

# EIR

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How Kissinger betrayed POWs in Indochina  
Proposed Eurasian railway system: a new look  
Senator rips mafia, IMF, LaRouche frameup

**Columbus, cold fusion, and  
the new age of discovery**





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## From the Editor

At the beginning of 1986, as Lyndon LaRouche and his friends prepared to celebrate the 1600th anniversary of St. Augustine's conversion to Christianity, LaRouche predicted 1986 would be "the year of tumult." On Oct. 6 of that year, 400 federal, state, and county armed forces assaulted his residence and raided publications associated with him, including *EIR*. Unable to kill him as the raid was intended, the forces behind this brutal spectacle sent LaRouche to jail as George Bush's political prisoner in 1989.

Now, we prepare to celebrate 500 years of the evangelization of the Americas, beginning with our next task, to colonize Mars (see *Science & Technology*).

Worldwide, the perseverance of embattled patriots is beginning to pay off. Even though the hero of Argentina's Malvinas War, Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, remains in prison, his Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration will soon hold its founding conference, which we will proudly report to you.

And, quite a few of mankind's enemies are starting to reap the harvest of their unjust actions.

Our *Feature* details how Henry Kissinger, the man who insisted FBI director William Webster "investigate" LaRouche in 1982, is exposed for negotiating, not the release, but the *abandonment*, of U.S. prisoners of war in Indochina, in 1973.

The International Monetary Fund's chief stooge in Brazil, President Fernando Collor de Mello, has been impeached and removed from office for six months, pending the outcome of a trial in the Senate (page 47).

George Bush called Collor "my kind of guy." Well, the *Economics* and *National* sections detail how in Britain, the flea market economics of Prime Minister John Major and his minister Norman Lamont may cost them their jobs; while in the U.S., the establishment is jettisoning Bush, targeting his weak political flank—the "October Surprise," Iran-Contra, and Iraqgate.

Two days after Far East editor Michael Billington turned himself in to serve a 77-year sentence for political organizing with LaRouche, the man who brags he "led" the 1986 assault on LaRouche's residence, Donald Moore, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap another LaRouche associate (page 64). We only ask for justice; it is long overdue.

*Nora Hamerman*

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## Britain heads toward 'worst winter in living memory'

by Mark Burdman

Since Great Britain removed its pound sterling currency from the European Exchange Rate Mechanism on Sept. 16, the political and social crisis in the country has deepened to the point that the collapse of the John Major government in the near future is increasingly seen as a foregone conclusion, barely six months after his reelection victory in early April and only days before the annual Conservative Party conference in Brighton beginning the week of Oct. 4. At the same time, the reality shock of the accelerating collapse of the British economic and social fabric is forcing a growing minority of British spokesmen to put forward policy recommendations and critiques that demonstrate a modicum of sanity.

Sept. 16 was immediately dubbed "Black Wednesday" by commentators, but that term had already been superseded, two weeks later, by the lead Sept. 30 headline in the pro-Tory *Daily Telegraph*, which characterized the entire month, ironically, as "Black September." During September, the paper noted, 15,000 jobs had been eliminated.

On Sept. 29 alone, a new round of almost 5,000 job cuts was announced, with the alarming new element being cuts in the defense-related scientific research. Approximately 2,000 jobs were cut at the Defense Research Agency, where scientists and craftsmen are employed on developing weapons systems. The head of the DRA, John Chisholm, explained the cuts in words that should be emblazoned in a history of buffoonery: "Scientific excellence is not enough; we must also be cost effective."

Other cuts during September hit aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, auto manufacturing, coal mining, computer firms, banking, broadcasting, and other sectors of the economy. A leading trade unionist stated Sept. 29: "Unemployment is running out of control. Britain is heading to the worst winter for unemployment in living memory."

The London *Guardian* on same day spoke of an "avalanche of job cuts," as well as alarming new figures released by the Dun and Bradstreet firm, showing that bankruptcies

among small companies has gone up 40% in the first nine months of 1992, with the figure over 50% for the third quarter of 1992 compared to the third quarter of 1991. Over 1,000 such companies are going bankrupt per week. A Dun and Bradstreet analyst was quoted saying blandly, "We do expect the situation to get worse," while a spokesman for what remains of Britain's small business community warned that "the chain reaction of cutbacks in large companies will continue to devastate the small business community."

The headlines in the Sept. 30 London *Independent* were enough to underscore the downward vicious spiral that British society is becoming. "Recession Is Linked to Increase in Child Abuse," blared one. "Suicides Among Young Males Rise," documented not only that phenomenon but also the dramatic rise in child pregnancies in Britain. Two others, read "Wave of Job Losses Bring Total to 11,000," and "Rail Fares 'Could Increase by 142%.'"

### 'Sweet things possibly to come'

In this atmosphere, the power wars at the "superstructure" level of the British system are entering a new and critical phase. On the evening of Sept. 24, John Major's close friend David Mellor announced his resignation from his cabinet post of minister of national heritage. Mellor had been at the center of a complex of scandals, including an alleged extramarital affair with a Spanish actress and a social relationship with the daughter of the chief financier of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which were likened in the British and continental European press to the famous "Profumo Affair" of 1963. That scandal, centered around Defense Minister John Profumo's affair with call-girl Christine Keeler and Keeler's simultaneous affair with a high-level Soviet military intelligence operative, resulted in the downfall of the Conservative Harold Macmillan government in 1963.

During the day of Sept. 24, the "inner establishment" of the Conservative Party, embodied in the executive of an



entity known as the "1922 Committee," decided that it was time for him to "reconsider his position." Since many of the 1922 executives have received honors from the queen, this group has come to be known as "The Knights of the Long Knives." It was this same group which sealed the fate of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, when she was forced to resign in late November 1990.

The sub-plot in all these maneuverings, was to organize Mellor's resignation statement precisely at the moment when an emergency House of Commons debate on the British economy was taking place, so that Major's embarrassments in that debate could be preempted by the Mellor saga. However, in a Sept. 25 lead editorial entitled "Mellor and Major," the arch-establishment London *Times* warned that this ploy would backfire. The paper said that the "sense of relief" felt in Tory circles that Mellor's announcement had distracted the attention of the early evening broadcast news away from "Mr. Major's own indifferent performance" in the economic debate was "understandable." However, the paper went on, this relief "will not last." The whole episode "only underlined the current sense of a government stumbling from one moment of instant gratification to another."

Major's problem, the paper went on, is that his own policies are far from the "solid success" he may hope they are. Beyond that, Major's insistence on protecting Mellor and his mishandling of the past weeks' crises had created a potentially deadly situation for Major himself: "The prime minister's loyalty to his flawed personal friend has been as dogged as his devotion to his flawed economic course. That simple state of stubbornness has come to define him. If a prime minister has more deep friendships around his cabinet table than he has deeply rooted policies, he risks being judged by his choice of chums, not by his achievements." Warning that Major's "pride may still be his downfall," the paper predicted that the previous day's economic debate in the Parliament, during which Labour Party leader John Smith savaged Major's economic policies, "was a sweet taste of things possibly to come." Particularly devastating, was Smith's battering of Major for "lame excuses and absent apologies. He put his best points well, pointing out that to blame speculators for the run on the pound did nothing to explain why the pound was the most vulnerable currency in the first place."

*Times* political correspondent Peter Riddell, stressed that the Major government "has been shaken to its foundations" by the developments since mid-September, and asserting that the smell in the air is similar to the time of the 1905 downfall of the Arthur Balfour government, which was torn apart by internal fissures within the cabinet.

### **'Victory by bankers over democrats'**

Following his performance in the Sept. 24 House of Commons debate, newly appointed Labour leader Smith told Labourites attending the party's annual convention in Blackpool on Sept. 29 that Major and his Chancellor of the Exchequer

Norman Lamont were "the Laurel and Hardy of British politics. Another fine mess they've gotten us into."

However, Labour itself is more than compromised by its leaders' tolerance of, if not enthusiastic support for, the monetarist policies of the City of London, as exemplified by Labour's insistent support for the Maastricht Treaty. This issue suddenly exploded onto center stage at Blackpool, when the anti-Maastricht shadow minister for national heritage Bryan Gould announced his resignation from the shadow cabinet on Sept. 27, with a statement blasting Maastricht, correctly, as "a breathtaking, audacious attempt to enshrine in treaty law a permanent victory by bankers over democrats." Gould asserted with a candidness rare at the higher echelons of British politics, that "the issue of whether the currency, and so the whole of economic policy, should be controlled by bankers or politicians, has been at the heart of political debate for two centuries." He charged that the Maastricht Treaty was "a totally overt, not to say shameless, statement of the bankers' view." Not only were the bankers to be unelected, but the treaty "expressly instructed them to take no notice of anyone else, including elected politicians." Their policy was price stability at all costs, which could mean massive cuts in public expenditure for Britain.

He derided British government ministers as "headless chickens. . . . Where they once had an economic and foreign policy, there is now a gaping hole. What the prime minister described as a quack doctor's remedy is now government policy—not so much a government pursuing a policy but a policy pursuing a government." Worse, in the Labour Party itself, the shadow cabinet has been operating "merely as a gag and a straitjacket, which suppresses real debate." He resigned his shadow cabinet post in order to give the British population more of a say on "principle and policy" in the U.K.

### **'The monster Thatcher created'**

Gould's declaration indicates that a certain amount of reality is filtering into Britain, as the crisis deepens. This is also reflected in some commentaries in the British press. For example, on Sept. 20, John Eatwell of Trinity College, Cambridge, wrote in the London *Observer*: "It may have been a bad week for John Major. It's been a far worse week for the long-term development of the British economy. We have been given a lesson in how a free financial market really works. The rule is simple: the greater the instability, the greater the amount of money to be made. . . . The speculative monster Margaret Thatcher created by the abolition of exchange controls and the deregulation of the financial markets has not been tamed by John Major's devaluation. It has tasted blood and wants more." He warned that Major's attempts to now show himself as totally "market friendly" will destroy what is left of British health services, education and training, and investment in housing, roads, and railways.

Eatwell insisted that Britain's economic difficulties demand a return to "policies designed to foster long-term investment in industry and in people," in contrast to the "Thatcher-Major policies of deregulation and a minimalist

state," which "have resulted in greater instability (just look at the housing market), lower investment, lower growth and higher unemployment." Eatwell warned that "the short-term drives out the long-term. The opportunity to make a quick speculative turn will always be more attractive than the interests of the financial classes are opposed to the interests of all other classes." His alternative recommendation was that "the government itself must adopt a long-term view, investing in infrastructure and in education and training."

Along similar lines, the Engineering Employers Federation, which brings together 5,000 U.K. engineering firms, has composed a letter to Major, calling for the government to forward a "new industrial vitality" in Britain, to prevent the "irreversible decline" of British manufacturing. The letter attacked the government for over-concentration on "financial and other service sectors" relative to manufacturing, and stressed the "long-term merits of recovery based on greater investment in plant, machinery, education, and training."

On Sept. 27, the weekly *Observer* wrote that the previous week's 5,500 layoffs at the U.K.'s leading industrial firms—British Aerospace, Ford, and Vickers—"contributed to another bleak chapter in the recent history of Britain's manufacturing sector." But, the paper went on, "Britain's manufacturing industry has been in continuous decline since 1979, with a litany of factory closures, company bankruptcies, and staff redundancies. . . . Productive capacity has been slashed, new investment has declined by 12%, and Britain, once the workshop of the world, now suffers a deficit on trade in manufactured goods for the first time since the Industrial Revolution." The *Observer* emphasized that manufacturing jobs have declined in the U.K. by 36% since 1979, with "a remarkable 2.6 million people" having lost jobs in industry in the last 13 years. This process "is causing irreparable damage to the nation's industrial base."

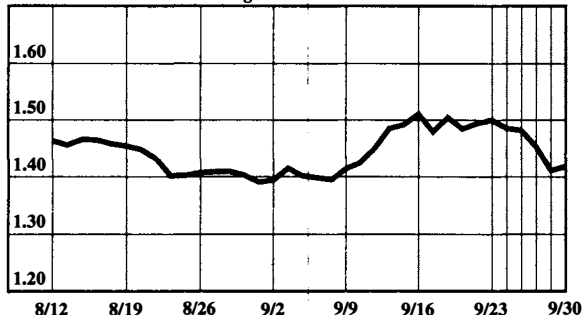
The paper blasted the various industry secretaries of the Thatcher-Major years, for having withdrawn government support for such industries as steel, shipbuilding, and automobiles, and for having "shifted the emphasis from manufacturing to services." Equally, the *Observer* stated, "successive secretaries of state reinforced the doctrine that competition should determine industrial policy. In contrast, many sections of business, including the Confederation of British Industry, were demanding a more interventionist approach, supported by public sector investment in the national infrastructure. . . . The lack of any coherent industrial strategy has been felt most notably by the declining defense manufacturing sector. . . . Critics are quick to point out that many other countries have successfully developed their economies with a positive industrial policy. Japan's capital investment per employee during the 1980s, for example, was almost three times that of Britain."

The *Observer* concluded on the ironical note that a key British Aerospace capability is being bailed out by Taiwan, at the same time that the historic BAe airplane-manufacturing plant in Hatfield in the U.K. is being closed down.

