that Olympia & York, the world's largest real estate company, had filed for bankruptcy protection for its London Canary Wharf office complex, after its bankers failed to provide \$37.7 million in new funding for the project.

The faster the Anglo-American financial world disintegrates, the more London and Washington want all-out "free trade" powers to be able to loot the rest of the world. The Anglo-Americans are still dicker about whether the EC agriculture cuts are sufficient. Just at the moment that the Anglo-American real estate bubble was popping, the Europeans stupidly caved in on an issue vital to their economic survival. Now they are moving ahead to implement the disastrous Maastricht Treaty on European union, which will strip member nations of sovereign decision-making powers over their own economic futures.

What's at stake in the GATT

The current deadline for a global trade treaty, set by the Geneva-based GATT Secretariat, is January 1993. President George Bush has repeatedly demanded that a tentative agree-

ment be reached by this July's summit of the Group of Seven heads of state in Munich. But behind all Bush's imprecations over the need for "free trade reform" are financial crises and raw power plays. Beside the agriculture issue, there are conflicts over how to have a treaty to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods, to phase out quotas on textiles, and to end national prerogatives to regulate banking and insurance.

On May 27 and 28, European Community Trade Commissioner Franz Andriessen met in Washington, D.C. with Secretary of State James Baker, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan, on the GATT issue. In addition to the radical cuts in Europe's farm supports agreed to in Portugal, the United States has been demanding stiffer limits on European food output and a lifting of restrictions on imports of feed grain substitutes into the EC.

During the five years of the Uruguay Round talks, the EC had been at odds with the United States and Great Britain over agriculture. The EC had demanded the right to limit cuts in farm support programs, and the right to control related measures, such as import quotas and export subsidies. There are over 10 million farmers in the European Community, and their output is especially crucial in the light of emergency food needs in the former Soviet bloc. Under various of the free trade package proposals, the EC could lose over half of its farmers.

The United States, on the other hand, has charged that Europe's Common Agriculture Policy protections must be given up because they are "trade distorting." In practice, this is a bald rationalization for the demand by world food cartel companies to be able to control food prices, trade, and supplies, anywhere, anytime, for their own financial and political objectives. In particular, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the cartel has intervened to prevent the emergence of

any independent food production capabilities in eastern Europe. In recent months, the U.S.-based cartel companies have moved hard against EC agriculture, in an attempt to prevent even the possibility that a European food "superpower" could challenge the Anglo-American granary nations—the United States, Canada, and Australia—whose policies to date have been under cartel domination.

Repeatedly at hearings in Washington, D.C. during 1991, there was testimony against the "competition" caused by EC food output, by the top executives of Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfung, and other cartel representatives. These officials demanded that Congress and the administration threaten trade war with the European Community over "market share," if the EC did not stop supporting its farm sector, and allow the U.S.-based companies free access to Europe.

The MacSharry concessions

The European Community cuts in the CAP, as put forward by EC Agriculture Commissioner Ray MacSharry, are a capitulation to these cartel demands. Under the terms of the agreement made available so far, the EC will cut cereals prices by one-third. Farmers will be forced to idle 15% of their acreage in order to receive subsidy payments, to make up for the lowered prices. This is the same as the U.S. system, called "deficiency payments," which has contributed to destroying U.S. agriculture. The EC cuts proposals effectively mark the end of the CAP, established in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome, which enabled farmers to have a better standard of living and consumers to have a cheaper and better quality food supply.

The proposed changes in CAP were agreed to in Portugal after four days and three nights of haggling. The MacSharry package was unanimously opposed when it was first raised 18 months ago. But despite statements of objection, all nations have now agreed to it. British Prime Minister John Major called the agreement a "triumph" for his Agriculture Minister John Gummer, who has been the loyal servant of the Anglo-American food controllers. The defense of the MacSharry cuts offered by EC Brussels bureaucrats is that prices will be lower for consumers, and the EC will save money on the CAP budget, now running about \$39 billion a year.

The MacSharry plan's 29% cut in cereals prices have implications across the board. The grains price cuts can lead to a 15% cut in beef price supports, and a 5% cut in butter price supports. The new proposal calls for sheep meat and beef production to be subjected to quotas limiting output, in the same way that milk output is controlled now. CAP is supposed to provide direct financial subsidies to farmers affected by the cuts, and larger farmers will have to put 15% of the acreage into non-food use.

Angry opposition in the streets

As the ministers were meeting inside their conference hall, 3,000 Portuguese and Spanish farmers were demonstrating outside against the proposal. Portuguese farm leader

João Casimiro said that the CAP changes would "cut our production," and prevent farmers in the Mediterranean region of the EC from ever closing the gap on income with farmers in the North. But farmers all over the EC are angry.

The day after the CAP agreement was announced, French farmers began lighting fires in front of regional political offices. Large protest actions are expected.

On May 22, the French farmer organization FNSEA issued a statement denouncing the deal. "It is a gift to the Americans that will not even satisfy them," said a FNSEA spokesman. "They will ask for more."

Italy was particularly opposed to the MacSharry plan on the issue of milk. The proposal calls for eliminating half a million Italian dairy cows, thereby reducing milk production by 2.5 million tons. This proposal comes despite the fact that there is demonstrably no "overproduction" of milk in Italy, which imports large amounts of dairy products. However, Italy did not use its veto power to block the deal.

German officials likewise approved the MacSharry plan, despite massive opposition from farmers. Typical of the rural sentiment is a meeting of farmers May 5 in the village of Alzey, in the state of Rhineland Palatinate. Called by a man who wished fellow farmers in his club to hear a professor from Stuttgart explain the GATT treaty, the meeting was expected to draw 50 farmers, but instead drew 500. The crowd heard guest speaker John Koehler, a farm leader from Australia, founder of the anti-free trade Citizens Electoral Councils there. Koehler got cheers for calling the GATT "Uruguay Round" a campaign by the free enterprise fanatics in Washington. Koehler was in Germany to attend meetings of the Schiller Institute and to report on the devastation of farmers in the Anglo-American farm sector, caused by free trade policies.

Australia had over 140,000 farmers 15 years ago; now there are 70,000. The Australian Farmers Federation predicts that at least 10,000 more will be ruined soon under the continuing free trade policies.

In Canada, on Feb. 21, some 40,000 farmers and supporters demonstrated in Ottawa against the proposed GATT changes for Canadian agriculture—for example, the elimination of the Wheat Board.

Vultures

The Anglo-American financial journals are calling for even more cuts. The London *Financial Times* of May 22 said that the decision of the EC ministers to cut prices would bring them more into line with "world market prices." The paper wants the elimination of export subsidies almost entirely by 1996-97.

The Uruguay Round draft text now before GATT, prepared by GATT Director Arthur Dunkel, calls for a 24% cut in the volume of subsidized exports from a base period of 1986-90, and a 36% cut in government subsidies between 1993 and 1999.

Club of Rome puppets offer suicide to eastern European countries

by Yves Messer

On May 18, the biggest pro-malthusian seduction operation ever organized toward eastern European countries occurred at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France. Entitled "The European Common Garden: Toward a Pan-European Policy on Environment," it was sponsored by the Global Legislator Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), an international body based in Europe, the United States, and Japan. It was created in 1989, at the initiative of some Trilateral Commission networks, as a contribution to the "Brundtland Commission," the United Nations-mandated body headed by the Socialist International's prime minister of Norway, Gro-Harlem Brundtland. The Brundtland Commission was the agency that launched the initiative for the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the Strasbourg gathering was conceived as an important feeder event for Rio.

The essence of Mrs. Brundtland's "planetary project" was to realize the dream of then-communist leaders Mikhail Gorbachov (today working openly with Henry Kissinger) and Eduard Shevardnadze for "international ecological security." So, the irony of the whole GLOBE operation is that it is just a reformulation, with a "liberal" facade, of Shevardnadze and Gorbachov's then-communist ideas, for these newly liberated eastern European countries, an idea which they normally would have rejected before 1989. Indeed, "ex-communist" Shevardnadze was to have opened the GLOBE session on May 17, but was too involved in his current function as leader of Georgia to attend.

The conference was headed by the late "red billionaire" Armand Hammer's close friend, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), president of GLOBE International, together with Venetian aristocrat Carlo Ripa di Meana, the European Community's commissar for the environment. In attendance were 160 representatives from western and eastern European parliaments and governments.

To the big surprise of eastern representatives, the debate did not focus at all on "environmental problems," which many of them wanted to discuss because of the environmental

devastation brought about by years of communist misdirection of the economies. Rather, attendees were subjected to diatribes against western capitalism.

Meadows: post-communist ecologist commissar

The first salvo was fired by malthusian Club of Rome author Dennis Meadows. Sponsored by British Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, he presented his new book, *Beyond the Limits*, which was mostly a revised version of the old Club of Rome 1972 *Limits to Growth* study which launched the international ecologist movement in the first place. Meadows is typical of the "green" propagandist, who echoes the "red" communists in his attack against western capitalism. A strange voice for these representatives of ex-communist nations to hear!

Meadows started with the following questions: "What number of people must we plan to accommodate on this planet in the coming decades? What material standard of living could be provided sustainably to those many billions? What changes in technology, governance, ethics and economics are required to achieve a sustainable system?" He then presented his conclusions, based on a so-called scientific study with the help of "objective" computers:

"1) Physical growth continues unchanged. Despite all the conferences, concern, research and international agreements that have focused on environmental problems during the past 20 years. . . .

2) We have grown beyond the limits. . . .

3) Global collapse is still possible. Unless there are significant and rapid reductions in many of the global energy and material flows, the planet's environment and natural resources will deteriorate enough to produce uncontrolled decline in per capita food output, energy use, industrial production and in global population. . . .

5) We can achieve a sustainable society, only if we drastically change current policies that promote expansion of the physical economy. . . . We all know that there is no possibility whatsoever of fashioning a sustainable society until popu-

lation growth has ended.”

He then showed the present trend, in “Scenario 1”: the present 5.3 billion population would reach 12 billion within a century from now, much “beyond the limits” allowed by the computer. The computer-predicted consequence is a “collapse of the growth of population” during the second half of the next century from 12 to 4 billion people. This spells: genocide!

In order to avoid this nightmare, he proposed to the audience his optimistic “final solution,” detailed in “Scenario 10.” This would be a “consolidation” of the world population to 8 billion for the next century, through drastic reduction of population growth, protection of soil and natural resources, and other sacrifices. Meadows commented: “This is an excellent portrait of what the Brundtland Commission sought in its quest for a sustainable world. . . . There could be fewer people and a higher standard of living, or many people with a more modest lifestyle.”

‘Sustainable’ genocide

But Meadows’s understatement is not as amiable as it may appear, since he acknowledged in his speech, as well as in his book, that the present level of population already exceeds what both his computer and the Brundtland Commission define as a “sustainable world.” A “sustainable world” would require a level of population below the present 5.3 billion of people. In other words, his “ecological” scenario means a “managed genocide” throughout the next century.

The audience had then only two choices: either an “uncontrolled genocide” (Scenario 1), i.e., the eradication during the second half of the next century of 8 billion people, or a “managed genocide” of 4 billion people for the 22nd century. Interestingly, he acknowledged during his speech that “our computer model can show any mode *except* continuous growth.” So, no surprise that there is no room left for other conclusions than his.

If eastern European countries cannot feed their own people, this is, in Meadows’s view, because they have gone beyond the limits of what he terms “the carrying capacity.” They should therefore reduce population together with their pollution.

One of the speakers who followed Meadows was Germany’s Konrad von Moltke, of the World Wide Fund for Nature, a collaborator of Prince Philip who has been spending the past years coordinating U.S.-based ecological activities out of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. He colored his presentation with a revealing analogy of the history of empires. When, in previous times, empires were fighting each other, von Moltke claimed, some crumbled because they didn’t want to change their behavior regarding domestic affairs, referring, in this context, *en passant* to the former leaders of the then-communist nations.

Speaking with a strong British accent, von Moltke proclaimed, “We have to change our behavior . . . so that we

can save the Europe we have built.”

Indeed, this was the concern of the whole Roman circus in Strasbourg: Now that the communist regimes have crumbled, the other “head of the Yalta eagle” must be saved, at all costs!

Shades of Stalin and Hitler

In fact, these malthusian ideologies shocked many eastern European representatives. For example, during a thematic session on “nature conservation,” the final conclusion provoked a stormy debate on a not-so-formal point, revealing the state of mind of the people from eastern Europe. They demanded that the expression “ecological catastrophe” be changed to “technological catastrophe,” explaining that there is, in reality, no “ecological” problem in eastern Europe, but rather a lack of “technological know-how.” This made enough of an impression on European Parliament member Annemarie Goedmakers, that she grudgingly accepted the change. She also admitted that there were “some protests from eastern European representatives charging the European Community with neo-colonialism.” Goedmakers could not refrain from denying that this was true.

Background discussions with eastern Europeans in attendance revealed that anger and frustration was rather widespread. Most of them were shocked by the “Stalin-like” ideological line imposed by Meadows and his gang. Indeed, after his speech, no debate was allowed. An important West European minister upon being briefed on Meadows’s solution commented: “You know, there was a man in Europe who also had a huge and ambitious organization program. . . . His name was Adolf Hitler.”

Rio to usher in one-world fascism

The next day was dominated by the speech of Maurice Strong, general secretary of the Rio summit and a member of both the Club of Rome and the Brundtland Commission. He stressed the importance of environmental issues, as primary to economic development. Becoming hysterical, he bemoaned, “We are at fundamental changes of civilization.” Then, Strong explained that the actual purpose of Rio was not “environmental issues,” but rather bears “primarily on changes of our economic behavior.” Strong declared that, after the Earth Summit, there should be a second one dedicated solely to the situation in the eastern European countries.

The three-day debate ended on a common and vague resolution, called the “Declaration of Strasbourg,” which will be submitted to Rio. Private discussions with the organizers of this conference revealed that this proposal was not their actual goal, but to get all the present representatives to become members of the GLOBE apparatus. Additionally, they intend to publish, imminently, a book summarizing all the ideas they are defending, to become an “ecological bible” for eastern European leaders.

Meanwhile, a more public media conference was being

held the same day in the same city, organized by a group called "World Media" and the Club of Rome. The Club of Rome's co-founder, Britain's Alexander King, was in attendance, holding discussions with top ecologists like Ripa di Meana; German Green Party "moderate" Joshka Fischer, minister of the environment in the state of Hessen; two representatives each from Russia and from Czechoslovakia; and, a bit later, with French Environment Minister Segolene Royal (with such a name, how could she refrain from meeting King?).

King had an ostensibly "progressive" approach to eastern Europe, since he was supporting "industrial renewal," and what he called a "reindustrialization" of eastern European countries. Unlike the GLOBE conference, his audience was mainly composed of young and impressionable students.

However, for a more attentive and scrupulous listener, some dissonant notes were heard. King specified what he meant by "renewal of industry": an industry based on communications, using less material and less energy in order to "reduce pollution." He also stressed the fact that the environmental problems of eastern Europe were merely "local" problems, related to the pollution of rivers or factories. But there is another level, the global one, pertaining to the "ozone hole" and the "greenhouse effect." Such "global" problems, according to King, can't be solved either by the United Nations (because it's too bureaucratic), or by any other international institution like the EC, or by the "free market" forces. The conclusion to be drawn from this British understatement? That a one-world dictatorial government is the only solution to the "ecological crisis."

'No to the Rio summit'

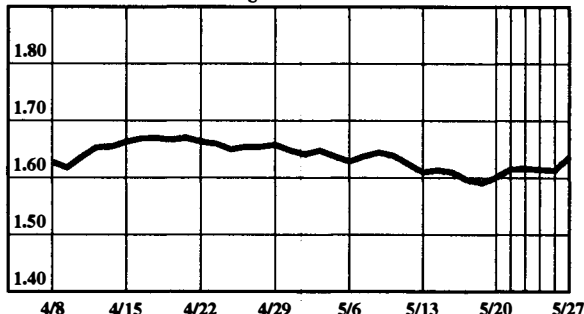
After the conference concluded, it was a most unpleasant surprise for King, an old enemy of Lyndon LaRouche, when he was greeted by a demonstration in front of the conference building led by the Schiller Institute, which was founded by LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche to counter the New Age depredations of oligarchical groups like the Club of Rome. A handful of Schiller activists came up to him, asking whether he was still supporting the elimination of half of the world's population. His face became even paler than usual, and he grumbled some inaudible words. When then told that when one has blood on his hands, no one can wipe it away, the panicked Dr. King rushed back into the conference room.

The Schiller demonstration greeted people with banners reading, "Stop Bush's Green Police!" and "No To the Rio Summit!" A lot of people were either openly receptive to the intervention, or at least were interested in the optimistic, pro-growth alternative represented by LaRouche, especially as the conference, they said, was "so boring." Even BBC's correspondent, disappointed by the "one-sided, unilateral" orientation of the debates, was pleased to interview the only people around who were opposed to the Rio summit, those from the Schiller Institute.

Currency Rates

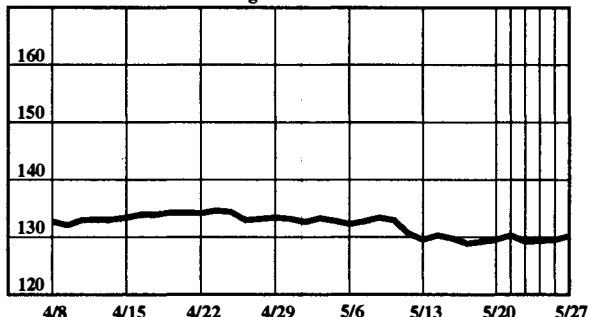
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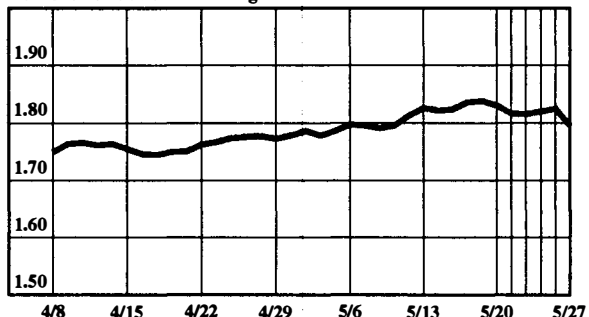
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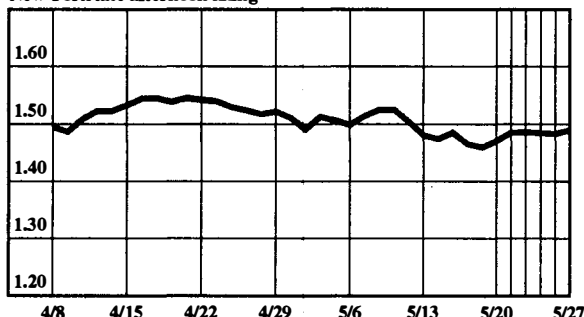
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The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



New 'revisionist' economic school is only half-right about Japan

Part II of a series by Kathy Wolfe

The Economic Strategy Institute (ESI) in Washington, the new "revisionist" school of economists, has correctly warned in a series of recent meetings that U.S.-Japan relations might be "headed for a crackup," as James Fallows put it on May 8. The former Carter administration official, now writing for *Atlantic Monthly*, made his comments at the ESI seminar "U.S.-Japan Relations: What Now?"

University of California professor Chalmers Johnson, dean of American "Japanologists" and mentor of the revisionists, more bluntly told an earlier ESI meeting that the U.S.-Japan alliance "continues only through inertia, without any foundation in grand strategy. Japan and the United States are today, as Nakanishi Terumasa puts it, merely 'paper allies' . . . it is reasonable to conclude that during the 1990s, Japan and the United States are on a collision course," Johnson told the March 10-11 ESI conference entitled "America's Goals for the 21st Century."

ESI president Clyde Prestowitz and the revisionists were so labeled because they want to "revise" America's addiction to Adam Smith's free trade theory. That is certainly a good idea. They also say the Bush crowd's delusion that the free market deserves credit for Japan's "miracle," also needs revision—another great idea. But at the same time, they blame "Japan, Inc.'s juggernaut," as Prestowitz dubs it in his book *Trading Places*, for the industrial decline of the United States—a completely wrong idea.

'The coming war with Japan'

Revisionists say the reason we face a disaster in U.S.-Japanese relations is that the Japanese economic system is fundamentally different from the Adam Smith free trade model. This has truth to it.

"Recently, Sony chairman Akio Morita and many other Japanese writers have openly admitted to being revisionists," Fallows told his ESI seminar May 8. "Morita's recent article in *Bungei Shunju* [an elite Japanese magazine] made waves, because he admitted Japan has a totally different economic structure from that of the United States, a structure which accumulates more capital and can invest more, by keeping down the share of the money which goes to labor and consumption.

"That's why the book *The Coming War with Japan* was so popular in Japan, and not here," he continued ominously.

The 1991 "Jap-bashing" book by Fairleigh Dickinson University professors George Friedman and Meredith Lebard featured a threatening cover photo of Japanese gunboats.

"Don't delude yourselves that the Japanese just like to masochistically read about Jap bashing," Fallows warned. "That would be a mistake. The book was popular because its fundamental logic is, that there is a built-in contradiction between the U.S. economy and society, and the Japanese economy and society. And therefore the logic that the U.S.-Japan alliance can not endure, is simply much more believable to the Japanese. It implies Japanese should make a long-term, very cold reassessment of whether they want the whole relationship with the United States."

Asked "What Now?" which was the title of his speech, Fallows hedged a bit. "I am hoping that we can keep the alliance together," he said, "but at present, I don't see America has the political will to reject free trade."

The best that will happen is that the United States will end up like the British Empire, he said. "All I can hope is that, just as Britain in the 1940s had to accept that it would have to pass the torch to the United States, which then became the dominant power, we will have to accept a long-term passing of the torch to Japan. But the Japanese are not really set up to receive the torch.

"So it is also very plausible, if we do not turn our economy around as I have suggested, that we will have a crack-up of relations between the two countries, as detailed in *The Coming War with Japan*," he concluded.

Japanese labor policy

Certainly, a confrontation is coming if something is not done. The problem with revisionist analysis, as mentioned in Part I of this series (see *EIR*, May 29), is that it places first blame on what it calls the cartelized and predatory nature of Japan's "dumping" in the United States. This implies that free trade is only a problem because it has allowed the Japanese to take advantage of an open America.

That is like saying that having AIDS is only a problem if your neighbor catches cold and sneezes on you. Yet revisionists say that Japan is the problem, because it oppresses its work force and can dump cheap goods here "by keeping down the share of the money which goes to labor and consumption," as Fallows said on May 8. Now the United States,

they say, must dump free trade and do likewise.

Prestowitz's book *Trading Places*, the founding revisionist document, is subtitled "How We are Giving Our Future to Japan." Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), he writes, runs Japan, the way John D. Rockefeller, Sr. ran the cutthroat Standard Oil cartel in the 1920s: "Standard Oil, which having gained a monopoly position in one market, would raise prices and use the profits thus generated to slash prices in new markets, in an attempt to drive competitors out of business."

Johnson adds, in promotional comments on the jacket of *Trading Places*: "The failure of America to comprehend the Japanese economic challenge . . . is the greatest national scandal since the end of World War II . . . [which] allowed Japan to destroy many of America's high-tech industries."

The idea that Japan's *labor policy* is the problem with America, however, must be dismissed once and for all. In fact, the average Japanese family over the past 30 years has doubled the size of its housing space, increased its diet from under five grams a day of meat and dairy protein to one of the healthiest in the world, and has as many or more consumer goods as the average American family. Recent reports from the U.N. and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that Japan's average industrial hourly wage now outstrips that in the United States, have made frequent headlines over the past few years.

Certainly, Japanese do not live nearly as well as the American middle class *used* to live in the 1960s and 1970s, but it is the vector of progress which must be examined. It is the American standard of living which has come crashing down in the 30 years since the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

Japanese officials laugh at American complaints about labor policy. "If you want to straighten out your economy, the first thing you must learn is that one does not lay off people!" one official told *EIR* recently. "It is people, human labor, which must come first. If you have a recession, the way to cut expenses is to cut executive salaries, dividends, and other financial costs, and to use whatever funds you have to prioritize capital investment.

"It is outrageous that in the United States, the first thing to be cut, is labor, that in the United States, the most expendable thing is labor. That policy is brutal. In Japan, labor is simply not expendable. During the Structural Impediment Initiative trade talks between Washington and Tokyo, the U.S. side has raised the idea of getting rid of Japan's lifetime employment policy. To which Japan has raised the idea, that the United States better get rid of its own 'disposable labor' approach! But the U.S. side says they can't do that, because that would go against the philosophy of the free market."

The Versailles system

What, exactly, is crippling the economy? The real problem is Britain's Versailles system, begun with the founding

of the supranational Bank for International Settlements at the 1918 Treaty of Versailles. Versailles institutions—bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the U.N., and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, along with the Bank for International Settlements, all controlled by British free trade economists—dictate free trade to mere nation-states.

The Federal Reserve system, for example, founded in 1913 as a Versailles institution, is doing far more to keep America from reindustrializing than any imported Toyota. The Fed channels all credit in the U.S. economy away from production and investment, and into speculative activities. This is because the Fed is run not by the government, but by a cartel of Wall Street banks such as Salomon Brothers, which make big bucks speculating on the national debt. These shenanigans helped give America our \$4 trillion U.S. national debt, which costs taxpayers \$300 billion a year in interest payments.

Any American who seriously considers the fact that the Japanese government has run budget surpluses for the last 20 years, while the United States has run up a cumulative \$4 trillion in deficits, can see the "big picture" of the problem. Without discussing why Japan's national bank works and ours doesn't, you can't address the cause of America's bankruptcy.

Again, the false idea that Japanese labor is cheap won't explain away the Fed's errors in the budget mess.

Saying that American workers are taxed less, and Japanese workers are taxed more, and so we've got the big deficits, is a common theme on Wall Street. Economists here are quick to blame U.S. labor unions for what they call low "net taxes." This is supposed to mean that the American work force is "over-consuming" so much in unemployment, social security, health care, and other "entitlements" that, despite high income taxes, net taxes on the work force are much smaller than it looks.

Any sane American who knows that his standard of living has been collapsing while his wife, kids, and dog have gone to work to make ends meet, however, knows that his "net taxes" are killing his family.

In Japan, the fact is that income taxes on families are very low, relative to the percentage of the national income which is generated by corporate income tax. Japan's supposed "fat cat" corporations are actually footing the bill for most of the national budget.

Don't blame the U.S. military, either. During the Kennedy years, every \$1 the United States spent for high-technology programs such as the Apollo program generated at least \$10 in other economic activity. The budget deficit difference between the United States and Japan is not that the United States has a military bill and Japan doesn't. The difference is that we spend the money on low-technology meatgrinder wars, while the Japanese government puts equivalent amounts each year into general scientific research.

Another wave of farm bankruptcies

Farmers Home Administration sends out more delinquency notices, turns to "privatized loans."

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has announced that it will be sending out notices to 30,000 delinquent farmer borrowers over the next few weeks. The notices tell farmers they can have their loans restructured (written down or deferred), forgiven, or foreclosed, whichever is cheaper for the government. The action is said to affect 20% of the FmHA's direct loan portfolio, or approximately \$5.6 billion in overdue loans.

The restructuring of FmHA loans was written into the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 to politically diffuse social unrest caused by the exodus from farming in the 1980s, by stretching out bankruptcies caused by the government's farm policy. Farmers whose loans were restructured in 1989 are even more bankrupt today, due to low prices and a usurious debt load.

Behind the notices, however, is the Bush administration's intent to eliminate traditional government support for the independent "production-oriented" family farmer, and turn over agricultural lending totally to the private financial markets. Since its founding in the 1930s, the FmHA has been the lender of last resort, guaranteeing low-cost credit to farmers who were otherwise ineligible for commercial loans, thus ensuring that all farmers had access to credit. Since the 1985 farm bill, government direct lending to farmers for land ownership and production costs has been phased down, and the government has been turning its lending responsibilities over to private sector banks who will have their loans "guaranteed" by the FmHA.

FmHA Director Neil "Sox" John-

son explained the drive to put farming into the hands of the profit-oriented private banks and cartels: "The ones that to me are still really in the crunch on this thing are those people that are just production-oriented farmers that didn't have a good feel for the business. It's a business and you've got to be handling it as such in this day and time."

In reality, this view means that to eliminate risk, a farmer would have to produce under contract to a large agribusiness or cartel for a guaranteed price—a modern form of serfdom.

According to National Farmers' Organization activist Grant Buntrock, who testified before Congress on farm credit in February 1991, banks are becoming "more and more unfriendly to farm loans. Many lenders now require that only farmers who can guarantee a price are eligible for loans." The risk in farming has come from the deregulation practices of the Wall Street-dominated farm policy, which has caused output and income to drop significantly over the past 10 years. Along with a parity price and government-sponsored infrastructure projects, an abundant supply of low-interest credit available to independent producers is an essential mainstay of productive farming.

In April, the Government Accounting Office released a report, entitled "Billions of Dollars in Farm Loans Are at Risk," in support of administration efforts to eliminate FmHA direct lending to farmers. It claimed that 70% of the FmHA direct loan portfolio of \$19.5 billion is high risk, and said that government money was being spent unwisely on trying to help farmers who

are doomed to fail. The press around the country picked up reports that the government would lose \$14 billion in FmHA loans because of poor lending practices.

The FmHA sent out a first round of delinquency notices in November 1988 to 70,000 farmer borrowers, one-third of the active borrowers at that time. In that round, only 16,000 farmers were offered restructuring, which was sold as a means to keep them on the land a little longer. The rest had either already left farming at the time the notices were sent out, or are still in the mediation or appeal process after having been refused restructuring.

In 1991, FmHA loans to farmers were cut so heavily that each state received 47% less than the year before. Direct lending was cut almost in half, from \$932 million in 1990 to \$493 million in 1991. The Bush administration proposed a 55% cut in FmHA lending in 1992.

Since the 1985 Farm Bill was passed, direct loans to farmers have decreased, while the guarantee program has increased. The guarantee program has been used primarily by private banks and banks in the government-backed Farm Credit System, as a bailout for existing distressed loans—not to expand lending to the traditional FmHA borrower, who could not qualify for commercial credit.

The potential for abuse of a guaranteed loan policy is clear from the recent scandals which hit the Omaha Farm Credit District. The Omaha Production Credit Association, a farmer-owned cooperative bank in the Farm Credit System, which is bankrolled by Wall Street, was found guilty of loan fraud after farmers complained about their lending practices. After securing FmHA guarantees on hundreds of loans, the bank loan officers manipulated farmers into foreclosure and cashed in on the guarantees.

Business Briefs

'Shock Therapy'

Sachs knew it wouldn't work, aide admits

The deficits that have been incurred by Poland under the "shock therapy" program of Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs, a Sachs aide now admits, were expected, despite the public pronouncements when Sachs began dismembering the Polish economy.

"'Actually, this deficit isn't all that much of a surprise,' I was told by Alain de Crombrughe, a Belgian researcher living in Warsaw, who until recently was pursuing graduate studies under Jeffrey Sachs at Harvard," Lawrence Welschler wrote in the May 11 *New Yorker* magazine in an article entitled "Deficit."

"'In seminars, Jeff always used to say that in all those Latin American countries you got a surplus right after you instigated a stabilization program, for various technical reasons, but then the surplus quickly disappeared.' Nobody was saying such things in the summer of 1990, however, when advocates of the Balcerowicz Plan were only too happy to cite the momentary surplus as further proof of the brilliance of their policies."

Space

NASA bed-rest studies test partial gravity

Scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Ames Research Center in California have found in a recent study that physical changes in a microgravity environment can be avoided by simply standing quietly for 15 minutes of each hour over a 16-hour period. Standing for two hours a day or walking at three miles per hour, for 15 minutes per hour over eight hours, were almost as effective, according to Dr. Joan Vernikos, the study's principal investigator.

It is well known that the microgravity to which a crew is exposed while orbiting the Earth produces physiological effects that are

potentially disabling. These changes could limit stay-times aboard Space Station Freedom, and also limit propulsion choices for trips to the Moon and beyond. It is important for long-term manned space travel, therefore, to find out if a little gravity would help, and how much would be enough.

In the study, volunteers were confined to their beds for 24 hours a day in a head-down position (the head is lower than the rest of the body), to induce the physiological changes associated with microgravity. The head-down position is necessary, it has been recently found, because posture plays a key role in the distribution of fluid in the body. This fluid distribution changes dramatically in the microgravity of space, affecting the heart, circulatory system, and almost every other major body function.

If intermittent gravity, which could be provided aboard a station or spacecraft with a centrifuge, is enough to keep astronauts healthy, that would remove what has been believed to be a major hurdle in extending man's stays in space.

Finance Markets

Next crash could be worse than 1987

The next financial crash could be much more devastating than in 1987, warned Roland Leuschel, chief economist for Banque Bruxelles Lambert, in the May 17 German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

In his "conservative investment strategy" for shareholders, Leuschel presented a "realistic" scenario. Before the new world order, we will go through a "period of world disorder," he said. "The Pax Americana, unlike 1945, will not work, since America herself is in trouble. For one, the total U.S. indebtedness has risen to 1929 levels."

A crash today could turn out worse than in 1987, Leuschel says. "In the United States, real estate prices have collapsed and the prices of raw material as well as precious metals have reached a record low. The art market does not look much better. The only high-priced asset

values that are still rising there and have reached a historic high is the price of equities. In the case of their collapse, the feared deflation of the 1930s will be reality."

Leuschel warned that there is a danger of a crisis of confidence in the dollar system. "The international monetary system depends on the dollar. Seventy percent of currency reserves are held in dollars, despite the fact that the U.S. economy represents only a third of the total OECD economies. In case of a short-lived U.S. recovery, which is probable, a great crisis of confidence in the dollar and overall monetary system could erupt. The international financial system is volatile as never before, and the risks that stem from derivative financing have not been tested yet."

Health

AMA predicts 'meltdown' in U.S. health care

Dr. George D. Lundberg, editor of scientific publications for the American Medical Association, warned in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that "we are looking at potential health care expenditures in 1992 dollars of \$1.4 trillion in 1996. I do not believe our economy can tolerate these costs. If business continues as usual, without major change, I predict meltdown by 1996."

"In a worst-case scenario, the Congress would panic and nationalize the entire health care industry; they can do that. . . . The physicians, nurses, pharmacists and other health care workers would be conscripted as government employees; hospitals would be taken over and run by the government; health insurance companies would be abolished; the pharmaceutical and medical device industries would be nationalized."

But Lundberg, accepting the financial constraints of the depression, recommends the elimination of "futile . . . unnecessary . . . inappropriate" care, limits on liability of medical practitioners, emphasis on disease prevention, expansion of "managed care," and retention of a "private-public mix of payers and the health care industry."

Briefly

● **A JET ENGINE** being developed for the National Aerospace Plane was successfully tested by Pratt and Whitney at Mach 5 (4,000 miles per hour), the May 18 *Journal of Commerce* reported.

● **TAIWAN** may turn to Israel for Kfir jet fighters if France does not go through with the sale of 100 Mirage 2000-5s, the May 18 *International Herald Tribune* reported. China considers the Mirages a threat, and the United States has indicated that it would approve an Israeli request to sell up to 36 Kfirs, which has a U.S.-made engine, to Taiwan.

● **VOLCANOS** are bad for the environment, is the theme of a report recently issued by the American Geophysical Union in the wake of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991. According to the report, the sulfur-based aerosols produced by the eruption caused a 15-25% loss of stratospheric ozone at high latitudes.

● **INDIA** launched a Rohini class research satellite with two scientific payloads, the Press Trust of India reported May 20. One will measure celestial gamma ray bursts and the other will track data in the earth's ionosphere. U.R. Rao, chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, told reporters that there will be 15 launches over the next decade.

● **SALOMON BROTHERS, Inc.** has agreed to pay \$290 million in civil fines to settle government charges arising from its manipulation of U.S. Treasury auctions, the May 21 *New York Times* reported. As part of the agreement, the U.S. government has agreed not to file criminal charges against the firm.

● **SWITZERLAND** voted by a 55% majority to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in a national referendum on May 17. It will become the 157th member of the IMF. Voter turnout was 39%.

Epidemiology

Tuberculosis is out of control

"TB has changed on us. It's not the same disease in the same population and the same old means of treatment," said Dr. Dixie Snider, director of the tuberculosis division of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, Reuters reported on May 20.

After three decades of decline, the TB rate in the United States has increased for the last three years in a row. Currently, the rate is 10.4 per 100,000, with more than 26,000 new cases last year. "TB is out of control," Snider said.

Worldwide, there are 20 million cases of tuberculosis, and the number is growing by 8 million a year, according to the World Health Organization, Reuters reported. Nearly 3 million people a year die from TB, more than any other infectious disease. Some 1.7 billion people worldwide carry the disease in an inactive state. Left untreated, common TB kills 50% of its victims, while more virulent strains kill 70-90%. The statistics were reported at a conference of the American Lung Association in Miami Beach, Florida on May 19. The ALA is lobbying for a fivefold increase in U.S. anti-TB programs.

"I'm scared," said ALA President Lee Reichman. "If we don't succeed, we are in very big trouble."

Agriculture

60-150 million face starvation in Africa

"We don't know the extent, but one thing is sure, there will be a catastrophe in Africa . . . not in the Sahel as in the past, but in the South and the East," the French daily *Le Monde* warned in an editorial on May 21.

The paper said that estimates vary of the number of Africans threatened with famine—with the European Community estimate being 60 million people, and the World Bank estimating 150 million. Whatever the exact figure,

the paper stressed, "there is a disaster, in any case," which is much worse in its overall dimensions than the famine of 1984-86.

The paper documented that at least 20 countries in Africa are threatened with famine, including 11 in southern Africa, where there is the worst drought in the century. The worst-affected country on the continent is Mozambique, with at least 3 million people threatened. Other reports by aid agencies from the Horn of Africa are that 100 persons in eastern Ethiopia, 100-200 children in the Somali capital of Mogadishu, and more in northeast Kenya, southern Madagascar, and southern Chad, are dying every day.

Infrastructure

Franco-German rail agreement signed

An agreement on high-speed railway cooperation was signed by the transportation ministers of the French and German governments at a summit in La Rochelle, France on May 22.

The most immediate result of the accord will be the coordination of both national high-speed railways—the French TGV and the German ICE—on two main routes so that Paris will have a direct connection with Frankfurt and Munich. One route will pass from the French-German border through the state of Saarland, Germany; the other through the state of Baden-Württemberg to Munich.

Rail connections already exist, but certain sections, mostly on the German side in the east-west direction, either have to be newly built or modernized to make uninterrupted travel at a speed of 250 miles per hour possible along the entire route.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a press conference at the summit, said the dream for trains to go from Paris to Frankfurt and on to Berlin, from there to Warsaw, and from Paris through Karlsruhe and Munich to Prague and Kiev, will come true in the not too distant future. He called the accord instrumental in the realization of those grand infrastructure projects.

LaRouche allies forge movement across Americas

by Nora Hamerman

Near the site where the Conquistador Hernán Cortés first assembled the Indian army that won Mexico back from the hideous Aztec empire—in Tlaxcala, Mexico—a convention drew together forces from most of the leading Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking nations of America and guests from North America and Europe, to launch a new movement allied to the ideas of the U. S. political prisoner and presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

As Fernando Quijano explained in his keynote address at “La Trinidad” convention center, the “Ibero-American Solidarity Movement” must be continent-wide (*Ibero-American*); a *movement* rather than a political party, since parties were developed as a liberal British instrument against national sovereignty; and for *solidarity*, because that concept rests upon the ideas in St. Paul’s two Letters to the Corinthians, which inspired the evangelization of the *Ámericas* starting 500 years ago.

That evangelization was carried forward by the cooperation of soldier, explorer, and missionary—an alliance of sword, cross, and sextant, which today’s oligarchs seek to destroy, by disarming the continent’s military institutions, assaulting the Catholic matrix of its morality, and undermining the identity between reason and faith which led to the voyages of discovery. The convention convened under the banner, “On the Quincentenary of the Evangelization of America, Down with the Black Legend!” referring by “Black Legend” to the British-authored lie that the Hispanic troops and missionaries carried out genocide against the indigenous Americans. The Black Legend is spread today by those forces which, by imposing austerity in order to collect debt and by protecting and nurturing narco-terrorism against nations, are conspiring to impose true genocide on Ibero-America. Its proponents, including official Washington, have become de facto apologists for the bloody Shining Path terrorists, who in the name of “indigenism” have declared total war against everything western or Christian in Ibero-America today.

During the four days of the public sessions, May 18-21, over 200 participants from a dozen countries heard and debated presentations on 1) the current world strategic panorama, highlighted by taped messages from Lyndon LaRouche and his



The founding of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement. The banner behind the podium reads: "On the Quincentenary of the Evangelization of America, Down with the Black Legend!" (Paintings of St. Christopher and Columbus's ship are by U.S. artist Joseph Jennings.)

wife, German political leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and by a chilling report on the advance toward power of the unspeakably savage Shining Path band in Peru; 2) the background of the evangelization in the Italian Renaissance, the Portuguese navigators, and the science and politics behind Columbus's successful crossing of the Atlantic in 1492, as well as the special contributions of Spain and the art, architecture, and music of Spanish dominions in the New World; 3) a determined battle against the malignant lies of the Black Legend; and 4) the science of Christian economy, developing especially the ideas of LaRouche in his recent book, and amplifying these with discussion of the epistemology of science, music, the history of mercantilism in Ibero-America, and such key programs as LaRouche's project to colonize Mars and his "Operation Juárez" proposal to bury the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and build a new, just world economic order.

Besides 36 scheduled speeches, all of which will appear in printed form, the Tlaxcala convention received surprise messages from three men who share the distinction with LaRouche of having been jailed for their political beliefs and patriotism: Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín of Argentina, the hero of the Malvinas War who is serving a life sentence for having led a military action in December 1990 against the Menem government's betrayal of the nation; Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez Frías of Venezuela, leader of the February military uprising against the corrupt "democracy" of President Carlos Andrés Pérez, whose brother, Adán Chávez, attended the convention, brought special greetings, and read the program

of the insurgent patriots; and prisoner of war Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was abducted, tried, and convicted by the U.S. government in a military invasion of Panama that trampled on international as well as U.S. constitutional law. One of the three resolutions adopted called for the release of LaRouche and the other political prisoners, in order to defeat the strategic threat to the continent. Another resolution denounced plans advanced by the United States to raise a "Pan-American" multilateral military force to invade nations of the continent and impose so-called democracies willing to carry out Washington's orders.

Although the meeting was conducted in Spanish, there was a large delegation from Brazil, who spoke both in Portuguese and in a hybrid some cheerfully labeled as "Portuñol," to the delight of listeners. The opening benediction was given by Deacon Francisco de Almeida Araujo, of Anápolis, Brazil, whose bishop, Dom Manuel Pestana Filho, sent a warm greeting and blessing invoking the Holy Angels in the battle against the armies of Satan.

EIR correspondent in Brazil Lorenzo Carrasco Bazúa, who spoke on the roots of the environmentalist movement in the Pelagian and Gnostic heresies against which St. Augustine fought, warned participants that the "Eco-92" or "Earth Summit" about to be held in Rio de Janeiro, representing the very antithesis of everything the Movement for Ibero-American Solidarity stands for, has already won a strategic victory no matter what the nominal outcome will be in Rio. It is not only the largest conference ever held, but also, Carrasco stressed, it has set the agenda for global discussion on the terms de-

manded by the oligarchical shapers of the Bush “new world order”—for radical, anti-human opposition to population growth and technological and scientific development.

Aristotle on trial

One of the sharpest controversies of the meeting erupted after several of LaRouche’s co-thinkers called for rejecting the influence of Aristotle in favor of the Platonic current of thought, as manifested by St. Augustine, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, and by the thirteenth-century theologian St. Thomas Aquinas, whose essential method, as LaRouche and others underline, is Platonic, not Aristotelian. Dr. Mario Caponetto of Argentina, a retired military cardiologist and contributor to the magazines *Gladius*, *Cabildo*, and *Verbo*, and a student of the nationalist leader of the Argentine Air Force, Giordano Bruno Genta, presented the view that St. Thomas was a great original thinker who cannot be reduced to the labels of either “Platonic” or “Aristotelian,” but who created a valuable synthesis of both Greek philosophers’ thought. He admitted that he, personally, would far prefer to read the dialogues of Plato, which are the source of the Christian notion of love, over the dusty pages of Aristotle, but insisted that Aristotle’s ideas are vital to science. It was on this issue—whether science depends on logical deductions or rather, as Plato teaches, on hypothesis-formation—that the debate pivoted.

Dr. Caponetto spoke concerning “St. Thomas and Plato” on Wednesday night on a panel which also heard Father Dr. Jorge Medina on “St. Thomas Aquinas and the Common Good,” and a speech from U.S. ex-political prisoner and *Fidelio* magazine editor William Wertz, read *in absentia*, on “Why St. Thomas Aquinas Is Not an Aristotelian.” The next morning, Dino de Paoli of Italy took up the debate, joking that “of course, I would not want to go out to lunch with most people who call themselves Platonists, because they are all Gnostics.” However, when it comes to the process of creative discovery on which all scientific advance depends, we must use Plato’s method of hypothesis, de Paoli said. While so-called mathematical proofs will use Aristotelian formulas, this can never be the basis of how we make science, nor can definitions convey truth.

Jonathan Tennenbaum surveyed the potential for a “Mars colonization” project as proposed by Lyndon LaRouche. He lampooned the “Aristotelian burros” who dominate the scientific world, comparing them to the “macho physicists” of the 1920s and 1930s who would have blocked the advancement of nuclear physics had it not been for some courageous women who refused to accept the fixed beliefs of traditional physics. This panel ended with Nora Hamerman’s talk on multi-voiced musical polyphony which unfolded against the tradition of unison plainchant, which allowed for no metric either of pitch or time. Using slides, she described the three registers of the trained singing voice which shift at precise points in the scale tuned to the scientific pitch of C=256, as LaRouche has insisted. An ad hoc quartet of sopranos demonstrated a canon by Mozart which turned a Gregorian chant tune in one register

into a beautiful four-part composition in three vocal registers.

The convention also grappled with the question of the Black Legend. Argentine guest speaker Rafael Breide, editor of *Gladius* magazine, noticed that the “Black Legend” which unjustly smears the Hapsburg monarchs and Catholic Spain simply resumes the first Black Legend against which St. Augustine, in the fifth century, wrote his *City of God*, refuting the charge that Christianity had weakened the Roman Empire and paved the way for the barbarian invasions.

Carlos Cota contrasted the real genocide being carried out by the Aztec empire at the time when Hernán Cortés arrived, to Cortés’s accomplishments in leading an army of mainly indigenous forces to overthrow the Aztecs. He showed that the Black Legend’s purported “genocide of millions” by the Conquistadores is numerically impossible. José Carlos Méndez of the editorial board of *Benengeli* magazine unfolded the gripping story of the debates which occurred in Spain during the sixteenth century, about the treatment of indigenous peoples in New Spain. Méndez pointed out that the public discussions and attempts at reform contrasted to other nations which purveyed the Black Legend criticism of Spain, such as Elizabethan England. He described the work of the great Spanish humanist Francisco de Vitoria, whose concept of development of the indigenous was based on natural law and influenced the policies of the Spanish crown. Both Méndez and Father Dr. Francisco Miranda extolled Bishop Vasco de Quiroga, who evangelized the state of Michoacán in Mexico. Dr. Mario Caponetto, putting forward a concept of “Spanish Humanism,” pointed to the figures of De Quiroga, Vitoria, and Juan Luis Vives among the luminaries who contributed to the notion of the true “equality of all men,” as creatures in the image and likeness of God, “in the midst of inequality.”

Spain’s gift to universal history

The nature of Spain’s contribution was also debated. Father Miranda suggested that the term “Hispanicity” might better be expressed simply as “Christianity,” since for example, De Quiroga’s hero was the *English* martyr St. Thomas More, executed by Henry VIII in 1535, who fully shared the “Spanish humanist” notion of human equality. Later, Dennis Small, a former political prisoner with LaRouche and Ibero-America editor of *EIR*, emphasized that the aim of the movement is not to glorify the Hispanic achievement as such, but rather to locate what is *universal* in it. We refute the Black Legend because Ibero-America today, thanks to its Christian cultural matrix, has a unique role to play in stopping the holocaust which threatens humanity as a whole in the wake of the Versailles system. The role of the IMF debt looting was singled out and explained in detail to the gathered political organizers.

These threats to humanity were defined in a series of speeches during the first day of the conference, including one by Helga Zepp-LaRouche which was delivered by videotape and printed in last week’s *EIR*, and Lyndon LaRouche’s which we print below. Fernando Quijano, editor of *Benengeli*, a magazine of culture and statecraft allied to LaRouche’s ideas, traced the roots

of the Versailles Treaty to the French Enlightenment in the eighteenth century and before that, to the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, which aimed to destroy the Church, not to reform it, he said. Quijano denounced John Calvin's notion of predestination, which overturned the Pauline tradition of divine love (*agapē*) to create a new ethic which merely revived the values of the Pharisees, an ethic under which the evidence that one was "elected" for immortal happiness was signaled by prosperity here on Earth, while the poor and sick were treated as not worthy of help. Quijano read quotations proving that today's Anglo-American detractors of Hispano-American society and the Spanish-Portuguese colonization, explicitly consider their enemy to be the influence of St. Paul's Letters to the Corinthians.

Quijano quoted Gottfried Leibniz, the great universal thinker of late seventeenth-century Europe, stating that the replacement of the Spanish Hapsburg royal family by the French Bourbons would be a disaster. This did occur, and the need for the American colonies to become independent from corrupt, Bourbon-ruled Spain was inevitable by 1800. Yet due to the expulsion of the Jesuit teachers from the Spanish colonies in 1767, he explained, all of the patriots who led the independence struggles arrived at their historic task disarmed and flawed—cut off from the Catholic matrix which had created their nations, and blinded by the Freemasonry and Enlightenment propaganda. Examples of these flawed founding fathers of Ibero-America, discussed during the panels, were Benito Juárez of Mexico and Simón Bolívar of Venezuela.

Following Quijano, other *Benengeli* collaborators pinpointed various facets of the assault on Ibero-America. Dennis Small showed with a series of graphs how in the decade since LaRouche's "Operation Juárez," a plan for a continental debt moratorium and common market, was sabotaged, the further IMF looting of the continent has led nations to the brink of African-like starvation and epidemic disease. With graphs, he also showed that every nation on the continent which has been forced by the United States to cut military budgets, allegedly to free funds for social spending, has likewise reduced social programs, health, and investment—all for the benefit of debt collection! Marivilla Carrasco charged that the Anglo-American plans to destroy the republics of the hemisphere hinge on two elements: radical economic neo-liberalism (free market cult), and communism.

Gretchen Small discredited the illusions that keep Ibero-Americans from seeing that Washington in fact supports the Shining Path insurgents, and that the "Bush Plan" to tear down the continent's military institutions is part of this strategy of promoting narco-terrorism.

The battle against Shining Path communists

The strategic overview ended with Luis Vásquez's speech on the Pol Pot-style assassins of Shining Path in Peru. Using slides of their atrocities and captured videotapes made by the terrorists themselves of their rituals, Vásquez documented the satanic aims and methods of the group and its founder, the top

communist ideologue in Ibero-America, José Carlos Mariátegui. Shining Path has infiltrated every level of Peruvian government and society, taking over prisons and forcing their propaganda upon students even at the level of elementary schools. Their leader, Abimael Guzmán, was directly trained in China under Mao and the hard-line "Gang of Four." Shining Path members must fulfill a "blood quota," which since their inception in 1980 has led to an escalating number of murders, on the model of Pol Pot in Cambodia. Vast finances from the cocaine trade enable them to recruit. Now, Shining Path has activists throughout the world, including in Europe and the United States.

One of the unanimous conclusions of the convention in Tlaxcala was thus the resolve to support Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's action in early April to disband the Congress and impose a civil-military emergency government as an eleventh-hour response to the Shining Path offensive. Yet even this is not enough: Fujimori must be urged to fight this war with a war economy, which means ending his foolish "free market" policy, dictated by the foreign creditor bankers, which has hamstrung all military efforts to date.

Moreover, it was clear that the battle against Shining Path cannot be won in Peru or even on the level of Ibero-America alone, but has to be fought on a world scale, as the battle to save civilization everywhere. This point was underscored by Elisabeth Hellenbroich in her speech on the "Crimes of Communism in Eastern Europe," as she described the erection of the Berlin Wall and the hopelessness of life in the Soviet-controlled nations until the peaceful revolutions of 1989.

On the second day of the conference, the panel on the cultural roots of the evangelization in the European fifteenth-century Renaissance presented the true alternative to Shining Path Satanism and challenged another facet of the Black Legend—the reaction among many Catholics against the humanism of the Renaissance, in the belief that it was the source of attacks on the Church by the Protestant Reformation and secular humanism. Speakers Nora Hamerman, Rick Sanders, and Tim Rush outlined the upsurge in creativity which drove forward the movement for the Catholic reform of the Church in the early fifteenth century, exemplified by the Portuguese navigators' voyages of discovery which paved the way for Columbus, by the architecture of Filippo Brunelleschi and the glorious paintings of Florence, the scientific writings and political organizing of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, and the breakthroughs in astronomy and map-making exemplified by little-known Florentine astronomer Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli. This determination to transform the physical and political world in the "living image of God" following the catastrophe of the Black Death of the fourteenth century, culminating around the ecumenical Council of Florence in 1439, laid the foundation for the later accomplishments of Columbus and the other missionaries and explorers.

The practical potential for a new cultural Renaissance was demonstrated by musical offerings, highlighted on the evening of May 19 by the Schola Cantorum of Mexico City under

General Noriega sends his greetings

Miami Metropolitan Correctional Center, May 18, 1992

Brothers and sisters at the conference:
From the belly of Leviathan, greetings!

On the 500th anniversary of the evangelization of Indian America, the Empire of the North imposes "a New Order". . . .

And in the name of "a new order" and of "a just cause," the North American empire and its ruler invade the Republic of Panama on Dec. 20, 1989, leaving 6,000 dead without known tombs!

And in the name of "a new order," they dismantle the Armed Forces of Panama and blackmail the armed forces of Latin America!

And in the name of "a new order," international treaties are violated and the signatures of American authorities on official documents are ignored.

And in the name of "a new order," the United States seeks world dominion with its ruler, as if they were the owners of eternity!

And in the name of "a new order," the United States

and its ruler impose their influence and their authority upon the United Nations so as not to agree to respect the rules regarding the emissions of carbon dioxide!

And in the name of "a new order," and in favor of the IMF, they further impoverish the people of Indian, black and mestizo America!

And in the name of "a new order," the United States and its ruler indict, try, and condemn nationalist leaders and patriots and use the courts of justice as a weapon for international political pressure!

And in the name of "a new order," the United States and its ruler do not fulfill, ignore, and violate the treaties of the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

America needs a new diet, to be cleansed, and here it's worth mentioning the reflection of Louise L. Hay: "Let us not perpetuate violence by initiating or throwing people in jail and then forgetting about them. Instead of that, let us encourage our own conscience, self-esteem, and love. The instruments for the transformation are at hand, we only have to use them."

Always on our feet, never on our knees.

For Panama and Latin America the struggle continues. . . .

General Manuel A. Noriega M., Prisoner of War

the baton of Maestro Alfredo Mendoza. Some 35 voices of boys and girls, and teenaged youths, sang a concert, much of it unaccompanied, in four-part polyphony. The first half consisted of music of the Spanish Renaissance, and the second of works of the Spanish colonies in Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela—compositions currently being unearthed in a great research project which Maestro Mendoza later described to the convention-goers in a brief lecture.

Maximiliano Londoño, a Colombian member of the *Benengeli* editorial board, described the life and work of Gottfried Leibniz, the seventeenth-century thinker who so strongly influenced Lyndon LaRouche. Later, Cynthia Rush described the "mercantilist" tradition in Ibero-America, which applied Leibniz's method to the development of national economies in open combat against Adam Smith's free trade, and Dennis Small brought today's Leibnizian project, LaRouche's "Operation Juárez," up to date. Small asserted that the central question in economics is how surplus will be reinvested. As LaRouche writes in his *Science of Christian Economy*, Small went on, it is the creative mental activity of the sovereign individual which becomes the most important physical cause of change in the material economy. Only by combining a unified political combat against the usury-enforcing institutions of the International Monetary Fund, with a

strategy of massive development in high-technology infrastructure, can Ibero-America still be launched into the twenty-first century as an economic superpower with millions of new productive jobs, and the ongoing genocide be reversed. Brazilian nuclear engineer Guilherme Camargo presented the "polygon of integration," which would focus great infrastructural projects in a six-country transcontinental segment of South America around the Amazon and Plata river basins.

On May 21, Warren Hamerman spoke of the case of Lyndon LaRouche's persecution in the United States. He ripped U.S. "Aztec justice" which had cut off the last legal recourse of the imprisoned philosopher to prove his innocence, and gave the further examples of the denial of clemency to death-row inmate Roger Keith Coleman in Virginia, and the abortion of 30 million unborn infants since 1974 in the United States, as further proof of the slide of the North American superpower into barbarity. He ended with a ringing appeal to all to fight for the freedom of LaRouche as well as the continent's other imprisoned patriotic leaders, which was echoed by the entire convention. This intention was expressed in a resolution, along with another resolution voicing determination to unify with the newly liberated European nations and others against the apocalyptic perspectives of the International Monetary Fund and to forge a new, just economic order.

Columbus's discovery of America and the strategic crisis today

Lyndon LaRouche delivered this speech by audiotape to the founding conference of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, in Tlaxcala, Mexico on May 18:

I shall begin as I begin many of my campaign broadcasts: "This is Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche speaking."

I shall begin by emphasizing, as I have in a number of locations, that what we witness now is not only the recent and continued disintegration of the former Soviet Warsaw Pact empire, but also a parallel and somewhat similar process of disintegration of the Anglo-American world empire which had intended to survive victorious the crumbling of its former Moscow condominium partner.

I shall end, however, after exploring these matters, with attention to the fact that this is the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus, and I shall indicate the significance of that discovery 500 years ago from the standpoint of the process of disintegration of the Anglo-American empire today.

I shall also refer to something else in this process, at the beginning. There is a certain Democratic presidential candidate who is too low morally to be considered really a competitor of mine, by the name of Gov. William Clinton, better known in the state of Arkansas, of which he is governor, as "Slick Willie" Clinton.

Now "Slick Willie" Clinton, in his first term as governor back in the 1970s, had a tendency to grant clemency to death row inmates. He lost reelection on that issue and since then has been a violent, rabid advocate of execution of death row inmates. That gives you already a little insight into "Slick Willie's" character. "Slick Willie" is now, at this moment—I don't know what will have happened by the time you hear me—planning to execute a man on Arkansas death row who "Slick Willie," as a lawyer, knows to be innocent—or, to use legal language, the man has a colorable claim to innocence. But "Slick Willie" plans so far to execute him regardless—as he has already executed *two* death row prisoners as publicity stunts for his election campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Obviously, no thinking and moral citizen of the United States, would support the nomination of such a monster for the Democratic presidential nomination, and certainly would

not support such a man for election as President of the United States.

Killing one person at a time whom one knows to be innocent, as a matter of a public pagan religious ritual, which is what "Slick Willie" is proposing to do, among others, is not as bad perhaps as the Aztecs cutting out hundreds or thousands of hearts of living human beings as a public religious pagan execution 500 years ago; but "Slick Willie" is moving in that direction. We'll see shortly what significance I attach to the connection between the immorality of the Aztec priests, and the immorality of "Slick Willie."

Now there are two things one has to consider here in this connection—actually three points, but two facts which are subsumed by another point, which I shall make.

First of all, briefly, the collapse of the Versailles system, what that means to us, or should mean to us, particularly in the countries of Hispanic America or Ibero-America; secondly, the issue of this immorality, which has overtaken the United States in particular; and thirdly, from what standpoint do we recognize a principal connection between the collapse of the Anglo-American empire now, and the issues of Columbus's voyages of discovery 500 or so years ago?

The British drive for one-world empire

What we mean by Versailles Treaty is the following. British liberalism was established as a power in 1714-16, with the accession of George I to the newly created, combined thrones of England, Scotland, and Wales. He was the first *British* monarch. This liberalism committed itself to establishing Britain, the Venice of the North, as a new worldwide Roman Empire, based on the model of pagan Rome. That has been the intent of the throne.

The party which came to power in Britain with this accession, the Liberals, were a party which was first known in the period following the Renaissance, and was known as an opponent of the Renaissance. It was called the New Party of Venice: young, usury-practicing bankers, *I Nuovi*, in opposition to the old usury-practicing bankers, *I Vecchi*, of Venice. These forces created what was called the Levant Company, which took over in the late fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, particularly, Portugal and Spain, with their loans and usury, and then moved on to grab control not only of Burgundy in southern Europe, near what is today Switzerland, southern

France around the Rhône Valley, but also The Netherlands, and then moved on northward to corrupt and take over England as well—thus establishing England, together with The Netherlands, as a bastion of a new global, maritime usury-practicing power, the Venetian Party as it was called in northern Europe then, into the eighteenth century. And that is what the British power became.

British imperial power was challenged first successfully by the North Americans, in the great rebellion which established a federal constitutional republic in the United States. That was the great defeat of Britain. A continuation of the American defeat of Britain was prevented in France by the British-directed Jacobins, such as Robespierre, Marat and Danton, and the others were allies of the British cause—and then by a Napoleon who, while a British competitor, represented the same essential paganist policy as did imperial Britain, but from a different standpoint. Britain intended to make London the capital of a world empire; Napoleon intended to make Rome the world empire ruled by his son, called the king of Rome. Both were building for a third Roman Empire, just the same way as Philotheus of Pskov had argued for this on behalf of Czarist Russia, Muscovite Russia, some centuries earlier.

The defeat of Napoleon resulted in the creation of the unholy coalition called the Holy Alliance, which set itself up to the rule the world. The Holy Alliance was a partnership of Britain, with a concert of Russia, of Austro-Hungary, and of the Ottomans. This lasted for a short period of time, during which the British and their friends from the continent built up the Freemasons around Mazzini, who in 1848-49 unleashed a wave of terror and insurrection throughout Europe (like 1968, for example, in Europe and the Americas), which brought down many of the governments of that time, and which resulted in pitting Russia, Austro-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire against one another, essentially, in the Balkans, thus clearing the way for British efforts to establish a British-only world empire.

What happened during that approximately 15-year period, from about 1847-48 through 1862-63, was that Britain attempted to establish the basis for becoming a one-world empire, by betraying and falling upon the spoils of its former allies. This is analogous to what happened particularly in the Yalta agreement and especially from 1955 on, among Britain, Washington, and Moscow—or shall we say Khrushchov and Brezhnev's Moscow—which established a condominium among competing adversaries which ran the world from approximately the period of Yalta, especially from 1955 on. The world was ruled on the basis of Yalta until 1989, by a condominium of this sort among allies and adversaries, Washington, London, and Moscow, to such effect that whatever Moscow, London, and Washington agreed, the world was supposed to submit to that agreement. Otherwise, the world was centered in the political affray, the competition, among these partners in the condominium.

Thus, the collapse of the condominium, in the form of the collapse of Moscow and the Warsaw Pact, over the period late 1989 through early 1991, signified to those in London, that Britain, or the Anglo-Americans, were on their way to establishing a one-world empire on the basis of the collapse of their former Moscow partner, very much as London deemed itself on the road to establishing a one-world empire on the basis of the defeats and mutual conflicts of the Russians, Austro-Hungarians, and Ottomans in the 1850s.

Britain and the Confederacy

What happened, as we all know, is that trouble began ostensibly in Russia, and spread into the United States. The United States was one of the targets, together with Mexico, of an attempted destruction of the heritage of the American Revolution in the Americas, by Britain. And the British and their puppet, Napoleon III of France, intended to create a fragmentation of the United States into a number of squabbling empires, all this directed from London, through the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The Confederacy was nothing but a puppet of the British government, operating largely through Rothschild facilities, but essentially through the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; and through the same arrangements, the British and French, with the support of a complicit Spain, did the same thing in Mexico, in looting that country.

Because Czar Alexander II of Russia intervened in alliance with Abraham Lincoln to defeat the British plan to force the acceptance of an independent Confederate States of America upon Washington, and threatened to make war against France and Britain should the French and British navies intervene to assist the Confederacy to assist in breaking the Union blockade; because of that, Britain was sorely defeated by Lincoln.

The British managed to kill Lincoln through British intelligence. John Wilkes Booth was a British agent; Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America Judah Benjamin directed much of this. By 1867, the British had already reestablished their foothold in the Americas around the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, with Judah Benjamin, the Rothschild agent, now in London, doing much of the directing of the creation of that and of the Ku Klux Klan—in point of fact a certain Jewish interest tied to Judah Benjamin, has controlled the Ku Klux Klan from that time to the present time. Just a little incidental note in history.

World War I and Versailles

From that point on, Russia's policy—at least that around Alexander II and Sergei Witte, later—was to establish a system of economic cooperation across Eurasia, uniting France, Germany, Russia, and China, as well as Japan, in the effort to create a sphere of Eurasian economic co-development among these nations, stretching East-West, and North-South, the axis of development being the development

of railroads. It was against this that the British mobilized, seeking to pit the United States, Japan, France, and Russia against Austro-Hungary and Germany, and against the Ottoman Empire, all at the same time: divide and conquer.

The result of this, because of the corruption of France, the corruption of circles around the czar in Russia, was World War I, the most hideous destructive war in the history of Europe to date.

At the end of the war, the victors, the Anglo-Americans, with their French co-running-dog Clemenceau (the heir of Napoleon III spiritually as well as in other respects), established what became known as the Versailles Treaty or the Versailles system, which ruled the world in the following two decades and which in effect, in reformed form, rules up to the present time.

The purpose of this system, which called itself a geopolitical view of the world, was to ensure Anglo-American world imperial domination, and to achieve that by aid of ensuring that no combination of Eurasian nations would ever again be permitted to arise to replicate the kind of cooperation which Alexander II and Sergei Witte of Russia had in mind for their French, German, and other neighbors prior to World War I.

That broke apart, for obvious reasons. But when von Schleicher and company were coming to power in Germany, around a policy based on the American System model during the 1932-33 period, the Anglo-Americans moved—including the father of George Bush, Prescott Bush—to put Hitler into power *to prevent* what they feared: German-Russian cooperation of some form emerging around von Schleicher and company or some similar combination. That's the reason they put Hitler into power. *The Anglo-Americans put Hitler into power.*

This was not merely opportunism. One must remember, that the Anglo-American factions behind people such as Stimson were racist. They were not only racist against people with black skins, but racist against people who speak with Spanish accents, as one knows from the history of the hemisphere.