## Currency Rates

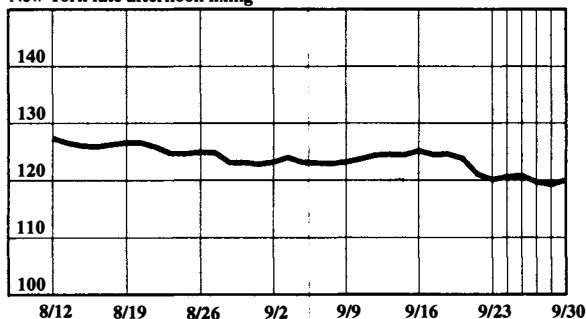
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New York late afternoon fixing



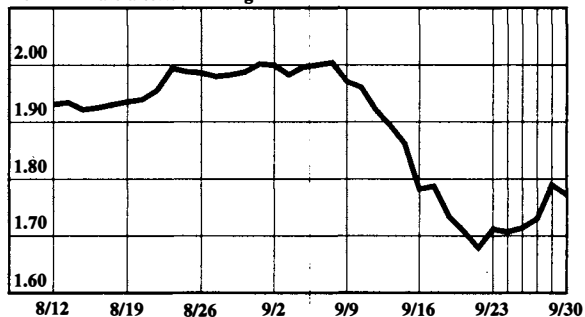
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



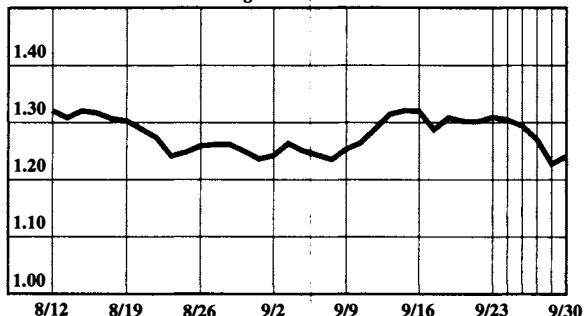
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing





# U.S. insurance reels from worst year

by John Hoefle

Shortly after Hurricane Andrew devastated southern Florida and then hit Louisiana late in August, the insurance companies estimated their payouts to policyholders at \$7.8 billion, of which \$7.3 billion was in Florida, and the remaining \$500 million in Louisiana.

Three of the 10 worst insurance disasters in U.S. history have occurred this year: Hurricane Andrew; Hurricane Iniki in Hawaii, which will cost the insurance companies an estimated \$1.6 billion; and the Los Angeles riots of April and May, which will cost the insurance companies an estimated \$775 million. Losses through the first eight months of the year totaled \$11.2 billion, according to the American Insurance Services Group, easily surpassing the previous record of \$7.6 billion for all of 1989—the year of Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake.

Faced with mounting losses from the hurricanes, record levels of bad real estate loans, and a wave of asset sales and bailouts, the U.S. insurance sector is reeling. With the economy rapidly deteriorating, the situation will only get worse. The insurance companies are foolishly planning to solve this crisis by raising their rates. The very day that Andrew struck Florida, the highest management levels of American International Group were circulating a memo calling the hurricane “an opportunity to get price increases now.”

## An expensive disaster

The \$7.8 billion damage estimate made Andrew easily the most expensive disaster in U.S. insurance history, surpassing the \$4.2 billion in insured damages done by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989, and the \$1.2 billion in insured damages from the Oakland, California fire in October 1991. But that preliminary figure, which was derived before the companies had a chance to begin the physical survey of the damage, has already begun to escalate.

Several major insurers have dramatically raised their estimates of how much Andrew will cost. Prudential Insurance Co. announced on Sept. 23 that it had more than quadrupled its initial estimate, to \$1.2 billion from \$250 million. “The major reason for the higher figures is that while hurricanes to date have resulted in maximum damage of 30-40% of insured properties, Andrew’s destruction is averaging above 50%,” explained E. Michael Caulfield, president of Pruden-

tial’s Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Co. subsidiary. Prudential announced it would infuse \$900 million in additional capital into the subsidiary, to help cover the losses. The next day, insurance rating agency A.M. Best placed Prudential on its watch list.

Geico Corp. raised its estimate 60%, to \$80 million from \$50 million.

State Farm, the largest insurer of homes in south Florida, doubled its estimate, to \$1.5 billion from \$775 million. The company has already received more than 100,000 claims. By late September, its 2,500 adjusters and employees in the region had visited only one-third of the company’s 82,000 insured homes. State Farm said it hopes to have visited them all by Oct. 15, the deadline set by state insurance commissioner Tom Gallagher for adjusting most claims. “People talk about Hugo, the Oakland fire, and the San Francisco earthquake,” said State Farm spokesman Alan Miller. “Well, throw those all together and they still aren’t as bad as this.”

Travelers Corp. more than doubled its loss estimate, to between \$175 million and \$225 million, from \$75 million. The loss might well have sunk Travelers, which is struggling with more than \$5 billion in bad real estate loans, but it was bailed out by financial services conglomerate Primerica, which bought 27% of the insurer for \$723 million.

## Shock waves

Two smaller Florida insurance companies have already failed due to Andrew. Florida Fire and Casualty Insurance Co. of Fort Lauderdale was seized by the state Department of Insurance on Sept. 21. The small company, which had 11,000 policyholders and provided mostly homeowners’ and flood insurance, did not have the money to pay its claims.

“We had some examiners that determined [that] by the time they paid out their claims from the hurricane that they’d be under,” said state insurance department spokesman Karen Chandler.

Two days later, the state seized the Great Republic Insurance Co. of Tallahassee. “This is an Andrew victim,” said state insurance department spokesman Jill Chamberlain. “There is no question that we are feeling the shock waves or the ripples, depending on how you look at it.”

The claims of both defunct insurers will be covered, up to \$300,000 per claim, by the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association.

The insurers will also take a big loss on Hurricane Iniki, which hit the Hawaiian islands of Kauai and Niihau on Sept. 11. The initial insurance company loss estimate for Iniki is \$1.6 billion, making it the third most expensive catastrophe in U.S. insurance history.

Continental Corp., a major property and casualty insurer, has announced a \$55 million loss due to Iniki, on top of \$55 million in losses due to Andrew. As a result, the company will cease writing policies on some lines of insurance, and cut its stockholders’ dividend 40%. Company president William Thiele will step down at the end of the year.

# Medicare claims wrongly denied

by Linda Everett

Testimony presented at the House Select Committee on Aging Subcommittee on Health and Long-term Care on Sept. 23, charged that the Bush administration has implemented hundreds of millions of dollars in “backdoor budget cuts to the Medicare program” by wrongly denying millions of legitimate Medicare claims for services to elderly and disabled beneficiaries.

The hearing was organized by Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.), chairman of the Committee on Aging, after the committee was flooded with complaints about practices of private insurance companies, such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield and Travelers, that contract with the federal government to process Medicare claims. Roybal said complaints of wrongful denial or underpayment of Medicare claims have risen almost 300% since 1980, while the number of Medicare beneficiaries rose 23%. *EIR* has reported on many abuses perpetrated by Medicare processors. This hearing, however, focused on how the insurers’ systematic and illegal denial of Medicare benefits causes physical and fiscal crises for patients, forcing some into bankruptcy to cover costs, and others, too poor to pay, deeper into illness.

The Department of Health and Human Services’ Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) oversees the Medicare program. It contracts with 34 private insurance companies as carriers to process and issue payment for about 500 million claims submitted annually to Medicare Part B which covers doctor visits, tests, and medical equipment. HCFA allows the insurer-carriers to develop their own criteria for determining what is medically necessary, what services Medicare will cover, and Medicare’s allowable charge for services or supply. Some 20% of all the Medicare claims for health services filed last year, about 92 million claims, were denied outright by these insurer-carriers. Another 75% had payments *reduced*. HCFA’s own statistics show that 60% of these claims, when appealed, resulted in additional payments—a 67% error rate.

Thus, the General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked to assess the methods HCFA uses to monitor the quality of carriers’ processing of claims. They found what Rep. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) called “gigantic holes” in the government’s oversight of the insurance companies. HCFA’s standard operating procedure is to have insurers randomly chose a tiny sample of claims and report to HCFA on how well they performed the documentation on those claims. There is no

way of knowing when claims are erroneously denied. Nor is there any measure of the *extent of underpayment*. An insurer may refuse coverage for two foot-care treatments in a six-month period, which may seem appropriate to a HCFA reviewer—unless two visits were, indeed, warranted.

Diane Archer, director of the New York-based not-for-profit Medicare Beneficiaries Defense Fund, told the committee: “Indeed, there is no reason to believe that if all denied claims were appealed, two out of three would be reversed.” Only 2% of patients appeal claims, millions of others are too sick to or don’t know how. For beneficiaries and health care providers, Archer said, the Medicare administration is a “never-ending nightmare,” with no way to correct misinformation quickly. She told of two clients all of whose claims were repeatedly denied for over a year. The insurer insisted the patients had died—despite countless calls and evidence by doctors.

## Keeping payments low

Insurers have every reason to keep Medicare payments low, and to deny or reduce the benefits approved. The carriers are often the same private insurers providing Medicare supplemental insurance. Medicare covers 80% of the charge of an approved service, leaving the elderly to purchase secondary insurance for the remaining 20%. When an insurer-carrier denies a legitimate \$100 Medicare claim, it saves the government \$80, and the carrier \$20 in co-insurance. Archer charged that HCFA “looks the other way when carriers implement policies that are illegal but save the government money.” Said Archer, one computer mistake could take a patient’s lifetime to correct. But, some patients aren’t even that lucky.

Camilla Bourque, of Waterville, Maine, told the committee that her late husband was denied coverage of a seatlift wheelchair because the Medicare carrier, Blue Cross, said he did not have a disease of the legs. In fact, Mr. Bourque had no legs: He was a double amputee. But, despite his doctors’ pleas and interventions by an attorney, Blue Cross denied payment. Blue Cross also refused Medicare coverage of Bourque’s \$11,000 hospital bill (after he died of kidney failure with an enlarged liver), because it was “medically unnecessary.”

Roybal reported the case of Gale Swiech, a 42-year-old Connecticut woman with spina bifida who was forced to depend on her elderly father’s fixed income for \$400-a-month worth of dressings needed for twice daily changes of an infectious wound on her hip which her doctors say is necessary, but for which Travelers Insurance Co. still denies her Medicare payment. Dr. Leon Bernstein of Washington, D.C., who also testified at the hearing, told *EIR* that even with his decades of experience as a medical research scientist and a government health policy and systems researcher, he was confounded by Medicare’s repeated denials of routine claims and procedures necessary for chemotherapy for prostate disease. What they were promoting, Bernstein said, was the kind of medical care that would have caused serious injury and grounds for malpractice.

# IMF 'reform' brings depression to Cameroon

by Linda de Hoyos

Even if President Paul Biya, strongman of Cameroon, wins the Oct. 11 national elections, by all accounts he will have a difficult time ruling, unless he manages to break with the policies imposed on Cameroon by the International Monetary Fund. Biya, who has ruled Cameroon for the last 10 years, has taken the country down the IMF road with the predictable result.

As *Africa Recovery*, journal of the United Nations Africa Development Fund, reported in its August 1992 issue: "Cameroon has been in a deep recession with few signs of recovery despite a series of difficult adjustment reforms. The government continues with a restructuring program [as demanded by the IMF] aimed at cutting costs and increasing productivity in both the public and private sectors, but growth has continued to fall sharply. . . . After four years of growing austerity, Cameroonians are being asked to make more sacrifices."

This is not good election politics. The situation is all the more striking, since Cameroon, unlike many African countries that are 100% oil dependent or dependent on cereal imports to feed the population, is an oil and rice exporter. With a population of 11 million, in 1989, Cameroon enjoyed a per capita GNP of over \$1,000/year—poor by the standards of industrialized nations, but three times the average for sub-Saharan African countries. Cameroonians have had a life expectancy of 57 years, while most African countries have expectancies of under 50.

However, under Biya, funds from the mid-1980s appear to have been dissipated, and not deployed in ways to boost the nation's productivity and capital intensity. Building his patronage base, employment in the non-productive civil service more than doubled.

Since 1965, in fact, the percentage of the work force engaged in agriculture has remained at a steady 4 to 4.5%. The percentage of the work force engaged in agriculture has shifted from 86% in 1965 to 74% in 1989, but the excess labor has been absorbed almost exclusively by the non-productive services sector. In fact, per capita energy consumption over the last decade—one measure of infrastructure and industrial development—has dropped since 1985 by 11%.

Despite the inflow of monies from exports, foreign debt nearly tripled from \$2.5 billion in 1980 to \$6.02 billion in 1990. At the same time, large chunks of its revenue from oil and other exports were simply funneled outside of the country for investments believed to be more lucrative than industrializing Cameroon. From 1982-88, capital flight rose fourfold to reach levels of \$430 million for 1988 alone.

## Collapse of terms of trade

But in Cameroon, as with the rest of Africa, the driving wheel for the downward spiral of the economy has been the collapse of the terms of trade. The 1989 index was down to a third of even mid-1980s levels for the prices of Cameroon's principal commodities, including coffee and cocoa, and then fell again in 1990. As *Africa Recovery* reported, this has translated into drastic cuts in the prices paid to producers. The cocoa producer price fell 41% since 1989; the coffee price by a full 61%! The price of cotton, another major export commodity of Cameroon, fell by 36%.