The rise and fall of the Yalta condominium

So during the course of World War II, there were the Yalta, Bretton Woods, and San Francisco agreements. The United Nations, the Bretton Woods monetary system, and the Yalta agreements, and other agreements of the same sort, established the Versailles system or continued it in a reformed form.

What came out of that, was essentially defined by Yalta and San Francisco agreements: a condominium among Moscow, London, and Washington—or one might say New York—to rule the world together, in competition, as former allies and sometimes opponents. That was the system that fell apart beginning the end of 1989. First on the Russian side, and secondly, on the Anglo-American side.

That system is collapsing today. There is no possibility that the Anglo-American system in its present form can re-

cover economically from the disaster which now dooms it *in the very near future.*

There are many people, for example, in Central and South America, who will speak about negotiating cooperation with North America, with the United States in particular, and with the International Monetary Fund. Well, there will be no such cooperation, because one of the partners to that cooperation, at least, will soon be dead, to all intents and purposes. The Anglo-American economic power is finished, fatally finished, and cannot be revived in its present form and institutions ever again. Something new is coming, and coming very rapidly on the scale of history—that is, in the next months and two-year period, approximately. Fundamental upheavals such as this century has not seen, are going to sweep this globe. And the world will belong to those who build a new system from out of the ashes of the Anglo-American and Soviet imperiums of the past decades.

So forget the past, forget the institutions of the present, in terms of any long-term calculation; these are merely present features of the landscape, which are soon to be swept aside. The issue is to concentrate on the future, on building the new institutions. That, in essence, is the issue of the Versailles system, as I wish to deal with it so far in general. You have it from other sources and other conferences which have treated this before, and from much written material. But that's the point in essence.

How oligarchism really works

Now, look at another feature of the Versailles system. The Versailles system was based on usury, was based on a system of oligarchy. Many people talk about how the Anglo-Americans or the Yankee imperialists dominate the world, or the British imperialists; but they really *don't know* how it works.

Let me explain briefly. How is the Anglo-American empire ruled? Who are its rulers? Who are those above government, who rule the Anglo-American system?

Go back to the question of *I Nuovi*, the new men of Venice, the Levant Company. What's their form of government? Their form of government is the *fondo*. The unit of government is the *fondo*. The *fondo* is like a financial trust or foundation, which is set up in perpetuity. It is supposedly immortal. It's not a human being, it's a trust, which operates on the basis of a covenant. And this trust is presumably an immortal personality. The trust is administered by groups of people who perpetuate themselves, that is, a group of directors or trustees who perpetuate themselves by recruiting new trustees to replace old ones, by firing some of their own members, acquiring new ones, and so forth and so on. And thus does the trust perpetuate itself biologically, as well as on paper. These trusts are often associated with names of wealthy or aristocratic families; but the families do not control the trust, in the sense of being stockholders; rather, the trust controls the families. The model for this form of trust

or *fondo* is the pagan Roman law of the family, the law of the *pater familias*. That is, the trust, this non-human, quasi-immortal entity, is the *pater familias*, who can adopt heirs, who can disown heirs, who can have heirs killed, even—a trust which runs through a selection of executives or trustees who are coopted in various ways to perform that function.

When we speak in North America or in England of *the families*, we're speaking of an aggregation of these trusts, or these *fondi*, which can have this power. So if one were to speak of a Rockefeller, one is not speaking of a biological Rockefeller; one is speaking of Rockefeller trusts, foundations. And similarly, all the other numerous powerful families, such as Warburg or Rothschild, as well as the British royal family, which is such an entity. We're not speaking about the biological personalities, the heirs; we're speaking rather of the institution of the quasi-immortal trust.

Now these trusts deem themselves to run the world, pretty much as the Greek pagans describe the gods of Mt. Olympus. These are very nasty people. Zeus was the top god, he had the most power to strike others down and do evil things; the gods as a whole were cutting each others' throats, squabbling about each other, manipulating nations, doing all kinds of nasty things, but they were deemed immortal—like the *fondi*. And they would meet in assembly to make sure that the arrangement under which the gods ruled the world, the trusts, and in which the ordinary people were merely virtual slaves to the gods, was perpetuated forever.

That's what we mean by oligarchism.

The oligarchy has a third class called the demigods, in which you have such scoundrels as Henry Kissinger. Henry Kissinger is nothing, he's not very intelligent, I've heard him engaged in a private conversation for which he was being paid, presumably as an "expert." The man is an absolute fool. It's obvious that Henry Kissinger doesn't really know anything. He is simply a messenger boy, into which other people put messages for him to utter. He's a very evil, very stupid little man, who plays his part apparently satisfactorily from the standpoint of those who own him.

But nonetheless, to the public, he appears like a demigod. He is not a power in his own right; he is not a trust; he doesn't represent the level of power of an aristocrat or a noble financial family, but he is really somebody who does errands; he has a privileged position as a trusted errand-runner for those who employ him. And the world is full of all kinds of politicians and technicians and others, who run errands, in terms of managing society for the trust formation—these disembodied immortal gods above.

So we have the pagan gods, the trusts; we have below them the demigods, typified in the most disgusting way perhaps by Henry Kissinger; and then we have the people who are considered the helots, the slaves, the proletariat, or what-have-you, who can be killed.

For example: Now the oligarchs say there are too many people; therefore, what are they going to do? They're going

to cull the flock, as if human beings were not human beings but simply sheep, to be slaughtered, when they become too numerous. What do the human beings have to say about this? *Nothing*. You are only a helot; your "betters," your powers-that-be, your ruling institutions, will decide whether you live, you die, you starve to death. They'll come in and perform vasectomies or a similar operation to make you sterile—by law. What right do *you* have to have children? Only the immortal gods, the foundations, can decide. And the foundations are dominated, *primus inter pares*, by the gods of London, New York, and Washington: these families.

That is what the issue was, with the Versailles system.

The American System, like the Renaissance before it, was based on the notion of the sovereignty of the individual, as *imago viva Dei*. Oh, there are many imperfections in the American System of the Founding Fathers of the United States—that's all to be granted. But however imperfect a reflection, the virtue of the American System, its success, was premised on nothing but the fact that it reflected the influence of those such as Leibniz who represented in turn the Christian Golden Renaissance of the fifteenth century, the Golden Renaissance of Nicolaus of Cusa. As Friedrich Schiller put it, in his way, the only opposition to this pagan oligarchical system in all of European history over more than 2,500 years, has been precisely that kind of force, the force typified in one sense by Solon of Athens, by Plato, and of course which is contained within Apostolic Christianity, as opposed to some of the new manufactured varieties, which were cooked up later. And that brings us, of course, to the issue of Columbus.

Columbus and Cusa

What was Columbus?

Well, he was a man, of course. You have his history from other sources at this meeting. But what was he essentially, in terms of his role of discovery in the Americas?

He represented an institutional force with two aspects, which centered around the work of the Golden Renaissance from the third and fourth decades of the fifteenth century. He represented those around Cusa, including Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, and others, who had a new conception of society reflected in part by Cusa's earlier work. Cusa's key work is *Concordantia Catholica*: a new conception of society and a new political conception of man in terms of society. Oh, it was in the Christian tradition and the Apostolic tradition, and it was in the tradition of Augustine and therefore also of Aquinas; it was a Platonic, anti-Aristotelian conception of man. And Aquinas was really anti-Aristotelian, though many will dispute that for various peculiar reasons.

So this group of people did something which had two facets. One, was to develop the science—and I understand you have a report on some of the science behind Columbus's discoveries. These people determined approximately how large the world was, by simple but obvious methods. We

may say after looking at them, that they seem to be obvious today. They're obvious kinds of astronomical calculations, which told them how large the planet is, based on the fact that the planet rotates over approximately 24 hours; and then use that kind of information, and the changes in the declination of the Sun and this sort of thing, and the ocean and some of the planets, to estimate how large the world was. A very good job, as a matter of fact. They constructed estimated maps of the world. They built a science which enabled the navigation to occur, which discovered the Americas.

Secondly, they launched a program of evangelization to outflank the Ottoman Empire in every way possible, as an immediate task, but also to bring the world as a whole into the community of Christian nations. Among their other achievements, they rescued the people of Mexico from a Satanic mass-murderous cult worse than the Nazis, called the Aztec priesthood. And that typifies the great work of these people, through such instruments as Christopher Columbus.

Now today, there are many people who continue and perpetuate the Black Legend: the defamation of this hero, Columbus, who despite all his faults, was a more or less faithful and good instrument of a movement which centered around such leaders as Cusa. Without Christopher Columbus, Cusa's designs could not have been well implemented. So Cristoforo Columbus may not be as great as Cusa by any means, and there may be many others who are perhaps nobler in moral impulses than Cristoforo; but nonetheless, he was necessary *as an instrument* of a policy which was in itself a good policy, a policy which did much good—for the Americas, and for the indigenous peoples of the Americas at that time.

Why do they attack him again today, 500 years later?

The facts are evident, the lies are well known to be lies; why do they publish these lies all over again and defame him? Why do they try to defend people who are committing genocide against the Indian populations, the Aztec priests? With these hideous, obscene, mass-murderous, human-cannibalistic rituals: cutting out the hearts of hundreds of living people, in a spectacle which is even lower in moral level than the debased moral level of the U.S. candidate, Gov. "Slick Willie" Clinton.

Why do they do that?

This brings me to the third point, my concluding point, and the one in which my personal role is most significant.

Science vs. the oligarchical system

I have recently completed for publication a paper on the subject of metaphor.

The material in that paper is not new to me, nor to things I have taught in my classes or expressed otherwise. It's just presented in a new way, in what I believe is perhaps a more useful new way, than before, at least more useful for the times before us now.

I have emphasized many times that the characteristic of



The evangelization rescued the people of Mexico from the murderous Aztec priesthood. Shown here is a monument to Don Vasco, "the father of the Indians," in Quiroga, Michoacán, Mexico.

a society is not to be found by studying the specific policies of a society at any one time; but rather one must study the way in which a society *changes* its policies, and find in that method of change, the characteristic feature of a culture, a society.

From that standpoint, we have two methods. One method, is the method of the oligarchy, the method which we can see most luridly underlined, in the policy changes which have affected the United States, for example, over the period from the Watts riots, say, of 1965, to the present, 1992, or from the period of the Kennedy assassination to the present time—approximately the same thing. That expresses oligarchism at its worst. This is usury. This is a movement against everything which we call Christian civilization. It's a movement

against human rights. It's a movement to exacerbate the conditions of life of people below the Rio Grande border, from the standpoint of the United States.

Then there's the opposing method, the method of using science to discover truth, and to use that truth to guide us in devising policies which more efficiently recognize the sovereignty of the human individual, an individual who is, under our law, our conception of law, *imago viva Dei—in the image of the living God*—by virtue of the fact that this person is endowed with a divine spark of reason, which enables that human individual to do something that no animal can do; a potentiality within that individual, which makes that individual in the image of the living God—true creative potential.

So we work to discover truth, the truth being a more effective way of governing humanity, of nations governing themselves, so as to foster and protect and nourish the quality of *imago viva Dei* in every human individual, and the sacredly sovereign life of every human individual.

Now what I've done, in this work on metaphor, is to attempt to restate the principle to which I have given most of my adult life. I'll just identify what it's about—you can read the paper in due course—but I'll indicate the relevance of this paper to what is before us today.

All my contributions, which the future will consider my original contributions to the fund of human scientific knowledge, are centered in a very small area. I being but one individual, it is not surprising that everything I might have contributed of any durable value, might be limited to one fairly small area of contribution. Nothing to be ashamed of in that.

Human knowledge is not 'information'

But this small area starts with my interest in philosophy in my pre-pubertal years, working through philosophy, and picking Leibniz as the only philosopher with whom I agreed from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—that is, the only notable philosopher. And then coming in my adolescence to defending Leibniz against the attacks by Kant, in Kant's *Critiques*. This prepared me in the postwar period to encounter and to be shocked and angered by, initially, what was called information theory, as presented by a now-celebrated, but deceased, MIT professor, Norbert Wiener, who was also associated with the Cardiological Institute of Mexico for a time.

Wiener attempted to reduce human knowledge to what he called information, to reduce human communication to what he called information. And he defined information in terms of the model of statistical gas dynamics, as elaborated by Ludwig Boltzmann—the so-called H-Theorem—and he used the term *negentropy* to describe a negative entropy which he associated with the organization of information and behavior in a way which was not entropic, and so forth.

But I recognized, that what Wiener was doing was actually the most disgusting and the most dehumanizing thing

which could be done: to degrade human creative powers, human thought, human communication, to merely a statistical form. So I devoted the years 1948-52 (not all of those years, but my energy of thought, my energy of work during those years, was entirely on this one subject), to refuting Wiener. And so in the course of that, by 1952, I had essentially refuted Wiener, had proven him absurd, not only from a negative standpoint, but also from a positive standpoint, showing what the positive alternative was to what Wiener was saying, with respect to human beings.

That became embodied in what many of you know of as my work on physical economy, that is, the influence of Leibniz on me in the first instance in respect to these questions, but also, in my presenting scientific and technological progress as the characteristic of successful human societies, as showing that that depends upon the power to create human knowledge, whether it is original discoveries or simply in the transmission and assimilation of original discoveries by others. This is the basis of scientific and technological progress, and this expresses the true practical nature of human knowledge. But the important thing is, that these forms of true knowledge, knowledge of creative powers, cannot be expressed in terms of any statistical theory or any linear theory or any ordinary mathematics, nor can they be adequately represented in any medium of formal communication, that actually, media and communication merely have a metaphorical relationship to these forms of knowledge.

So, all the work that I have done, and every contribution I have made of any significance to scientific thought, especially in technology and economy in general, is derived from what I worked out during this period, which I have summarily described in some degree in that particular paper on metaphor, as otherwise described again in the published trilogy of prison writings which is called the *Science of Christian Economy and Other Prison Writings*.

The power of ideas

What we're looking at, then, from this standpoint, is this:

I've indicated, in the "Metaphor" paper and other related writings, what the method is which defines the direction of development of society, according to Platonic principles consistent with Augustinian Christianity. The opposition is the oligarchical system, which is ruling now, and which is disintegrating.

I've indicated in some of these papers methods by which we may foster mastery of these methods which I recommend. But what I am seeking to accomplish by these publications, is to transmit this method to a broader layer of people, hopefully much younger than I am, who will grasp the importance of this method, understand the adversary's method from the standpoint of this method I propose, and *institutionalize* the method which I propose as a weapon, *in order to set into motion* social processes which will lead to the establishment of new kinds of institutions which must arise out of the col-

lapse of the oligarchical order now centered in rapidly decaying Anglo-American power.

So, as we look at Columbus today, and the attacks on Columbus, we may say that Columbus did not merely make a discovery; Columbus reflected the two-faceted policy, especially of a group of people centered around Nicolaus of Cusa, and the 1439-40 Council of Florence.

On the one side, it was a movement to evangelize the world in order to create a system of sovereign nation-state republics, according to the principles which Cusa defined, by which human affairs could be brought into order under natural law, and to foster this process, by the development of science. It was that commitment to evangelization, made possible, made realizable, by science, which made a Columbus possible.

When we celebrate Columbus, we honor him because he was an instrument of this policy—not because he was an isolated individual, but rather a hero precisely to the degree he was an instrument of this policy. We also defend this policy against its enemy, the oligarchical plots, the *fondi*, which commit Aztec-priest-like atrocities then and now, against the peoples of this planet.

We do this not merely to do a good thing, not merely because it is the right thing to do, not merely to defend our true heritage, but because we, like Columbus, or better, *must become the instruments of some necessary work which falls to us because of the place and time in which we live*. Just as Columbus was swept up by the force and the movement for evangelization and for science, and accepted that responsibility through his acts of discovery, so we, today, must recognize in the issues of our time what we must do, what we must choose to do, as Columbus chose his mission, to bring to realization what only a great movement of our time can accomplish.

I would suggest to you, in all modesty—because I am aware of my own shortcomings and the shortcomings of my work—that you embrace the concept which I have offered, through the medium of such writings as the article on “Metaphor,” to understand how history is shaped. History is not shaped by constitutions as such, by written resolutions, by laws, by policies; history is rather shaped by a *method* for good or for evil, which causes people and societies to effect successive *changes* in their laws, successive *changes* in their institutions, successive *changes* in their behavior, successive *changes* in their own ways of thinking, which are either for Good or for Evil.

We cannot rule the world by a set of maxims. We cannot rule the world by a set of prescriptions. We can only rule the world effectively by a set of principles which are principles of discovery, scientifically sound principles of *change*; by principles which are imbedded in that one aspect of ourselves which is *imago viva Dei*: the creative powers of reason which are typified in the expression, by true scientific discoveries leading to scientific progress and by the greatest works of classical humanist art.

Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín

We cannot leave the future to the enemy

What follows is a translation of the speech of Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín to the founding conference of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement on May 18. Written and taped at the prison camp of Santa María Magdalena, Argentina on May 10, 1992.

With deepest joy and satisfaction, I send to all my dear Ibero-American brothers gathered at this honorable conference, a strong embrace, extended also to the citizens and families of the continent who share our concerns and our dreams, to definitively establish a Great Latin American Fatherland.

Also accept my warmest congratulations to you for this great initiative.

As the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first approaches, added to the critical situation in which we live, we are obliged to “*do something*” that is unavoidable, unpostponable, and, most of all, *urgent*.

Your courageous efforts are seen by the Creator, by our forefathers, and by all the great and marvelous people who today—regrettably—are succumbing culturally and socially, the result of mistreatment at the hands of the insidious international organizations, bad policies, and venal domestic leaders.

I wish to thank all of you for your fraternal attitude in inviting me to participate in this honorable meeting. I do so under the name and protection of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the Mistress and Queen of America, and holding high the following slogan: “*Without the reorganization of the Great Ibero-American Fatherland, it is impossible to restructure and restore the national and Christian states.*”

The topic I would modestly bring before you, I am entitling: “Is It Possible To Save the Latin American Subcontinent from the Crisis It Is in Today?”

I will limit myself to the following: 1) an evaluation of the current situation; 2) a forecast of its probable evolution; 3) general measures to overcome the crisis; 4) some reflections.

Regarding the first point, the evaluation, everyone knows in detail the suffering and ills of this, our Fatherland. In any case, I would like to affirm what you know, rather than to offer new facts.

● On the religious order: There exists a loss of the “Christian environment” which existed in other times, replaced to an alarming degree by: sects, secret lodges, strange ideas, occult sciences, Satanism, and the like, which were introduced into our culture with the perverse intention of breaking the moral and spiritual reserve which sustained our battles for independence, and our love of the land. Approaching as we are the 500th anniversary of Spain’s great enterprise, based on the Evangelization, we have more cause to blame ourselves and to be ashamed than to be proud of ourselves.

● On the cultural order: We had everything necessary to create the great unity of destiny: the same religion, culture, language, and tradition, and as if all this weren’t enough, the Creator also gave us a subcontinent in the shape of a great heart, so that we would never separate ourselves from the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

Throughout the past century, our forefathers, San Martín, Bolívar, Artigas, Sucre, O’Higgins, and so many others, fought resolutely against countless attacks, which only differed in form from those we suffer today, to prevent the subcontinent’s moral and physical disintegration. They proposed, with the scarcest of resources, to win independence for the Fatherland, from the decadent Spanish government of the time, and to replace it with a constitutional monarchy, with the participation of the Royal Inca House Yupanqui, and set up its headquarters in Peru. Regrettably, they were only able to achieve the first goal, independence, but not the second, choosing a government to lead the destinies of America. Later, so that nobody would ever remember the objectives and intentions of these great men, these sacred legacies were erased from the people’s history books, giving rise to the process we suffer today: the de-culturization of our genuine history and our historic purpose.

● On the political order: This great cultural vacuum, projected onto the political arena, facilitated a “peaceful occupation” by international entities (cultural, political, economic, labor, etc.). They were sometimes from the right, sometimes from the left, but were undoubtedly both the direct sons of the international financial imperialism. From this point on, our beloved Fatherland—lacking identity and a clear direction—would be ripped apart by the despised foreign debt, terrorism, drug addiction, the looting of its immense riches, and the genocide and destruction of life and its marvelous people.

● On the military order: Our continent possessed, as I have indicated, a natural structure by means of arterial communication through its religion, language, customs, origin and tradition. But it also had another great reserve at its disposal: its armies, which, rather than haughty professionals, were the synthesis of armed wills. Thus it was that, when everything collapsed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, triggered by the crisis of the Spanish government, it was this great military reserve which prevented the people

from falling into anarchy.

● And finally, on the social order, and as a way of concluding this quick review, I would say that we find ourselves today with the American man uprooted in his essence, denaturalized in his historic purpose, his cultural concerns and expressions cut off, and destined to an uncertain future marked by poverty, promiscuity and hopelessness.

What is our future?

I would now like to move on to the second point. What could our prognosis for this critical situation be?

Well—we don’t have to look very far for this. The situation is so grave that any Latin American man or woman, without any great education, could determine that their children and grandchildren face a future which, I think, will not even be worth living. Why do I put this so crudely? Let me explain.

Latin America is daily growing dangerously apart from the spiritual essence which gave it life: its Catholic and Marianist faith. Here is where Anglo-Saxon imperialism, together with its blood brothers the Marxist-Leninists, attacked with the greatest cruelty and to the surprise of the unwary. . . . This offensive continues to this day. Just as Christ the Redeemer was sacrificed 2,000 years ago, the goal today is to destroy what little remains of the Mystical Christ who dwells in our hearts. The methods are different, but [the perpetrators] are without doubt the same omnipotent international Caesars, seconded by the Herods of the dependent countries.

One can add to this, the inefficiency of the political systems offered to people to solve their spiritual and material crises, especially based on “party-ocracies” which have only permitted enrichment, injustice, behind-the-scenes machinations, shady deals, and other falsehoods—everything except the simple solution to the problems which afflict Latin America’s societies. That is, these systems which have nothing to do with those which gave greatness to Spain’s viceroalties and which have no place in the people’s republican constitutions, only promise and assure poverty, hunger, and prostitution.

I would further add that the parties and their leaders are in general totally penetrated by the tentacles of international organizations, which were conceived to carry out the interests and intentions of international financial imperialism and not to favor man, who should be served so that he may in turn serve his God, the Beginning and End of our existence.

What is so striking in what I am saying is that it is all well known, but the politicians do not want to leave the swamp in which they are enmired. Out of convenience or vogue, out of corruption and so as not to innovate, they travel toward certain mass suicide, comparable to that which occurred in [Jonestown] Guyana.

What happened in Peru a few weeks ago clearly demonstrates the failure of party-ocracy. Eighty percent of the beloved Peruvian people supported the unifying alternative offered by President Fujimori, toward the end of saving the constitutional republic. Beyond the risks and doubts implicit in his measures, *something had to be done* to stop Peru's inexorable march to certain death.

In the face of this noble effort, the world political leadership, standardbearer of failed party-ocracy, raised its voice of protests, conditionalities, and arbitrary threats. But this cultural and political disorder (paradoxically called the New Order) will inexorably appear, the consequence of the application of neo-liberal measures, included in President Bush's free trade treaty.

Anglo-Saxons' caste system

It is undoubtedly one more way, of the many that the Anglo-Saxon caste has applied, to loot our suffering Ibero-American people. The terrible consequences for our nations will be the alteration of society's natural order into four arbitrary and unjust groups:

1) First group, made up of business and financial leaders, who will hold real power. They will represent 15% of the population and their living standard will be very high.

2) Second group, made up of the political leadership and government officials. They will also be around 15% of each country's inhabitants. They will depend upon the first group and will enjoy a good standard of living.

3) Third group: professionals, youth, students, men and women of the middle class (approximately 20% of the population) will travel to different parts of the planet in search of a better living standard.

4) Fourth group: between 40-50% of the population, made up of the marginalized, and which will serve undoubtedly as a breeding ground for crime, drug addiction, subversion and all the forms of the destruction of life of which we know.

Those who make up the first and second groups will be considered a part of the New Order. The third and fourth group (approximately 70%), will automatically be known as the "excluded." For the included (groups one and two), there will be "good deals," participation in great national and international affairs, space in the mass communications media, and so forth, as long as they obey the dictates of international financial imperialism. This clearly points to replacing the sovereign national and Christian state with dependent states and limited sovereignties . . . or better said, surrendered sovereignties. This political reform will be ratified by the Latin American national congresses, and one can assume that the approval will be nearly total, with the exception of a sparse opposition to save face and avoid suspicions. The armed and security forces will be used to guard and protect this ominous and demonic system.

So, now we come to the third point: Is it possible to save

the subcontinent from the crisis in which it finds itself? With total certainty, I say yes, basing myself on three basic and necessary aspects of the strategy to resolve any problem: means, space, and time.

I would like to briefly expand on this last point, the question of time (that is, when). I will not address the question of means (with what) or space (where), because I already know in detail your outstanding plans and proposals for reviving the subcontinent.

Saving the Fatherland

In the beginning, I said that it was necessary to *do something* urgently. I base this desire on two considerations that I consider crucial:

1) Two great anti-Christian manifestations emerged at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries: the French Revolution in 1789 which altered the socio-political order, and the Soviet Revolution, which took apart the socio-economic order. Prior to each of these, natural resistances surfaced to these world threats throughout the Christian world, although normally disorganized and improvised. Today, like a carbon copy of these two previous revolutions, we approach the end of our century in a state of effervescence and similar resistances.

We are on the threshold of the new phase of the anti-Christian revolution known as the New Order—that is, the definitive replacement of the Old Order. And what is that? Gentlemen, it is the order for which God became man 2,000 years ago. . . . To make a comparative point, we could say that the "new order" is the re-creation of the Biblical episode of the Golden Calf. This, simply, is what is going to be done, but as the final stage of the revolution against God.

2) What I consider very important, is that Ibero-America is in a state of religious, cultural, economic, and political collapse, and to save itself it must use its ultimate reserve: its armies. This was demonstrated by the military pronouncement in Argentina, on Dec. 3, 1990, the military pronouncement in Venezuela, on Feb. 4, 1992, and the civil-military manifestation in Peru, on April 5, 1992—all natural responses to this distressing situation.

As final reflections, I would say: First, despite all their sufferings, Latin America's citizens yearn for political participation, respect for their dignity, and to live in freedom. These are latent in their minds and hearts. They hope for this.

And second, you, as leaders, should place yourselves at the head of this marvelous people and lead them to achieve their dreams and their wishes, preventing the realization of the final phase of this anti-Christian subversion known as the New Order, and at the same time, definitively cry out the shout of independence.

This is your unavoidable and unpostponable commitment. We still control the present; we cannot leave the future of the continent in the hands of the enemy.

My dearest brothers, America is still possible!!

Bush is planning an 'Operation Balkan Storm'

by Konstantin George

On May 22, statements by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker confirmed a warning issued only two days previously by U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, that the same Bush administration which had supported and encouraged Serbian aggression against Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia, was now drafting plans for an Anglo-American-led military operation against Serbia, modeled on the "Operation Desert Storm" launched for the war against Iraq. Baker, after after meeting with British Prime Minister John Major in London, spoke of "possible international military actions" to force Serbian forces out of Bosnia should "political, diplomatic, and economic measures fail."

Since the Baker-Major meeting, the United States and Britain have led an international drive to impose a complete trade embargo and blockade of Serbia, while hastily drafting plans for a military intervention. Had the same stringent sanctions policy been put forward nine months ago, before Serbian forces invaded Croatia, or at the outset of their invasion, the human tragedy in Croatia and Bosnia—the tens of thousands killed and wounded, the 1.2 million human beings now homeless, and the threat of mass starvation in Sarajevo—would never have come to pass.

However, Washington and London are not guided by concern for people, but by the imperial dictates of their "new world order" policy, which is an attempt to prolong the bankrupt "Versailles system" into the future. Thus, from the perverted standpoint of the new world order, any effective moves which would have averted the bloodbath in former Yugoslavia, would also have denied Washington and London their pretext for a future military intervention.

The 180-degree U.S. policy change toward Serbia is analogous to the abrupt reversal of U.S. policy against Iraq that began in the spring of 1990 and reached its climax during

the summer of 1990, immediately after the invasion of Kuwait. Prior to that, Washington had been a "supporter" of Iraq, while at the same time encouraging Kuwaiti economic warfare against Iraq, and had left the door open for Saddam Hussein to seize Kuwait, thus setting him up for the "Desert Shield" trap sprung immediately thereafter.

Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic and the leading Serbian generals have felt free to commit aggression and atrocities against Croatia and Slovenia, and now Bosnia, because they received a blank check from America. Belgrade miscalculated, believing that U.S. support was open-ended. They failed to understand that they are mere pawns, set into motion to allow a process of Anglo-American-led military-political moves whose aim is to plunge the entire Balkans into war. With the Balkans at war, London and Washington, together with their regional junior partner, Turkey, can ensure that European economic development projects never get off the ground.

What's behind the Sarajevo outrage?

The dynamic toward a military intervention reached fever pitch with the May 27 terrorist outrage in the center of Sarajevo, when three mortar shells were fired into a large crowd waiting in line at a bread market. The attack killed at least 20 and wounded more than 160 people, mostly old people, women, and children.

Whoever committed this atrocity did so with a timing that fit perfectly with Anglo-American plans for military intervention. While no definite conclusion can yet be drawn as to who was responsible, every indication points to one of two possibilities: a cult-like unit of fanatics, either on the Serbian or the Bosnian side, and in either case, not under the control of the regular Serbian Army; or through the Bosnian territori-

al defense chain of command channels.

In either case, the outrage was diametrically opposed to Serbian policy, which had abruptly changed in an attempt to stave off sanctions and an invasion. This in no way excuses the conduct of Serbian dictator and Bolshevik butcher Milosevic, or exempts him and his clique of responsibility for the wanton destruction and human tragedy in Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia. It simply means that by May 26-27, for reasons of short-term self-interest and desperation, the last thing Belgrade wanted to do was to commit an outrage in Sarajevo.

The atrocity was committed on the day that the European Community (EC) adopted its first stringent sanctions package, including a trade embargo against Serbia, and on the eve of U.N. Security Council deliberations for a comprehensive international trade and oil embargo against Serbia.

Immediately after the outrage, while the dead and wounded were still lying on the streets of Sarajevo, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic appealed to the U.N. Security Council for an "armed intervention" against Serbia, and Bosnian Defense Minister Jerko Doko appealed to George Bush to send the U.S. Sixth Fleet and U.S. Marines to help Bosnia.

The United States was clearly already moving in this direction. The May 28 London *Independent*, citing the conduct of U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney at the May 26-27 NATO defense ministers' meeting, commented: "The threat of military force against Serbia today is much more real." Cheney notably fudged the issue when he said there were no plans "at present for deploying U.S. forces in Yugoslavia."

Besides the United States and Britain, Turkey also wanted a pretext for an American-led military intervention. The first public declarations from a prime minister of a NATO member calling for precisely that were issued one week before the Baker-Major meeting by Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, who used the formulation "modeled on Operation Desert Storm."

Serbia scrambles

After the Baker-Major meeting, it finally dawned on Belgrade that Serbia would soon be facing an American-led "Operation Balkan Storm," and in anticipation of such an action, the Serbian leadership suddenly reversed direction, in a desperate effort to make concessions before U.N. sanctions hit. By May 26, the concrete indications of a Serbian policy shift were in evidence, juxtaposed to the NATO defense ministers' meeting, where U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney indirectly confirmed that "Operation Balkan Storm" preparations were in progress. The Serbian measures included:

- 1) Sarajevo Airport was opened to allow international food and medicine relief aid to arrive for the hungry population of the city. In addition, a cease-fire was proclaimed in Sarajevo, which, despite outrages, was generally adhered to by the Army.

- 2) A convoy of 12 trucks with 15 tons of food and medi-

cine left Belgrade for Sarajevo.

- 3) The Army abruptly ended the 238-day siege of the Croatian Dalmatian port of Dubrovnik, and withdrew its forces from the Dubrovnik Peninsula, issuing a declaration which said: "The fate of Dubrovnik is now exclusively in the hands of the Republic of Croatia."

The Bush profile

The Serbian reversal will in all probability not stop Anglo-American schemes. A commentary published in the May 27 London *Times* by former U.N. official Conor Cruise O'Brien stressed the fact that Bush's desperation to gain reelection via a foreign military adventure is not to be underestimated: "I think American-led military intervention against Serbia is now probable. True, no vital American interest is at stake in Bosnia, as there was in Kuwait. But there is a vital White House interest at stake: the reelection of George Bush," where the "H. Ross Perot challenge" provides "adequate presidential reasons for adopting a forward policy in Yugoslavia."

O'Brien, who helped run U.N. military operations in the Congo in the 1960s, was confident that Russian or Chinese potential objections in the U.N. Security Council to a "Balkan Storm" would be "bought off" by Washington. Behind the scenes, with a bare minimum being made public, there are extensive American-Russian discussions concerning new sphere-of-influence arrangements in the Balkans and elsewhere. These arrangements have been reflected in the lengthy Lisbon meetings between Baker and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, directly after Baker's London visit, and sandwiched in between Kozyrev's first and second "missions to Belgrade" for talks with the Serbian leadership. They also have been reflected in the juxtaposition of the May 25 Moscow meeting between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, which likely explored Russo-Turkish joint interests in a type of "New Yalta" deal over the Transcaucasus at the expense of Armenia and Iran, with the deliberations in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi the same day between Baker and Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze.