This has put a squeeze on Cameroon's farmers, which promises to become only worse. The government Office nationale de commercialisation des produits de base (ONCPB), is hugely indebted to farmers on even the decreased prices. To farmers it simply appears as though the government purchasing agency is forcing them to hand over their produce without payment—a significant disincentive to produce. In 1991-92, production of cotton and coffee dropped. Prices of agricultural inputs are also increasing, and fertilizer subsidies to farmers are slated to end in 1993, as per standard IMF policy.

The entire agricultural sector is on a downhill slide, with no bottom in sight. Total agricultural production per capita, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has fallen 8% since 1980. Per capita grain consumption has dropped 14%.

That is, depression conditions mean that Cameroonians are simply eating less. And although Cameroon has always been a solid food producer, cereal imports have more than doubled since 1986 to reach some 389,000 tons in 1990, further draining foreign exchange. Cameroon is now only 75% food self-sufficient, from a position of total food self-

sufficiency in 1975.

The one category that is rising is debt service payments, which now consume close to 25% of export earnings. Despite two debt reschedulings at the Paris Club in 1989 and early 1992, *Africa Recovery* reported, debt service will rise in the next three years. To ensure this, the Biya regime is being forced to carry out continuing "reforms" of the economy that are no more focused on productive job-creation than Biya's own policies. The IMF is demanding further cuts in the civil service, which have already seen a loss of 60,000 jobs, and further slashing of the prices paid to cocoa and coffee farmers.

Trade liberalization, making official the non-tariffed smuggling of goods into Cameroon, is also being demanded, to be compensated for by increased domestic taxation. And lastly, Biya is setting up a free-trade zone for bringing in investors eager to take advantage of Cameroon's cheapening labor.

### Formidable opposition

The net result of the combination of IMF policies and Biya's squanderings is the deepening poverty of Cameroon's people. In the last two years, epidemics of cholera and yellow fever have for the first time swept through large areas of northern Cameroon.

The political result is a strong and well-organized opposition led by the Social Democratic Front of John Fru Ndi and Siga Asanga. As SDF Foreign Relations Commission official Henry Njiwah told *EIR*, the SDF was first founded in 1990 as a regional party based in the anglophone western section of Cameroon, but has now expanded its support nationally. Even in Biya's home base of Abilova, SDF rallies recently drew crowds of 100,000.

Biya has responded by attempting to form his own opposition coalition. He also moved up the election date to Oct. 11, a date set previously for only municipal elections, with presidential elections to follow in 1993. According to Njiwah, people are also being discouraged from registering to vote by various bureaucratic ruses. Despite brutal repression, successful strikes and agitations are now giving Biya a run for his money.

On Sept. 18, Reuters reported, Cameroon had suspended its payments to the World Bank and foreign commercial banks, and aid to the country would be blocked accordingly. Planning Minister Roger Tchoungui, who has directed the IMF "reform" program and is the major enforcer for Biya's repressive social policies, blamed political civil disobedience campaigns, but affirmed Biya's commitment to pay debts at all costs as a "point of honor."

It is likely that Biya is diverting the money into a campaign fund for the Oct. 11 elections. Whether he "wins" the elections or not, there is no question that his role in helping to put the nation's resources into the hands of the IMF and its allied banks, has destroyed his credibility.

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# Menem throws elderly on the scrapheap

by Cynthia R. Rush

It is with good reason that two Argentine bishops have identified the economic policies of President Carlos Menem as "un-Christian." His free market austerity and privatization program, carried out under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is literally killing people, especially the young and the elderly—those least able to defend themselves as the country's living standard plunges downward.

In September, hundreds of retirees gathered every Wednesday in front of the national Congress in downtown Buenos Aires to demand that the government increase their monthly pensions to at least \$450. The current average monthly pension stands at \$250, although many receive as little as \$150. Even \$450 is insufficient, since the cost of the monthly market basket comes close to \$1,000.

The plight of the elderly has become such that, according to a Sept. 25 report from the U.S.-based Spanish-language television station Univisión, 14 retirees committed suicide in the four weeks prior to that date. Family members of the victims reported that the suicides were caused by feelings of desperation over economic problems. On Sept. 24, *La Nación* reported that in a two-day period, five young people in the province of Córdoba also committed suicide, due to psychological depression over economic problems.

Two Catholic bishops have condemned Menem's economic policy in the harshest terms. In statements made Sept. 20, Bishop Jaime de Nevares of Neuquén described the conditions of poverty and unemployment in his province, arguing that growing poverty in the country is like an open wound. "There is an infected wound which someone wants to cure with a bandaid. You don't see the wound because it's below the surface, and putrid." In an open letter to Menem published Sept. 16, Bishop Miguel Hesayne of the southern Argentine city of Viedma said that "you present yourself as a Catholic, but your policy is condemned by Jesus Christ. . . . Your plan generates misery among those who were already poor, and continuously impoverishes those who had achieved a certain level of well-being." Hesayne recommended that Menem re-read the Bible, "upon which you took your oath as President."

According to a report in the Sept. 27 *Página 12*, this lack of morality was also addressed some months ago by the Sicilian magistrate Giovanni Falcone, just prior to his assassination by the mafia. Falcone had visited Argentina at that time to warn that in the face of Italy's offensive against

it, the mafia might be planning to relocate its intelligence apparatus to Buenos Aires "because it offered all the conditions for a refuge."

During that visit, Falcone stated his concern that Argentina's mass privatization of state companies, a part of the IMF program, offered a vehicle for the laundering of drug revenues, and told the press after meeting with government officials: "I have the feeling that they're only interested in investments coming in, without asking where the money comes from. . . . They don't understand how dangerous this is, because today, tomorrow, or in a year, 20 mafiosi together in a country become the mafia."

The only thing that Menem had to say about the suicides of pensioners was that "the index of suicides is normal. . . . If you analyze the number of elderly suicides in any part of the world, you see that the numbers here are normal." In his Sept. 18 speech, he claimed that elderly demonstrators in front of the Congress were "unrepresentative" of the nation's 4 million pensioners. In a speech Sept. 23, Menem insisted that "the poor are not bearing the brunt of the economic adjustment."

## Poverty in Argentina

Yet, there are indications everywhere of deepening poverty in a country which should be one of Ibero-America's industrial powerhouses. A report in the Sept. 25 *La Prensa* indicates that real wages have dropped 10-16% over the past 12 months. The study done by the Argentine Business University (UADE) showed that the average wage can only cover 40% of the monthly market basket. Pensions have suffered a real decline of 16% over the same period. Arnaldo Cisilino, executive director of the National Social Security Administration (Anses) reported on Sept. 28 that 65% of all retirees will not be eligible for pension increases slated for Oct. 1.

On Sept. 24, government Housing Secretary Alberto Biagosch resigned because there are no funds available to finance housing programs. Moreover, if a plan put forward by Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo is approved, the provinces will lose close to \$200 million which is supposed to be allocated for housing. Cavallo wants to make monthly deductions from the National Housing Fund (Fonavi) to make payments on the foreign debt rather than on housing for the provinces.

Argentina once offered the finest medical care and health infrastructure in Ibero-America. Today, outbreaks of infectious diseases which were once eradicated are common. A meningitis outbreak has occurred in the populous province of Buenos Aires, with high concentrations in the poorest areas. Despite a general breakdown in Argentines' health, a government decree passed Sept. 15 blocks the accounts of public hospitals, making it impossible for them to carry out any financial transactions. During a Sept. 26 protest of 5,000 doctors, speakers charged that the decree will effectively deny Argentines free medical care at public hospitals.

## Corn could help beat famine

*It's the best U.S. corn crop in years, but government policy dictates that farmers and the hungry must suffer.*

**O**n Sept. 27, the "serious" frosts began in southern Minnesota, the northern tier of the corn belt, and on Sept. 28, the frosts began in southern Iowa, marking the end of the growing season of the 1992 corn crop. After a late start, corn pickers are now moving through the fields to gather what looks like a bumper harvest.

This year's crop could rank as the second largest in U.S. history. The government estimate is 8.77 billion bushels, or 223 million metric tons, which is the projection given in the Sept. 10 U.S. Department of Agriculture crop report—notorious for overstating the harvest as a rationalization for underpaying farmers. However, this year, first-hand reports from corn belt farmers corroborate the government's general estimate.

The crop resulted from a number of factors: 1) the relatively large area sown, 79 million acres (30 million hectares), the largest sowing since 1985; 2) unusually bountiful rainfall during the growing season; and 3) sufficient sunlight for photosynthesis, despite the unusually cool temperatures.

The crop, considered in terms of morality and sound economics, is a great blessing in view of the need for relieving hunger in Africa after a drought decimated this year's crop in the corn belt of southern Africa, usually a corn exporter. There are milling and food-processing techniques available to prepare and fortify U.S. field corn for many types of relief food, such as corn meal, corn cakes, corn oil, and corn syrup.

However, the government policy,

in tandem with the grain trade cartel companies (Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, ConAgra, Feruzzi/Central Soya), is to bemoan the size of the crop as the "cause" of low per bushel prices to the farmer, to assert that corn cannot be put to relief uses, because poor countries have no means to pay (called no "effective demand" in International Monetary Fund parlance), and finally, to countenance thousands of grain farmers being ruined over the next year.

At present, the corn price per bushel to the farmer is only around \$2.00 or less. The minimum price the farmer needs to cover costs—on a farm relatively debt free—is \$2.50. The parity, or fair price to cover costs, a decent return, and means to capitalize future production, is \$6.00 per bushel at least, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's own calculations.

For thousands of farmers who are principally cash grain producers—i.e., they do not themselves raise various livestock, keep a dairy herd, or have other diversified farming on their land or nearby in their county—this harvest may be their last.

Ostensibly in order to aid farmers, on Sept. 29 the USDA announced that, "in order to create conditions for a smaller 1993 corn crop, and potentially higher prices for farmers," the government will demand a 10% corn base acreage set-aside next year for farmers enrolling in the minimal USDA price support program.

The only thing worse than this immoral and incompetent USDA-grain cartel policy is that the public, including the leadership of some of the farm

organizations, goes along with the myth of supply and demand.

In a Sept. 29 report on the condition of the corn crop in the northern corn belt, Minnesota soybean and corn farmer Andy Olson said, "We're sitting on a tremendous crop, but farmers are going to go out of business because of such a low price. We are looking at just one year's crop, and this comes on top of years of marginalization. In dairy areas, the farmer can ensilage, but the cash grain farmer has problems.

"The price locally is \$1.85 a bushel for corn, in Cottonwood County, southwestern Minnesota. If these prices stay around, I would estimate that we will lose a third of the cash grain farmers in the coming period. The problems don't show up for a year or so, but after the election, when the FDIC [Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.] comes down on the banks, that could change the whole picture.

"For example, the rumor is that 80 of the farmers are not going to be refinanced out of one rural bank, Watonwan County, southern Minnesota."

Olson described the growing conditions. "We had 20 inches of rain during growing season from April 1 until Sept. 15, and it provided an environment for lush growth. We were lacking in heat, but it seemed like the crop was able to photosynthesize under these cooler conditions.

"The frost did take some bushels off, maybe 5% of the yield, from the farmers that had had earlier problems with planting, or too wet or something, in other words, wherever the crop did not physically mature. The frost affects especially the area where germination was late, for example, where it was dry, then the frost will take a lot away. But in general the weight is out there, though there may be a few quality problems with it."



## New potential emerging from crisis

*Big infrastructure projects could help overcome pragmatism and the monetary straitjacket impeding economic progress.*

The monetary, economic, and political disarray that is presently dominating Europe may last for a while, because politicians have no real idea of what to do about the crisis. Europe's monetary and economic order is about to split between the devout free market worshipers led by Britain, and the core of the old European Community—France, Germany, and the Benelux countries plus Italy.

The monetary turbulence of the past five weeks has shattered the design for a single West European market (the Maastricht scheme), but it has not eliminated the ideology of pragmatism which dominates political leaders like German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President François Mitterrand.

But the treatment accorded Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont by his European colleagues in Brussels Sept. 28, the deepening confrontation between the British and the Germans on monetary issues, and the increasing criticism in France of British conduct are indicators that profound policy changes are likely.

Europe must pay more attention to the East and launch some big infrastructure projects, to liberate themselves from the monetary straitjacket that has strangled most long-range designs for technological and scientific progress over the past 20 years. Indeed, the present disarray in Europe has helped accelerate certain projects that have been debated for years but kept under wraps for 10, 20, or more years.

The opening of the German Rhine-

Main-Danube Canal on Sept. 25 offers just such a "big projects" perspective. Built over 30 years (construction began in 1962), the 171-kilometer canal links the Main and Danube rivers in southeast Germany, thereby creating an uninterrupted waterway over 3,500 kilometers across the continent between the Romanian port of Constanza and the Dutch port of Rotterdam.

The canal, a project first designed by Charlemagne and begun in 793 but never completed, reduces the water transport distance between the European North Sea coast and the Black Sea by 1,500 kilometers, and will create a huge incentive for economic development. The relatively underdeveloped regions between eastern Bavaria and Romania could draw immense benefit from their new access to direct waterway links into the industrial heartland of central Europe.

As of this moment, the volatile political situation in the Balkans and in other regions of eastern Europe limits the great potential of the canal from being fully realized; the availability of the new waterway may create incentives for politicians, however, to think of designs that can lead Europe out of the economic depression which affects all countries, including "strong" economies like Germany, France, and Austria.

Austrian engineers, for example, have proposed the construction of new ports that could serve as regional centers for the redistribution of commodities brought into Southeast Europe and the Balkans by barges along the Danube. They have calculated that the new canal will be profitable because it

can handle the annual cargo volume of 41-45 million tons that is already expected along the Danube by the year 2000. Trains and trucks alone (which handle most transport right now), definitely could not manage the transfer of such volumes of goods into Europe's East. Relevant Austrian investments in Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, and Croatia are now being proposed.

Another big project that is being accelerated is the long-delayed design for two new tunnels through the Swiss Alps, the New Railway Alps Transversal (NEAT). A referendum on Sept. 27 in Switzerland resulted in an impressive majority of almost two-thirds of the electorate (63.5%) voting in favor of the NEAT plan. The plan envisages the drilling of tunnels through the base of the Alps at St. Gotthard (34 miles in length) and Loetschberg (21 miles in length).

The tunnels will allow the daily transit of 550 high-speed cargo trains which will transfer whole convoys of heavy trucks from Europe's North to the South. The project, which will cost an estimate \$12 billion and will help double truck transit (trucks loaded on special trains) across the Alps, is scheduled to be completed by the year 2010, and will receive funding from the European Community.

Another big project was also signed on Sept. 28 by the transportation ministers of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, for the creation of rail routes for high-speed transport between the European mainland and Scandinavia (see *EIR*, April 12, 1991). The project includes the construction of a tunnel for combined truck-rail transit across the Greater Belt strait and of a "dual use" (passengers and freight) bridge as well, that will connect Denmark and Sweden across the Oresund strait.

# Business Briefs

## Asia

### Taiwan pulled into Dope, Inc. sphere

Senior Taiwanese government officials have endorsed a package of proposals to increase contact with China, Taiwan's Central News Agency reported Sept. 20. As a result, the island's trade with, and investment in, China is expected to soar.

A two-day conference in Taiwan on investment in the mainland ended Sept. 19 by endorsing a wide range of proposals including allowing Taiwanese banks to deal directly with overseas branches of Chinese banks and foreign banks in China, which are the backbone of Dope, Inc. in Asia. Taipei also decided to permit Taiwanese businessmen to remit money to the island from China and expand the list of legal imports from China.

Two-way trade could soar to more than \$10 billion in one to two years, the agency quoted an Economics Ministry report saying. "There is no stopping business conglomerates from investing on the mainland in the future," the agency said.

Indirect trade through Hong Kong surged to \$5.8 billion last year from \$4 billion in 1990. Small Taiwanese companies have invested well over \$3 billion in China, although major corporations have been officially forbidden to invest in China by the Taipei government.

## Energy

### France drops control over state oil companies

The French government dropped its monopoly over its oil companies on Sept. 23, offering them up for investment to the Anglo-American-dominated "Seven Sisters."

The Council of Ministers decided to "adapt" the 1928 protectionist law on French oil companies to the European single market, a law which was even extended to oil distribution networks by Charles de Gaulle during his presidency. Industry and Commerce Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn argued that since the oil trade has become worldwide, and since it "is the object of market speculation, it is not

the appendage of a tiny circle of countries anymore," therefore it is "logical" that this trade be adapted to the free market economy.

The Sept. 24 French daily *Le Monde* commented that the 1928 law had helped to protect the two major French oil companies, Elf and Total, "in a world dominated by the Anglo-Saxons"—clearly underlining this as a new way to offer French companies to British interests. Since these companies are heavily involved in African countries like Gabon, the decision ultimately means the dropping of French-African interests on behalf of British-dominated raw materials cartels.

## Monetarism

### Attali: Europe has wrong policy toward the East

Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said that Europe has the wrong economic policy toward the East, in an interview with the French magazine *Le Point*.

The European Community was naive in believing that democracy would automatically bring about growth, and that price liberalization would create a market economy, Attali said. "Democracy without institutions is anarchy. The market economy without institutions, is the mafia. We now have anarchy, and the mafia instead of democracy and a market."

## Health

### Cancer trials in England risked lives to cut costs

The leading cancer hospital in England, Christie Institute in Manchester, carried out clinical trials on women suffering from cervical cancer throughout the 1980s, designed to see whether multiplying the recommended dosage of radiation by three, could cut government health costs. Some 400 women a year are treated there for cervical cancer. The women in the trial, which was stopped in 1991, were never told that conventional, reliable treatment was available as an alternative, the Sept. 23 *The*

*Scotsman* reported.

Although much remains secret, the program is believed to have killed dozens, perhaps hundreds of women; of the survivors, virtually all have had their intestines and bladder removed, while others had all their internal organs from the waist down removed. The idea was to use a new instrument called the selectron, to bombard the patient with cesium pellets, and then to so increase the dosage of radiation, that the patient could be treated in 24 hours rather than three or more days.

No claims for compensation are expected, because all potential expert witnesses are expected to testify that the treatment never fell below what "any competent" doctor would have provided.

## Transportation

### Bus manufacturers in U.S. at one-quarter capacity

Manufacturers of buses in the United States are operating at 25% of capacity, Edward N. Kravitz, president and chief executive officer of the Flexible Corp., one of the leading bus manufacturers, told the September-October issue of *Metro Magazine*. Kravitz said that the bus manufacturing industry "will experience a third consecutive year of bids 50-60% below previous averages, and at a level that is one-quarter of the industry capacity."

Asked what bus manufacturers could do to keep assembly lines open, Kravitz replied, "Some manufacturers are going to have to close down." Discussing the dearth of orders, Kravitz mentioned that the Clean Air Act and the Disabilities Access Act "have much larger impacts as a whole than any congressman or bureaucrat anticipated." Transit agencies are still undecided as to how to meet the legal requirements of those acts, and are deferring the placing of new orders, even though some budget authorizations for new vehicles are being left unused.

Kravitz argued that the market in the United States is so poor that he has little worry about foreign competition, especially "after the experiences MAN, Scania, and Volvo had." However, Kravitz attacked the North American Free Trade Agreement as possibly giving foreign manufacturers the incentive to estab-

lish operations in Mexico, using cheap labor. "The problem I have with this," Kravitz explained, "is that the buses purchased in this country are purchased with the tax dollars provided by the citizens of this country, including the people who work in the manufacturing plants. Put them out of work, and where are your [tax] dollars going to come from? The 'free traders' don't like to hear that, but they never have a good answer to the question."

### **Ecological Holocaust**

## **Migratory locust outbreak threatening Madagascar**

A serious outbreak of migratory locusts is threatening crops in southwestern Madagascar, according to a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report in mid-September. The area is already suffering from famine after two years of drought devastated the 1992-93 crops.

The FAO reestablished the organization's Emergency Center for Locust Operations (ECLLO), which it calls a "rapid crisis-prevention unit," to combat an infestation that could affect 1 million hectares.

ECLLO was first set up to lead the campaign against the 1986 locust plagues, which lingered and destroyed crops in Africa for two years because pressure from environmentalists ensured that ECLLO would not use the widespread aerial pesticide spraying necessary to stop the locusts from spreading.

In late June, it was estimated that about 50 swarms of locusts covered 25,000 hectares in Madagascar. Seasonal rains in October and November will spur a new generation of locust breeding.

### **Space Exploration**

## **'Mars Observer' the first trip to Mars in 15 years**

The Mars Observer spacecraft was launched Sept. 25 to continue exploration of the planet Mars, the first probe in more than 15 years. The technology aboard the Mars Observer, which will orbit the red planet for a full Martian year

of 687 days, is comparable in sophistication to the arrays of instruments used for Earth remote sensing.

Unlike the two orbiters sent in 1976 on the Viking mission, rather than orbiting the planet around its equator, Mars Observer will be in a polar, Sun-synchronous orbit. In this way, the entire planet rotates underneath the satellite each day, as it orbits from pole to pole, north to south and back. Its mission includes mapping the gravitational and very weak magnetic field of Mars, the geology and atmosphere, and weather forecasts of the planet. This more detailed knowledge is a prerequisite for manned missions in the next century. NASA plans to follow Mars Observer with a 1996 launch of small landers on the surface of Mars.

The spacecraft is being propelled onto its trajectory to Mars by an upper-stage rocket, built by the Orbital Sciences Corp. On the side of the rocket is Tom Paine's name. Paine, who died in August, was on the board of OSC and fought continuously for the United States to make a commitment for future manned Mars missions.

### **Privatization**

## **Polish government targets 600 enterprises**

Six hundred state enterprises have been targeted for privatization by the Polish government, according to a new bill, entitled "Program for General Privatization," which was presented for parliamentary debate in late September. A month ago, only 400 enterprises were targeted.

The government proposes that employees get 10% of shares, 30% stay in the state treasury, and the rest be sold to private investors. So far, only one party has fully approved of the plan, the Liberal-Democratic Coalition (KLD).

Other political parties are either opposed, or undecided for fear of splits. The parliamentary group of the liberal-conservative UD party already lost six deputies in mid-September, and new alliances are shaping up in the Parliament. Taking into consideration a further split-up of parties which have seats in the Parliament, there is a good chance that this bill will never be passed.

## **Briefly**

● **AIDS** is now the number-one killer of young men in many U.S. cities, the Atlanta, Georgia Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported Sept. 24. Among men aged 25-44, deaths due to AIDS surpass heart disease, cancer, and homicide in such major cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, and Baltimore. The CDC now estimates that 1 million Americans are infected with HIV.

● **CHEMICAL EXPORTS** of the pesticide trimethyl phosphite by India were halted after U.S. intervention, on grounds that it is also used to make nerve gas. The move is the latest effort of the U.S. to impose "technological apartheid" on developing nations.

● **THE INTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund** spent \$12 million for its conference in Washington in September, including providing caviar and chauffeured limos for participants. The IMF's total direct aid to the six poorest Third World countries is \$8 million.

● **DYSENTERY** is up by 40% in England in 1990-91, the latest report of the Institute of Environmental Health Officers said. Grants to upgrade unfit premises have dropped from 200,000 in the mid-1980s to 10,039 in 1990-91. There were 1,400 confirmed cases of meningitis, 5,500 cases of infective jaundice, and 17% of all drinking water samples failed basic tests.

● **RUSSIA** will have 15 million more unemployed workers by year's end, due to the shock therapy and privatization program of the present Moscow government, according to an International Labor Organization forecast presented at a press conference in Washington, D.C. Sept. 21. The rate of new unemployment is second only to Africa, the report said.

● **INDIA** has sought Israeli assistance for the conversion of 6 to 10 of its C-130 transport aircraft to inflight refueling tankers, according to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*. The inflight refueling tankers will "augment India's military reach," it said.

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## Columbus, cold fusion, and the new age of discovery

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*Five hundred years after Columbus's discovery, we are still faced with proving that the world is not flat, as Jonathan Tennenbaum explained to a quincentenary conference in Mexico.*

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*The following presentation was given by Jonathan Tennenbaum to the May 18-22 founding conference of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, convened to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the evangelization of America, in Tlaxcala, Mexico. Tennenbaum, the director of the Fusion Energy Forum in Germany, has edited his presentation, originally titled "The Lessons of Cold Fusion: Down with Aristotle, Long Live the New Scientific Renaissance!" for publication.*

In his work founding the science of physical economy, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz laid down the principle that the only durable form of a human society is one whose activities are centered on the development of science and technology. Such a society must bring forth scientific discoveries in an unending stream, like a fugue of Johann Sebastian Bach which never ends, but continually progresses to higher orders. And the activities of all men and women in such a society will revolve around and be illuminated by the process of scientific discovery, like the motion of the planets around the Sun. The key to such an ordering of human activity is an *Ars inveniendi*, an Art of Discovery, the principle of how to indefinitely continue the Great Fugue of scientific progress, whose mastery realizes our essential nature as *imago viva Dei*.

Fundamental scientific research—in the original sense of the search for truth concerning the lawful ordering of our universe—is the ultimate foundation of every sovereign nation. Fundamental research means, among other things, that nothing is believed on mere "authority" (foreign or domestic), but the basic theories and concepts of science are constantly examined and revised in light of crucial experiments.

It should be obvious, that the "Art of Discovery" is ultimately the central issue of politics. Here, for more than 2,000

years, the battle has been raging between two factions: those who follow the spirit of Aristotle's *Organon*, and those who follow Socrates. The method of Socrates is, in essence, what Leibniz meant by the *Ars inveniendi*. Aristotle's *Organon* claims to be an art of discovery, but is really a method for oligarchical rule over a zero-growth, bestialist society.

Modern science was made possible in the first place by the revolution against Aristotelianism which occurred under the Arab renaissance's Ibn Sina and especially by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. But the battle was not completely won. The old donkey Aristotle survived and has since worked to smuggle himself back into the teaching and practice of science, gradually regaining the lost territory.

Today we find ourselves—in spite of the enormous increase in man's productive powers in the intervening 500 years—once more in an Aristotelian dark age. We are back in the age of donkeys; donkeys are everywhere—in the universities, in the schools, in the churches and the governments! But above all the donkey rules in science. Today, 500 years after Columbus demonstrated that the Earth is round, the most prestigious scientific organizations and publications in the United States and other nations, have come out in support of cultish doctrines of environmentalism, declaring, in effect, that the Earth is flat. The persecution of scientists working on cold fusion demonstrates that real science—the search for truth—has virtually become an underground activity.

So we stand at a point very much like the world before Columbus's voyages. Certain things must be set into motion now, to save mankind from the holocaust which triumphant Aristotelianism will otherwise bring upon us. We need a scientific renaissance. That is the problem I wish to address in my remarks.