The U.S. move toward a military intervention in the Balkans is in accord with a formula proposed recently by The Netherlands for NATO to become not only an "out of area" intervention force *qua* NATO, but the "out of area" intervention force for the United Nations and the Committee on Security and Cooperation (CSCE) in Europe. The Dutch plan had received the enthusiastic backing of the United States and Britain, and was in effect ratified by the NATO defense ministers' meeting, which adopted a policy putting NATO forces at the disposal of the CSCE or the U.N.

The countdown to such a military move in the Balkans has begun. Such an intervention may "put out the fire" in Bosnia, but it will create the conditions for a protracted war to engulf the entire Balkans in the not too distant future.

Israeli strikes in southern Lebanon threaten 'little war' with Syria

by Dean Andromidas

After two weeks of skirmishes in southern Lebanon near the Syrian border between the Israeli Defense Forces and fundamentalist Hezbollah guerrillas, Syria and Israel are heading toward a "little war." Daily air strikes and artillery shelling against Hezbollah-controlled villages have left over 20 Lebanese dead. On May 23, Syrian radio warned of the dangers of a "little war" or "limited conflict" with Israel. The Syrian warning drew a sharp response from Uri Lubrani, Israeli coordinator for operations in Lebanon, warning Syria that if it does not withdraw support from the Hezbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon, an escalation will follow that "will be much more serious than what we have known up to the present."

While the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) have sent substantial reinforcements into its self-styled "security zone" in southern Lebanon, including tanks and armored vehicles, thousands of Lebanese civilians have fled their villages to safety north of the Litani River. Israeli aircraft and artillery have been conducting almost daily strikes against Shiite villages in and to the north of the so-called "security zone." One air strike killed a family of four, the head of which the Israelis claimed was an Hezbollah commander, while villagers interviewed at the scene reported that he was a non-political businessman.

Simultaneous with strikes into southern Lebanon has been an escalation of violence in Israel and the Occupied Territories, which has left three Israelis dead, as well as several Palestinians. Following the killing of a 15-year-old Israeli girl in late May, the Israeli government closed off the Gaza Strip, preventing Palestinian laborers from going to their jobs in Israel. As tensions continued to mount, there was massive Israeli rioting in the Tel Aviv suburb of Bat Yam where demonstrators shouted "Death to the Arabs!" Then, the stabbing death of a rabbi from a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip, the third such killing in a week, led to further violence.

The response of Israeli authorities has typically been to punish not only the suspects but the entire Palestinian community: The curfew was extended and the authorities destroyed the home of the family of a 19-year-old Palestinian

suspect in the murder.

For weeks, the Israeli Defense Forces and security services have been conducting "terror against terror" operations among Palestinians, which has created an undercurrent of tension. Disguised as Palestinians, Israeli agents have entered refugee camps with the aim of eliminating Palestinians involved in the Intifada, and have operated on a "shoot first and ask questions later" basis. In recent days several Palestinians have been shot and killed in such operations.

Wrong way to get votes

These developments come only a few weeks before the June 23 Israeli elections, and speculation is rife that their aim is to bolster the position of the hard-line Likud party led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Housing Minister Ariel Sharon. Likud is said to be trailing behind the Labor Party led by Yitzhak Rabin, the former prime minister who had recently served as defense minister in a Likud-Labor coalition government.

On May 24, Israel's widest-circulation newspaper *Yediot Aharanot* warned that an Israeli military escalation into southern Lebanon "is playing with fire" and that "a disproportionate military reaction one month before the elections could lend credibility to accusations of electioneering." The newspaper reminded its readers that, in June 1981, the government of Menachem Begin, when faced with a collapse of his popularity in the opinion polls, sent the Air Force out to bomb Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor.

Yediot's view was backed by one senior Israeli source, who warned that "between now and the June 23 elections is the red danger zone period. Shamir could try to get a big thing out of such a war. If he is desperate, he may try to launch a war-like operation. Rabin is ahead in the polls, so Shamir might move to 'put things right.'"

A "little war" between Syria and Israel would be designed to "rally the nation" behind Shamir's Likud party, while the rise of Arab-Jewish violence within Israel and the Occupied Territories could instill enough insecurity among voters that would make them hesitant to vote out an incumbent government that has ruled for over a decade.

Why Syria is on the hot seat

If just the outcome of Israeli elections were involved, it is doubtful that the threat of a new Middle East war would be so great. However, Syria is about to become a new leading candidate for the “new world order” target list, complete with news commentators talking about the shape of a “post-Hafez al-Assad” Syria. The Hezbollah Shiite fundamentalists in Lebanon are primarily backed by Iran and enjoy the sponsorship of the highest political circles in Teheran. That aid is channeled through Damascus, which maintains 35,000 troops in Lebanon. President Assad’s support for Hezbollah is premised on an alliance with Iran which he deems necessary to strengthen his negotiating position at the Middle East peace talks and counterbalance a perceived threat from Turkey.

Writing in the *Jerusalem Post* on May 24, military commentator Alon Pinkas claimed that the Israeli action in Lebanon is to reassert the “status quo” there, which is a “de facto agreement” between Syria and Israel that “divided Lebanon in three: a Syrian enclave in the east, a 15-kilometer-deep security zone in the south, and a Lebanese state in Beirut, Tyre, Sidon and areas in between.” Pinkas charged that Syria’s continued support to Hezbollah violates that agreement. He warned that the current Israeli operations are designed to pressure Syria to cut its support of Hezbollah, and, if that fails, Israel has only one option: “a ground incursion on a large scale.”

Although Pinkas claimed such a move is unlikely, the United States has given Israel the green light to act in southern Lebanon. The U.S. State Department has been putting pressure on both Syria and the government of Lebanon. Following the IDF air strikes of May 21, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens revealed that the United States had warned Syria at the beginning of April to cut its support for the Hezbollah. When Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz protested the late-May Israeli air strikes to the American ambassador in Beirut, he was curtly told that the United States could do nothing to restrain the Israelis as long as the Lebanese government does not disarm the Hezbollah militia.

Furthermore, the United States has blocked Lebanon from receiving any financial aid or international credits for its reconstruction in the wake of years of civil war. The economic consequences—which have meant tremendous suffering for Lebanon’s people—brought about enough political unrest that the government collapsed in early May.

Even the Russian Federation has joined in on pressuring Damascus to back off its support for Hezbollah. Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy held consultations with his Russian counterpart, Andrei Kozyrev, in Lisbon, Portugal during the May 22 conference on western aid to the Community of Independent States. Levy warned Kozyrev that Lebanon was becoming a “time bomb.” In response, Kozyrev acceded to his request to put pressure on Syria and said that

Russia will join the U.S. effort to use its influence with Syria to have it restrain the activities of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon.

Flashpoints for war: water . . .

Certainly pressure on Syria is aimed at bolstering the Israeli control of the Occupied Territories, but more is at stake than just land: The key is water and demographics.

A major conference on water was held in Vienna, Austria in May as part of the Middle East peace talks. All the principal negotiating partners in the talks are currently suffering major water shortages, and, moreover, most share the same watersheds or underground aquifers, particularly Israel, Jordan, and Syria; in fact, Israel’s Occupied Territories account for much of Israel’s water resources.

In 1990, Israeli Agriculture Minister, and leading hard-liner in the right-wing Tsomet Party, Gen. Raphael Eytan released a statement saying that 60% of Israel’s water comes from the West Bank and should never be given up to the complete control of the Palestinians: “The claim to continued Israeli control over Judaea and Samaria,” as the Israelis refer to the occupied West Bank, “is not based on extremist fanaticism or religious mysticism, but a rational survival instinct.”

While Palestinians on the West Bank are forbidden to drill deep wells, which reduces their consumption to 119 cubic meters per capita annually, Israeli settlers consume three times that amount.

In the 1967 Six Day War, Israel destroyed a dam in Syria on the Yarmuk River whose watershed overlaps Syria, Jordan, and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. It is feared that a series of new dams currently being built by the Syrians to ease Syria’s acute water shortage would be a likely target in a Syrian-Israeli “little war.”

. . . and demographics

The demographic issue is crucial in order to understand the Israelis’ determination to bring several million Russian Jews to Israel and to expand Jewish settlements in their Occupied Territories. Roughly 35% of the current population of Israel and the Occupied Territories is Palestinian or Arab, mostly confined to the Occupied Territories. Haifa University Prof. Aron Sofer, who is both Israel’s leading demographer and its leading water specialist, admitted that as long as it controls the Occupied Territories, “Israel can no longer be considered a Jewish state.” Whereas the birth rate of Israel’s Jewish population is 1%, the birth rate of Israel’s Palestinians is 5%—a rate that doubles the Palestinian population every 12 years.

Thus by the year 2005, the Palestinian population in Israel and the Occupied Territories will constitute an absolute majority. Clearly Israel’s hard-liners look at the immigration and settlements policy as their only hope for reversing this trend.

Turkey is being set up, temporarily, as the new regional strongman

by Joseph Brewda

The Bush administration's rapid policy shift toward active intervention against Serbia, not only means that Secretary of State James Baker is in the process of double-crossing his Serbian friends; it means that Turkey is being set up for a similar fate. For just as U.S. establishment circles are feverishly moving to build up Turkey as a new regional strongman, all the ingredients are coming into place for drawing Turkey into what could easily devolve into a suicidal Turkish-Iranian, or even a Turkish-Russian war, around any number of erupting crises (**Figure 1**).

Three days before Baker and the Anglo-American press suddenly threatened military action against Serbia, several retired and active CIA, U.S. State Department, and Pentagon officials announced the policy shift at a May 19 conference of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith. "A new Desert Storm must take place to stop Serbian dictator Milosevic," former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Robert Neumann told the two dozen participants, denouncing Europe for having failed to act.

Others at the event called for similar actions against Armenia, whose conflict with Azerbaijan was compared with Serbian slaughter of Croats and Bosnians—a highly misleading comparison. In fact, the Serbian invasion of the former Yugoslavian states, and the developing war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, were both deliberately provoked by the Anglo-Americans and Russia.

"The U.S. must either accept its status as the sole remaining superpower or face disorders of the type which led to World War I," Heath Lowery, director of the Institute of Turkish Affairs and reportedly former CIA section chief in Istanbul, insisted. Other speakers concurred that nationalism, irredentism, revanchism, and xenophobia were the worst threats that the West faced today, and if unchecked, would usher in a period comparable to that before or after World War I, or even to the Thirty Years' War which killed half of the German population in the 17th century. "Euphoria" over the collapse of communism, was repeatedly denounced from the podium, while dispassionate analysis and even pessimism was praised.

But just three days before the ADL conference, on May 16, Lowery sang a different tune when chairing the founding conference of the World Turkish Congress in New York City. There, 300 participants were whipped up by speakers who lay claim to former Soviet Central Asia, the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Arabia, and were warned that Turks faced slaughter by Armenians and Slavs of all varieties. Maps were circulated defining "Turkestan" as carved out of the former Soviet Union, including not only all the former Soviet Turkic republics, but also Tajikistan, which is ethnic Persian, as well as "Uighurstan," better known as Xinjiang province of the People's Republic of China. Even Kazan, the former headquarters of the Mongols, which was conquered by the Russians in the 16th century and which is only 500 miles from Moscow, was claimed.

Lowery's two-faced behavior is entirely consistent with how his crowd plans to manipulate Turkey.

A permanent Desert Storm

In his opening remarks to the ADL conference, which he chaired, Yonah Alexander, research director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), piously warned against the nationalist revival which followed the collapse of communism. Setting the theme for the conference, which was entitled "Ethnic, Religious, and Racial Intolerance in the Post-Cold War World," Alexander warned that the post-imperial disintegration of the U.S.S.R., nationalist wars of the sort seen in former Yugoslavia, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, the violation of human rights, all represent grave threats to the West that demand action.

Alexander was followed by Ambassador Richard Schifter, the former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state in charge of human rights, who railed against uniform support for self-determination in the Balkans, the Caucasus, or elsewhere. Hungary, for example, he said, is making new demands to redraw the map with Romania to restore its old territory, much as Hitler had decreed that Romanian territory be restored to Hungary. Serbia has demanded enclaves in

FIGURE 1

Wars and potential wars involving Turkey



Croatia. Countries like Nigeria, Liberia, Sudan, Burundi, Uganda, India, Burma, and Peru, he argued, systematically suppress minority rights in their lands. Such nations must follow the positive example of Switzerland, which guarantees minority rights. The world must not allow one Serbian combat plane to get off the ground, to set an example to the rest of the world, he concluded.

Heath Lowery continued on the theme, claiming that the Serbian assault against the Muslim Bosnians is merely the continuation of a 400-year drive to eliminate the presence of the Turks and Muslims in Europe, and that the Armenian conflict with Muslim Azerbaijan represents a more recent drive to eliminate Turkish presence from the Caucasus. Lowery correctly projected a near-future Serbian invasion of Kosovo province, which is ethnically Albanian, followed by an invasion of Macedonia, and possibly even a Serbian war with Albania (Figure 2). All this, Lowery noted, would draw in other powers. He also warned of an Armenian annexation of disputed Nagorno-Karabakh, a region of Azerbaijan, followed by an assault on Nakhichevan, also part of Azerbaijan (Figure 3). Such wars demand U.S. intervention, he concluded.

Carl Gershman, the chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy, a National Security Council funding conduit with specialization in running coups, also denounced the expected Serbian intervention into Kosovo. He claimed that nations which do not respect human rights have no right to national independence, and strongly implied that in the new world order, the sovereignty of former colonies is reversible.

Alberto Coll, the deputy assistant secretary of defense in charge of special operations/low-intensity conflict, defined what the United States must do in the face of the supposed challenges addressed by earlier speakers. "Atavistic, xenophobic regimes can not be tolerated," Coll said, referencing Serbia. "The U.S. must intervene," he added, "but selectively," since the United States is not able to carry out more than two such operations at the same time.

FIGURE 2

The Balkan crisis



Coll claimed that separatist movements often threaten U.S. national security by overturning the balance of power of various regions, citing as an example separatist movements in Turkey and Czechoslovakia. Upgrading the interventionist role of a reorganized United Nations, is one way to proceed, he added, because it reduces U.S. political exposure.

Another way to intervene, he might as well have added, is to deploy client states such as Israel, and now Turkey (see box page 35).

Other speakers who elaborated on these themes included Penn Kemble of Freedom House, a reported CIA front; Ambassador Robert Oakley, the former ambassador to Paki-

FIGURE 3
The Caucasus crisis



stan and former director of the State Department counter-terror office; Shlomo Ben Ami, the first Israeli ambassador to Spain and an expert on Basque terrorism; and Vincent Cannistraro, former chief of the CIA counter-terrorism operations, who today runs a firm with former KGB deputy director Oleg Kalugin that specializes in Mideast terrorism.

Whipping up Turkic chauvinism

The tone of the ADL conference was in sharp contrast to the founding conference of the World Turkish Congress held in New York three days earlier—even though the same crowd ran both congresses. The organization had been formed to represent the diverse Turkic peoples ranging from enclaves remaining in the Balkans, through Turkey proper, into the Caucasus and Central Asia all the way to China. Although the 300-person audience was entirely Turkish, and had traveled to the event from all over the world, the conference was chaired by Heath Lowery, and its main speaker was Prof. Justin McCarthy, who, like Lowery, had served in Turkey with the Peace Corps, and has since gone on to be an expert in Turkish affairs.

The main theme of McCarthy's emotionally charged presentation was that since the 1750s, the Russians have used "exemplary terrorism" to drive the Turks out of the Caucasus and Europe, repeatedly inflicting genocide through forced migrations, especially through sponsoring Slavic and Armenian insurgencies. McCarthy warned that the same process is under way today, with the Armenians moving to slaughter Turks in Azerbaijan and the world doing nothing because they are Muslim. Meanwhile, the Turks and Muslims of Western Thrace (Greece), and the Turks of Bosnia face oppression or slaughter by the Greeks and Slavs, and the world does nothing. "The U.N. intervened to protect the Croatians,

but will nothing about the Bosnians, or the Azeri victims of Armenian aggression," McCarthy concluded, with the implicit message that the Turks must act to protect themselves.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-American press has been repeatedly warning of the danger of nuclear-armed Islamic fundamentalists of the Iranian variety dominating Central Asia, and has praised Turkey's secularism as an appropriate model. And unlike previous periods, the Anglo-American media now overtly supports Azerbaijan and Turkey, rather than Armenia. The Turks evidently think they have a deal with the Anglo-Americans.

Although most attention is now focused on the Balkans, a Turkish adventure in the Caucasus is probably the way in Turkey is being set up to fall. The Azeri region of Nakhichevan is run by Geidar Aliyev, the former Soviet deputy premier and KGB boss of the Caucasus. Even as a Soviet official, Aliyev had advocated a Soviet takeover of northern Iran, using the Azerbaijan claim to Iranian Azerbaijan as the mechanism. Azerbaijan's dominant party, the Azeri Popular Front, demands such "reunification."

Meanwhile, in Armenia, the dominant force behind the scenes is Serge Mikoyan, the KGB son of the decades-long Soviet intelligence chieftan Anastas Mikoyan. It was Serge Mikoyan and his allies who first lured Armenian nationalists into laying claim to Nagorno-Karabakh in 1987, in order to provoke an Azeri-Armenian war. Such demands are supported by Armenian Foreign Minister Raffi Hovanesian, an attorney from Los Angeles who graduated from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy in Massachusetts, a favorite CIA recruiting ground. Edward Djerjian, the Armenian-American assistant secretary of state for Mideast affairs, is also involved in Caucasus intrigue, it is said.

How the Turkish-Israeli marriage was arranged

The new-found tactical alliance between Israel and Turkey was kicked off in New York City on April 27, at a gala celebration sponsored by the Quincentennial Foundation. The occasion was the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Sephardic (Spanish) Jews finding safe haven in the Turkish Ottoman empire. "For more than 500 years, the Jews of Turkey have lived peacefully in a land which is 99% Muslim," the literature of the foundation gushes. "Turkey is a historical example of people of differing creeds living harmoniously under one flag . . . a bridge between East and West."

Formed in 1989, the Quincentennial Foundation says it seeks to "foster understanding between Jews and Muslim" Turks, especially since the 20,000 members of the Turkish Jewish community continue to be a strong element in Turkish society, particularly banking and the news media.

A measure of the group's importance, was the presence Turkish President Turgut Özal at the April 27 event, in order to receive an award along with Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, from the hands of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Target: Iraq, Syria, Iran . . .

According to the organizers of the celebration, the main purpose of the foundation has been to organize the Turkish-Israeli alignment, which first emerged publicly in the Gulf War against Iraq. Its objective is to foster an increasing strategic understanding between Turkey and Israel against such ostensibly common enemies as Syria, Arab terrorism, and Muslim fundamentalism, its officers report. A main focus is nuclear-armed Central Asia, which western propagandists claim is ripe for Iranian "fundamentalist" takeover. Syria and Iraq's alleged sponsorship of the Kurdish terrorism against Turkey and Arab terrorism against Israel, are also decried, with discussion centering on joint Israeli-Turkish military operations to eliminate Syria once and for all.

American activists in the foundation include Shoshana Cardin, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations; Howard Squadron, the former director of the American Jewish Congress; David Harris of the American Jewish Committee; Abraham Sofaer, the former counsel to the Reagan State Department; Anti-

Defamation League chairman Abraham Foxman; Stuart Eizenstat, the former top Carter aide; and Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), an important Zionist lobby mouthpiece.

The Turkish Jews who formed the foundation, led by businessman Jak Kamhi, are largely drawn from the Turkish B'nai B'rith lodges. In August 1990, Kamhi led a delegation to an international convention of B'nai B'rith in Dallas, Texas which secured B'nai B'rith endorsement of the foundation, and a resolution praising Turkey for harboring Sephardic Jews. As the convention was going on, Israeli envoys such as former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres were meeting with Özal to plan Turkish-Israeli collaboration in the U.S.-led drive for war on Iraq.

Made in Washington

Among the foundation's main objectives, from a Turkish standpoint, has been to obtain the aid of the U.S. Zionist lobby in combatting Armenian propaganda against Turkey—a rather ambitious objective in that the Armenian lobby historically has worked very closely with the Zionist lobby. To that end, Heath Lowery, at a seminar following the recent gala, praised Ottoman policy toward the Jews, while American Jewish Committee operative George Gruen explained that the World War I Turkish slaughter of Armenians must be seen in the context of the Russian control of the Armenians.

The objective of the foundation from an Israeli and U.S. standpoint has been to rope in Turkey as an expendable, regional military instrument of the new world order. Simultaneous with the 1989 formation of the foundation, Turgut Özal hired former assistant secretary of defense Richard Perle to advise the Turkish government. Perle, who has frequently been accused of being an agent of the Mossad (the Israeli intelligence service), formed a firm called International Advisers, Inc. for this purpose, along with Morris Amitay, the former leader of the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee. Key figures in this network have been Zionist lobby mouthpiece Rep. Steven Solarz (D-N.Y.), and also former Perle aide Frank Gaffney, who recently has led a propaganda campaign against Germany for cutting off military aid to Turkey.

To ensure high-level mediation of this new relationship, senior Turkish officials associated with Özal joined the new foundation, including Fuat Bayramoglu, a former ambassador; Ogan Soysal, an Özal adviser also reportedly close to the U.S. government; Nezeit Demirkent, the owner of the newspaper *Dunya*; and Coskun Kirca, a former ambassador with reported close ties to the U.S. secret services.—*Joseph Brewda*

Armenia's neighbors use war in Karabakh toward their own ends

by an Armenian patriot

Armenia, the native land of the Armenian people, is part of the Middle East, one of the cradles of human civilization. Situated between Europe and the South, Armenia has often unwillingly become a target for those states and political forces that strive to gain regional as well as worldwide control. The result of this was the genocide of the Armenian people in 1915-21, and the final conquest of Armenia in 1920-22, which was able to take place largely due to world indifference. Armenia was annexed and divided among Russia, Turkey, and Azerbaijan. At the present moment, the international forces behind those spheres of influence are rearranging themselves, vitally affecting the realities in the Middle and Near East.

Now, again, the strategic location of Armenia and the aspirations of the Armenian people are being used by outside forces to gain influence in the Transcaucasus. Karabakh and neighboring countries have become levers for outside forces to realize their attempts at governing in the region. Possibly, this is because the region's countries have not developed a fully independent policy. Nagorno-Karabakh, de jure and de facto, is an indivisible part of Armenia. But, not being recognized by the international community as such, Nagorno-Karabakh has become one of the main levers for promoting instability. Beyond that, attempts are being made to reestablish autocratic rule in Armenia, thus threatening not only the security of Armenia, but also the development of democracy. Only in the absence of external aggression and interference, can Armenians achieve democracy and political stability.

For example, currently the countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) are treating the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh as a self-determination issue for a national minority living within the borders of Azerbaijan, thus concealing the real nature of the conflict, which represents the struggle of Armenia, and of Nagorno-Karabakh, to rid themselves of all colonial rule by becoming one independent state.

The countries neighboring Armenia have great influence on Armenia, and are very important for understanding the processes which operate there.

Georgia's influence

First among these neighbors is Georgia. If we accept that, in time, the importance of Georgia will decrease as a reliable link between Armenia and the external world, it is still true that cultural and religious unity will always bind us together. Furthermore, we are situated in the same geographical location, in an area where religious unity has always been decisive.

The present political and economic situation of Georgia can be characterized as critical. If the economic crisis there is typical for all the former U.S.S.R. republics, then the political crisis is much deeper, and near-term stabilization is difficult to predict. The roots of the Georgian crisis are intertwined with the minority and national problems there, including the nationality conflicts in the regions of Ossetia and Abkhazia. Similar to them, are hidden national conflicts in the region of Adjara. We must also take into consideration the situation in the seacoast areas inhabited by Mengrels, and the tendencies in the central region, where certain forces, in the wake of the ouster of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, are considering breaking away from the central Georgian state and forming new republics. Even if the Tbilisi government succeeds now in stopping such plans, the longer-term problems are by no means solved.

The processes taking place in Georgia cause great interest, first of all because they are so paradigmatic. The dictatorial way in which problems were dealt with in the past gave Georgia a particularly negative reputation internationally. The lack of international recognition marked the beginning of the overthrow of Gamsakhurdia. Overthrow can be considered the simplest mechanism for controlling newly formed states. Gamsakhurdia was an unpredictable political figure, and it was necessary to replace him with someone more flexible. Once such a personality was found, namely Eduard Shevardnadze, then the problems of international recognition and other issues were solved at once.

It is important to mention that the one country which did not protest against the Gamsakhurdia government was Turkey. The logical expression of this was the large amount of credit Turkey granted to Georgia. Added to this were the

friendly relations between Gamsakhurdia's Georgia and the Chechens, and, under clear Turkish influence, the relatively passive position taken by the Muslims of Abkhazia, in contrast to the bloody war being fought against Ossetia, Russia's outpost in the Caucasus. Now, with Gamsakhurdia gone, it is quite possible that in the very near future we will have stable relations with Ossetia.

The Georgian map is not complete without looking at the Armenian community. It is one of the biggest ethnic communities, but hasn't any essential influence on political life, and is acting rather passively. All in all, the political situation in Georgia is still in flux, and it would be premature to say that the new government will last.

Iran and Turkey jockey for influence

Iran is Armenia's most important neighbor—at least in respect to potentialities. Unfortunately, the Armenian government hasn't tried to improve relations with Iran, although the necessity for doing this is obvious. I think there are some political forces that are preventing any improvement of relations with Iran, even if this is harmful to the interests of the Armenian people. In general I should say that Iran has demonstrated good-neighborly relations to Armenia, although Iran might have been expected to defend Azerbaijan as a neighboring and Muslim country. But the Iranian government chose a neutral position and has, as a peace mediator, attempted to settle the conflict. This role is quite understandable, if we analyze recent events.

For centuries, Iran has always fought against Turkey over territorial spheres of influence. The development of the Russian Empire and then the formation of the U.S.S.R. neutralized Turkey and Iran's influence in this region. But since the collapse of the U.S.S.R., the struggle has resumed, with Iran playing the "Islamic card," while Turkey is relying on economic penetration, and the advantage of the common Turkish language, presenting itself as a civilized and modern-progressive Muslim country.

The development of events shows that Turkey is the winner in this struggle. The ruling circles of the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan have more than once announced their preference for the Turkish model. To counter these forces, ways must be found to reduce Turkey's influence in this region. Armenia, with its anti-Turkish history, can be part of this. This could have the effect of preventing Turkey from taking any decisive measures in the Karabakh War, and thus make it possible for Azeris and other Muslims to turn to Iran for help. For centuries, the common people have been against the European secular-progressive model. Beyond that, Iran's neutral role in the Karabakh War will give Iran the chance to rehabilitate itself in international circles.

Since Turkey was separated for 70 years from the eastern Turkic nations, the world began to think that the Pan-Turkic ideology was dead. To be sure, the Iron Curtain had the effect of containing Turkey. However, after the destruction of the

U.S.S.R., the foreign policy of the world powers changed, toward devising a new division of the world. Two years ago, when such plans began to be discussed, an agreement was reached consigning the Transcaucasus to the Turkish sphere of influence, in the context of Turkey's role as the executor of U.S. plans. The last two years show that these plans are now reality.

What forces came up with this plan, and what do they want to do with the U.S.S.R.'s heritage?

Before the destruction of the U.S.S.R., Turkey was used as a force against it. In this role, Turkey could demand and receive very considerable help from West, enabling it to maintain one of the greatest armies of the world, and also to solve domestic economic problems. It would appear that after the demise of the U.S.S.R., Turkey would have lost her profitable role. However, Turkey's political leaders found a new role for Turkey, not less profitable. They introduced themselves to the West as the alternative to Iran's Muslim fundamentalism. This solution was really a stroke of genius from their standpoint, because it opened the doors to Central Asia. Why not, with some effort, dominate the region of the former Russian Empire where the Turkic nations live? Given these realities, one can only speak about a revival of Pan-Turkic ideology.

Turkey's new role, besides its benefits, has dangerous elements as well. However, under overall favorable conditions, the situation can be changed to have a beneficial effect upon Armenia. The potentially beneficial side is the deep cleavage in identity within Turkish society, between a pro-European component and the Islamic-centered identity of the Anatolian Turk.

According to the policy of Turkish sociologist Sheref Mardi, "Turkey is divided into two parts: Rumelian Turks are really Europeans, whereas Anatolian Turks, connected with Islam, have never understood and could never stand European influence. These are two different races." They are really two different races, because these Rumelians are Romanians, Armenians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, who were forced to accept the Turkish religion. This conflict certainly will lead to some contradictions within Turkish society itself.

One cannot say that all this is being ignored by the West. The London *Economist*, while writing about the positive role of Turkey in the Central Asian region, also warns that Turkey's new role will cause a new Turkish orientation to the East, and otherwise to the absolutist idea of the victory of Pan-Turkism. It is impossible for the West not to be concerned over such an outcome. With its present 56 million population, Turkey is more or less realizing the plans of the West for the region, but this will not be the case once, under the Pan-Turkic doctrine, Turkey has expanded into a "Greater Turkey," or "Turan," with a population exceeding 100 million. Turkey's tendency to become a superpower in the Middle East and western Asia will have to be opposed by the superpowers of this world.

German military expert: Stop wasting time, integrate Russia now

Brig. Gen. Paul Albert Scherer (ret.), the former head of the West German Military Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service (MAD), concluded a week-long visit to Washington with a press conference at the National Press Club on April 30. Scherer argued that no time must be lost in integrating the new republics of the former Soviet Union into the West, and condemned the "shock therapy" approach. He forecast civil wars in some of the former republics, and said that under no circumstances should the West intervene. His remarks are translated and slightly edited.

It is very difficult these days to get a clear orientation toward the fast-moving events in the former Soviet Union. And yet only a systematic overview of the situation as it has developed historically gives us the possibility for any clarity in our analysis. We must take into consideration the fact that there is an external argument as well as an internal argument to follow.

I'd like to say in the beginning that I'm not a doomsday prophet, but weigh my prognoses very carefully. I don't want to overdramatize. Secondly, I come here as an independent observer, and am not a member of any group or any party.

Let's begin in December 1979, in order to obtain a quick overview of the historical process. The pressures on the Soviet Union were at that time colossal. It was at that point that the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. I want to mention this in order to place the question before us as to whether it was at that time already discernible that the Soviet empire had reached the beginning of the end.

The year 1984 was filled with events which clearly indicated where things were going: The death of Yuri Andropov on April 9; the appointment of Konstantin Chernenko, as a completely opposite type to Andropov, on April 13; and the most improbable, and rather surprising, firing of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov on Sept. 16. Also at that time, Defense Minister Sergei Ustinov, who had opposed the invasion of Afghanistan, died on Dec. 22. Those who understood the internal quarrels in the Politburo, where Leonid Brezhnev and Ustinov had opposed the invasion, could foresee the shape events were taking.

Gorbachov's incompetent role

On March 10, 1985, Chernenko died a broken man. The very next day, on March 11, Mikhail Gorbachov, as Andropov's chosen crown prince, took the reins of power. He was to play the role of the rather incompetent bankruptcy administrator over the breakup of the empire. I believe that anybody knowledgeable of the internal situation in the Soviet Union would recognize that the Soviet empire was coming to an end. You must also realize that in the former German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), already in 1982, finances were drying up.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union has indeed collapsed, but we in the West are stuck in a mire of grand illusions. And this is largely the result of "Gorby-mania" and a belief in "Gorby the magician." And we believe, and have believed during the last months, that everything would be the same after the attempted coup, that total disarmament would be accomplished, and that we could convert our military industries. We also expected a quick Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

In fact, the withdrawal from Afghanistan was a rout. We have to assume that the troops were withdrawn in order to save them from destruction. Heavy equipment was left in place. It was a flight, a total rout, although General Gromov put on a nice performance, trying to portray it as a peaceful withdrawal, conducting his cortège of tanks over the bridge out of Afghanistan.

Actually, conditions in the Soviet Union have gotten much, much worse as a result of the emergency. Whenever things got bloody, Gorbachov was always on vacation. The overall aim of the Gorbachov presidency was to maintain the Soviet Union in some form, and a somewhat "cleansed" Communist Party. In reality, Gorbachov was the manipulator and the disinformant *par excellence*.

Two characteristic examples of him in this role: The first was his continual lying about the murder of 40,000 Polish intellectuals at Katyn, Poland by Soviet troops. He also consistently denied that there ever was a Hitler-Stalin Pact, and it was only at the point that there were found in the cellar of a German diplomat papers proving unequivocally that Stalin

had actually signed the pact, that Gorbachov would admit to that fact. Then, the struggle in the Baltics was always manipulated by Gorbachov to keep himself in power.

A race against time

Now I come to the situation now facing us. We are in a race against time. We are at a disadvantage with regard to the strategic factor of time, since we have wasted six years with Gorbachov, and now have lost a further nine months with Yeltsin. All strategic factors which we could in any way utilize—space, strategic potential, the psychological situation, logistics—all are negative.

This means that if we look at the situation quite soberly, without any overdramatization, we can observe only negative characteristics in the conditions now prevailing in the successor states of the former Soviet Union.

I'll just give you a few figures, rather current and new, to indicate that my analysis is thoroughly grounded in fact. Some 290 million tons of grain is the yearly consumption in the Soviet Union. Last year was the worst harvest year since 1984, with 170 million tons produced, a deficit of 120 million tons. You have to realize also that during last year, Germany, in particular the German Defense Forces, have provided the populations of seven major cities of the Community of Independent States with food and supplies to make it through the winter. In addition, there have been a good deal of private contributions made to relieve the situation.