It has been demonstrated, that the great European Renaissance associated with the work of Nicolaus of Cusa and Brunelleschi, is inseparable from the process which led to Columbus's voyages and the colonization of the New World. Neither could have existed without the other. So today, I maintain, the work of saving civilization will necessarily be organized around two essential tasks:

First, complete *reconstruction*, based on the most advanced technologies, of the *infrastructure basis for human life on this planet*;

Second, the *colonization of Mars*.

A few remarks should dispel any initial astonishment at this combination.

First note that the colonization of Mars is itself essentially a problem of *infrastructure*. To land a man on Mars is no great accomplishment—the U.S.A.'s NASA had originally planned such a landing for the year 1984, and all the essential technology had been prepared. That is easy: The real problem is not how to *visit* Mars, but how to *stay* there—how to *maintain a significant human population permanently* in a location some 60 million kilometers from the Earth's orbit—incomparably more distant and hostile than the worst deserts or the remotest mountain areas of the Earth.

The key in both cases is what Mr. Lyndon LaRouche has defined as the relative potential population density of the human species, which measures the power to maintain increasing densities of human population in any given natural circumstances. Most importantly, the basic technologies we shall require in order to maintain a world population growing to 12 billion and beyond in next century are the same as those needed to establish and maintain the first cities on the planet Mars. What are these technologies?

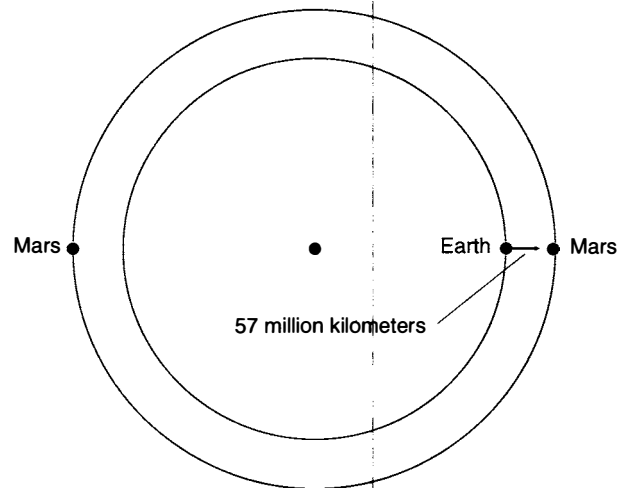
- first, advanced forms of nuclear fission energy, and nuclear fusion in a variety of forms;
- second, the application to mining and industrial processes of various types of directed energy beams—lasers from the infrared through to the X-ray range and beyond, highly coherent microwave and radiowave emissions, particle and plasma beams;
- third, the applications of directed energy and spectroscopic devices to biology and medicine;
- fourth, an improved mastery of the periodic system of elements and isotopes, including novel sorts of processes, intermediate in some sense between fission and fusion, whose feasibility is suggested by the discovery of "cold fusion."

Let us look briefly at these technologies from the standpoint of their role in the colonization of Mars, whence we can best appreciate the *lawful ordering of technological progress* which governs our tasks here on Earth.

### The Moon-Mars Project

A comprehensive plan was worked out by Lyndon LaRouche in early 1987, and presented to the U.S. popula-

FIGURE 1  
**Comparison of the distances between Mars and Earth**



tion in a half-hour television broadcast in 1988 entitled "The Woman on Mars." LaRouche's plan called for the establishment of a permanent manned colony on Mars by the year 2027 (see *EIR*, Aug. 4, 1989, "The Woman on Mars: A Film Scenario for TV"). The shortest straightline distance between the Earth and Mars is about 57 million kilometers (Figure 1). The maximum distance, when the two planets are on opposite sides of the Sun, is of the order of 250 million kilometers. Given this huge distance and the immense cost of transporting food and equipment from the Earth's region to Mars, it is obvious that any manned colony on Mars must be designed to have a high degree of self-sufficiency.

The physical conditions on Mars are much more hostile to life than the worst deserts on the Earth. Human habitation is initially possible only under a protective dome supplied with an artificial atmosphere and climate; there, food production and a variety of maintenance and manufacturing operations must be carried out in addition to the main tasks of scientific research. We can estimate very roughly the amount of equipment required under such conditions to sustain a single Mars colonist. It is of the order of 10 times more than we would need for a semi-self-sufficient colony in the most isolated region of the Sahara. This, however, does not count the cost of transport of that equipment from the Earth.

The main functions of the Mars colony are defined by the task of constructing and servicing a network of astrophysical instruments and observatories in the general region of the Mars orbit. Optical data links will permit this network to function, in effect, as a single gigantic telescope whose diameter is that of the Mars orbit—460 million kilometers. The Mars colony must provide the essential manpower and logistical base for servicing much of that network. This will

require not hundreds, but thousands, and eventually tens of thousands, of scientists and technicians. If we add to this the number of persons required to sustain the Mars colony itself—its food and energy production, mining and industry, its health services (which will be crucial), plus the immense logistical apparatus for launching and landing of space vehicles, for their repair and maintenance and so forth—if we add all of this together, we see that the future Mars colony must rapidly reach 100,000 persons, and grow from there to half a million and more in the initial decades of colonization.

Counting the transport costs and necessary equipment on Mars, the investment per member of the future Mars colony will be very large. Correspondingly, the productivity of labor of that person—and of the overall work force that sustains the Mars colonization effort—must be very high. We will produce steel and titanium using controlled plasmas at temperatures of 10,000° or more; chemical processes will employ coherent electromagnetic radiation in order to trigger specific reactions and suppress others; machining will largely be done using lasers and particle beams. A much higher input of energy will be required to run these sorts of processes, energy which will have to be supplied by nuclear fusion. With these kinds of technologies, a single worker on Mars will have a higher productive power in the year 2050 than the entire European labor force toward the end of last century.

Our Moon, with its weak gravity and its relative proximity to the Earth—“only” 380,000 kilometers away—provides the ideal “space port” for interplanetary operations. The industrialization of the Moon gives us the possibility of producing *on the Moon* the main bulk of space transport systems required for the voyage to Mars and the equipment required to set up the colony. The technologies used in Apollo were adequate for a few explorative Moon landings, but are far too costly and inefficient to be the basis for developing the Moon as a space port and industrial base. The solution exists, however, in the form of “space planes” such as the Sanger space plane now being developed in Germany.

While it is feasible to use chemical fuels for the short trip from Earth to Earth orbit, we absolutely require more dense power sources for the transport systems for operation between Earth orbit and Moon orbit. Why? **Figure 2** compares the energy density of chemical and nuclear fuels, the energy-flux densities of chemical and nuclear power sources and the exhaust velocities attainable by propulsion systems based on these sources. These parameters determine the attainable fuel-to-payload ratio and other key characteristics of a space transport system.

The fuel-to-weight ratio of chemical propulsion is low. To place one ton of payload into Earth orbit, we must burn up more than nine tons of fuel! That is permissible if the payload is passengers or extremely valuable technology; but it is monstrously inefficient if we want to carry up large amounts of chemical fuels to supply Earth-Moon or inter-

FIGURE 2

## Chemical versus nuclear energies

Energy per kg of fuel		
Combustion	Fuel	Energy
Chemical combustion	H <sub>2</sub> /O <sub>2</sub>	13 MJ
Fission	Uranium	65 × 10 <sup>26</sup> MJ
Fusion	Deuterium-Tritium	330 × 10 <sup>6</sup> MJ
Energy-flux densities		
Chemical combustion		1-10 MW/m <sup>2</sup>
Fission		10-100 MW/m <sup>2</sup>
Fusion		10-100,000 MW/m <sup>2</sup>
Escape velocities for various fuels		
Chemical		3,000 m/s
Fission		50,000 m/s
Fusion		100,000,000 m/s

planetary spacecraft. Isn't it much better to transport enriched uranium or deuterium-tritium fuels, which provide a million times more energy per unit weight? Thinking about this, some of us might understand better why nuclear energy is crucial to us also here on Earth!

A first-generation fission propulsion system was already developed by NASA for the Mars mission which was originally scheduled for 1984. This type of system can be applied to transport between various Earth orbits and Moon orbits, and also for low-velocity transport of materials to Mars. But to transport large numbers of passengers to Mars, nuclear fission technology will not be adequate. We know from long-term missions by the Russians that long periods of weightlessness can have dangerous, debilitating effects. In addition we must consider risks of high radiation doses. Finally, maintaining passengers during a long flight—many times longer than Columbus took to reach America—requires bringing along large quantities of supplies.

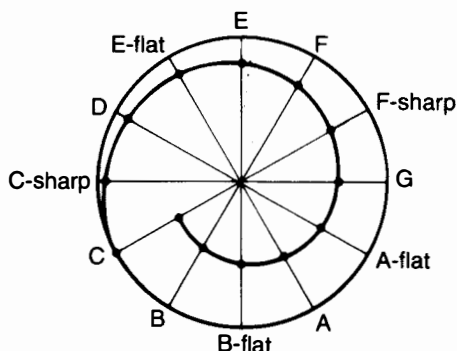
These kinds of considerations dictate the need for transport systems which can bring us to Mars in a few days. To do this, we must reach very high velocities, of the order of 1,000 kilometers per second. The energy densities required for suitable propulsion systems are far beyond what we can generate with fission power. There is only one technology within reach today—nuclear fusion.

For the period of establishment of a first city on Mars, LaRouche calculated requirements for a fleet of large interplanetary vehicles. These vehicles would be constructed largely from components manufactured on the Moon and assembled at a suitable orbital location. The fusion engines of a single such ship will generate a power comparable in order of magnitude to the total power production of the entire world economy today! Impossible? Not at all—that is the potential inherent in fusion technology.



FIGURE 3a

**Frequencies for the notes of the well-tempered scale**



**Harmonic ordering of technological progress**

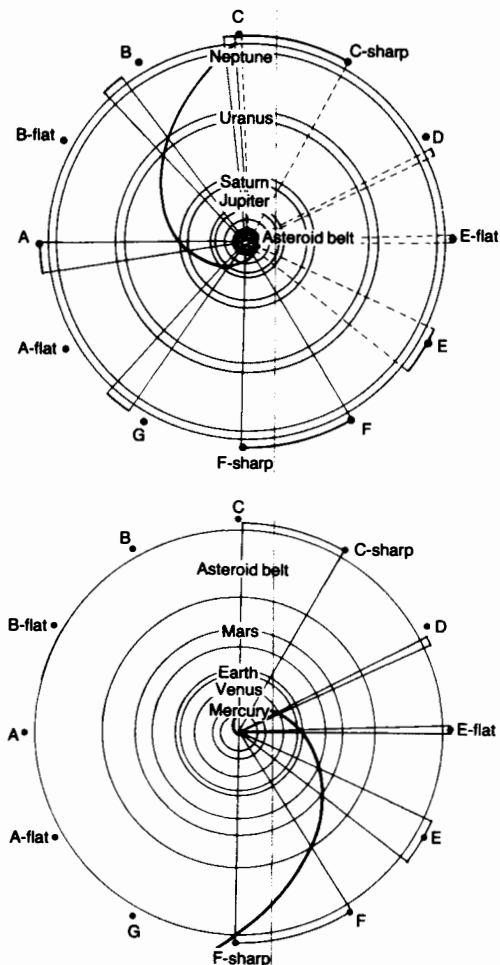
Most people nowadays would ask: Why are you proposing to make such a fantastic effort to colonize Mars, when we have so many urgent tasks here on Earth? Christopher Columbus, if he were here, would certainly have something to say about that. First, can we do it? Well, look at this world of 6 billion people. Look at what could be mobilized, after we get rid of the insane policies of the International Monetary Fund, of Kissinger, and Bush. Look at the what the U.S. could do under a LaRouche administration. Look at the technological capabilities of western Europe and Japan. Add to western Europe the highly qualified labor force in eastern Europe, which we will mobilize with the Productive Triangle (see *EIR* Feb. 2, 1989, "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Triangle: Locomotive of the World Economy"). Add in the vast aerospace capability and science capability of the former Soviet Union. Add India, already a technological power. And above all, look at an integrated Ibero-America, at the kinds of capabilities which Argentina and Brazil have demonstrated. Add in rapidly growing capabilities all over the developing sector under the condition of a New World Economic Order.

*The total expenditure involved will amount to less than 1% of the necessary investment into modern infrastructure development here on Earth. But that 1% or less of investment directed toward Mars will have a relatively enormous beneficial effect on everything we have to do on Earth. The economic significance of Mars for the Earth begins to come into focus when we examine how technology is developed. Technology is not created by the "free market." Nor does it spontaneously develop just because there is a need for it. The generation of technology is a lawfully ordered process, as Lyndon LaRouche's work on physical economy has demonstrated in the most comprehensive manner.*

Let me abbreviate the discussion by presenting to you three figures. The first (Figure 3b) presents the harmonic

FIGURE 3b

**The harmonic ordering of the planetary orbits**

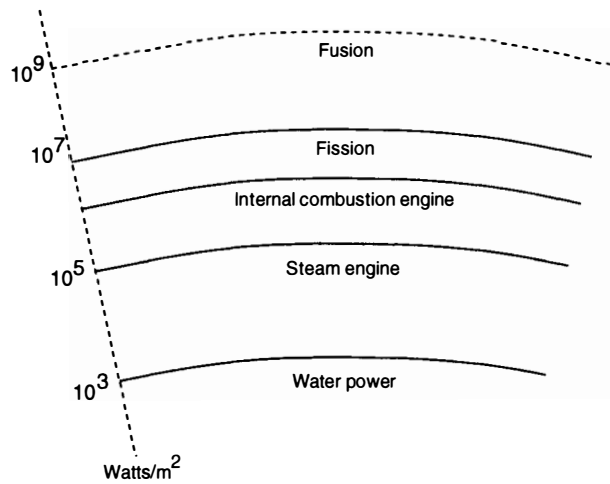


ordering of the planetary orbits according to the self-similar, logarithmic spiral principle. The use of the names of musical notes to indicate angular displacement along the spiral reflects the fact that the tone values in the well-tempered system of tuning are also ordered by a logarithmic-spiral principle (Figure 3a). The next graph (Figure 4) plots the historical development of power-producing machines as a function of their energy-flux density. The last graph, Figure 5, shows the development of coherent sources of electromagnetic radiation, plotted against the characteristic length scales associated with molecular, atomic, and nuclear and subnuclear levels of organization of matter.

I indicated that the extension of human activities, first, into Earth orbit, then into the industrialization of the Moon, and finally to Mars colonization necessarily required "quantum jumps" in the energy density of the technology employed

FIGURE 4

**Development of power-producing machines as a function of their energy-flux densities**



for propulsion. Observe that the fusion propulsion technologies which permit us to reach Mars within the acceptable period of a few days, will not allow us to do the same for the region of Jupiter and beyond, where the distances are an order of magnitude larger and entirely new sorts of difficulties arise. The singular region of the asteroid belt (between F and F-sharp) seems to mark a boundary where we must go to a higher level of technology, beyond ordinary fusion as presently known. This circumstance reflects a lawful relationship between the ordering of technology and the ordering of the solar system.

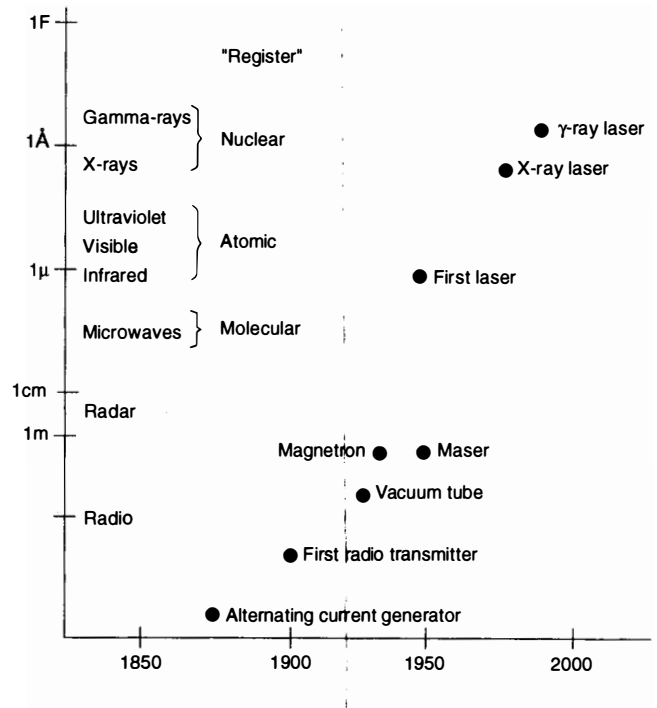
Figures 2 and 4 indicate a relationship between increases in energy-flux density as technology develops, and the mastery of ever-shorter wavelengths of coherent radiation, whereby we move progressively from molecular, to atomic and subatomic levels of action. Observe the *reciprocal* relationship involved here: In order to extend human activity to ever-larger concentric regions of our solar system, we must go toward higher energy-flux densities of technology, which in turn are achieved through the mastery of physical action on ever-smaller length scales! Thus, we could not colonize Mars without nuclear fusion, i.e., without technological mastery of processes on the subatomic scale.

All of this should suggest to us the reason why the Mars project is uniquely suited as a “technology driver” for the world economy as a whole. It is because the task of colonizing Mars brings together in an organic, coherent unity every single branch of science and technology—from fundamental physics to biology and medicine—and pushes all these areas together into a “quantum jump” onto a higher level. For that reason, for every penny invested, the Mars project brings relatively by far the greatest effect in terms of development of

FIGURE 5

**Development of coherent sources of electromagnetic radiation**

(Scale of electromagnetic radiation)



new, urgently required technologies for the world economy, compared to any other investment.

There is a deeper level of the matter, however. I shall simply raise it as a question leading into the subjective domain—subject of the second part of my remarks. Let us imagine we are living in the year 2030 and that the image I show you now [of the Crab Nebula, **Figure 6**] is one of the first to be produced by the new astrophysical network set up and managed by the Mars colonists (actually the picture you are looking at comes from an Earth telescope). Imagine that we are looking at something that has never been seen before—a strange, anomalous object. What attitude should we take toward it?

**Newton the magician**

For thousands of years, oligarchical power has rested on magic—on the art of inventing and propagating lies and mythical beliefs. Few popular myths have been more useful to the oligarchy in recent times than the belief that modern natural science represents “objective knowledge,” whose authority derives from its supposedly rigorous independence from the “subjective” domain of religious and philosophical thought. So today, students are taught to believe that natural science has already come very close to “the objective truth” concerning such profound matters as the “secret of life” and the “ultimate building-blocks of matter.” Leading

FIGURE 6

## Crab Nebula in Taurus



spokesmen of the oligarchy are very clear on the fact that “objective science” is a covert form of religious cult. Let us merely quote the famous Cambridge University economist John Maynard Keynes concerning Isaac Newton. Keynes, himself an accomplished magician, spoke with amusement about the successful fraud his predecessors had accomplished in promoting Sir Isaac Newton as the model for modern science. In a famous speech in 1946, Keynes said:

“In the 18th century and since, Newton came to be thought of as the first and greatest of the modern age of scientists, a rationalist who taught us to think along the lines of cold and uncolored reason. I do not see him in this light. Newton was not the first of the age of reason. He was the last of the magicians, the last of the Babylonians and Sumerians. . . .”

“In vulgar modern terms Newton was profoundly neurotic of a not unfamiliar type, but—I should say from the records—a most extreme example. His deepest instincts were occult, esoteric, semantic—with profound shrinking from the world, a paralyzing fear of exposing his thoughts, his beliefs, his discoveries in all nakedness to the inspection and criticism of the world. . . . Like all of his type he was wholly aloof from women. . . .”

“Why do I call him a magician? Because he looked on the whole universe and all that is in it as a riddle, as a secret which could be read by applying pure thought to certain evidence, certain mystic clues which God had laid about the world to allow a sort of philosopher’s treasure hunt to the esoteric brotherhood. He believed that these clues were to be found partly in the evidence of the heavens and in the constitution of the elements (and that is what gives the false suggestion of his being an experimental philosopher), but also partly in certain papers and traditions handed down by the brethren in an unbroken chain back to the original cryptic revelation in Babylonia. . . .”

Should we believe Keynes, who was himself, as we said, a magician, or we should say “mathemagician” (*matemágo*) in the time-worn British tradition of Malthus and Adam Smith’s “invisible hand”? Fortunately, we need not take Keynes’s word concerning the cultish origins of Newton’s physics. Already Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz had demonstrated this based on the internal evidence of Newton’s own published scientific writings.

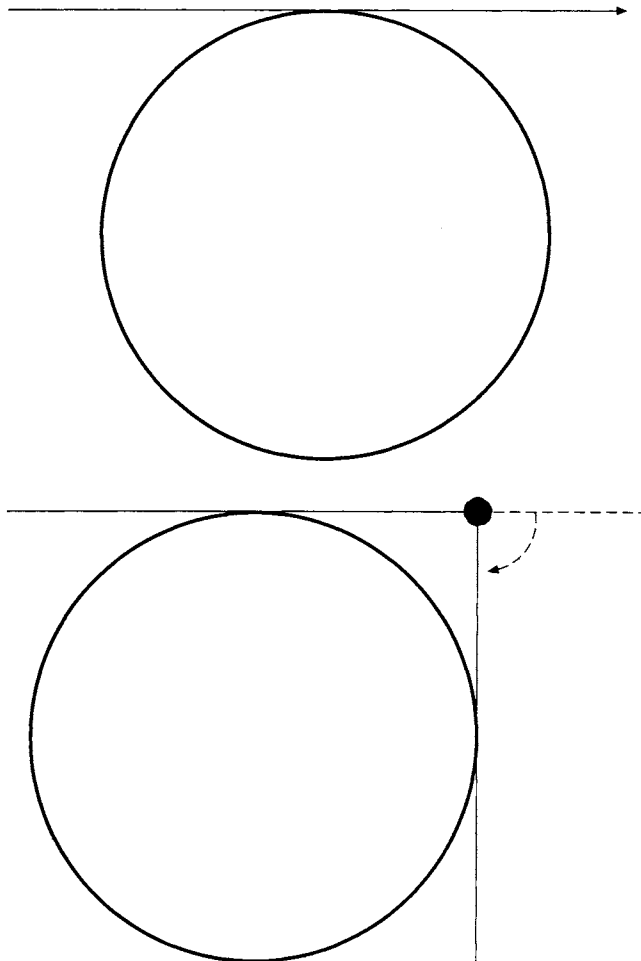
### Fallacy of ‘complete’ mathematical physics

Newton, like the modern “Big Bang” cosmologists, presented his physics as a comprehensive theory of the universe as a whole. He proposed that his mathematical laws were universal for all regions of space and time.

But Newton himself noted that the universe described by his laws would be prone to various kinds of catastrophes. Firstly, all the matter would tend to fall together in a great clump. God would have to intervene from time to time to prevent this. So Newton wrote in his *Principia*, “lest the systems of the fixed stars should, by their gravity, fall on each other, God hath placed those systems at immense distances from each other.” This would require God to intervene, as Leibniz remarked jokingly, and “wind up his clock” which had run down under its own law of entropy. Also Newton’s system is afflicted with the so-called “three-body problem,” which points to a potentially fatal instability in the solar system. Now, are the sorts of paradoxes built into Newton’s universe caused by some special defect in Newton’s mathematics—such as might be remedied by later improvements—or are they intrinsic to *any* formal mathematical theory which claims to completeness in representing the laws of nature?

Let me make what at first glance might appear as a mere analogy. Consider a straight line which is tangent to a circle at some point (**Figure 7**). Near that point, the line appears to be an excellent approximation. But if we follow the track of the line, it diverges out into empty space while the circle curves around! The only way can get back to the circle, to restore approximation, is by “breaking” the line at some point and forming a polygon. Observe, however, that nothing within the internal universe of the straight line tells it when to make the vertex and change direction; this correction can

FIGURE 7  
The problem of linearity



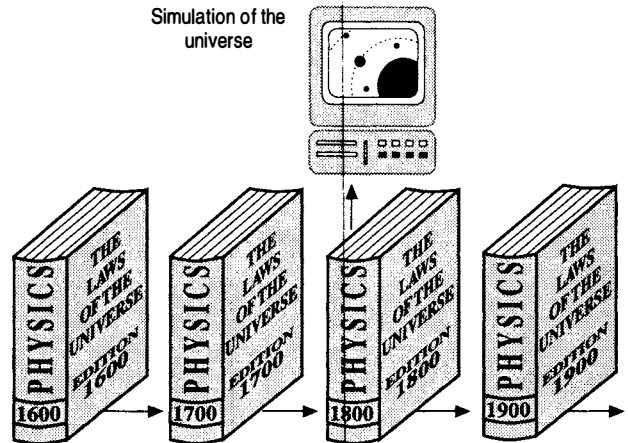
only come as an anomaly created by a *deus ex machina* from outside the flat world of the line. Note also, that if we attempt to approximate the circle more closely, by increasing the number of such vertices, then the number and density of such anomalies increases.

Let us look at the history of physics. Let us make the following simplification. Imagine that every century, the entirety of existing scientific knowledge concerning the physical universe were to be codified in a single textbook. We get a series of textbooks, extending backward into ancient times and forward into the future (Figure 8):

. . . T(1600), T(1700), T(1800), T(1900), T(2000), . . .

Now let us suppose that these textbooks are composed in the formal mathematical manner on the model of Newton's *Principia*. Implicitly, we could for each such textbook construct a computer program which would simulate the whole

FIGURE 8  
The problem of 'simulating' the universe from existing knowledge



universe according to the equations contained in the book. This is exactly what is done, in principle, with the cosmological models used in present-day debates concerning the alleged "Big Bang." Firstly, we observe that the computer programs are prone to certain kinds of behavior: If we run them sufficiently long, either in the forward or backward direction we either encounter a singularity, where the program has to stop because some parameter becomes zero or infinite (this is the sort of behavior typified by the "Big Bang") or the program goes into a repeating loop (which corresponds to so-called cyclic cosmological models) or, in some cases, the computer will display nonsensical, chaotic behavior.

Now, no sane person would confuse such typical computer behavior with the real universe. Rather one should suspect, that such features of the hypothetical universes represent, as we suggested before, *artifacts* inherent in the nature of the computer procedures used to generate them.

But, we must also consider the implications of the progression of knowledge which gave us the series of textbooks. The circumstances of this progression demonstrate, that no particular state of knowledge corresponds to the "absolute truth" concerning the laws of the universe. For example, between the state of knowledge in 1800 and in 1900 fundamental scientific discoveries were made, which completely changed even the formal features of mathematical physics. This process of discovery was entirely *external* to the formal system of knowledge embodied in T(1800): That is, nothing in T(1800) could have allowed us to deduce, logically, the discoveries which led to the next state of knowledge T(1900), and then to T(2000) and so on. What does that mean? Examine the simulated universe according to textbook T(1800). We have just seen that this hypothetical universe does not

contain certain real physical events: It does not contain *the scientific discoveries which occurred between 1800 and 1900!* Each hypothetical universe omits the process of creative discovery which leads “out” of that universe into the next one!