Inflation is now 350% and, according to many analysts, will reach 1,000% at least, and possibly 1,500%, by December of this year. Anyone who knows what that kind of inflation really is, and how it unfolds, realizes that this will mean chaos. I myself experienced this type of inflationary development as a child, in 1923 and 1924.

Shortage of capital, jobs

I'd like to now discuss a bit some key factors of irritation—money and capital. The internal resources of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Russia are in such dire shape that everybody is looking for capital. The search for capital has presently become the primary concern. At the moment, there is only a system of barter. Some \$140 billion have at this point gone into the East bloc, from the autumn of 1990 until the present moment.

Up to this point, \$18 billion has been given to fill credit gaps. Some \$13 billion is now being given by the Group of Seven countries, but only \$2.2 billion of that sum has been pledged by Japan. Some \$6 billion is earmarked for ruble stabilization, and the German banks have up until now granted a moratorium on \$3.6 billion [in debt repayments] until the end of June. Since Gorbachov had simply massively printed up bank notes, there is no outlook for ending the inflation.

In addition to the search for capital, there is also the search for jobs. The larger grouping of the *nomenklatura*

comprises around 22 million people. The workers and the technicians belonging to the military-industrial complex comprise another 12 million people. Add to that roughly 2 million soldiers, and we arrive at a total of around 40 million people, people whose fate is now in a state of total turmoil. In addition, there are about 100,000 scientists in the former Soviet Union, and about 3,000 of these possess the most important secrets of nuclear weapons production. Anyone can figure out that you can't easily dispose of such a great amount of people.

The next stage of development concerns the search for identity. On the one hand, you have the search for identity expressed in a growing nationalism; and this, in turn, is moving toward increasing demands for separation, because every tiny state wants to jump the stranded ship. Twenty autonomous republics have created, with little effort, great unrest within Russia itself. For instance, 7 million Tartars want to take possession of the area around the city of Kazan, and they want to create there a fully independent state, since they have enough diamonds, oil, and other resources with which to survive on their own. Currently, there are no goods crossing the border except by way of barter. The role that Kazan played as the last capital of the Tartar Khans, represents something of an historical irony, since Kazan is the city where Czar Ivan the Terrible finally defeated the Mongolian Tartars, slitting the throats of the leaders. There are similarities in the present situation—with no exaggeration whatsoever.

'Shock therapy' has failed

There has been a universal search for a new faith, new beliefs. Over 1,000 new sects are now flourishing, and this is without taking into consideration the many large and small political parties built in the former Soviet Union since March 1990. Whoever talks to the leading people in the new republics realizes that this is an attempt to gain influence in a situation in which there is no longer a clear order of things. There is no more authority in society. And it's part of human nature to want quick solutions and to apply traditional models to the new situation. Consequently, the American policy has effectively suffered a major defeat. An example of this defeat is the unsuccessful shock therapy policy of Dr. Jeffrey Sachs in Poland.

Let me say a few words about the possibility of the development of some kind of democratic force in the republics. There are a lot of different interests moving in some way in the direction of democracy, but without any clear concept guiding them. The conflict of the nationalities in the former Soviet Union fundamentally prevents the development of democracy. The corresponding potential of strength, in summary, looks something like this: 150 million Russians living in Russia itself; 25 million Russians dispersed throughout the rest of the republics; 52 million people in Ukraine; 16 million Kazakhs in Kazakhstan, in addition to 5 million Russians;

20 million Uzbeks; 10 million White Russians; 8 million Azeris in Azerbaijan, and 10 million Azeris in northern Iran in the border areas.

I'll get back to the smaller states in the area after I take a look at the course of development in the larger republics. The number of "westernizers," those who look positively toward the West, is probably something less than 30%. The majority are still orthodox—orthodox in terms of their attitude toward the empire. These also involve groupings with a more or less fascist character. These have their origin in the Army and in the Navy. There was initially a strong refusal by sections of the Army and Navy to accept the new states. Consequently, I insist that the *nomenklatura* is only apparently dead.

Crisis in the military

Look at the number of staff officers who have taken back the oaths they had sworn to the Community of Independent States. As a result of that development, I conclude that the Army cannot survive without some form of Bonapartism. Until 1991, I was convinced that the Army and the Navy would under no conditions accept, or contribute to, the establishment of a military dictatorship. But the disillusionment of the soldiers and the sailors at the present moment is unbelievably great.

Put yourself in the place of the Soviet soldier and his family who were forced to move from their bases in East Germany back to their own republic, where they have to live in a tent. The disillusionment is much greater since the Germans have indeed built housing for the troops that were to be removed from East Germany, but this housing has already been otherwise distributed by the local and regional authorities. In addition, the aircraft which have been pulled back, or the ships which have been moved to the harbors in the Kola Peninsula, are just sitting there. Therefore, the officers have the feeling that the Navy ships and the aircraft are just waiting to be sold. The struggle between Moscow and Kiev is less a question of control over the Black Sea Fleet as a naval force, than a question of who's going to sell it. From this we must conclude that the psychological factor is now becoming the predominant factor.

Then I come to the conclusion that it's highly possible that there will be moves toward the establishment of some form of military dictatorship, even within the year. With the continuing situation of ungovernability, it's possible that this will mean not one central dictatorship, but several. The possibility of developing new forms of authority is relatively great. The possibility of any peaceful course of development through 1992 is, in my opinion, out of the question.

Civil war imminent

Let me just say a few words about the Muslim southern belt of the former Soviet Union. The developments in this vast area will very seriously affect the fate of Europe and the

United States. The northern boundary of this area is over 3,000 miles long; the southern borders are around 2,800 miles long. The latest information on the internal situation has it that the Tajiks, predominantly Farsi-speaking, have been called upon by the Iranians to reconquer the holy cities of Bukhara and Samarkand in Sunni Uzbekistan for the Shiites. There is a lot of money flowing in from Teheran. Four and one-half million Tajiks against 20 million Uzbeks: That means that civil war is imminent—and it's certainly not excluded that the Afghan situation, where there are almost 1 million Tajiks, will become intertwined in such a civil war.

We've got to have recourse to history. The first great empire, which covered almost all of East Asia, was the Persians. Then the Mongols, or the Huns, migrated over the entire area; and then came the Turkic peoples, who took possession of the area. And only during the occupation of Russia was there a 240-year period when it was controlled by the Tartars.

I just want to point this out, in order for you to understand the complicated religious and psychological conditions that exist here, with serious political implications. The Turkic peoples would like to build together, in collaboration with Ankara, a large area of predominantly Turkic influence. They have a western alphabet and would have a western orientation. This is not the way the Iranians see it. Formally, the Iranians are neutral, but not so friendly. Their arms buildup will, by the end of 1993, reach over \$90 billion. It's possible that [President] Rafsanjani, after the elections, will tend more toward the West. But it's very difficult for anyone to get a clear picture of this area and of the consequences of its policies. And here, the ignorance of the West carries its own penalties, when the West, with such nonchalance, allowed the Shah to be overthrown and Khomeini put into power.

Let's now take another look at the critical search for employment in the former Soviet Union, especially as regards East Asia. I'd like to remind you that in 1945, the German scientific cadre of the new rocket age under Werhner von Braun emigrated to the United States, although 7% of the German scientists were compelled to emigrate to the Soviet Union. These 7%, together with the German scientists in the United States, launched the "rocket age." I ask you, what would happen if 7% of the Russian scientists emigrate to Beijing? I presume, however, that it will be more than 7%. I think that this represents a real danger, which could affect the destiny of the western world as we enter the 21st century. We should never underestimate the fact that the global, expansive wave of technological civilization is ever more strongly affecting the situation in China.

In addition, I suggest that the West should look with a somewhat more friendly attitude toward Japan than we have until now. We have got to admit that the West—that is, the Germans and the Americans—both bear a certain responsibility for having lost industries to the Japanese—in the Ger-

man case, the photographic industry, and in the American case, the auto industry. We can't just lay the blame on the Japanese. We need a rather sober evaluation of the situation. The Japanese must, in this entire strategic situation, be lifted into western civilization.

NATO's flanks

Let me say a few words about North Africa, emphasizing, of course, the strategic role of Turkey. I'd like to remind you that Turkey is the great southern pillar in the security architecture of NATO. The coast opposite it, the coast of Africa, which is lying opposite this southern flank of NATO, must not be lost to western influence. That means that there is a genuine point of cooperation between the NATO countries—Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Spain—and the countries of North Africa—Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. We've got to see that the interdependence of these nations in a very short time could be subject to very explosive pressures. We have to assume that the situation in Algeria has changed radically. Putting the fundamentalists into camps in the desert was, of course, successfully accomplished. But, nevertheless, the fundamentalists have in the last week called for armed struggle.

The Muslim Brotherhood has for a long time been active in this kind of struggle. The Moroccan king and Egypt have for a long time had a pro-western orientation, and therefore they're being targeted. I think also in this area we will see a very difficult period ahead. It would be totally wrong, in my view, to begin any kind of military circus in Libya. Such an action would mean giving direct support to the destabilization of Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco.

Let me now get back to the situation in Europe, focusing in particular on Yugoslavia. The destabilization in this area is veering toward a general conflagration in the entire Balkan area. It was totally incomprehensible for anyone who understood the historical and political conditions under which the state of Yugoslavia was founded, that Secretary of State James Baker would go to Belgrade and tell the Serbian leaders that he wanted above all to maintain the unity of Yugoslavia.

Now don't think that I am an opponent of the Americans; on the contrary, I'm a very good friend of the United States. By my own professional and personal orientation, I have always been an Atlanticist. I have always seen the Atlantic Ocean as something of an interior lake of western civilization. But I must say that European public opinion has been shifted in a very negative way with regard to the United States, because of these developments and U.S. actions in Yugoslavia.

I'd like to just very briefly say something about Poland. I previously said that the policies of Jeffrey Sachs in Poland have had no positive effects whatsoever. The Poles have a particular fear of the coming civil war in Russia, just on the other side of the Bug River. They would have preferred

joining NATO yesterday rather than today. They have already proposed that the German Bundeswehr, together with Polish forces, build a division on the Bug River. That, however, is not possible at the present moment, obviously, because all the troops in Germany are NATO troops. The same fear of a civil war in Russia exists also in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. The German economy has been heavily involved in the Czech economy, with Volkswagen and Mercedes and other German companies setting up shop there.

We are in a race against time. We are at a disadvantage with regard to the strategic factor of time, since we have wasted six years with Gorbachov, and now have lost a further nine months with Yeltsin. All strategic factors which we could in any way utilize . . . all are negative.

The financial conditions in Germany are not now so favorable; that they cannot give to the East bloc countries DM 80 billion [about \$50 billion] per year. It's also the case that the largest part of that sum will be going to the former G.D.R. Eastern Europe is also burdened by the fact that the Slovaks are attempting to separate from Czechoslovakia. Western observers estimate that there will be a second revolution in Romania, and they also calculate there will be a civil war in Bulgaria, between the ethnic Turks in Bulgaria and the Bulgarians, if there occurs a civil war in the former Soviet Union.

Three possible scenarios

Let me, in conclusion, give you three different scenarios which might develop. First of all, let me say that we're going to need very strong nerves in order to be able to deal with the upcoming situation, and by "we" I mean the political circles in the West.

The first scenario involves the outbreak of one centralized civil war in Russia, involving a struggle between an alliance of fascist, anti-democratic, and communist forces, on the one side, against the reformers. I think in this scenario, the year 1993 is going to be a very difficult year.

The second scenario involves a decentralized dissolution over a large area, with civil wars raging throughout the republics. I think that Ukraine will remain free of civil war, unless there develops a war between Russia and Ukraine. I think there will also be a relatively peaceful development in Belarus.

The third scenario involves a total conflagration in the area of the southern Muslim belt of the former Soviet Union, with serious global strategic consequences. I don't think we're going to be able to avoid civil war, either in Russia or in Kazakhstan, and especially not in the Muslim southern belt. It is my personal expectation that probably around the year 1995, this process of self-castigation will have exhausted itself.

The decisive thing is that the West not intervene. There can be no repetition of the 1918 period, when you had Allied attempts at intervention into the Russian Civil War—the French through Crimea, the Americans through Archangel, the Germans through the Baltic, the Japanese through Vladivostok—this must not occur. We've got to understand that this time there are 30,000 nuclear weapons in Russia, and only 3% have been dismantled. And it's not certain that all of them have been dismantled. I don't believe it. The nuclear era is definitely not at an end. As many as several thousand nuclear warheads may be dismantled; that doesn't mean that the nuclear era is over.

Don't get me wrong. I don't assume that the long-range missiles are going to be used against the United States or Europe. I think that that is pretty much excluded, since the second-strike capabilities of the United States are too great. That's the essential point.

It's thus very important that the United States forces in Europe not become too weak, that deterrence remain credible; and it's necessary, therefore, under these conditions, to have an army and an army high command, so that the area encompassed by the NATO countries is defensible.

Now, I've had to give you a picture that does not present a very pleasant view, because it would be unfair to leave you with the idea that things are just hunky-dory. I believe, however, that I might be called a positive thinker, although not an optimist. I believe that out of such a period of self-purgation in the former Soviet republics, the world will be pushed forward toward an epoch where we will see the development of a new sense of human dignity.

The civil war, or civil wars, is the price that will be paid for the 74 years of holding people in the condition of wild animals. That means that the end of colonialism begins around the year 1995. It's very important to realize that after such a conflict, there can no longer be a condition of dominance and control in world politics.

I'd like to just add briefly to my third scenario, the possibility of a conflict between Siberia and western Russia. Both states could be in a position to become great powers. We've got to allow this to occur, because the situation must sort itself out. I presume that Russia, no later than the year 2010, will have become quite a great power. It will have to be. And during this time, the Chinese could make an attack against Siberia.

These are, however, prognoses in the context of possible scenarios, nothing more.

Queen's archbishop attacks the Holy See

by Mark Burdman

The Church of England, whose official head is Queen Elizabeth II, has declared war on the Vatican and Pope John Paul II, because of the Holy See's opposition to the imposition of enforced measures of population reduction in the countries of the developing sector. The attack, mounted by Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey, primate of the church, has been crafted as part of the British monarchy's offensive to force the issue of population control onto a prominent place on the agenda at the June 2-12 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

On May 18, Carey gave an exclusive interview to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the house organ of the Tory wing of the British establishment, owned by the influential Hollinger Corp. of Toronto. In the interview, Carey warned that the Holy See's opposition to birth control was contributing to global poverty and environmental degradation, especially as "the population explosion was an obvious strain on the planet's resources." He said he wanted to take up this issue with the pope during a private visit to Rome during the early part of the week of May 25. Carey claimed insidiously that relations between the Anglican and Catholic churches were "very cordial," and his hope was that they could help each other with such "difficult philosophical issues" as population growth. "I try to understand the Roman Catholic position" on contraception, he affirmed. "I don't fully understand it. I do believe it is a very important issue that they have got to address."

As it turned out, supposedly for reasons of protocol, Carey did not bring up the birth control/population controversy when he met the pope. Even if the atmosphere of the Anglican-Vatican discussions in Rome appeared to be generally cordial—with the exception of a spat on the question of ordination of women priests—the Carey declarations promise to bring in a new era of Anglican philosophical-political war against the Holy See, on issues that are fundamental to whether the human race survives the next decades or not. The queen and her theological minions are determined to remove impediments to the kind of malthusian world order that the Rio summit is supposed to codify.

In his *Daily Telegraph* interview, the archbishop re-

counted that he had been in New York in early May, and had received a briefing from U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and other senior U.N. officials, on the issues of poverty, population growth, etc. When he asked them why the question of population control was not to be discussed at the summit, there was "an uncomfortable silence" in response. According to Carey, "We were faced with religious issues and, I have to say, with respect, the dominant dogma of the Roman Catholic Church about contraception." By contrast, he gloated, U.N. officials praised Britain's significant contribution to the Earth Summit, which brought him "great joy."

The *Telegraph* commented: "The intervention of the Anglican Church in the environmental debate comes at a critical time, two weeks before the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, at which the Holy See, supported by the Philippines and Latin American countries, is expected to oppose discussion on population issues."

Carey, according to the *Telegraph's* paraphrase, "warmly commended the speech on population by the Prince of Wales last month." He was referring to Prince Charles's April 22 address in London to the Brundtland Commission, the U.N.-mandated agency which catalyzed the Earth Summit in the late 1980s, during which speech the royal heir implicitly but unambiguously identified the Vatican as the main institution that was obstructing an agreement on population control during the preparatory discussions for the Earth Summit.

The queen herself, who is forbidden by British convention from commenting on political issues, has nonetheless jumped on that bandwagon during the past months, with one speech at a royal banquet in the southern African nation of Namibia warning that population in Africa could exceed the "carrying capacity" of the land, and with her March 9 "Commonwealth Day Speech" calling for a Commonwealth mobilization for the Earth Summit (see *EIR*, March 20). On theological affairs, one of her chief advisers in the Church of England hierarchy is the father of Martin Palmer of Manchester, England. Martin Palmer is the chief adviser on ecological affairs to Prince Philip, the queen's royal consort and international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature.

'Human life' is the problem

In his *Telegraph* discussion, Carey also launched a broader theological-philosophical diatribe, charging that the Catholic Church's problem was enshrined in the 1968 papal encyclical *Humanae Vitae* of Pope Paul VI. This encyclical, in the archbishop of Canterbury's view, "actually stopped theological thinking," which creates a problem for the whole world, "in the sense that all of us are caught up in it."

As various British press stressed in reporting the primate's comments, this is an unsubtle attempt to intervene in papal deliberations, precisely at the moment that the pope is

preparing two encyclicals in the coming months on "moral theology" and "sexual ethics."

But it is clear that the archbishop of Canterbury's real target goes beyond the sensitive issues of birth control and contraception as such, and rather aims at the fundamental doctrines of Christianity itself. This subversive intent is encapsulated in his comments that "Christians have a direct responsibility, set out in the Book of Genesis, to be stewards or caretakers of nature. . . . The Christian tradition of environmentalism is based on stewardship. . . . It was a western misunderstanding of this tradition which took man's dominion over the beasts of the field to mean that man could exploit nature."

This is straight Gnosticism, of the sort that emanated into Europe via Calvinist and related circles who were deeply influenced by a Middle Ages cult of Bulgarian origin called "bogomilism," which held that there was a complete split between spirit and matter, and that the material world was the evil work of Satan. Carey himself comes from the "evangelical" wing of the Church of England, and represents a fundamentalist-Calvinist trend within the church.

The 'green primate'

His penchant for Gnostic beliefs is nothing new. As the *Telegraph* noted, "The archbishop developed an interest in the environment in the 1970s. In 1990, as bishop of Bath and Wells, he wrote an address to the local Green Party, entitled 'Is God Green?' later published in a book, which set out his views on the importance of the Creation in Christian thought."

At the time of Carey's approval by the U.K. Crown Appointments Commission as the successor to then-Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, the July 26, 1990 edition of the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* described him as "the green primate." The paper quoted from his "Is God Green?" tract: "The question is, is God green? The answer is, emphatically yes. God is more green than me and you."

The British press at that time quoted a speech by Carey to a meeting sponsored by the U.K. Green Party: "In nature, predator numbers are always fewer than their prey, but the human species is unique in attaining such a high density, that the structure of our environment is in danger of breaking down under the huge punishment." The Green Party welcomed him as Britain's "first green primate."

Upon appointment in July 1990, he said that his mission would be to get the church to work out an ideology for greener living, to ease ecological pressures, since "we have to modify lifestyles to take into account diminishing resources."

He reiterated this view in his May 18 *Telegraph* interview, declaring that it was the responsibility of the world's 80 million Anglicans to "lead simple lives, less dependent on natural resources." The paper commented: "He gave the example of the American family who had given up cars in favor of bicycles."

High stakes in killing of Sicily's Falcone

by Mark Burdman and Umberto Pascali

The May 23 murder of Sicilian Judge Giovanni Falcone involves far more than a "mafia revenge hit," as implied by some. The massacre that killed Falcone, his wife and four others, and critically wounded 12, was set off by a ton of dynamite placed under the highway, at a point that the magistrate's car had to pass on the way from the airport of Punta Raisi to nearby Palermo.

In a May 26 article, the Rome daily *L'Unità* compared the sophisticated military methods used to kill Falcone to the killing of Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen in November 1989. Both were killed by a laser-guided device, capable of operating with the precision of a few hundredths of a second to detonate a bomb against a car moving at 100 miles an hour. These are classic terrorist, irregular warfare methods.

Falcone's assassination eliminates one of the world's top experts on that nexus of activities and individuals which brings together the organized crime families, shady political dealings, international intelligence service operations, money laundering, drug trafficking, terrorism, and obscure political-masonic arrangements.

There are numerous European media reports that Falcone was on the trail of big Swiss banking connections to Italy's "Milanogate" scandal, which implicated political figures of all parties, as well as top businessmen in illicit financial activities. The day after the atrocity, Judge Carlo Palermo, Italy's best-known investigator into money laundering, drugs, and arms dealing, stated: "To discover what is going on in the Swiss banks would bring down the whole system. It is not by chance that Falcone was killed at the moment the Milan inquiry moved to Switzerland, just as it was no coincidence that [Falcone's] failed assassination in 1989 came just as he was collaborating closely with his Swiss colleagues. The dynamite was found after two Swiss magistrates had left Falcone after asking about the role of Swiss bank accounts. I myself felt under close surveillance when following leads into the sanctuaries of high finance." (Palermo had escaped a car-bomb attempt a few miles from where Falcone was killed.)

Falcone himself said, in a last interview published posthumously on May 26 in Germany's *Die Welt*: "It is my personal view that the most important step would be to cut down the economic power of the criminals. One should have

the capability to center investigations much more on the monetary background. . . . The laundering of the dirty money should be fought much harder."

On May 26, the Russian government paper *Izvestia* revealed that Falcone had been pivotal in a joint probe into the tracks of Soviet Communist Party capital flight into Italy and other parts of Europe, working with a special squad set up by the Russian government. Falcone planned to travel to Russia either in late May or early June to work on this. *Izvestia* reported the suspicion in Moscow, that "mafia channels" in Italy had been being used as conduits. As the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* paraphrased *Izvestia*, "It is not to be excluded that the channel of this money is into the hidden structures of Italy, and that part of it has been in the form of bribes, as well as from illegal trafficking in gold and precious stones." (In Italy, "hidden structures" often refers to secretive masonic networks.)

Moro parallel, 'strategy of tension'

Many in Italy are drawing the parallel between the killing of Falcone and the 1978 kidnap-murder of ex-Prime Minister Aldo Moro, much on the public mind since the March 11 killing of Sicilian politician Salvo Lima. Antonio Cipriani, writing in *L'Unità* last March 19, likened current events to the "strategy of tension" that afflicted the country in the 1970s. Other sources recalled the charge of Moro's widow and others, that Henry Kissinger had help finger Moro for elimination.

Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote May 25: "The importance of the terrorist hit [against Falcone] is coming close to that of the abduction and assassination of Aldo Moro, which was never sufficiently clarified," and added: "A crucial moment was chosen in which the state is paralyzed in a double sense. There is no acting President—[Francesco] Cossiga has resigned—and neither is there a designated prime minister."

The comparison with the Moro crime is key, not just because Moro was abducted during a political "power vacuum," but also because *after* Moro's capture, U.S. and British anti-terror specialists hustled to Italy as part of an offer of "help" from Washington and London, took over the investigations, and are considered today responsible for the "incompetence" in the investigations that led to missing or misinterpreting any clue until it was too late, and Moro was a corpse.

Over the Memorial Day weekend, U.S. Ambassador Peter Secchia contacted FBI Director William Sessions, the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Robert Bonner, and Attorney General William Barr, who offered immediate "help," according to a Roman newspaper: "to send teams of specialists like those that, through the financial intervention of presidential candidate Ross Perot, were sent to Italy during the kidnaping of NATO General Dozier" in 1981. On May 26, the three anti-crime leaders held a summit in Washington to discuss the Palermo massacre.

Rudolph Giuliani, the former New York U.S. Attorney and Bush-backed candidate for mayor in New York, gave an unofficial account of what these "Greeks bearing gifts" may offer Italy: "What is needed is the army, the death penalty. We would need a series of exemplary executions, special laws, confiscation of mafia assets, mass arrests, a superpolice like our FBI." Giuliani also outlined a plan for the military occupation of Sicily.

As in March 1978, the issue is whether Italy will pursue a policy of real independence and European integration, or will remain a pawn in the Yalta system, updated as Bush's new world order. Various senior Anglo-American operatives have said recently that the focus of NATO is shifting southward, with Rome emerging as the critical center of NATO operations. Italy was recently being pushed to take the lead in an Anglo-American war against Libya, abandoning its natural role of bridge between Europe and Middle East and Africa to act as a gendarme against these economic partners.

A return to the 'commissars'

The murder is also intended to further a process of destruction of Italy's state institutions, to pave the way for a new corporatist structure mimicking the Fascist state of the 1920s. Outgoing Christian Democratic Party head Arnaldo Forlani reacted: "What is the aim? To prove that the country is ungovernable? So that people start saying that it would be better to have another Mussolini?" Since the April 5 national elections, in which the traditional parties hemorrhaged votes to regionalist parties like the Lombard League, Italy has been under pressure to set up a "government of experts," or "technicians," a regime of International Monetary Fund debt collectors. The Swiss financial gnomes are banking on the clout of European Community's Maastricht Treaty, once it is ratified by the participating European nations, to force this change on Italy.

The choice of Oscar Luigi Scalfaro as new President could set this scheme back. On May 24 Chamber of Deputies chairman Scalfaro rejected the "mafia theory" for Falcone's murder, saying: "Would the Mafia alone have done that? Or would this not be, rather, the mark of terrorism, this act of war?" He mooted that certain people were trying to "condition" political life in Italy, or even to revive a "strategy of tension." The next day he was elected President, ending two weeks of political stalemate, as the PDS (the non-Stalinist wing of the former communist party) banded with other forces to give him a two-thirds majority. The French daily *Le Monde* May 26 said that Scalfaro had spoken out loud, what many leading Italian figures were saying in private.

Scalfaro represents Rome's "governissimo" group, which seeks to forge a strong cross-party and legislative-executive arrangement, to avoid a regime of fascist-like "commissars." He is a strong Catholic, with close ties to the Vatican, and, at the same time, has a Moro-like policy of opening to the communists.

OAS is an enforcer for one-world order

by Valerie Rush

Under Bush administration pressures, the Organization of American States is being recast as an enforcement agency for the Anglo-American one-world order. No longer merely a rubber stamp for Washington's neo-colonial interventions into Ibero-America, the OAS is now slated to become a regional adjunct of the United Nations' "collective security" doctrine, tested to such great effect in "Desert Storm." As the fires of popular resistance to International Monetary Fund austerity and Bush "democracy" spread across the continent, the OAS will now be the instrument wielded by the Anglo-American establishment to stamp those fires out.

Argentine foreign minister and Bush stooge Guido di Tella was explicit at the May 18-21 assembly of OAS foreign ministers in Nassau, Bahamas, when he insisted that endowment of the OAS with "intrusive powers" would enable that organization to achieve collectively what the United States could only do unilaterally in, say, Panama in December 1989—i.e., invade. Di Tella argued that the theory that the OAS has served as "an agent of penetration by the United States into Latin America is mistaken and surpassed by the times. . . . If the OAS had had powers it did not have at the time but could have now, the U.S. invasion of Panama would not have happened."

OAS 'reform'

With the explicit backing of the Argentine and other governments, U.S. Ambassador to the OAS Luigi Einaudi orchestrated the drive to "reform" the OAS charter, to redefine the concept of "hemispheric security" as collective defense of democracy, free trade, and the environment—as defined by the overlords in Washington. Einaudi argued that such a concept "would set an exemplary precedent" and was "an impressive proposal for the post-Cold War era that, doubtless, represents a significant contribution not only to the security of the Americas, but to the entire world."

Should there be any doubt as to whence comes the inspiration for this "exemplary precedent," one needn't look further than the April 25, 1991 address by former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Strange McNamara, on his "vision of the post-Cold War world." Said McNamara, author of the "McNamara Doctrine," which urges the elimination of na-

tional sovereignty through dismantling of Ibero-America's armed forces, "I believe we should strive to move toward a world in which relations among nations would be based on the rule of law, supported by a system of collective security, with conflict resolution and peacekeeping functions performed by multilateral institutions—the United Nations and regional organizations" (emphasis added).

To enforce this concept of "collective security," Einaudi and friends proposed that the heretofore independent Inter-American Defense Board be incorporated into the OAS and constituted as a supranational military force, with all the operational capabilities of the United Nations' blue helmets. With the threat of military invasion in place, the OAS would have a greatly augmented capability in the enforcement of diplomatic isolation, economic and trade embargoes, blockades, and such.

A second resolution, proposed to the foreign ministers' assembly on May 18 by Argentina's Di Tella, urged the suspension from the OAS of any government which "threatens democracy on the continent." The proposal originally included a demand for the immediate expulsion of Peru from the OAS, but in the face of apparent resistance, Di Tella amended his proposal to await enforcement following a consensus vote at an extraordinary OAS meeting in December.

As Einaudi declared the next day, the Americas have an urgent need to create "an instrument to exercise our recently discovered collective will: democracy. . . . Those who subvert democracy will be isolated, without normal diplomatic contacts, without financial assistance, and without participation in the central corporate activities of [Bush's] Enterprise for the Americas."

Targets: Haiti and Peru

The immediate targets of Einaudi's "collective will" are, of course, Haiti and Peru. Embarrassed and enraged by the tenacity of the Haitian regime which ousted the Marxist-terrorist "democrat" Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the U.S. State Department is determined to squash this tiny black nation which dared to say "no" to "Project Democracy." Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger even trotted down to Nassau to demand that the OAS foreign ministers "harden" their stance toward Haiti, in order to avoid sending the wrong public signal on its commitment to "democracy." New sanctions, including a tightening of the genocidal embargo, and a request to European counterparts to help plug any loopholes, were voted up by consensus.

At the same time, threats of drastic new sanctions against the Alberto Fujimori government in Peru forced the Peruvian head of state to fly to Nassau and personally address the assembly. In his speech, he offered several concessions to the OAS, including reversing his opposition to electing a constituent assembly to "reform" the Peruvian Constitution and hold legislative and presidential oversight powers. Such an assembly, on the model of the 1990 Colombian National

Constituent Assembly, would amount to handing power back to precisely the pro-narco-terrorist political elements whose subversion of the Peruvian state led to Fujimori's April 5 dissolution of Congress in the first place. He also offered to allow OAS observation of that election.

However, although Fujimori pledged to convoke a Democratic Constituent Congress within the next five months—the timetable set by the OAS—he refused to abandon his commitment to a July 5 plebiscite, which would leave final word on the constituent assembly and its powers in the hands of the Peruvian population, who in their vast majority support Fujimori's hard line against drugs and terrorism. His speech also included a blast at the corrupt political elites, or "partyocracy," which had allied with the narco-terrorist Shining Path against the state. Fujimori's apparent concession on the constituent assembly was hailed by a number of OAS members as a "triumph for OAS democracy" and "a success of the negotiating strategy." Nonetheless, it was viewed with suspicion by the likes of Eagleburger, who urged a "wait-and-see" approach and insisted on keeping existing sanctions in place. Commenting on Fujimori's pledge to convoke a constituent congress, Eagleburger protested that "the devil is in the details."

What Fujimori has gained with his concessions, is time. The Mexican daily *La Jornada*, commenting on the Mexican government's success in pushing ahead to December the Di Tella proposal for expulsion of "non-democratic" members (particularly Peru), observed that this may in fact stop the measure cold, since between now and then, many of the continent's democracies may face "earthquakes" which could eventually turn the Di Tella proposal against their countries as well.

Terrorist assault continues

But while Peru's President plays diplomatic games with the State Department, he has yet to declare full-scale war against Shining Path or to establish the kind of war economy measures the crisis in Peru demands. Debt payments to the international creditor banks are still made punctually, International Monetary Fund austerity "recommendations" remain in force, and the Peruvian military continues to wage an unequal battle against an internationally based narco-terrorist army with vast financial resources, largely derived from the cocaine trade.

In just the week of May 17-22, Shining Path exploded three car bombs, assassinated more than a score of civilians—including peasant "informers" and government officials—blockaded several highways, and engaged troops in battles in several parts of the country. At the same time, they escalated their international offensive: bombing the Peruvian embassy in Chile, threatening to bomb the Peruvian embassy in Washington, and painting threats on the walls of the Peruvian embassies in London and Madrid and the consulate in Hamburg, Germany.

Narcotics explosion in Russia reported

by Rachel Douglas

The Moscow daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* (*Independent Newspaper*) on May 7 reported an explosion of drug addiction and narcotics traffic in Russia.

"According to the latest expert estimates," reported Aleksandr Barinov, "5.5-7.5 million people regularly use narcotics in the territory of the former U.S.S.R. At the beginning of 1991, this figure was only 1.5 million. Specialists believe that the process of headlong narcoticization of the country will continue for the next 5-7 years. . . . The number of drug addicts in Russia at that time will comprise probably several tens of millions of people. In the opinion of the chief of the Moscow Bureau for Struggle with Narco-business, Valentin Roshchin, Russia is now traversing the classic route of the development of drug addiction in North America and Europe. The difference is only in the rate. What took decades in other countries, we are doing in years. And there remains practically no time for the states to mull over and experiment in the battle with this evil. . . . Otherwise, it will inevitably go out of control and make a bid for state power, as happened in Latin America and Southeast Asia."