Are scientific discoveries physical events? In any sane physics they must be, because they are also *causes* of potentially very large changes in the universe. Why? Because the process of scientific discovery is the essential cause for the continual *increase of man’s power over nature*.

The result of this is, that we are obliged to admit that human reason—the *subjective* domain of human creative reason—is a powerful *physical force* in the universe, *a force whose effect is potentially larger than any given physical quantity*. But this force cannot be subsumed by any set of mathematical equations. Why? Because the process of scientific discovery, upon which the force of human action on nature is based, successively overthrows any given form of mathematical physics. Therefore, any physics which ignores the process of scientific discovery, the process which generates the transformations  $T(1500) \rightarrow T(1600)$ ,  $T(1600) \rightarrow T(1700)$  and so forth, is axiomatically defective.

What are we doing, then, if we insist that physical reality must be in the form which Newton represented it to be, as today’s cosmologists do with their “Big Bang” models? What we get when we do this is a species of *cult belief, deification of a fixed state of knowledge or worship of the negation of creative human reason*. It is computer worship!

### **The anomaly of ‘cold fusion’**

Without any doubt, “cold fusion” is one of the most revolutionary experimental discoveries of this century—this much we can say for sure, even though we don’t know exactly what it is that has been discovered! Cold fusion is an *anomaly*—a paradoxical event, which seems to contradict much of what physicists *thought* they knew about the atomic nucleus and the behavior of matter in general. In terms of those expectations, the process of cold fusion confronts us with an apparently *impossible* combination of characteristics: A nuclear process appears to occur at room temperature, which physicists thought only could happen at temperatures of a billion degrees; the heat generated is a million times larger than what nuclear physics predicts on the basis of observed emission of neutrons; in apparently completely identical pieces of palladium, cold fusion is found to occur in one, and not in the other. It is as if nature were deliberately playing a joke on the nuclear physicists, laughing and making fun of them.

For those who would like physics to become a perfect logical-deductive system of the sort Newton attempted to construct, the emergence of a powerful anomaly can be an embarrassing or even terrifying experience. Our science textbooks are often written as if anomalies didn’t exist, or at most only played a role in the past; they try to present today’s

knowledge as a polished facade, keeping the really interesting problems—the anomalies—carefully concealed from view. And yet, if we look at the history of science going back thousands of years, progress has always lived on anomalies.

Anomalies and paradoxes play in the progress of science exactly the same role as contrapuntal dissonances in great music. Each wave of anomalies is “resolved” by the invention of new scientific hypotheses, under the condition that humanity’s power of existence—its relative potential population density—is increased. The new hypotheses, incorporated as a new state of scientific knowledge, push us forward toward the discovery of new anomalies.

Nothing could be more revealing of the New Dark Age in science today than the response of the so-called scientific community to cold fusion: “It doesn’t exist! It doesn’t exist! It can’t exist, it’s an error, it’s a fraud; don’t talk about it, or you will lose your job!”

Cold fusion was not discovered by accident. Its chief discoverer, Martin Fleischmann, likes to call himself a “scientific archeologist.” He studied the history of science, and particularly of his special field, electrochemistry, and located the anomalies—especially anomalies which tended to be ignored or disregarded for one reason or another. He was also interested in those reasons: What are the—often unconscious—assumptions which cause scientists to overlook what should be obvious or at least very suggestive?

Fleischmann seemed also aware that much of nuclear physics and elementary particle physics nowadays has become a kind of bluff, a situation reminding one of the famous story about “the emperor’s new clothes.” The fancy mathematical apparatus, the formidable particle accelerators and other elaborate experimental equipment employed in these fields, helped build up the impression, that physicists had figured out nearly everything—when in fact they know next to nothing! We could call it “*macho physics*.”

### **‘Macho physics’**

There is an amusing background to this, which is relevant to many of the points I am trying to emphasize here. The single most important contribution from the field of nuclear physics up to now, in terms of its impact on mankind as a whole, has been the development of controlled nuclear fission—the process used in today’s nuclear power plants. Now at the time of its discovery in late 1938, fission was regarded as *impossible* by the leading theoretical physicists of the day.

Already in 1934, Enrico Fermi had generated fission reactions. But, blinded by the prevailing theory, Fermi misinterpreted the experiment. The famous German chemist Ida Noddack pointed out Fermi’s mistake, and proposed for the first time in letters and in a scientific article published in the same year, that the bombardment of uranium by neutrons could lead to the splitting of the nucleus into large fragments: fission!

Fermi and the other leading nuclear physicists treated Ida Noddack's hypothesis the same way "cold fusion" is treated today: They ignored it or dismissed it as obvious nonsense. Otto Hahn was one of those who repeatedly ridiculed Noddack. Hahn followed the erroneous lead of Fermi in a series of experimental investigations stretching over more than three years. The results of his experiments became more and more bizarre, until finally he was forced to realize the mistake he, Fermi, and others had made. The "impossible" fission of uranium had occurred! That is the "discovery" for which Otto Hahn received the Nobel Prize. Interestingly, Hahn neglected to mention Ida Noddack in the report of his results. He also failed to give any credit to his chief collaborator, Lisa Meitner, who had originally proposed the series of experiments leading to the demonstration of fission, but who was forced to flee Germany three months before Hahn's embarrassing discovery. "Macho physics!"

Let me add a comment to this in parenthesis: If we follow the history of nuclear fission back to the original work of Marie Curie on the radioactivity of uranium, we find that women scientists played a crucial role at nearly every point. I like to say—because it makes the environmentalists very upset—that nuclear energy is the feminine technology! Let us briefly honor some of these women: Marie Curie, her daughter Irène Curie, Ida Noddack, Lisa Meitner, Marietta Blau and Herta Wambacher, Marguerite Perey, Leona Marshall, Marie Goeppert-Meyer, Elisabeth Rona, Berta Karlik, and many more.

What is important is not the mere fact that Ida Noddack was correct in her hypothesis, while the macho nuclear physicists were wrong. What is important is the reason that Ida Noddack put forward her hypothesis in contradiction to the prevailing theories of the physicists.

The centerpiece of Noddack's work was the periodic system of elements, and a way of thinking about that system which actually goes back long before Mendeleev, to Johannes Kepler. In modern language, Kepler asserted that physical space-time has a characteristic geometry, which shapes every process within it—from the microscopic organization of matter to the astrophysical domain.

Within Kepler's constructions there is a "missing orbit" located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; Kepler hinted that this would be a region of instability, an anomalous region for the system as a whole. And in fact this is where, two centuries later, the first fragments of what became known as the asteroid belt were discovered; these represent either the remains of a planet which was torn apart, or material which could not condense into a planet because of the unstable nature of the orbit itself. Incidentally, the asteroid belt corresponds exactly, in the universal geometry underlying both the organization of the solar system *and* the classical system of music, to the interval between F and F-sharp, which is the crucial area of transition in music.

Kepler himself emphasized that the microscopic states of

matter must be organized on the same principles as the solar system. This hypothesis of Kepler (and earlier, in more rudimentary form, of Pythagoras and Plato) was absorbed into the tradition which flowed into modern chemistry and into the work of Mendeleev in particular. With his invention of the periodic system—the direct equivalent in chemistry to Kepler's harmonic ordering of the planetary orbits—Mendeleev was able to predict the properties of many chemical elements *which had not yet been discovered*.

This is where Marie Curie's work came in, focusing on the anomalies of the periodic system, which led to her discovery of the radioactive elements radium and polonium. Such unstable positions within the system of elements obviously correspond to the asteroid belt in Kepler's solar system. The problem became to elaborate a deeper level of harmonic ordering, underlying Mendeleev's system.

This is where Ida Noddack and her husband Walther concentrated much of their work. They summed up this standpoint in the following words:

"If we chose any material system, sufficiently large and sufficiently free from material differentiation, then we always arrive at the same percentage distribution of the chemical elements." The Noddacks continue with the key sentence: "This distribution function is a universal function of matter."

The point is, as I understand it, the following: We must reject the idea of *simple matter*, of an "elementary particle" considered as something more simple than so-called composite matter. Instead, following Mendeleev and Noddack (and before them, Kepler) we should regard only the *periodic system as a whole* as elementary. More fundamental still is the "*universal function of matter*" which, according to their implied conception, *continuously generates the system of elements*. Once we have grasped this, we begin to understand why Ida Noddack expected that an enormous variety of nuclear processes would be discovered—not only fusion and fission as we know them today—out of which chemical elements and isotopes are continuously synthesized.

This is, I think, the proper standpoint from which to locate the anomaly of "cold fusion."

### **Once more: Aristotelianism and 'macho physics'**

Unfortunately, nuclear physics has essentially abandoned the line of approach defined by Kepler, Mendeleev, Curie, Noddack. Instead, it degenerated in the post-1930s period into the "macho" mode exemplified by the so-called scientific community's rejection of cold fusion. This "macho" mentality in science is the same thing as Aristotelianism.

The essence of Aristotelianism is the belief that human knowledge develops linearly, as a gradual accumulation of empirical facts organized according to a relatively fixed system of definitions and axioms. Today's science student is typically led to believe that the goal of science is to *eliminate*



*all anomalies*. According to that view, science is gradually approaching a hypothetical final state where no more anomalies exist and every event in nature can (in principle) be explained. Just as a hyperbola comes closer and closer to its asymptote, without ever touching it, so also our knowledge—as exemplified by the hypothetical series of textbooks discussed earlier—supposedly comes ever closer to an assumed “objective reality,” to “objective truth.”

But human knowledge does not converge! Our hypothetical series of textbooks does not converge on any ultimate “true” set of laws of nature, but tends to *diverge*, in the sense that the gap between any two successive states of knowledge, a century apart, will tend to grow (Figure 4). Far from eliminating anomalies, in healthy periods of progress, every breakthrough in scientific *knowledge* leads to a more intense proliferation of *anomalies*.

In fact, scientific discoveries lead to the emergence of new technologies which increase the productive powers of labor, and accelerate the growth of the potential population density of the human species. The effect of that acceleration, as intensified and extended human activity in the universe, and through the propagation of new technologies and development of culture, goes hand in hand with the increase in what we could generally call the *resolving power* of the human activity. As technology progresses, the scientific experimenter (and the human race in general) becomes able to distinguish and potentially to generate an increasing density of *singularities*—that is, distinct changes—in *every given region of physical space-time*.

But: what we are “seeing” in effect with this increasing resolving power is not a supposedly “objective” universe outside of ourselves; what we are observing are singularities of the universe in which our own activity is an irreducible, increasingly dominant feature *which is implicitly efficient at all locations*, even those which appear to be “millions of light-years” away!

In this process, the textbook knowledge of today will be gradually undermined by an accumulation of anomalies. Entirely new basis concepts are introduced, and old ideas are given up and fall into obscurity. So the knowledge of today will be appear more and more incorrect, or even wildly false, to future generations. Does that mean that truth is inaccessible to us? Or perhaps that truth does not exist? Certainly not!

For although present-day knowledge has no claim to truth, it can still be a *necessary step in a truthful process* of scientific progress. The *truth* lies therefore not in any particular state of knowledge—which is going to be overthrown by anomalies sooner or later—but in the *change*, in the movement upward through a lawful process of development.

Let us take a closer look at this change, this motion of creative discovery, whose lawful ordering is the subject to which Lyndon LaRouche has devoted his life’s work. LaRouche demonstrated that the quality of emotion which accompanies fundamental scientific discovery is none other

than *agapē*, or charity.

Let us throw away the textbooks, and with them the idea of an objective universe. Let us recognize that the momentary states of knowledge are only occasional chords in the ongoing Great Fugue of scientific progress. Such knowledge is as nothing: Substance—the substance of the universe—is located in the change, in the creative motion itself.

What is crucial, is that each moment of fundamental discovery carried within itself the *cause* of all future discoveries. All moments of fundamental discovery stand in immediate relationship to each other, throughout all of history, past, present and future. And, LaRouche emphasizes, these moments are ordered as transfinite.

Hence, if we wish to master the art of discovery, the *Ars inveniendi*, we must seek to relive the crucial moments of discovery of our predecessors. We must get to know Plato and Augustine, Nicolaus of Cusa, Kepler, and Leibniz as personal friends. They live on, so to speak, in our own creative activity—however minor and insignificant it might seem to be—as so also future creative minds are born before they are born, in possibility, within that same activity.

So let us turn our eyes upward to the heavens, to the stars. No animal does that, only human beings do that. Let us look at this wondrous image, this anomaly, this metaphor. What does this image [of the Crab Nebula] tell us today? What will it say to our children, some of whom will study the heavens from Mars? And what will it mean to future generations who might populate other stars and galaxies?

There is no objective universe, but only a continuing process of creation, of which we are a part and above all an instrument. We are necessary to this process, because the process of generation, assimilation and propagation of scientific progress occurs only through acts of individual human minds.

So Nicolaus of Cusa wrote in his *Idiota de Mente*, that we cannot know God by abstracting or separating our minds from everything corporeal. On the contrary, the visible universe has a purpose, and through our active participation in ongoing creation, we may find God.