Barinov reported that drug consumption in Russia has moved from massive marijuana use, to a proliferation of more rapidly addictive narcotics. "While earlier, a 'new' drug would appear on the Soviet 'market' every 5 or 10 years, in the capital alone, during the first three months of this year there began to be distributed three new, powerful stimulants. In September 1991, Moscow [investigators] first seized cocaine from a Moscow drug dealer, which expert analysis established was of South American origin."

No response to the threat

In 1990, *EIR* reported on the skyrocketing growth in narcotics use and trafficking with the fall of the Iron Curtain. *EIR* warned that unless a coordinated strategy for a war on drugs was undertaken, including shutting down drug money-laundering through the banking system, rejecting International Monetary Fund conditionalities which openly encourage drug trafficking, and rejecting the "free market," the newly independent states of the former East bloc would be flooded with drugs.

In an *EIR* story on Nov. 9, 1990, entitled " 'Dope, Inc.' Doubling Every Five Years; Next Target Europe," Dennis

Small wrote that "with the peaceful revolutions that have swept eastern Europe . . . there is a new situation. Just as this New Europe is humanity's greatest hope in terms of the potential for economic development, so too is it viewed by Dope, Inc. as a potential new and larger market for drugs. And the traditional European mafias are on board for this project."

In the same issue, Muriel Mirak-Weissbach wrote, "That the drug cartels were setting their sights on Europe was already clear in the trends of 1989, which showed a jump in drug deaths and in confiscated drugs." She noted that as the Iron Curtain fell, "the international drug cartel was among the first enterprising concerns to set up shop in the East."

A drug lobby in government

Barinov warned that a powerful faction in Parliament, which is pushing for drug legalization, is misguided—or worse. "The main argument of a segment of Russian parliamentarians and radical human rights organizations fighting for legalization of drug addiction is, as is well known, the experience of the western democracies—the U.S.A., Europe, and particularly Holland. . . . Last year, the Supreme Soviet of Russia annulled the criminality of repeated non-medical use of narcotics. Now, there are intense debates going on about an article in the draft of a new Criminal Code for the Russian Federation, on [criminal] responsibility for possession of narcotics. According to the opinion that is widespread here, narcotics are legal there, generally available, and their use is considered one of the manifestations of individual freedom. . . . Investigators do not exclude the existence of an already quite powerful 'narco-lobby' in our higher echelons of power, with which the recent changes in article 224 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code might have been connected."

The *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* article covered the status of drug dealers within Russian organized crime; the role of Azerbaijani mafiosi and Azerbaijan's cutoff of information-sharing with Russian authorities; the rise of former Soviet citizens as drug couriers; and the opening up of former U.S.S.R. drug mafia ties with foreign cartels, including for the export of "Soviet" marijuana to Europe and import of other drugs into the member-nations of the Community of Independent States.

Barinov wrote that "there remains one serious obstacle in the path of 'import'—the nonconvertibility of the ruble. Although the 'first swallow' of spring has already flown in: In March, investigators in Moscow detained several traders who had brought a 1.5 million ruble shipment of opium from Afghanistan. With the ruble becoming convertible, specialists believe, there will arise yet another area for joint activity by our narco-mafia and foreign ones—money laundering. After all, in Soviet legislation there are not any mechanisms for tracing the origin of monies deposited in a business, never mind structures" for preventing this.

International Intelligence

Canada releases frozen funds for Iraqi relief

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* reported on May 24 that the Canadian government has agreed to allow Iraq to recover one-third of its frozen financial assets in Canada, in order to purchase food and medicine for use in Iraq by Global Ed-Med Supplies, a Canadian relief organization.

"Dr. Eric Hoskins, a Canadian physician and member of Canadian Ed-Med Supplies, said the unfrozen Iraqi funds will provide enough infant formula for 50,000 children for three months and will ease the high death rate among Iraqi children."

Correspondent Ross Howard also reports on the efforts of Toronto Liberal MP Dennis Mills, whose recent private proposal that Iraqi oil be swapped for Libyan cash, to be used to purchase food and medicine from Canadian companies, was turned down by Canadian External Affairs. "Mr. Mills said he was meeting this weekend with a U.S. businessman who claims to have a third country willing to take Iraqi oil and deposit the payment in a Canadian bank, where it can be used to purchase Canadian food for Iraq relief. Mr. Mills said he has received assurances from Iraq that Iraq is willing to receive payment for its oil in the form of Canadian food. He did not say how the sale of Iraqi oil would comply with the U.N. embargo."

Servants charge Saudi royal family with abuse

The *Houston Chronicle* reported on May 21 that two women servants escaped from the Houston residence of Prince Saad Bin Abdul-Aziz al-Saud, at the Ritz-Carlton Houston, and claimed that the royal family took their passports, physically and mentally abused them, would not let them go outside the residence, and often did not pay them. Local deputy constables who were working as bodyguards for the royal family helped the women escape after viewing the mistreatment they received.

The women, from Sri Lanka and the Philippines, are being helped by local authorities who are hiding them while they try to retrieve their passports. A Houston attorney who has taken their case said, "I intend to help these people to get free of this slavery. . . . The biggest problem is our State Department seems to want to help the Saudi government."

According to the article, "The State Department notified the Saudi Embassy . . . the Prince was involved in an incident in Houston, but did not notify the Sri Lankan or Philippine embassies their citizens were hiding without passports."

The day after the *Houston Chronicle's* story appeared, the Immigration and Naturalization Service began procedures to deport the women. An INS spokesman acknowledged that the passports had been in the agency's custody for some time, after they had been turned in by the Saudis.

Harris County (Houston) deputy constable Ronnie Smith, who was fired after he refused an order by Princess Noora to kidnap the escaped servants and return them to the royal family's residence, says he was shot at and received a death threat after giving information about the royal family's activities to the *Chronicle*.

Republikaner head hails Mussolini Fascism

Franz Schönhuber, the chairman of Germany's small Republikaner party (REP), portrayed Mussolini's Fascism as positive, in an interview with the Berlin daily *Tageszeitung* published May 19. Insisting that there "is a difference between Fascism and National Socialism," he said that "Fascism was not racist. The founder of the fascists was a Jew; Mussolini had Jewish girlfriends."

The statements come in the midst of an international media campaign for "fascism with a democratic face."

While the German national socialists committed genocide, Mussolini didn't: "He banned some mafia bosses on an island, but never terrorized whole sections of the population."

Mussolini's 1926-30 employment program helped to shield Italy against the effects of the Great Depression, Schönhuber said, because it was based on "cooperatives" and "always oriented toward a corporatist state." By contrast, the employment programs of the Nazis were "inhuman in the most profound degree."

Schönhuber said that he himself orients to the Strasser wing of the Nazi party, which his father belonged to, because it "reflected the anti-capitalist sentiment of the German people." Aligning with the lower classes, he would not even object to "committed communists" of the former East German Socialist Unity Party working with his Republikaners.

Increased protest vote in Berlin city elections

The Berlin municipal elections on May 24 were a vote of no-confidence against the established parties (Christian Democrats, Free Democrats, and Social Democrats), and showed an increased protest vote. This continued the trend of the April 5 elections, which resulted in heavy losses for the two bigger parties—Christian and Social Democrats—in the states of Schleswig-Holstein and Baden-Württemberg.

More than the actual losses for the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)—4% in the eastern districts of the city; and the Social Democratic Party (SPD)—5% in the western districts, the low voter turnout was indicative of the lack of confidence in the government. In the eastern districts, 13% fewer voters went to the polls, as compared to the last elections; in the west, 16% fewer. Total voter participation in all of Berlin was down to 61.5%, which is low by German standards.

As the CDU and SPD are governing Berlin in a grand coalition, the voter absenteeism also bears on the situation in Bonn, because Berlin is largely dependent on policy decisions made by the Bonn cabinet and parliament.

Also noteworthy is the consolidated constituency of the ex-communist PDS, which got more than 30% in five eastern

Briefly

districts of the city, and the Greens, which got more than 20% in three western districts. The right-wing Republikaner party (REP) gained, receiving 8% in all of Berlin, and more than 10% in five western districts. The three "non-established" parties—PDS, Greens, and REP—together got more than a third of the total vote in the city.

Israel launches terror against Palestinians

The Israeli Defense Forces and security services are conducting "terror against terror" operations in Gaza and the West Bank. IDF hit squads, dressed as Palestinians, are conducting shoot-to-kill raids against Palestinians. One such squad killed three Arabs in Gaza whom they claimed were fugitives from a radical Islamic group. The operations are carried out on a "shoot first, ask questions later" basis.

The *Jerusalem Post* on May 20 reported another such incident, where 13 IDF soldiers, masked and disguised as activists from the Hamas Palestinian resistance group, marched, fully armed, through the Rafiah refugee camp, with the aim of provoking clashes and shootouts that would liquidate Palestinians whom the authorities claim to be members of radical groups. Several residents were wounded in the ensuing shootout.

These operations are coordinated from the office of the Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Ehud Barak.

Shining Path brutes boosted on U.S. TV

The Public Broadcasting Service's MacNeil/Lehrer news broadcast ran a 15-minute segment on May 27 on Peru's fight against the narco-terrorist Shining Path, denouncing President Alberto Fujimori as a "dictator." The PBS report admitted that Fujimori had the support of most of Peru's people for his crackdown against terrorism, and bemoaned the fact that his supporters were mostly among the poor—whom PBS conceded were the victims of Shining Path's brutality.

Much of the news feature was quite frank about Shining Path's methods and goals: The report showed how Shining Path had taken over in the coca-growing region of the Upper Huallaga Valley, and funded itself through cocaine sales. The guerrillas are now aiming to terrorize farmers off the land, in order to cut the capital of Lima off from its food supply. One farmer who has remained, Carlos Fukuda, was interviewed. Fukuda said that the guerrillas had attacked his farm over a dozen times; it is now surrounded by 12-foot-high concrete walls, and concrete guard towers.

Mayor Pascuala Rosado of the shantytown of Huancayo told the interviewers that Shining Path has especially targeted the women's cooperative soup kitchens, because their alleviation of the suffering of the poor "suppresses the revolutionary rage of the people."

Did Red Chinese beat elderly bishop to death?

The Italian Catholic newspaper *Avvenire* the week of May 18 published a picture of the corpse of 85-year-old Chinese Bishop Peter Joseph Fan Xueyan, who died the previous month. The photograph, which was smuggled out of China by an underground Christian group, showed bruises on his face and a broken leg. A spokesman for the government-controlled Chinese Patriotic Association denied that Bishop Fan had been tortured.

However, the Beijing government announced on May 22 that three elderly Roman Catholic priests had been released from jail, under a regulation that allows clemency to be granted to prisoners over the age of 70. One of them, Msgr. Francis Wang Yijun, apparently has spent all or most of the last 35 years in prison.

Also released was Bishop Peter Liu Guandong of Yixian diocese in Hebei province, and Rev. Jin Dechen, who had served a 15-year sentence that ended in 1973 and was sentenced to another 15 years in 1982, reportedly for his opposition to abortion and birth control.

● **RUSSIAN POLICE** arrested four Palestinian students in St. Petersburg at the end of May. They were said to be planning terrorist attacks against western diplomats, according to reports in the newspaper *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*. The arrests followed the bombing of the St. Petersburg railroad station on May 21, which left one person dead and nine wounded.

● **EL SALVADOR'S** leftist rebels from the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front launched a political party on May 23, following 12 years of civil war. Presidential and legislative elections are slated for 1994.

● **INDONESIA** and Singapore are considering coordinated naval patrols to combat a rise in pirate attacks on commercial vessels, the two sides said in a joint communiqué on May 21. "The rising rate of sea robberies is a concern and measures are being discussed between the two countries to solve the problem."

● **HENRY KISSINGER** paid a visit to the editorial board of the daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Munich on May 18. On May 25, he was the guest at an event of the Atlantic Bridge group in Hamburg. Keynoting the conference were former German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

● **TRADITIONAL** left-wing terrorism is coming to an end, but new right-wing terrorism is emerging, and with it, the threat also of violent clashes between right-wing and left-wing extremists in Germany, German Interior Minister Werner Hackmann declared May 18.

● **INDIAN POLICE** have charged V. Prabhakaran, head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, with ordering the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991. The suspect has not yet been apprehended.

New releases of Mozart's 'Great' Mass in C Minor

by Kathy Wolfe

"Great" Mass in C Minor, K. 427

by W.A. Mozart

Claudio Abbado, conductor; Berliner
Philharmoniker and Berlin Radio Chorus, 1991
Sony Classical CD SK46671, \$14.99

"Great" Mass in C Minor, K. 427

by W.A. Mozart

Philipp Herreweghe, conductor; La Chappelle
Royale and Collegium Vocal Choir, 1992
Harmonia Mundi CD 901393, \$14.99

The "Great" Mass in C Minor was composed in Vienna in 1782, during Mozart's discovery of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach, amidst major scientific inventions in the string quartet and symphony by Franz Joseph Haydn. It is almost an experimental laboratory work, in which Mozart tried out these new discoveries, but which he never completed. Perhaps because it is incomplete, it was not well-recorded in the era of the great conductors; no Furtwängler or Klemperer versions are available.

Examining with trepidation the good number of new releases, this author found some pleasant surprises.

Claudio Abbado's late-1991 Sony classical release contains fine singing by some of today's best soloists. Soprano Barbara Bonney's "Christe Eleison" is more robust than the usual chirping and worth the admission price. Her phrasing is aided by Abbado's Italian singing line. The tempi are a bit

fast, however.

Philipp Herreweghe's May 1992 release, performed on very good original instruments at Mozart's pitch of C=256 Hertz (A=430), is really a find. The players of La Chapelle Royale, which Herreweghe founded, have mastered their "old" instruments to the point that there is tremendous transparency of musical voices. That means the distinction between the violins, for example, and the flutes is brought out in a way which is impossible with more raucous modern instruments and pitches, which are slightly metallic.

Herreweghe's version is superior on some important points. The distinct voicing and, significantly, the phrasing of the different *choirs*—the string choir, the wind-brass choirs, and the vocal choir—a major subject of Mozart's study (Figure 2), are often not heard with the necessary differentiation in Abbado's version due to the rushed tempi. Herreweghe makes excellent distinction among the three orchestral and vocal choirs.

As with most modern recordings, however, the quick tempi of both these weaken another important factor—the phrasing of the orchestral and choral *bass* voices.

While loathe to recommend British conductors, I admit Colin Davis's 1975 Philips LP 6500235 (not yet on CD), remains the best recording, even compared to 1950s German editions. Davis's tempo is more appropriately broad, and the *phrasing* is poetic throughout, which highlights in a special way Mozart's singing bass line (Figure 2). The string and brass basses are miked heavily, a problem where it drowns the chorus, but Davis's phrasing of those bass voices gives the necessary power to the whole.

Raymond Leppard's 1974 LP, reissued as EMI Angel CDC 473-85, comes in second. For those who like "slow," as I do, Leppard takes an even broader tempo than Davis,

FIGURE 1
Mass in C Minor K. 427, Kyrie

“Haydn *motivführung*” showing the first choral measures of the Kyrie. It repeats the basic three notes of the C minor arpeggio in all four choral voices.

Shaded boxes represent each voice’s lowest or first register. Open boxed notes are the highest or third register.

which allows all the orchestral and choral voices to be heard with unusual clarity. Much of it, however, including the Kyrie, is too slow for Leppard’s phrasing, which can become too note by note. It sometimes falls apart.

Haydn’s ‘*motivführung*’

Mozart’s “Great” C Minor Mass is one of a set of *revolutionary* advances made by Mozart relative to Bach. While Mozart’s study of Bach in the early 1780s is often mentioned, Mozart was also intensively studying Haydn at this time. Haydn created a new form of totally integrated music, based on his development of what Norbert Brainin of the Amadeus Quartet calls Haydn’s *motivführung*.

Haydn developed the sonata forms, the string quartet, and the derivation of the entire thematic structure of a sonata or symphony, from a statement of three or four notes, as Brainin puts it. Everything is derived from the opening several tones, and this is done throughout; not only the first movement, but all movements, are derived from it. The best-known example is Beethoven’s Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, which became famous for its Haydn *motivführung*, the dramatic opening four notes.

Motivführung is best translated “leading principle” or “seed concept.” A true Haydn *motivführung* contains the seed crystal, the germ of an already-growing idea, which generates new ideas at an ever-increasing rate of develop-

FIGURE 2
Mass in C Minor K. 427, Kyrie: voicing of three choirs

Three different choirs in the Kyrie. Violins, above, play a different theme from the choral sopranos, center. A third figure is “sung” by string basses, below.

ment. A literal translation, "leading motif," is not to be confused with Wagner's banal *leitmotiv*, an unrelated, fixed-note pattern which just repeats, as in a TV "tag" jingle. Thus, the singular quality of the opening of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 is not to be understood as later bowdlerized in TV commercials: "Stron-ger than dirt!"

Haydn's *motivführung* is better understood from the standpoint of Georg Cantor's transfinite numbers, by viewing the opening notes of a composition as a direct articulation of the *cardinality* of that work. Cantor (d. 1918), in founding modern mathematics, criticized previous theory's inability to express a density of complex ideas, much as was said of the philosopher Spinoza (d. 1677) that "he died of consumption, of which he had suffered for some time—consonant with his system, in which all specificity and singularity is consumed by the One substance" (G.F.W. Hegel).

This describes a major limitation of the "seamless" quality of music before Haydn's discovery.

Cantor created a series of ordinal transfinite numbers, which represent the *process of generation* of an entire set of lower numbers such as the counting numbers. He used a cardinal transfinite number to represent the generating "power," as he called it, of an entire array of such ordinal transfinities.

In music, Haydn and Mozart sought to create compositions which generate an ever denser rate of such singularities, or individual musical thoughts, the analogue to Cantor's transfinite ordinal numbers. To form the work into a unit-idea in one long musical line, that rate of generation of individual concepts had to itself be ordered, by a single *cardinal* transfinite idea.

Mozart's transformation

Mozart's stark, short opening statement of the words "Kyrie eleison," may be understood as the Hadyn *motivführung* "seed crystal" of the "Great" C Minor Mass. Set off clearly from the rest of the movement, it is a statement of the bare elements of C minor-major, the three notes needed for the C minor arpeggio: C, E-flat, and G.

This passage is a direct quote from the opening C minor arpeggio of Bach's "Ricercar" from the "Musical Offering." Bach's work, which was the first study in the idea that C minor-major is a unified concept rather than two "keys," begins with the rising pattern C, E-flat, G.

Mozart repeats Bach's motif for unmistakable emphasis in all four voices of the chorus, in almost all possible human registers. The singers are virtually a cappella, save for brass and winds doubling the chorus, restricted to the same three notes (Figure 1).

Note that the four different singing voices here have a surprisingly similar pattern of voice registration when limited to these three notes. Bach's "Ricercar" emphasized that *universal* quality of these intervals, and also the fact that such a passage creates an initial ambiguity, which the composer may later resolve with surprising new voices entering.

Mozart, more than quoting Bach, has transformed his material into a demonstration of Haydn's *motivführung*. This passage, set off clearly from everything which precedes and follows it, contains the material necessary to generate the rest of the mass. For example, the opening treble string introduction to the Mass (not shown) is an inversion of this Hadyn motif, falling from C to G.

The soprano voice in the next passage (Figure 2) is also an inversion of the opening "Kyrie eleison," falling over the space from C to G. This section shows the new orchestra which Haydn and Mozart created to carry their new idea. It depended upon a developed difference in sound between orchestral *choirs*, strings versus winds versus brass, and the ability of each choir to execute a distinct singing line, with or against choral voices.

The development of these choirs necessary for the distinct voices to be heard here, as a triune concept, would have been impossible without Haydn's work on the string quartet. The string section which became the core of that orchestra was developed in Haydn's groundbreaking 1781 "Russian" string quartets Op. 33. Mozart, who had not written a string quartet in the nine years since 1773, suddenly, in December 1782, began the series of six quartets starting with K. 387 which he dedicated to Haydn, to show his concept of Haydn's new principle.

In Figure 2, for example, the violins repeat their opening theme as one choir, which is an inversion of the original C to G motif in Figure 1. The choral sopranos are another choir, singing a different inversion from C to G. Yet a third choir is sung by the string basses and bassoons, which have an entirely new figure rising from C to G. The violin choir and the string bass choir "sing" rhythmical patterns clearly derived from the Greek words "Ky-r-i-e e-le-i-son."

Books Received

Khrushchev and the First Russian Spring, The Era of Khrushchev through the Eyes of His Advisor, by Fedor Burlatsky, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1992, 286 pages, hardbound, \$24

The Virtuoso Flute-Player, by Johann George Tromlitz, translated by Ardal Powell, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1991, 338 pages, hardbound, \$59.50

The Bach Manuscripts of Johann Peter Kellner and His Circle, by Russell Stinson, Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1992, 184 pages, hardbound, \$37.50

Neither silent, nor are they lambs

In anticipation of the Danish Royal Ballet's U.S. tour, Katharine Kanter reports on the second Bournonville Festival of the century in Copenhagen.

The Royal Ballet of Denmark will tour the United States in June. Between June 9 and 14, they will dance at the Orange County Performing Arts Center in Los Angeles, and between June 16 and 21, at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. Bournonville's "La Sylphide," "Napoli," and "A Folk Tale" will be performed, as well as some of his shorter works.

As the monstrous film "Silence of the Lambs" reaped Oscars, and Euro-Disneyland prepared to inject yet another strain of green slime into the European public, a somewhat different event was taking place in Denmark: the second Bournonville Festival of this century. There were neither lambs, nor were they silent.

March being the 150th Anniversary of Bournonville's masterpiece "Napoli," Frank Andersen, director of the Royal Ballet, invited the world to a nine-day celebration, where all of the choreographer's surviving works were performed.

August Bournonville (1805-79) was, along with his school-friend and colleague Jules Perrot, the greatest choreographer of the last century. Born in Denmark to an ardent follower of the French-American patriot Lafayette, the ballet master Antoine de Bournonville, and trained in Paris by Prof. Auguste Vestris, he was driven by a determination to bring classical ballet, as a dramatic form, up to the standard of the other Muses. That he succeeded was proven by the tremendous week in Copenhagen.

Bournonville is a dramatist who can organize even people who think they hate classical ballet, and the effect on an audience of seeing all of his works in such a compressed time period, is very similar to the kind of power that Shakespeare unleashes. His ballets are real plays, except that there is music, and there is mime, and there is also dancing. And the dancing part is important, but it is not the only thing. In fact, in pieces like "Far from Denmark," there is only a little dancing at the end, and it would be just as beautiful without it.

It is life that Bournonville represents, each person on stage, as in Shakespeare, having something essential to do

there, so the audience is drawn into the play, instead of repelled and rejected outside the framework.

Even his floor-patterns have an open-ended living structure, so that if a spectator knew what he were doing, he could almost walk up onto the stage and join the action. Whereas, in the Russian-style ballet, which is what most people think of as "classical ballet," and which is what is seen everywhere in the world except in Denmark, the basic structure on stage is simple, arithmetical multiples, men and women lined up like pawns on a chessboard, the monotony broken by soloists' variations of depressing "virtuosity." Among Petipa, Balanchine, or Forsyth in this respect, there is little to choose.

The drama, in most of Bournonville's ballets, is shaped around a conflict—a dissonance—which comes from inside the individual who does not fit in with the silly townsfolk, as Gennaro in "Napoli," or who has a tragic flaw, as James in the "Sylphide." The former grapples with the problem and becomes the greater for it; the latter flees into the forest of romantic urges, and is crushed. Of the 10 or so surviving works, all save the "Sylphide" end joyously, but all are only a thread away from tragedy, the most striking example being "La Kermesse à Bruges."

The notion of relief

What is hard about dancing, is to work out the right technique to do this, to get away from gross physical effects, and free movement to the greatest possible degree from constraints like gravity which drag it down and away from the world of ideas. The main instrument through which the Bournonville technique, which is radically different from Russian technique, achieves this, is through the principle of relief, or shading, called in French *épaulement*. This is related to the techniques in painting, which Leonardo da Vinci called *contrapposto* and *chiaroscuro*. This begins, appropriately enough, with the head, the heaviest single part of the body, leading a very slight rotation of the entire spinal column in the direction the dancer is moving. While in Russian technique the artist dances *en face* (staring at the audience), in

Bournonville he moves through different gradients of the folding and unfolding of circular action, which, seen from the theater, is different degrees of shading of the open or crossed forms (*effacé or croisé*). This is why the eye never tires of Bournonville's *enchaînements* (chains of steps): The natural principle of *chiaroscuro* draws the eye into the action, rather than thrusting itself upon the eye. Furthermore, basing the center of gravity entirely on the position of the head, makes the most sense physiologically, protecting the spine from shocks. In the Anglo-Russian school, which prevails everywhere else in the world, if the dancer jumps, for example, he throws out the arms and legs first, and only on landing do the head and center of gravity somehow come back into agreement.

What is known today as the Anglo-Russian school, is nothing but the fruit of a century of war and destruction, during which there has been a shift in the aesthetic, away from Bournonville's spherical shapes and rounded movements, which give an idea of warmth and life, toward a hard, cold, glittering aesthetic which is strictly geometrical, as though the human body were a stick figure or a doll. Hence the emphasis today on the fifth position, so turned out that the feet are almost pointing backwards, and for women, the physically ruinous hyperextensions, where the leg is lifted to 180 degrees—a pure figure of plane geometry so dead, it might be inorganic matter. The human eye can become addicted to this kind of spectacle, just as adolescents become addicted to Satanic rock videos.

Plainly, life is more beautiful than death, and living, growing forms are more beautiful than cold, rigid, dead ones. That is the reason why the aesthetic in the Bournonville school is better than the Anglo-Russian aesthetic, not because it is a few decades older. The compromise between the two schools which has unfortunately been instituted in the children's Academy in the Royal Theater, is not working. The older children, especially the girls, are poker-rigid in the torso, and the harder school, Bournonville, will get so watered down, that if this goes on, within a few decades, no one will have the eye to judge it anymore.

An excellent new production

The one entirely new production presented during the festival, was a re-staging of "Napoli," by Frank Andersen and Henning Kronstam (Acts I and III) and Dinna Bjorn (Act II); the latter act, all of the original steps for which have disappeared, was re-choreographed by Miss Bjorn, admirably. Avoiding flat surfaces and straight lines, she has given more relief to the groupings, more interesting things for the Naiads to do, and thereby a more powerful dramatic outline to the whole. Americans will see this production, which took off with the audience in Copenhagen like a rocket, on the upcoming tour. Two of the world's most sensitive and beautiful dancers, the ballerinas Lis Jeppesen and Heidi Ryom, danced Teresina on different nights. Gen-

naro was danced first by Mr. Hubbe, coarsely, then by the American Lloyd Riggins in what is by far, the most powerful and moving interpretation I have ever seen, one which galvanized the entire cast.

People who have only seen Russian-style ballet will be very surprised by the Bournonville *pas de deux*. Not only do the man and the woman both dance, rather than the man just carrying the woman around, but for Bournonville, voyeurism is a serious mental illness, so there is no point to put a *pas de deux* on stage just to show sex. For Bournonville, the *pas de deux* does not literally represent the love between two individuals: That storyline is only a metaphor, to get across the idea of love which is greater than the private, the particular, important though that be. (That is why Beethoven's *Fidelio* is a great opera, because there is a great conflict, and not an operetta about young love.) The quality of love in a Bournonville *pas de deux* is the unselfish joy in the joy of others, a fearless joy in the beauty of the world, but to get that across to the audience, a dancer has to struggle with himself, against narcissism and the craving for applause. This is why I believe more and more, that a real Bournonville dancer has to be a special kind of person, with great inner humility and respect for life.

Outstanding performers

On the upcoming tour, American audiences will have the chance to see on stage with the Royal Ballet, principals who are probably the most outstanding mimes in the world, including Kjeld Noack, who is celebrating his 60th year on stage, Sorella Englund, whose 25th anniversary with the ballet took place while we were in Copenhagen, Kirsten Simone, and the great teacher Flemming Ryberg. The leading young dancer in the company is a highly intelligent American, Lloyd Riggins, who has been studying in Denmark for six years. Like most true artists, he excels in ensemble work and in the *pas de deux*. With Henriette Muus, an unusually poetic dancer and the most committed to Bournonville among the young ladies, whether leading the Ballabile like a gust of fresh wind in Act I of "Napoli," or dancing the "Flower Festival" in a demonstration, this pair made time stand still. Another studious young American, the soloist Caroline Cavallo, also shows great promise.

One of the most remarkable features of the festival is the fact that people traveled by the busload, from Germany, Sweden, and England to take part in the week's performances. These were ordinary people, for whom a week abroad in the midst of the greatest economic depression of the century represents a considerable sacrifice. That they were willing to do so, shows that it is precisely in the midst of war and depression, that people look, not for escapism, because that is not what Bournonville offers, but for something which can give them more depth, more inner strength to face reality, than the lies and pap served up by the corrupt mass media and corrupt politicians.

The roll call of the dead: What did Nazi genocide mean?

by Molly Hammett Kronberg

Democide: Nazi Genocide and Mass Murder

by R.J. Rummel

Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, N.J.,
1992

159 pages, hardbound, \$27.95

R.J. Rummel has staked out for himself an important topic—one with great significance for the study of 20th-century history, and one which has tremendous significance for the present, as, at the close of the 20th century, we struggle anew to understand how civilized nations can devolve swiftly into barbarism, and commit atrocities of almost cosmic moral viciousness. We do this because, once again, we in the West are confronted with the prospect of leaders for whom *people are the enemy*; leaders like Britain's Prince Philip, for example, or the international bankers, who are utterly explicit in their commitment to reducing drastically the world's population.

The topic is Nazi Germany's systematic extermination of European Jewry—the genocide of the book's title—and its mass murder of civilians in occupied lands, particularly Poland and what was then the Soviet Union—"democide," a word Rummel uses to characterize mass murder whose primary focus is not the destruction of an ethnic group.

Rummel, who is a professor of political science at the University of Hawaii, says in his preface that this work is part of his "comprehensive effort . . . to determine how much genocide and mass murder—what I call democide—have occurred in this century, *and why*" (emphasis added). This particular book (Rummel has written others on Soviet and Chinese mass murder) is his attempt to come to terms with this bloodbath in the heart of civilized Europe.

But, as such, the book does not succeed. If it were less pretentious, it would be more effective. Had Rummel said that he proposed to write, basically, a listing of the numbers killed, where, when, and under which aspect of the Nazi ideology, I would not be so critical. But, because he says

he means to explore *why*, and fails to do so, the book falls flat.

The figures

Other historians have recorded at least partial roll calls of the dead the Nazis left behind—and many of them with more attention to the question of "why." In fact, Rummel's figures are open to some question; he calculates that 20,946,000 people were murdered by the Nazis (not including combatants); but even that hideous figure may be low, since, if we take the best-known figures—roughly 6 million Jews killed, and roughly 3 million non-Jewish Poles—it is possible, even probable, that the total figure is higher than 20-21 million. Although Soviet data are notoriously hard to pin down, historians believe that *20 million* people, most of them noncombatants, died in what was then the Soviet Union, between the German invasion in June of 1941, and V-E Day in 1945 (this does *not* count Stalin's victims of the same four-year period). The figure Rummel gives for Nazi democide in the U.S.S.R. is 12,250,000. But it is unlikely that nearly 8 million Soviet citizens died in combat, so that the total for the U.S.S.R. could go even higher than the 12 million-plus Rummel chooses, and so also the overall figure.

Still, a new attempt is welcome in assessing the civilian death toll of the Second World War, the anti-population war *par excellence* of our own, or any century. Any historian of the war is confronted with the central fact that the killing focused primarily on civilians (unlike, for example, the First World War, whose bloodbath claimed staggering numbers of soldiers on both sides, but not civilians); the Second World War may not be the only war in history in which the civilian death toll was, far and away, higher than that among combatants (the Roman war on Judaea in A.D. 70 probably shows a similar proportion), but the Second World War is the only modern war of which this is true, and it is the one for which documents are most available to historians.

He overleaps himself

But, by billing his book as an analysis, or an attempt to grapple with the *meaning* of the Nazis and what they did,

Rummel overleaps himself. Aside from the lists, the book doesn't grapple with much of anything. It does not explore the nature of the ideology which enabled one of the most civilized and cultured countries the world has ever seen, to do such things. It does not attempt to explain the ways in which this pagan ideology was able to impose itself on a country of the Judeo-Christian West. It does not attempt to understand the explosive combination of despair and humiliation which gripped the German people in the aftermath of World War I, nor the role of Britain, France, and the United States in enabling Hitler to come to power, nor the philosophical wellsprings of Hitler's worldview—the man whom H.R. Trevor-Roper once called the “most philosophical” of all the tyrants in history, who acted on the basis of a thought-out, and ferociously self-conscious, pagan imperial impulse, to overturn the millennia of Judaism and Christianity in the West, and replace them with the Roman Imperium which the Jews battled, and the early Christians overthrew. (“The most formidable among the ‘terrible simplifiers’ of history, the most systematic, the most historical, the most philosophical, and yet the coarsest, cruelest, least magnanimous conqueror the world has ever known,” was Trevor-Roper's full phrase.)

There are other worrisome things about the book, which may seem picayune, but are not. Among them are the sources Rummel uses—not the sources for the death toll, but the sources for the overall historical context. These are extraordinarily incomplete. For example, the only book about Hitler per se cited by Rummel is the sensationalist *Life and Death of Adolf Hitler*, by Robert Payne, of which more below. Of the tremendous number of histories of Nazi Germany, and the Second World War, very few appear in Rummel's references. Even in Rummel's area of specialization, his sources are incomplete; for example, he cites Robert Jay Lifton's essay on “Sterilization and Euthanasia,” but fails to cite Lifton's full-length, and most important, book, *The Nazi Doctors*.

Thus, Rummel doesn't seem to know enough about the history of the period. He makes the egregious mistake of relying on Robert Payne for “reports” of secret meetings between Hitler and Himmler—meetings of which there *are* no reports, except in Payne's make-it-up-as-you-go school of historiography.

Rummel seems to be unaware of the fact that Robert Payne is one of the sloppiest, not to say sleaziest, of the “pop historians” who made World War II their province in order to exploit the sensationalism involved; his biography of Hitler is, basically, trash. It is not confidence-inspiring to discover Rummel relying on Payne for anything, and this book contains several other disturbing instances of Rummel's not knowing his material well enough. In any historical work, the historian must know more, not less, than what he writes.

The book's real contributions

Despite these criticisms, there are useful and important things in Rummel's book.

Most interesting are his comparisons between Nazi Germany and the other bloody dictatorships and killing machines of this century—among them, the Soviet Union and Communist China. The Nazis did not come close to the absolute figures of civilian dead claimed by the Soviet tyranny from 1917 forward, nor to the absolute figures for Communist China. But, in the six short years of World War II, the Nazis killed *proportionally* more than either of these two. Each year between 1939 and 1945, the Nazis killed *6 to 7 people out of every 100 in occupied Europe*, where “occupied Europe” includes every country in which the Nazis ruled except Germany. Rummel explains that this means that the odds of a non-German citizen of occupied Europe dying at the hands of the Nazis was a staggering *1 in 15*. (The odds of a German citizen being killed by his government were extremely high, too—roughly 1 in 93—but drastically lower than the odds for the *Untermenschen*.) The rate at which the Nazis killed civilians in the lands they occupied was 2.5 times the rate at which the Soviet government killed citizens, and, apparently, roughly 9 times the rate at which the Communist Chinese did, from 1949 forward.

It is not clear why Rummel does not include Pol Pot's monstrous project, which is estimated to have killed perhaps half the Cambodian population in a few short years. The rate of killing must have been still higher there, and perhaps in a later book he will address this.

Taking into account that lacuna, then, here is the conclusion Rummel reaches: “Given the years and population available to [them], the Nazis have been the most lethal murderers.” This helps to explain why, almost 50 years since the end of the Second World War, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Reich remain *the* touchstone, the measuring stick, for organized evil come to power. It is also a profoundly shocking comparison: Of all the “megamurderers,” as Rummel calls them, the state machine which killed at the fastest rate, was the one in the heart of Christian, civilized Europe.

Why?

How did this happen? And what does it mean? Rummel does not answer these questions, which naturally arise from his charts, graphs, and tables of the dead. Let me offer a few hypotheses.

The Nazis murdered all sorts and conditions of men, but primarily two different groups of people, for two different, but related, sets of reasons. First, examine the case of the Slavs, of whom, Rummel calculates, the Nazis murdered 10.5 million civilians—the non-Jewish Poles, Ukrainians, Russians, and others who were wiped out as the war progressed. Hitler's plan was to use the Slavs for slave labor, killing as many as possible in this way, and ultimately to depopulate the Slavic East, making it into the *Lebensraum* of the Reich. The Nazis envisioned killing many millions during the war through slave labor, starvation, and disease; and, after the war, deporting the remaining 30 or 40 million

Slavs to Siberia.

There were twin reasons for this in the Nazi worldview: first, because the Slavs were “racially inferior”; second, because the Nazis wanted their land. Nazism represented the most ferocious “social Darwinism” ever practiced, the absolute antithesis of everything the high culture of the Christian West had ever stood for. For the Nazi regime, *people* were the enemy. There were too many of them, and the wrong kinds of them, and “Nazi science” dictated that the most scientific approach was to eliminate them.

The second group of people were the Jews. The Jews were a tiny minority in Europe, they held no land, they represented no obstacle to the inexorable expansion of the Thousand-Year Reich. The underlying reason for the extermination of the Jews was related to the case of the Slavs, but ultimately very different. For, in killing the Jews, Hitler was killing an idea. And in the extermination of the Jews, we see the root of the Nazi worldview.

The Nazi lust for murdering the Jews was driven by Hitler’s “systematic” and “philosophical” mania to transform the world into a new pagan empire, purged not only of the “inferior races” of the Slavs, but above all purged of the hated Jewish and Christian religions that had undermined Rome. Hitler’s view was explicit: “The heaviest blow that ever struck humanity was the coming of Christianity. Bolshevism is Christianity’s illegitimate child—and both are inventions of the Jew. . . . [But] the Roman Empire is a great political creation, the greatest of them all.” Armed with this worldview, Hitler concluded that, of the wars he fought, the most important was the war against the Jews.

The extermination of Jewry was in no way an afterthought to, or a consequence of, Hitler’s military war; nor was it a consequence of the deadly slave labor programs that stretched across the continent. In fact, as has now been documented in numerous histories, as the Nazi war effort began to falter in the last years of the war, Hitler, through his familiar Himmler, consciously and repeatedly prioritized the extermination of the Jews over the infrastructure required for the war effort. Down to the question of where to deploy rolling stock and freight trains—to serve the Eastern Front, or to move more Jews to Auschwitz?—Hitler consistently chose to keep the death trains running, even when it meant shorting the requirements of the military, and daily coming closer to losing the war. In Hitler’s eyes, if he had to make a choice between winning the war against the Allies, and winning the war against the Jews, he chose to wage the war against the Jews.

When the issue arose, whether to use the Jews more extensively in slave labor for the Nazi war machine (and gradually kill them that way), or to short the Nazi war machine of vitally needed labor, in order to hasten the day when Europe would be *Jüdenfrei*, Hitler consistently chose the latter. Here again, if the choice were between labor for the military war, and immediate death for the Jews, Hitler chose

the war against the Jews.

That was what he meant, in his last political statement, written April 29, 1945, the day before he committed suicide: “I die with a happy heart. . . . I have always fought the Jews with an open visor. . . . Above all, I enjoin the state and the people to uphold the racial laws to the limit, and to resist mercilessly the poisoner of all nations, international Jewry.” Perhaps he had indeed, in the military sphere, practiced what Joachim Fest calls “the strategy of flamboyant doom.” But in the war that *really* counted to him, the war of extermination, he had fought to win.

For Hitler, exterminating the Jews was the first, essential step in his “mission,” of restoring imperial paganism to Europe, and putting a full stop to the 2,000 years of intervening European history, civilization, culture, and religious faith. With the Jews gone, Judaism would be eradicated; with the Jews and Judaism gone, Hitler believed, Christianity (“that Jewish lie”) could be extirpated.

That is why Nazism was more ruthlessly systematic at killing than any of the dictatorships to which Rummel compares it. In the center of the Christian West, there arose a genuinely Gnostic movement, dedicated to undoing all that Christianity and Judaism had done. The mass murder was not a means to an end, in quite the same way as it was for Stalin. Here, it *was* an end.

Stalin, characteristic of Asiatic despotism, killed without thinking much about it; it was expedient. In Hitler’s case, it was *not* expedient.

This is not to overlook the similarities between Hitler and Stalin—and, far more, the common irrationalist roots from which Nazism and Bolshevism sprang, as the twin monsters of this century. But Stalin was a quintessential expression of amoral materialism, the “dialectical materialism” in which man was another beast, to be used or thrown away. Hitler was something different; a worshiper at the shrine of the pagan “Unknown God,” in whom we confront a truly Satanic mind, dedicated to murder as a Good. Unlike Stalin, who was a master opportunist, nothing would divert Hitler from this; no compromises, no opportunism, no exigencies of waging war. To Hitler, the survival of his country, of his armies—even of himself—meant nothing in comparison with the diabolism of killing the central idea on which western civilization was based: the Jewish and Christian concept of the God Who made man in His image.

Thus, Rummel’s comparative charts and tables contribute one thing to our recognition, and understanding, of the meaning of the fact that the Second World War devoured civilians, and depopulated Europe, at a pace far outstripping any military casualties. He contributes to the insight that Nazi mass murder was undertaken, not out of the exigencies of a monstrous political or military machine, but as a *religious* requirement, in service of the old religion of pagan Gnosticism, erupting undiminished in energy and evil, in the midst of the civilization it wished to destroy.

Clinton falters, as LaRouche breaks out

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Less than six weeks before the Democratic Party is slated to hold its presidential nominating convention, evidence is mounting that some major surprises could be in the works, including the jettisoning of Gov. Bill Clinton as the Democratic Party presidential nominee.

For the past two months, conventional wisdom, as peddled by the media, has insisted that Clinton has gained an unbreakable hold on the nomination. But like all conventional wisdom during unconventional times, it bears little relationship to reality. The truth is that Clinton, despite his continuing victories in the primaries, has not only failed to consolidate his political base; he is also increasingly beset by questions concerning his suitability as the Democratic standardbearer.

Syndicated columnist David Broder, who hobnobs with the Democratic Party establishment, sounded the death-knell for Clinton's candidacy in a column published in the May 22 *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. Broder speculated that Democratic delegates may dump Clinton at the convention unless something dramatic occurs before then. Clinton is not getting the bump upwards in the polls that Democrats usually get after wrapping up the nomination, Broder noted, citing a recent Cable News Network-Time poll showing that only 41% of Democrats would vote for him against President Bush and Ross Perot.

With Perot's declaration of candidacy expected to grab much of the media attention between now and the convention, the "whole story line" of the election could change in a way "that could be crippling to Clinton's credibility," wrote Broder. "Unless the governor can find some way to upgrade his standing—and his prospects—dramatically between now and the July 13 opening of the Democratic convention in Madison Square Garden, the story line for convention week coverage inevitably will become: Will the Democrats jettison Clinton?"

Over the past few weeks, there has been a marked increase in the number of Democratic officials who have come out voicing unease or outright opposition to Clinton. These include black party officials in the Midwest and elsewhere, which could spell disaster for Clinton since his success heavily depends on the black vote.

Various scenarios are being floated in the event the Democrats do dump Clinton, and the names of potential alternative candidates, such as Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) or Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W. Va.), have started to surface. In California, where the June 2 primary could either make or break Clinton, state Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, a long-standing backer of Mario Cuomo, has called on Democrats to vote for Ross Perot, in the event the party doesn't dump Clinton in favor of someone else.

Despite Perot's lack of qualifications for the presidency, and his own strong connections to the Eastern Establishment, his candidacy does reflect the deepening anger most Americans harbor toward the "system" and their dissatisfaction with both Clinton and Bush. In the Washington State primary, for example, Perot received a whopping 20% write-in vote. Perot is drawing support from both Clinton and Bush, and is creating such an uproar that White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater recently called him a "monster."

The crucial point in all this is not to figure out which scenario is "correct," but to understand that the Democratic nomination is now wide open. As one Washington insider told *EIR*: "Don't believe any of this stuff about Clinton having the nomination wrapped up. You don't hear much about it in the press, but there are very few people in the Democratic Party's upper echelons who want Clinton as the nominee. The nomination is up for grabs, and there are a lot of surprises in store between now and the convention."

LaRouche breakout

One of those surprises is the significant increase in support for Lyndon H. LaRouche, the political prisoner of George Bush whose presidential campaign has been subjected to a near-total media blackout. Leading into the primaries, the LaRouche campaign had been hitting hard at Clinton for his barbaric use of the death penalty, and for his membership in the Trilateral Commission.

In Slick Willie's home state of Arkansas, LaRouche took 3% of the vote, over 13,000 votes, and in Idaho, 4%. These results far surpass LaRouche's votes in the previous primaries, and represent an important breakout for his campaign. LaRouche received more votes than Bush in over 50% of Arkansas's counties.

LaRouche's returns are especially significant, because Ross Perot's battalions had pushed hard in both states for a strong "uncommitted" vote. Thus, the increase in LaRouche's vote can't be attributed to a generalized discontent with the political system per se, but indicates a quantum leap in positive support for LaRouche and his nation-building program.

According to Mel Klenetsky, national coordinator of "LaRouche in '92," the election results "demonstrate a strong and growing anti-Clinton movement in the Democratic Party. The American people feel that neither Clinton nor Bush can provide what is needed at this time of crisis. . . . The base of the Democratic Party will not tolerate a Clinton, who is pro-death penalty and backs the North American Free Trade Agreement."

Klenetsky noted that the two executions Clinton has presided over during the period of the primary elections "show a vicious, barbaric side of this candidate. They reflect Clinton's unsuitability to lead the country in a time of crisis that requires the restoration of traditional Judeo-Christian values of justice and economic development," he said. "Bush exhibited this same kind of barbaric behavior in Panama and Iraq; Clinton now exhibits this same lust for retributive action. Neither Bush nor Clinton can lead the country back to justice and economic progress. For this reason, support for a LaRouche presidency will continue to grow."

Clinton winning—badly

In addition to reflecting an upsurge in backing for LaRouche's candidacy, the May 26 primaries provided an important indicator of just how unstable Clinton's "front-runner" status is. The results contained lots of bad news for Clinton.

First, the uncommitted vote rose to levels that are extraordinary this late in the primary process. In the Democratic primary in Kentucky, the uncommitted vote approached 26%, and in Idaho, 27% of voters cast their ballot for "none of the above."

Those returns alone pose real problems for Clinton. But what happened to him in his home state is a very bad omen indeed. Prior to the primary, the Clinton forces had put out the

word that their goal was to garner an 80% vote for the Arkansas governor. This would put the icing on the Clinton campaign cake, they thought, giving him the appearance of not only being invincible, but, more importantly, of someone much loved by those he has governed. Indeed, polls had forecast Clinton taking 80%, with "undecided" at only 8%.

Despite the best efforts of Clinton's well-oiled machine, he fell far short of his goal, taking only 68% of the vote (and less than 50% in Idaho). Moreover, the Arkansas uncommitted vote hovered around 20%, which was a real kick in the teeth for Trilateraloid Bill.

In the weeks immediately prior to the primary, there were numerous indications that Clinton was in trouble in his home state. Polls showed that his lead over Perot and Bush was slipping. Perhaps most ominous was the result received on the final pre-primary survey, when Arkansas voters were asked, "If Governor Clinton wins the Democratic nomination, should he continue to serve as governor?" Some 75% answered, "No, he should resign."

That response reflected increasing unhappiness among Arkansas citizens with their Rhodes Scholar governor. Just before the primary, in fact, the director of the Arkansas Department of Human Services stepped down under pressure, in what the *Arkansas Democrat* described as "an effort to lift the flagging morale of the agency's 8,300 employees." The DHS, which is the largest state agency, has been targeted by Clinton for budget cuts, demoralizing state workers.

In a repeat of Michael Dukakis's "Massachusetts Miracle," Arkansas's already-impooverished economy is slipping deeper into the economic morass. With a \$40 million shortfall anticipated in Medicaid, the state initiated a furlough program, under which employees must take one day off without pay per week for the last seven weeks of the fiscal year, which ends June 30. Resentment was running high against Clinton over the crisis.

In the weeks immediately prior to the primary, the LaRouche campaign broke through the media blackout in the state. Just days before the election, the state's largest newspaper, the *Democrat-Gazette* prominently featured LaRouche's warnings of the Trilateral election fix. Headlined "LaRouche Supporters Set Rally Thursday at Excelsior Hotel," the article quoted extensively from a LaRouche campaign leaflet: "Once again, you, the voters, are being played for suckers. Once again, the Wall Street bankers and speculators are manipulating the elections, to get you to vote for one of their boys. Once again, the two parties think you will vote for a candidate who is a member of the Trilateral Commission.

"First, it was Carter. Then Mondale. Then Bush, who 'quit' after his cover was blown. Today, Bill Clinton, a Trilateral Commission member, is their new fair-haired boy. . . . Before you vote in the Arkansas primary, get the facts. Then, vote in the Democratic primary for Lyndon LaRouche, the candidate the Trilaterals fear so much they threw him in jail."

World responds in horror to execution of Roger Coleman

by Anita Gallagher

On May 20, 1992, Roger Keith Coleman—whose defense team had developed overwhelming evidence of his innocence of murder—became the 250th victim of Virginia's electric chair.

In a handwritten statement moments before his execution, Coleman said, "An innocent man is going to be murdered tonight. When my innocence is proven, I hope Americans will realize the injustice of the death penalty as all other civilized countries have."

Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder, who received 15,300 letters urging clemency for Roger Coleman, and only 300 for execution, rejected an appeal from His Holiness, Pope John Paul II—the first appeal which the Pope had ever directed to Wilder.

The U.S. system of justice that ordered Roger Coleman's execution, in order to intimidate other nations and its own citizenry, is now being harshly judged by the world. The Vatican, through Cardinal Fiorenzo Angelini, has sent a strong message that one cannot be simultaneously against abortion and for the death penalty. Influential voices in Germany state that the death penalty has no place in a civilized state.

It may be that the United States, in flaunting the fascist philosophy of its legal system, is catalyzing a resistance to the death penalty based on the Christian idea that man is made in God's image, and that therefore all life is sacred. If so, then Roger Coleman will have realized his dying wish.

Reactions

Democratic Presidential candidate **Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.**, May 21:

"The philosophy of the present U.S. Supreme Court is fascist. . . . First of all, not only did the U.S. government, from the federal Supreme Court on down, know that Roger Coleman was innocent, despite all their denials; they also knew that foreign governments and many people in the United States knew Roger Coleman to be innocent. Or if they didn't believe him to be innocent, they believed that his claims to innocence were strong enough that he should have had a proper hearing on the issues of fact and evidence. . . .

"So, when the federal Government executed Coleman by

telling the state government to go ahead and do it, through the federal courts, the Supreme Court included, the Supreme Court and the U.S. government were saying to the world: 'This man is innocent. So what? We know it. You know that we know it. We're going to kill him anyway—and what are you going to do about it?'

"That is the state of the system of justice in the United States, which is not only true of the criminal justice system: It's true of the economic and social justice system. In fact, my dear friends, we are living under a form of fascism properly called administrative fascism."

Supreme Court Justice **Harry Blackmun**, dissent from the Court's 7-2 vote to execute Roger Coleman, May 20, 1992:

"Last term the Court ruled that Roger Coleman could not present his arguments on the merits to the federal courts, simply because the person then acting as his attorney had made a trivial error in filing his notice of appeal three days late. While I dissented from that ruling—and still believe it was erroneous—I found some consolation in the Court's suggestion that matters might have been different had Coleman argued that he was actually innocent of the crime.

"Coleman has now produced substantial evidence that he may be innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced to die. Yet the Court once again turns him away, this time permitting the Commonwealth of Virginia to execute him without a hearing at which his evidence could be fully presented. . . . I would stay the execution."

L'Avvenire, newspaper of the Italian Catholic bishops, in a recent interview with Cardinal Fiorenzo Angelini, President of the Pontifical Council for Pastoral Assistance to Health Care Workers:

"Among the individuals and groups against legalized abortion in the United States, there are some who support the continuation of capital punishment. This is an inconsistency and an unacceptable contradiction."

In previous times, said Cardinal Angelini, "Catholic theologians accepted the death penalty. But today it is no longer admissible. There is a motive of civility: to condemn someone to death is barbaric. Today, instead, there is the

possibility of therapy: there is imprisonment, even for a long time. But absolutely one cannot kill, as now, 14 or 16 years after a crime. . . . [One cannot commit] a homicide in cold blood like that which occurred a few days ago [i.e., the execution of Robert Alton Harris in California]. Not everything sanctioned by the law is moral. That is valid both for abortion and for the death penalty."

L'Osservatore Romano, official newspaper of the Vatican, recent front page editorial:

The death penalty is "a terrible desperate tool" of a society that seems to show "a primitive instinct for revenge." The Harris execution should have been a turning point, but instead, the U.S. "seemed to return to an abnormal normality." Recalling the Jerusalem mob's preference that Barabbas be spared instead of Christ, the editorial concludes, "The changing moods of the people in the street should be taken with some critical reservation as far as the administration of human justice is concerned."

German Labor Minister **Norbert Blum**, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalia state section of the Christian Democratic Party, May 21:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is a firm ally of the U.S.A. and a reliable friend of the American people. True friendship demands openness in one's mutual relation with each other. That is why I am urgently appealing to the United States of America: Abolish the death penalty. The death penalty is against the dignity of a civilized state. No earthly power has the right to assume the role of judge over life and death of a human being.

"The latest execution of prisoner Roger Keith Coleman and the circumstances under which it proceeded, are tantamount to barbarism in contempt of man. The death penalty has to be banned worldwide."

Unità, one of Italy's largest dailies, "The Pope: 'Save that Man,' But the Governor Ignores the Call," Gianni Cipriani, May 22:

"The Governor of Virginia didn't want to listen, even to the desperate appeal addressed to him by the pope: 'Save that life, it is important for the sake of nonviolence.' But Wilder did not want to hear anything. He even refused to receive the representative of the Bishop of Richmond bringing the message."

L'Avvenire, paper of the Italian Catholic Bishops, "The Rulers Love Executions," by Umberto Pascali, May 23:

Bishop Walter Sullivan [of Richmond] responded, on how the pope's appeal was ignored, "The Virginia authorities, the governor, and Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, want the sentences to be executed. They want more executions. But do you know that in Virginia we have 45 people on death row? The authorities here love the executions."

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a leading German daily, editorial, May 23:

The death penalty is against the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution which bans "cruel and unusual punishment," but the U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1976 that the death penalty is "neither cruel nor unusual in all cases." With the years of drawn-out proceedings, the death sentence has turned into an "arsenal of torture instruments that is prolonging the pain of death endlessly. With all good right, this situation may be called hell on earth."

The 1976 decision is outmoded today, since "the death penalty has been unusual for a long time in the 'free world,' and each trial proves once again that its use after years-long procedures is cruel."

New York Times editorial, "Dying for Federalism," May 20:

" 'This is a case about federalism,' said the [U.S.] Supreme Court last year as it ruled that Roger Coleman had forfeited his right to a federal Court hearing. . . . By federalism, the Court meant trusting states to provide justice without federal judges' intrusions.

"Mr. Coleman's execution . . . marks a modern low in the federal judiciary's default as a guardian of justice. In the name of states' rights, it exalts a state's right to take a life by invoking dubious technicalities. And it exposes the utter failure of a governor and state legislature to secure fairness in capital cases."

Washington Post guest commentary, by Richard Cohen, May 19:

"Many of the questions being raised about the Coleman case . . . should have been raised at the trial. . . . A rich man's lawyer could have exploited those inconsistencies. . . . The death penalty remains an American abomination. The people love it, the Supreme Court permits it, and the chief judge [William Rehnquist], like a train conductor looking impatiently at his watch, wants it done expeditiously. In the case of Roger Keith Coleman, death penalty proponents have got to face their handiwork. If he is executed, the only thing that is true beyond a reasonable doubt is that a richer man would not have met that fate. The aggravating circumstance that most contributes to the death penalty is what it has always been: poverty."

Time cover story, "Must this Man Die?" by Jill Smolowe, May 18:

"Roger Keith Coleman's case is filled with the kinds of errors that make federal review so vital. There is an allegation that Coleman's trial may have been tainted by a biased juror; that his lawyers made some major blunders; that another man may have committed the crime. But today procedural obstacles have blocked Coleman's attempts to obtain a federal evidentiary hearing."

Condom policy shocks D.C. religious leaders

by Leo F. Scanlon

The mayor of Washington, D.C. announced in mid-May the most sweeping program for the distribution of condoms in public schools and prisons yet undertaken by a U.S. municipality, despite overwhelming opposition from religious leaders. The proposal was developed by the D.C. Commission of Public Health and approved by Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, who announced that she will distribute clean needles to drug addicts as well. She justified the measures by pointing to the horrendous rate of HIV infection among inner-city teenagers, 1 in 40 of whom are estimated to carry the virus. The city's radical policies are a bellwether for similar efforts nationally, and have spurred condom distribution proposals in nearby municipalities.

District religious leaders, especially from Baptist and Catholic churches, were quick to attack the policies, but are increasingly powerless to influence the city government, which is being used as a "laboratory" for the most bizarre policies of both the Bush administration and the Democratic Party.

A group of Baptist ministers denounced the plan as a "morally incorrect" and "politically bankrupt" scheme which "teaches the wrong values in a society already crippled and dying from a lack of morals and values." Speaking for the Archdiocese of Washington, Cardinal James Hickey characterized the plan as morally and practically unsound, and said that schools should support the efforts of parents to encourage "young people to exercise self-control and to develop the virtue of chastity," and help young people to "develop the self-respect and strength of character to practice abstinence."

The announcement drew fire from parents and even from prisoners, who viewed the measure as a tacit endorsement of the homosexuality which is rampant in the city jails. Some noted that city officials are encouraging illegal activity.

The condom plan was announced only weeks after the District City Council passed an equally controversial measure which extended city health and insurance benefits to homosexual and unmarried heterosexual couples. The so-called "domestic partnership" bill was opposed by all of the clergy in the city, as well as by leading citizens associations, and is now being challenged by a congressional resolution which would overturn the action.

The statehood issue

The onslaught of degenerate legislation is the prelude to a battle which is shaping up over the proposal to strip the District of its constitutional status as a Federal City, and create a state of "New Columbia." The City Council has passed an extra-constitutional bill which declares the city to be a state. Despite the fact that a previous campaign to accomplish this goal through the constitutional amendment process failed, the District Committee of the Congress has approved the measure, which will come before the full Congress at about election time.

The peculiar nature of the District of Columbia makes it a prime staging ground for policies which need national exposure, but would never be approved by Congress. Bills enacted by the City Council go before the District Committee of the Congress, which then presents them to the full Congress in a process similar to the conference procedure by which the House and Senate resolve differences over legislation. If the conference fails, the bill is not law. If Congress does not override the actions of the District government, they have the de facto approval of Congress, and must be challenged in the federal courts.

Bishop Leonard Olivier of the Archdiocese of Washington took note of these political complexities in his statement opposing the domestic partnership bill, which characterized the act as "an attack aimed at the very heart of our community—the family." He said that it was "with both reluctance and sadness that the Catholic Church asks Congress to overturn an action by our City Council," since "we have long supported home rule and want to be respectful of locally elected officials." A similar concern was raised by Mrs. Gilpin Walker and the Cleveland Park Citizens' Association, which pointed out that the council action—a self-serving scheme to benefit homosexuals without expanding health care for the needy of the city—"would discourage consideration by Congress of statehood."

Congress should be discouraged from considering the statehood scheme, since its main effect would be to create an artificial state dominated by an extremist clique bent on using the people of the District as guinea pigs. As in the case of Los Angeles, politicians are making alliances with the street thugs and gangs which control cash, drugs, and guns.

The "decriminalization" of prison homosexuality implemented by Mayor Kelly is, among other things, a sop to the street-gang structure inside the prisons which are home to nearly one out of two black males in the District before they reach the age of 30. Prison homosexuality is controlled by these gangs. The politicians who have presided over the holocaust which is destroying the inner cities—people like D.C. Shadow Senator Jesse Jackson, Mayor Kelly, and her friends on the Democratic National Committee—are pushing the statehood scheme in alliance with the homosexual mafia and the criminal gangs which control drug trafficking in the city.

No budget solution in sight for California

by H. Graham Lowry

Time is running out for the tottering remains of the U.S. economy—a fact vividly dramatized by the utter collapse of the budget for the state of California, the largest in the nation. On May 20, less than two months after projecting a deficit of nearly \$6 billion, the state announced that the shortfall had risen to \$10.7 billion.

“I don’t know how to solve this,” said Assembly Ways and Means Committee Chairman John Vasconcellos, adding, “It’s not solvable. We’re bankrupt.” Gov. Pete Wilson, who has ruled out further tax hikes, declared May 21, “This is a time of unprecedented cutting, and it will be unpleasant and painful.” He said that California will be officially broke by July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, unless the legislature passes a new budget by the June 15 deadline. But Wilson offered no new suggestions for meeting the ballooning deficit.

With this latest projected shortfall, the last two California budget deficits total a staggering \$25 billion. The state officially has counted 22 consecutive months of “recession,” and 541,500 jobs lost since 1990. Plant closings and major cutbacks in its once-booming aerospace, defense, and electronics industries have further collapsed its revenue base, as have needless and scientifically incompetent restrictions against its agricultural and timber production. California construction fell nearly 22% in 1991; and even with a 5% upturn the industry wishfully projects for this year, it expects to see another 36,200 construction jobs disappear.

In Los Angeles County alone, where tourism generally produces about \$7 billion in annual revenues, the dropoff in the wake of the riots is projected at more than \$1 billion. Job losses in the tourist business are expected to top 30,000, according to a study for the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau. Direct riot damage to businesses is estimated to have already eliminated about 9,000 jobs, property damage has been put at \$785 million, and losses from looting were an additional \$700 million.

Budget cuts may top 30%

The fiscal 1993 budget which Republican Governor Wilson presented in January called for \$2.5 billion in spending cuts—nowhere near the level required to close the deficit now projected. Wilson’s demands, which included a 25% reduction in welfare benefits over two years and a 5% pay cut for state workers, were considered draconian then, and

the Democratic-controlled state legislature has refused to accept them. Now the state’s Department of Finance projects across-the-board cutbacks by a minimum of 14.7% and up to 32.5% in welfare, health care, higher education, and other programs not protected by existing law, depending on how much further the legislature slashes public school spending.

“If you want to have no future work force because you have lots of uneducated kids, that’s the way to do it. Bankrupt the school districts of California,” Vasconcellos said. “Most school districts are laying off people now, and closing down classes and colleges now, at the governor’s January level. If you go below that, you’ve got devastation. You’ve got an uneducated populace.” The Senate Majority Leader, Democrat Barry Keane, said after a meeting with Wilson May 20, “The mood is somber, serious, less hopeful than it has been in the past that things could be accomplished without a great deal of pain.”

Deficit-reduction mania

Nearly three-quarters of the nation’s state governments are writhing under varying degrees of fiscal collapse, and enacting what they know to be harmful measures which they call “solutions” to their budget crises. The fate of California alone should be ample proof that no amount of budget cuts and tax increases will solve anything. While they lobby the federal government to increase its financial assistance to cities and states, most state legislatures also stand poised to *eliminate* any such prospects, by ratifying a constitutional amendment to impose a balanced federal budget.

Proponents of the amendment argue that, since the states are required by law to balance their own budgets, the federal government should be required to do so as well. The states, however, float bonds and borrow money for capital expenditures on major projects of all sorts, as *off-budget* expenses. Under the balanced budget amendment, the federal government would be prohibited from spending any more than it takes in as revenues.

Yet Congress is expected to approve the amendment early in June and submit it to the nation’s state legislatures for ratification. Given the current mania for balanced budgets, many observers think the amendment might be ratified in as little as two years.

The House Budget Committee released a study on May 26, showing that even to balance the budget within five years would require by far the biggest spending cuts and tax increases in U.S. history. Even though wildly assuming a recovery, the study still projects annual cuts ranging from \$38 billion the first year to \$237 billion the fifth year, assuming a total deficit of \$631 billion. Without tax increases, the five-year cuts in entitlement programs alone would total \$297 billion. That is nearly 18 times the amount Congress is still struggling to find for this year’s cuts in domestic, military, and foreign aid programs combined. The only way to balance the budget in this fashion is to eliminate the nation.

'Pioneering the space frontier': in memory of Tom Paine

by Marsha Freeman

Dr. Tom Paine, who died on May 4, was one of only a handful of visionaries in the space program in this century. He came into the space program at the most dramatic time in its history, joining the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1968 as the crew of Apollo 8 was preparing to become the first human beings to leave Earth orbit and circle the Moon.

With the resignation of then-NASA Administrator James Webb, who, sadly, also passed away recently, Paine assumed the top position at the space agency in March 1969. Webb, whose vision and integrity were much like Paine's, had left NASA just four months before mankind set foot on the Moon, because he strongly objected to the cutbacks in the budget, which canceled the last three planned Apollo missions and would make it impossible to develop the Moon.

Paine described in a 1989 article in *Omni* magazine his experience when the crew of Apollo 11 landed on the Moon: "As the lunar module Eagle dove toward the Moon, I gripped my tabletop in Mission Control, applying body English to the plunging spaceship. . . . Moments later [astronaut Neil] Armstrong transmitted the long-awaited message: 'Houston, Tranquility Base here; the Eagle has landed!' Tumultuous applause broke out in Mission Control—and around the world.

"Sitting beside me on that July 20, 1969," Paine continued, "Wernher von Braun . . . predicted that the next century would become known as the extraterrestrial century. . . . Apollo had launched a limitless age of discovery, and humanity was destined to evolve from an earthbound to a spacefaring, multi-planet species." That impression made by von Braun, another among the handful of space visionaries, stayed with Paine for years.

Looking back on the Apollo 11 lunar landing on its 20th anniversary, Paine wrote in the May-June 1989 issue of *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine that Apollo was the "liberation of mankind's spirit to soar to the stars." Indeed, following the return to Earth of the Moon-walkers, a task force with a mandate to outline the future of the civilian space program, headed by Vice President Spiro Agnew, was constituted. As NASA administrator, Paine represented the agency.

Optimism was the order of the day. In September 1969, the task force recommended proceeding with a space station, a reusable transportation system, developing the Moon, and a Mars landing as early as 1980.

But that far-reaching outlook could not survive the severe financial and economic problems during the Nixon administration, and the task force plan was scrapped. Deciding the nation could not afford more than one new project, only the Space Shuttle was scheduled for development. The vision gone from the program, Paine resigned from NASA in 1970 and returned to industry. But he never "left" the space program.

Shuttle reopens age of man in space

In 1972, with the last Apollo flight to the Moon, the "dog days" of the U.S. space program began, which continued until the first flight of Space Shuttle Columbia on April 12, 1981. In July 1979, Paine, then president of Northrop Corp., spoke at the Town Hall of California, in Los Angeles. He said, "Last week, President Carter said that we are in a crisis of confidence. In a very real sense that is true. We are in a time of reduced expectations, where growth and a belief in technology which once were our goals are now transformed to skepticism and a goal of conserving and preserving and trying to maintain rather than improving.

"Nevertheless," he continued, "I remain hopeful, because I look at today as a change of direction rather than end to our culture. We are at the threshold of new opportunities and a new frontier. . . . I see the great spirit of our country reemerging from this period of despondency."

Indeed, two years later, the first flights of the Shuttle lifted men's spirits once again, and it was possible to start to plan for the future. NASA Administrator James Beggs and the leadership of the space agency lobbied President Reagan after that first Shuttle flight to commit the nation to building a space station, the next step in the infrastructure needed for man to return to the Moon and go on to Mars.

The Congress, too, was impatient with a space program that did not look beyond the Shuttle, and convened a series of hearings to question the nation's experts and visionaries, including Paine, on what the long-range goals in space should be. In his State of the Union address in 1984, President Reagan announced that the nation would build a permanent, manned space station within a decade. That same year, Congress authorized the establishment of the National Commission on Space, which was to report its recommendations for what the United States should be doing in space 20 years

hence. Paine was chosen to head the commission.

The commission report, entitled "Pioneering the Space Frontier," was released in spring 1986, and was written primarily by Paine. It was not a "consensus" document, but took a strong stand on many controversial issues at a time when few had the guts to take a position without trying to please every possible scientific, industrial, and popular space constituency.

Unfortunately, the commission report was released as the American public, the space agency, and the Congress were in the throes of grieving over and investigating the Challenger explosion. Paine felt that the recommendations of the report were overshadowed by the Shuttle tragedy, and spent the last five years of his life educating people about the commission's recommendations. He often began by stating, "The exploration, settlement, and economic development of the inner solar system will open an endless frontier that frees human aspirations from malthusian limitations."

Colonizing the inner solar system

The report projected a manned return to the Moon in 2004, after the supplies needed by the space travelers had been already delivered there by unmanned cargo ships, and as a series of orbital stations, or Spaceports, around the Earth, the Moon, and Mars were becoming operational. While the new lunar settlement grew—establishing scientific laboratories, astronomical observatories, and closed-cycle life support systems, including the growing of food and the processing of lunar oxygen—a whole new generation of transportation systems would be under development.

One of the most interesting technologies, in addition to more efficient Earth-to-orbit spaceplanes and nuclear-powered unmanned cargo ships, is what the report called "orbital cycling ships." These would be in permanent orbits between the Earth and Mars. They would carry modular space transfer vehicles, which the crew would board when nearing either Mars or Earth orbit, which would take them to the orbiting space station. From the station, the explorers would descend to the surface. This system would allow the long-distance Earth to Mars ships to keep a constant speed, without having to slow down to make deliveries to the space stations.

By 2015, the commission envisioned a Moon entirely accessible to man based on local transportation systems, multi-disciplinary international laboratories, and base designs and robotic construction techniques proven in lunar prototypes that will operate on Mars. The first manned landing on Mars was set for 2015. The ultimate goal, according to Paine, is that in "the next 40 years we will see people working and living on three worlds, as the expansion of life beyond Earth's biosphere becomes technically feasible, affordable, and a universally advocated human drive."

The use of nuclear energy for propulsion systems, as well as electric power plants on new worlds, was not the only controversial recommendations in "Pioneering the Space Frontier." Many experts, including former Apollo astro-



Former NASA administrator Tom Paine: "The Moon is the right place to check out our prototypes and transport system ideas for Mars."

nauts, were advocating manned missions to Mars without first going back to the already-explored Moon, in order to "save" time and money. Two years ago, defending the commission's first goal of setting up a permanent human presence on the Moon, Paine stated, "I think that if we do a lunar program right, it can speed up and make more certain and give greater depth to our Martian program. . . . I believe the Moon is the right place to check out our prototypes and transportation system ideas for Mars."

Manned and unmanned programs

A fervent advocate of man in space, Paine also had a broad overview of the necessity for developing all space technology, and therefore, understood that the constant debate about "men or machines" was misguided. During a 1981 interview with *Mainliner* magazine, Paine was asked to comment on the statement that the Japanese have a considerable lead in robotics. Paine stated that he wouldn't agree with that statement. "Just look at those magnificent observations our Voyager robot spacecraft transmitted to Earth. . . . We have the technology to launch robot spacecraft and control them across billions of miles of space," he said. "Robots will relieve human beings from tedious and unhealthy activities, and, at the same time, turn out lower-cost, higher-quality products." The commission report stressed both the robotic missions *and* manned flights to open the space frontier.

Paine also had a great appreciation of history and knew that he, along with everyone else in the space program, stood on the shoulders of giants. The opening picture in the Nation-

al Commission on Space report is the 1950s painting which illustrates a concept of a space station developed by von Braun. Von Braun, Krafft Ehrlicke, and other members of the German rocket team made possible the 1961 decision by President John Kennedy to "land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth."

As the 20th anniversary of the first lunar landing in July 1989 was approaching, Paine was again raising the question of long-range goals for the space program. Three months before, he testified before the House Subcommittee on Space

Paine pointed out that "arid areas of Earth, like the American Southwest, the Middle East, and central Australia, are potential beneficiaries of space biosphere research," repeating his plan to overturn the doctrine of Parson Thomas Malthus.

Science and Applications of the Committee on Science and Technology. "NASA is a mission-oriented agency in desperate need of a challenging mission. In pursuit of exciting goals NASA has flourished; without long-range objectives, it has languished," he began.

"The settlement of Mars will double the land area available to humanity," Paine pointed out. He told the congressmen that the "arid areas of Earth, like the American Southwest, the Middle East, and central Australia, are potential beneficiaries of space biosphere research," repeating his plan to overturn the doctrine of Parson Thomas Malthus. Three months later, President George Bush pronounced from the steps of the National Air and Space Museum that the nation would implement, in outline, the program that Paine and others had worked two years to produce.

Paine parried for years with this writer about the state of the economy. It could not be as bad as presented in *EIR*, he argued. A Kennedy Democrat committed to both developing the frontiers of science and technology and raising the standard of living for the U.S. and world population, Paine was always optimistic that the economy was not in a depression, and that rationality would prevail. Yet, it is the current spiraling economic collapse more than anything else which has stymied the long-range program President Bush announced nearly three years ago.

If this nation starts down a different economic path, one similar in concept to that taken by President Kennedy, humanity will have a chance to "pioneer the space frontier." If that path is taken, a large share of the credit should be given to the visionaries who preceded him, and to Tom Paine.

Minnesota 'Health means corporatist

by Steve Parsons

Politicians and medical reformers toasted each other in April for enacting the Minnesota HealthRight bill into law. HealthRight has received rave reviews from the media and the so-called biomedical ethicists. Endorsed by a large bipartisan legislative majority, insurance companies, physicians, and consumer groups—albeit with various caveats—it is indeed the most sweeping health reform legislation ever enacted, going far beyond the widely trumpeted Oregon Plan.

The law purports to provide the basis for expanding health care services in the state, particularly in rural areas, while providing low-cost basic health insurance for the uninsured. Its "glories," as ethicist Arthur Caplan calls them, are "that it mandates data collection on outcomes and practices, and the prices incurred for those outcomes; that the health commissioner will be able to take steps on regulating reimbursement to providers; that it has conflict-of-interest prohibitions; that it limits malpractice actions by setting practice parameters that, if adhered to, are absolute defenses; and that it moves insurance companies to community rating."

These "glories" actually augur the fascist regimentation of health care. Far from enhancing health care, the law is designed to police the administration and dispensation of health care, leading to enforced rationing of medical treatment, and ultimately to euthanasia, for those deemed either too unfit or too "cost-inefficient" to live. As such, it is an integral feature of an economy no longer able to sustain its population in the deepening depression.

Down the primrose path

Larded with 182 pages of small-print legalese, the legislation was crafted by a select group of seven politicians, led by ultra-liberals Rep. Paul Ogren and Sen. Linda Berlin. The real architects, however, were two expert "facilitators," the aforementioned Caplan of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Steven Miles, a geriatric specialist and steering committee member of the Minnesota Network for Institutional Ethics Committees. The legislators cloistered themselves for weeks working out the details, guided at crucial points by Caplan and Miles. The self-described "Gang of Seven" paraded it as a series of

Right' plan cost-cutting

revolutionary, yet practical, steps for simultaneously protecting the uninsured and lowering the spiraling costs that have incurred the wrath of voters.

Contrary to media characterizations that HealthRight focuses on subsidizing medical insurance for lower-income families, HealthRight insurance coverage will still be unaffordable for many families—premiums can be as high as \$300 per month—while its benefits are skimpy. For example, HealthRight's maximum inpatient coverage is only \$10,000 per person annually—an amount that can be reached in a couple of hospital days.

Caplan readily admits that the insurance coverage is "scrawny" and expensive. "We aren't implementing the Canadian system in this state. It's not a revolution in catastrophic health coverage. The state of Minnesota can't pay for catastrophic coverage; it can't be done. This is just a bare-bones policy that does cover much of basic primary and preventive care. The primary aim of the law is structural reform aimed at *cost-containment*."

Cost-containment policing

The key measure in the HealthRight law is the establishment of several commissions and agencies, the most important being the Minnesota Health Care Commission. This is to be comprised of 25 appointees from business, labor, government, and "consumers"—in other words, a corporatist board that will effectively have total control over health care policy and regulation of hospitals and doctors.

The commission is mandated to establish limits on the growth of health care spending, both public and private, and specifically to cut the current rate of growth by 10% annually. If those limits are not met, it is empowered to recommend sanctions against providers that would include restricting use of certain "expensive" technologies and procedures, regardless of the ability of either patients or providers to pay for them.

The language of this section is studded with policing recommendations. For example, as the Minnesota Medical Association points out, the commission is charged with considering "methods that could be used to monitor compliance

with the limits . . . methods for avoiding, preventing, or recovering spending in excess of the approved rate of growth . . . methods of imposing mandatory requirements such as practice parameters, hospital admissions protocols . . . methods of preventing unfair health care practices." The commission is urged to set up "permanent regional coordinating boards to ensure community involvement" to enforce the cuts.

Big Brother is watching

Central to this policing strategy is the establishment of a ubiquitous data collection agency that will force physicians and hospitals to turn over every scrap of information on their patients and practices, and will target "treatment outcomes" and costs. Disciplinary action is threatened for non-compliance, including sanctions by licensing boards.

This data collection will be complemented by a "Practice Parameter Advisory Committee" under the commissioner of health, which will specify recommended physician and hospital procedures. This is doubly pernicious. Physicians who are found to have complied with such procedures are automatically immune from malpractice suits. This not only creates a potential loophole for otherwise incompetent practitioners who might technically comply with the parameters; it would virtually prohibit conscientious doctors from altering accepted practices in efforts to help their patients, thus eliminating more effective, if more expensive, medical procedures.

Even before the commission is appointed, the law mandates that *all* providers must report major capital expenditures to the commissioner. This is the first step toward rationing "expensive" technologies; penalties for exceeding quotas will be decided later.

The law extends "anti-kickback" statutes on Medicare to all providers, and permits the commissioner to develop even harsher regulations. These "anti-kickback" regulations ultimately can be employed to prevent thousands of physicians and practitioners from using expensive high-technology equipment or sending patients to facilities that have such equipment, lest they be charged with kickback fraud. Needless to say, this will help "contain costs"—at the expense of lives.

Caplan cheerfully admitted to *EIR* that these cost-containment measures necessarily lead to a rationing regimen far beyond what Oregon is trying to implement. "Of course it's rationing. The difference is that Oregon is rationing *without* the data; we're rationing *with* the data.

"Oregon targets the poor on Medicaid with rationing. Our choices apply to everyone, whether they have money and insurance or not. In Minnesota, the aim is to share the burden of rationing among everyone."

"Other states and Congress should take a cue from Minnesota," Caplan and Miles told the *Baltimore Sun*, "by swallowing the politically bitter medicine of cost-containment."

Democrats target Kissinger Associates

The investigation by the House Banking Committee into U.S. relations with Iraq prior to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait has become the object of interest of several more committees, including the House Agriculture Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, which have begun their own investigations. The issue threatens to derail President Bush's hope to revive the aura of the Persian Gulf "victory" to rally broader electoral support.

In testimony before the House Banking Committee on May 22, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger took sharp exception to allegations that he had "past ties" to Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), because of the bank's connection to Kissinger Associates. House Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) had accused Eagleburger of a conflict of interest because of his former business affiliations with Kissinger Associates, which had extensive connections with both Kuwait and Iraq. The Gonzalez investigation has targeted Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) agricultural credits provided to Iraq in 1989, which were allegedly diverted by Baghdad to third parties in exchange for military hardware and nuclear-related equipment. The credits had been approved by the Bush administration.

Eagleburger claimed that he did not recall doing any substantive work for BNL and had played no role in the administration's handling of the BNL affair. Eagleburger also claimed not to have intervened on behalf of Iraq to secure the CCC credits for them.

The issue heated up when Attorney General William Barr stated in early May that the Department of Justice will no longer turn over classified information to the House Banking

Committee for reasons of "national security." Gonzalez responded by saying that he would ask the House Judiciary Committee to consider the option of appointing an independent counsel to investigate possible Justice Department misconduct in connection with the BNL investigation, accusing the department of "obstruction of justice."

On May 23, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), the ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee, said that he, together with committee chairman Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), were requesting that the Bush administration turn over documents concerning U.S. agricultural aid to Iraq prior to the Gulf war.

Vote forced on balanced budget amendment

On May 21, supporters of a balanced budget constitutional amendment obtained the 218 signatures needed on a so-called "discharge petition," which would allow them to bypass the traditional committee process and bring the balanced budget amendment to the House floor for a vote, in a record one day's time. The amendment is opposed by the House Democratic leadership.

In an interview on the NBC News program "This Week With David Brinkley" on May 24, House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) said that a balanced budget amendment "would complicate our fiscal policy, might create increased cost, would certainly lead to inflexibility in dealing with economic problems, and could . . . force U.S. government securities to scream upwards and cost the American people billions of dollars."

Nevertheless, in an election year in which "corruption in Washington" has become the dominant theme,

members were so anxious to be on record favoring a balanced budget that they stood in line to sign the petition. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.), currently has 278 co-sponsors. A two-thirds majority, 290 votes, is required in the House for passage of a constitutional amendment.

Supporters are confident that it will pass when it comes up for a vote in June. A similar amendment has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.). The Senate bill is scheduled to be voted on in the next few weeks. If passed by both houses, the amendment would have to be ratified by 38 states, and could then take effect in 1997.

Many people foolishly consider the balanced budget amendment simply an election-year gimmick to give the appearance that its supporters are really grappling with the budget deficit. In effect, such an amendment will provide a mandate for those who want to gouge entitlements. Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), who sponsored the notorious Gramm-Rudman legislation, announced on May 24 that he was drafting an implementation act to the amendment which would allow the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Supreme Court to decide if a federal budget is balanced.

Baucus dissatisfied with NAFTA negotiations

Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), a Democratic point-man for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), at a press briefing on May 21, indicated that Democrats have concerns in the area of environmental protection and worker adjustment for displaced workers which have not been addressed by the Bush administration.

Baucus indicated that this could cause problems for the treaty on Capitol Hill.

When asked if he thought the bill would pass if it didn't address those issues, Baucus said, "Well, I will oppose it, number one, and I think he [Bush] is going to have a tough row to hoe. It's going to be difficult."

Baucus said he felt that the administration was "playing politics" with the treaty, trying to get an agreement to the Hill before the election in order to embarrass the Democrats, who are divided over their support for the treaty.

Senate quadruples urban aid in new bill

The Senate passed an urban aid measure sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) by a 61-36 vote on May 22, which was four times larger than the request submitted by the Bush administration.

The administration supports a bill, passed by the House the previous week, which would provide \$822 million in loans and grants for disaster relief and small business loans for cities. The Senate tagged on \$1.45 billion to the House bill, adding \$700 million for summer youth jobs, \$250 million for a summer Head Start program, \$250 million for summer school for disadvantaged students, and \$250 million for the administration's "weed and seed" program of tougher law enforcement and community development.

Although the Bush administration is opposed to the large outlays for the cities, there will probably be little objection to the bill, given the very tenuous situation in the nation's cities after the Los Angeles riots. Although Bush has stopped short of threatening a

veto, he has said he will oppose an urban aid package bigger than the one he proposed. The Office of Management and Budget, however, has indicated the added spending in the Kennedy-Hatch measure might be acceptable in return for congressional compliance with some other proposals.

Energy provision favors nuclear power plants

The House accepted an amendment to the 1992 energy bill on May 20 which formally would make it easier to build nuclear power plants. The measure, which was added on in a 254-160 vote, would streamline the licensing process and cut the time it takes to put a new reactor into operation from a current average of about 14 years, to about six years.

The measure, however, accedes the right to any individual citizen to demand a formal hearing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission after a nuclear plant's construction if significant safety issues are discovered, a provision which could be used to block any new atomic power plant. Supporters say that if that particular item remains part of the bill, there will be very few new nuclear power plants built.

Aid cutoff to Indonesia threatened

A bill introduced in the House by Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) on May 13 would end U.S. aid to Indonesia because of alleged human rights violations. The bill would terminate all U.S. bilateral assistance and suspend the Generalized System of Preference benefits for Indonesian products. It would also re-

quire the U.S. representative to the World Bank to oppose loans to Indonesia.

In floor comments, Hall said that estimated military and economic aid for Indonesia in the current fiscal year totaled about \$58 million. Commercial arms deliveries total about \$43 million, and U.S. government sales about \$10 million. Under the legislation, the aid ban would remain in effect until the President had certified that Indonesia had withdrawn its troops from East Timor, allowed a U.N. referendum for Timorese self-determination, and international monitors had reported that human rights violations had ended.

Economic sanctions against Serbia sought

The Senate passed a resolution imposing economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro (which the measure designates as "Yugoslavia"), in a vote of 99-0 on May 21.

The resolution would suspend all forms of U.S. assistance going to these countries, and suspend air travel to and from Belgrade. It also mandates U.S. representatives in international financial institutions to vote against any aid from these institutions to Serbia or Montenegro. The sanctions would remain in place until Serbia has ceased its war of military aggression against the newly liberated countries of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The resolution also requires that the Serbs withdraw from the areas of the other republics which they have occupied, and that they recognize the borders of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia as these borders were specified in the 1974 Yugoslavia Federal Constitution (before the forced annexations).

National News

Kissinger says, 'let technocrats rule'

Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state and national security adviser, suggested that politics should be made by technocrats "who really know the world," at a public forum in Munich, Germany on May 18.

According to reports, Kissinger called "world order" the main challenge of the outgoing 20th century, but expressed little confidence in governments. "The main powers have no experience in what we describe as world order."

Kissinger also said that "less and less, people will be able to understand technology. Most states no longer understand the world we're living in."

The real problems which people no longer understand, according to Kissinger, are nuclear proliferation, environmental problems, excessive population growth, and that there will not and cannot be any such thing as isolated local or regional peace anywhere in the world. The end of the Cold War at least created the chance, for the first time, to build a global order, Kissinger said.

FBI seeks KGB-style wiretaps, opponents say

FBI Director William Sessions demanded that Congress pass legislation to force phone companies to alter their equipment to enhance the wiretapping capabilities of the FBI, in a commentary in the May 24 *Washington Times*. "The financial consequences to the companies are not so substantial as to outweigh the consequences . . . [of not having] a judicially authorized technique," Sessions wrote.

In a counter-commentary, American Civil Liberties Union attorney Janlori Goldman charged that the FBI's "proposal goes far beyond today's law to create, in essence, a federal techno-cop that will require industry to anticipate the bureau's future surveillance needs." The FBI's proposal will make

the telecommunications network less secure from intrusions, she said.

"The FBI's proposal is reminiscent of the iron grip the KGB held on progress in the Soviet Union. Because the KGB was unable to wiretap individual phone lines on a switchboard, it outlawed the use of switchboards and insisted that each employee have a separate telephone line. . . . If the FBI gets its way, it won't be long before it will propose making George Orwell's 1984 a reality, complete with surveillance devices built right into home appliances."

Mob-dominated gambling growing in Minnesota

Las Vegas-style casino gambling, dominated by Las Vegas gangsters, is now spreading rapidly within the state of Minnesota. It may soon spill over into Canada, with the active cooperation of Canadian law enforcement authorities.

The Bemidji, Minnesota *Pioneer* reported on May 18 that an international conference on casino gambling at Indian reservations took place there over the May 16 weekend. Among those attending were representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Justice Ministry, and Indian tribes from six provinces of Canada.

A Minnesota law enforcement official told *EIR* that 7,200 slot machines are now in place in casinos on Indian reservations in the state, and many more gambling establishments are planned. Minnesota, he said, leads the nation in such gambling. The casinos flourished following passage of a federal law "regulating" Indian gambling in 1989. He stressed that federal regulation is a farce.

At the same time, the state has no authority to monitor Indian gambling, except to run "background checks" on employees hired by the casinos. Disgruntled state employees say this arrangement cannot stop the "inevitable" influx of gangster elements into and around the management of the casinos.

A spokesman for Mystic Lake casino told *EIR* that its affairs are being handled by "many" lawyers from Dorsey and Whitney, the Minneapolis law firm of the Democratic Party which has represented many of orga-

nized crime's endeavors in the state. The overall arrangements with the tribes were worked out in compacts with the state government under the supervision of state Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey.

Kevorkian on killing rampage, says State Rep.

Michigan State Representative Fred Dillingham (R-Fowlerville) said that Dr. Jack Kevorkian, the unemployed pathologist who has carried out several so-called assisted suicides, "is almost on a rampage here" in Michigan. There's nothing that's going to stop him but a change in the law, he said. "He has ignored any social or moral responsibility. He has flagrantly flaunted this activity in the face of the public."

Kevorkian recently claimed his fourth victim, Susan Williams, 52, of Clawson, Michigan. His rationale for killing Williams was that she had multiple sclerosis and said her life had no meaning. On May 15, Williams allegedly put a gas mask over her face, inhaled carbon monoxide, and died in her home, surrounded by her family, Kevorkian, and his sister.

Kevorkian's attorney Geoffrey Feiger said Kevorkian played no direct role in Williams's death, but that he did provide "counsel" and expressed "ideas regarding this event," the May 15 *Washington Post* reported. But Oakland County Prosecutor Richard Thompson said he had no evidence that Kevorkian had violated the court order prohibiting him from assisting in any more suicides. Kevorkian is scheduled to go on trial in June for the deaths of two women in October 1991.

The Senate passed Senate Bill 32 a year ago which would make assisted suicide a felony, but it has been stalled in the House Judiciary Committee by committee chairman Sen. Perry Bullard.

"This bill has been languishing through three murders," said Dillingham. "The longer we debate, the longer we ponder, the longer we procrastinate, the slipperier the slope. . . . Michigan is becoming the suicide haven of the world."

● **FAYE YAGER**, who shelters children and their mothers from husbands involved in satanism, was acquitted of kidnaping charges on May 15 in Marietta, Georgia. Yager denounced Cobb County District Attorney Tom Charron who, she said, targeted her for prosecution and influenced a woman who accused her.

● **ROBERT ABRAMS**, the New York State Attorney General, is covering up for drug use and drug dealing by one of his top deputies, state GOP chairman Bill Powers has charged. The accusation came as Dr. Heddy McSparron accused her former husband, Deputy Attorney General James McSparron, of participating in drug use and trafficking within the Attorney General's office.

● **GOV. MARIO CUOMO** of New York vetoed a death penalty bill in mid-May, his 10th such veto. The pro-murder faction reportedly believes itself one vote short of an override.

● **THE U.S. SUPREME COURT** has agreed to hear the case of military and federal pensioners who are seeking a refund of \$500 million in taxes which Virginia unlawfully levied in 1985-88, CBS News reported May 18. State Attorney General Mary Sue Terry is reportedly frantic that the court will order the refund, which will beg the question of who gave the state the bad legal advice.

● **ONE-THIRD** of the murders in Washington, D.C. are drug contract hits by professionals, spokesmen for the Drug Enforcement Administration and D.C. police told the May 18 *Washington Post*. A police investigator estimates that 30-50 "enforcers" are at work in the city, "disciplining" users, rivals, potential witnesses, and bystanders.

● **CLAIRE GEORGE**, the former CIA director of operations, was indicted on May 21 on two new counts of obstructing congressional investigations into the Iran-Contra affair in 1986, AP reported. Similar charges were recently dropped.

Sioux Falls bishop supports Iraq milk lift

Bishop Paul V. Dudley of the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Diocese supported the milk lift to Iraq, which has been organized by the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, in a letter to Sens. Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) and to George Bush.

"As months pass, I and many others are convinced that the Gulf War was not the best solution to the Mideast crisis caused by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq," Bishop Dudley wrote.

"More and more there is much suffering now in Iraq inflicted upon many people due to our embargo. I urge Congress and the administration to give special consideration to lifting the embargo. There has to be other means of dealing with Saddam Hussein then by inflicting such violence on innocent victims.

"I am pleased that our dairy farmers in our state are helping to feed the innocent people of Iraq by shipping milk to this war-torn country.

"Ronald Wieczorek, of Mt. Vernon, South Dakota, is one of the courageous farmers who is seeking to alleviate the hunger of these innocent Iraqi children.

"Whatever you can do to assist the dairy farmers in this project will be greatly appreciated."

Weld urges GOP to kill pro-life plank

Massachusetts Gov. William Weld has written testimony for an upcoming Republican Party platform committee meeting urging the GOP to drop its pro-life stand against abortion.

In testimony released the week of May 18, Weld warned the party that it will forfeit its "role as the bulwark against government intrusion and the champion of individual freedom" if it maintains its position. "The Republican Party is poised to lead America into the 21st century but won't, I fear, if we become identified as the party opposing a

woman's right to choose," Weld said.

Operation Rescue staged a demonstration outside Weld's home on May 21 to protest his pro-abortion record. "You're becoming known as the abortion governor across the nation," Rev. Patrick Mahoney told Weld as demonstrators thrust a photograph of an aborted fetus at the governor.

Conservative attacks Rehnquist court

Syndicated columnist Paul Craig Roberts attacked the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice William Rehnquist in a column on May 23. Roberts is perhaps the only so-called conservative in the United States to attack the police-state rulings of the Rehnquist court.

Roberts commented that while many conservatives are angry about President Bush's broken promises on taxes and quotas, they still support Bush because of his "conservative" judicial appointments. But this, he says, is "a delusion and a dangerous one at that.

"The conservative Rehnquist court is not protecting our liberties from growing prosecutorial abuses." In fact, wrote Roberts, it "gives the government favored treatment as a litigator," and in its recent ruling saying that prosecutors have no duty to present exculpatory evidence to a grand jury, it has increased the ability of federal prosecutors to frame defendants.

Roberts quoted from a recent dissent by Justice John Paul Stevens, which in turn quoted a 1935 opinion by then-Justice Sutherland, saying that the prosecutor's interest "is not that it shall win a case but that justice be done." It is as much the prosecutor's duty to "refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one."

But now, wrote Roberts, "today's conservative court is cloaking a policy of convictions at all costs in petty legalisms.

"With the conservative court busily overturning the most basic protections in our legal system, Bush's broken vows on taxes and quotas are very small things."

The threat of fascism

There's been a lot of talk about fascism lately, both praise and condemnation. Some are explicitly promoting what they allege to be a fascist economic "solution" to the chaos and collapse which is overtaking the industrialized West. And some (often the same people) want to send troops into a myriad of nations throughout the world on the excuse that they are run by authoritarian "fascist" military regimes.

This talk is a testament to the degree of moral and social collapse of our civilization. It also points to the fact that there is little understanding today of what fascism actually is.

Fascism is not the rule of the military per se; from that standpoint one would have to condemn the fledgling United States, with its President Gen. George Washington. Nor is it the equivalent of dirigist economic policy which builds bridges and roads—a dirigist economic policy does not have to take sustenance out of the mouths of the population, or establish corps of slave laborers, as fascists did on the pretext of building up a country.

What defines fascism is a commitment to the triumph of the irrational will, the exercise of power for the sake of power, and in the interest of a ruling class of individuals which denies the sanctity of all human lives and is willing to sacrifice whole sections of the human race, in the interest of fulfilling their drive for power. In economics this means subordinating the interests of the individual to that of a class of usurers, of permitting murderous looting against large portions of the population. In law it means rule by arbitrary power.

We in the LaRouche movement have asserted for more than three years now, that the United States was being governed by an administrative fascist regime. Just recently, with the decisions being made by the state and federal court systems on the death penalty, it is becoming painfully obvious that the United States is moving rapidly toward a full-fledged fascist state.

What is fascism in law? It is epitomized by what the Virginia, and federal, courts did in the case of the executed Roger Keith Coleman.

Fascism in law means that the test of reality is not whether something is true or not, but whether procedures have assumed it to be true. That is, the fact that a bureaucratic decision is made, even if the decision is false with respect to all reality, that decision is upheld as if it were truth, and the truth denied, because procedure is placed above reality. That's the essence of Nazi "justice."

But that is the position of the majority of the U.S. Supreme Court today, in the case of the Robert Alton Harris execution in California and a great number of other cases on constitutional rights which have come before the highest court of the land in recent times. That is the opinion of many parts of the criminal justice system throughout the country, and increasingly, in all sections of the federal government.

The Coleman case epitomizes the fascist philosophy with crystal clarity. The U.S. Supreme Court turned down Coleman's appeal in 1991 on the basis that his attorneys had filed it one day too late. The court knew that Coleman had substantial claims to innocence, and that a mass of evidence had been accumulated to be presented to a court of law which would prove that innocence, should a hearing be granted. Yet, fully aware of the existence and nature of such evidence, the court denied him the right to present it.

So, when the federal government permitted the execution of Coleman by the Commonwealth of Virginia, it was saying to the world: This man is innocent. So what? We know it. You know that we know it. We're going to kill him anyway—and what are you going to do about it?

What the federal government is saying is that the fact that an institution of authority has made a decision, according to a prescribed rule, makes that a substitute for truth. There is no longer any right or wrong, only arbitrary authority.

It is that belief—that truth does not exist—which leads to the victory of fascism. The dominance of that belief in our culture as a whole, not just the courts, shows how far toward fascism we as a nation have come.

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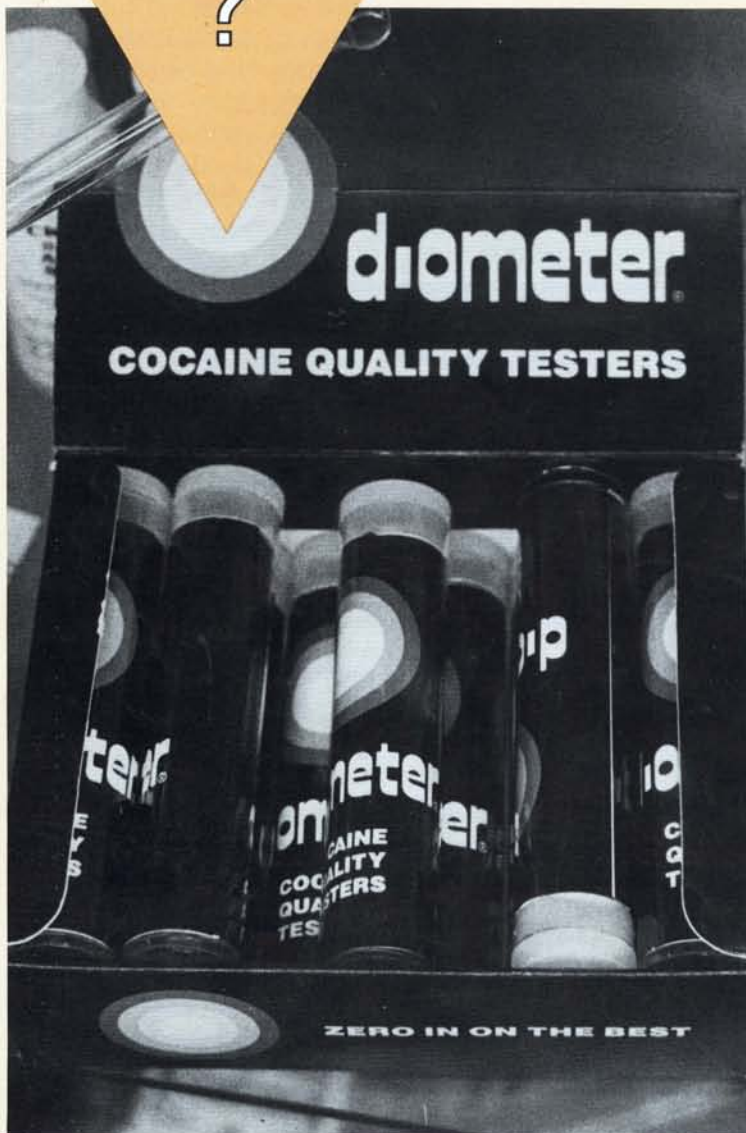
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