In his encyclical *Laborem Exercens*, Pope John Paul II emphasized God’s command to man as expressed in Genesis: to be fruitful and multiply, and subdue the Earth and exert dominion over it; and the Pope added that in this passage, the term “Earth” should be understood to mean the entire visible universe, which we are constantly developing and expanding. And this is not an arbitrary religious doctrine but a universal truth, demonstrated by all of human existence up to now. This is the truth, this is the spirit which inspired the discovery and evangelization of the New World. And the evangelization succeeded because it drew its methodological strength from this conception of man and the universe. So, today, that same necessary action we must take to crush the satanic enemies of mankind, carries us upward to Mars and toward a new Golden Renaissance.

## How Kissinger betrayed American POWs in Indochina

by Edward Spannaus

Public hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs have provided extensive evidence that U.S. servicemen were abandoned in Indochina as the United States withdrew from Vietnam in 1973. The principal responsibility for this criminal conduct lies with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, who was the chief negotiator of the Paris peace agreements for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

There exists overwhelming evidence that Kissinger's duplicitous conduct resulted in the failure of the United States to obtain the release of as many as 350 servicemen who were missing or captured in Laos. Overall, 2,538 American servicemen were listed as missing in action (MIA) in April 1973—the time of "Operation Homecoming" when all prisoners of war (POWs) were supposed to be released. A staff report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee estimates that an additional 2,500 men were missing in covert or "black" operations—making a total of over 5,000, or twice the official number.

One of the major reasons for the failure to obtain an accounting of POWs and MIAs in Laos was that the war in Laos was conducted clandestinely by the CIA rather than the military. The U.S. never acknowledged a presence in Laos, and the CIA's clandestine operations both before and after 1973 were heavily financed by funds from opium production and trade. This is a major reason for the coverup of the POW-MIA issue which has been carried out for almost 20 years now.

### **The Paris agreements**

Henry Kissinger's method of operation was to use his position as national security adviser to bypass both the State Department and the Defense Department in conducting foreign policy. Vietnam was but a pawn in Kissinger's geopolitical games, of which the "China card" and détente with the Soviets were principal features. It is well documented that Kissinger believed that the United States was in decline and the Soviets in ascendancy; from the moment he came into office in



*Left to right: Lawrence Eagleburger, Lt. Col. Richard Secord, Henry Kissinger. For this gang at the State Department, Pentagon, and CIA, the prisoners of war were just a pawn in Kissinger's geopolitical game.*

the first days of the Nixon administration, his perspective was to withdraw from Vietnam and hand that unfortunate country over to the communists.

The Paris negotiations between Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho began on July 19, 1972. The first North Vietnamese proposal was that lists of POWs would be exchanged on the day of the signing of a peace agreement, and that all POWs would be released on the same day that all troops were withdrawn.

The U.S. counterproposal, made on Aug. 17, contained the same provisions except that it included all military personnel and civilians captured anywhere in Indochina.

Fine and well. But on the same day, Kissinger told South Vietnamese President Thieu that he didn't want the prisoners released! He was afraid that North Vietnam would call his bluff and release the prisoners, compelling a U.S. cessation of bombing and a withdrawal. "In fact, I prefer that they don't return the prisoners of war and that there is no cease-fire before the election," Kissinger told Thieu.

This continued to be Kissinger's consistent policy throughout the negotiations.

On Jan. 23, 1973, the peace agreements were initialed, and they were signed on Jan. 27. The POW list which the North Vietnamese provided at that time did not include any POWs held in Laos. The U.S. objected, and as a result the North Vietnamese provided another list a few days later, which only listed 10 POWs captured in Laos but held by the North Vietnamese. It did not contain any POWs held by the

Pathet Lao.

There was a side agreement—not part of the formal treaty—which stated that the North Vietnamese would be responsible for obtaining the release of all POWs held in Laos, and that this would be done within 60 days.

The Pathet Lao apparently had other ideas. On Feb. 19, 1973, a Pathet Lao spokesman announced that they were holding American POWs and that they would be released when a cease-fire agreement between the U.S. and the Pathet Lao was reached. Even the State Department was compelled to admit that this was inconsistent with Kissinger's statements that all POWs from Laos would be released in Hanoi.

Not only was there no agreement with the Pathet Lao, but there was not even a cease-fire. During the 60-day cease-fire period specified in the Paris accords, U.S. airmen were still flying combat missions over Laos and being shot down! And then Kissinger proposed to Nixon intensive U.S. air strikes in southern Laos to commence March 16.

Up to March 26, North Vietnam repatriated 591 POWs. On that date, North Vietnam said that the U.S. demand that it release POWs captured in Laos was beyond the scope of the Paris agreements.

### **The disappearing POWs**

Documents released by the Senate committee, from the period of the 60-day cease-fire, demonstrate how the issue of the Laos POWs was swept under the rug.

A Feb. 6, 1973 "Talking Points" paper prepared by the

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Kissinger to use in his continuing discussions with the North Vietnamese stated the following:

“There are approximately 350 U.S. military and civilians listed as missing or captured in Laos. Of this total, approximately 215 men were lost under such circumstances that the enemy probably has information regarding their fate.” The memorandum also pointed out that the list of 10 POWs (9 Americans, 1 Canadian) from Laos were POWs captured by

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*“In fact, I prefer that they don’t return the prisoners of war and that there is no cease-fire before the election.”*

*—Henry Kissinger*

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the North Vietnamese, not the Pathet Lao.

A second version of the Feb. 6 memorandum was prepared on March 21, 1973, in response to requests from Roger E. Shields, an assistant to Lawrence Eagleburger, who was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs at that time. This version was both edited and then further redacted by blacking out key sections. Since this was to be used as a guidance or “talking points” for dealing with the news media, it appears that the blacked-out sections were not to be discussed with the press. In the March 21 version, the reference to 350 missing personnel is blacked out. Also eliminated is the statement, “There are several individuals known to have been captured, but their names did not appear on the list”—that is, the list provided by Hanoi.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam was suspended the next day. Adm. Thomas Moorer sent out an order suspending all troop withdrawals until all conditions were met; that order was just recently declassified.

However, the day after that, March 23, Moorer sent out a followup message proposing a compromise and directing the withdrawals to continue so that the March 28 deadline could be met. The Moorer message, a copy of which was sent to Eagleburger, said that it would be sufficient to have only the 10 listed POWs released by March 28, and then discussion of the others would be pursued afterwards. “The purpose of the above is to get things on track and moving again,” said Moorer. (The discussion of other POWs was to continue afterwards, even though Kissinger wanted to escalate the bombing of Laos!)

A memorandum for Eagleburger was also drafted on this same date, March 23, by Lt. Col. Richard Secord, the former CIA operative in Laos who later figured prominently in the Iran-Contra scandal. The Secord-Eagleburger memo takes note of the DIA listing of 350 missing military and civilians

in Laos, but admits that the United States is willing to accept the release of the 10 listed POWs “as the final condition for complete U.S. withdrawal.”

However, the memorandum continues, “we still have the Laos MIA question remaining unresolved,” and what is proposed is a series of diplomatic moves to deal with the matter of the other 350 missing personnel. Among the diplomatic moves proposed are that “all future reconstruction assistance should be described as wholly dependent upon the accounting for and/or release of U.S. prisoners being held in Laos.”

On March 25, the North Vietnamese stated that the matter of the Laos missing and captured servicemen was beyond the scope of the Paris agreement.

On March 28, a slightly revised version of the Secord-Eagleburger memorandum was sent over now-Defense Secretary Elliot Richardson’s name to Henry Kissinger. (During this period, when the Watergate scandal was breaking, the occupant of the position of secretary of defense was constantly in flux, giving Kissinger and Eagleburger much more control over the entire process.)

On March 28, President Nixon gave a televised nationwide address declaring that “all of our American POWs are on their way home.” While Nixon added that there were still difficulties on compliance on MIAs in Laos and Cambodia, the clear emphasis was that there were no more live POWs in Indochina, and this is the way his announcement was interpreted.

### **‘They’re all dead’**

Part of the process of “disappearing” the POWs was to turn them into MIAs or KIAs (killed in action). The Defense Department comptroller had compiled a list of about 80 POWs whose existence was confirmed from witnesses, photos, etc. On Feb. 11, Kissinger presented a list of 80 discrepancies from the large list provided from Hanoi. Apparently nothing ever happened with this list.

The DOD comptroller’s POW list contained 81 “currently captured” military personnel on March 31—after all POWs had allegedly been returned. During the month of April, the weekly DOD compilation ranged from 75 to 80.

About two weeks after Nixon’s announcement that all POWs were on their way home, he met with Pentagon POW specialist Roger Shields. The next day, Shields made a public statement, “We have no indication at this time that there are any Americans alive in Indochina.” A few days prior to this, there had been an encounter between Shields and Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements, during which Shields had told Clements of the evidence that there were still live POWs in Indochina. Clements told Shields in no uncertain terms: “I don’t believe you hear me Roger, they’re all dead.”

This, then, became the official line: that there were still problems in the accounting for MIAs, but that all POWs were dead. Official Pentagon policy became defense of that position, with massive efforts undertaken to discredit any-

body who came forth with sightings of POWs or other evidence which contradicted the official line.

On April 25, Eagleburger, who had prime responsibility with the DOD for POWs and MIAs, asked the secretary of defense to phase out the DOD POW-MIA task force.

On May 22, Clements issued a directive regarding personnel unaccounted for after "Operation Homecoming." Clements said that reclassification from MIA to KIA was fine, but that any reclassification from MIA to POW had to be personally cleared by him—although this was normally a function of the heads of the military services.

The lengths to which Kissinger would go to perpetuate the coverup is revealed in a transcript of a meeting between Kissinger and North Vietnamese officials Nguyen Thach and Le Duc Tho on May 23, 1973. Kissinger demanded that the North Vietnamese provide a written statement that "there are no U.S. prisoners being held in Laos," even though Kissinger knew this was not true. Le Duc Tho refused to provide such a statement.

### **Kissinger's secret negotiations**

The issue of reconstruction aid, referred to in the Eagleburger-Secord memorandum, was a pivotal point on which Kissinger's duplicity and back-channel negotiations led to the betrayal of American POWs.

Early on in the Paris negotiations, the North Vietnamese established a "linkage" between the release of the POWs and U.S. economic assistance for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

On Feb. 1, 1973, a few days after the final signing of the Paris agreement, Kissinger personally delivered to the North Vietnamese prime minister a letter detailing the U.S. commitment to provide reconstruction aid. The letter pledged that the United States "will contribute to postwar reconstruction in North Vietnam without any political conditions." The letter further stated that the U.S. contribution to reconstruction aid "will fall in the range of \$3.25 billion of grant aid over five years," plus other forms of aid, including \$1-1.5 billion of food and commodity aid.

Incredibly, this letter and the commitments made in it, were not disclosed to Congress! Congress regarded any such payments as "reparations" and as an admission of guilt, and refused to authorize them—not knowing that Kissinger had promised such aid to the North Vietnamese.

Numerous accounts of the POW-MIA negotiations stress that Hanoi viewed a complete accounting of MIAs and the release of POWs as contingent on the payment of reconstruction aid. In effect, the POWs were being held as collateral for secret commitments made by Nixon and Kissinger, commitments of which Kissinger never even bothered to inform the United States Congress.

*This feature was prepared with the assistance of H. Graham Lowry, Mary Jane Freeman, and Scott Thompson.*

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## Documentation

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# 'I prefer they not return prisoners'

*These recently declassified government documents were obtained by EIR in "sanitized" or "redacted" form:*

### **The White House**

Sensitive—Exclusively Eyes Only

Memorandum of Conversation

Participants:

President Nguyen Van Thieu

Mr. Huynh Phu Duc, Special Assistant to the President for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Hoang Duc Nha, Presidential Press Assistant

Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

[redacted] United States Ambassador to the Republic of South Vietnam

[redacted] National Security Council Staff

Date & Time: Thursday, August 17, 1972, 4:35 p.m.-6:40 p.m.

Place: The President's Palace, Saigon

[redacted]

**Dr. Kissinger:** It is also in our interest. I thought at first it would be best to have a ceasefire as soon as possible because of our election. But upon reflection I have decided that it is easier if we keep up the bombing through the elections, unless in your view your military situation requires a ceasefire. You see, our strategy is that we are prepared to step up the military pressure on the DRV immediately, drastically and brutally one or two weeks after our election. We want to be in a position that they have rejected our reasonable proposals. After that we will put everything on the prisoner of war question. They think they can us[e] the prisoners of war to overthrow you. If we can move quickly after the elections, we can destroy so much that they will not be in a position to come back and harm you for a long time to come.

**Mr. Duc:** Are we clear that we are including agreement on supervision before a ceasefire?

**Dr. Kissinger:** Yes, but I don't think there will be a ceasefire. In fact I prefer that they don't return the prisoners

of war and that there is no ceasefire before the election. If Le Duc Tho returns on September 15 and proposes a ceasefire I will say in principle that I agree but that the details must be discussed at Avenue Kleber and then we can insist on international supervision before the ceasefire. Second, if their proposal with regard to the ceasefire does not involve a return of prisoners of war, then we will only stop the bombing and not remove the mines. We will not stop the mining until the prisoners of war are returned. Is that clear? It is important that in the next two months there be mutual confidence between us. We cannot control what others say and I do not know where Time Magazine got its story, but a certain amount of confusion may be desirable in any event. To sum up, we will insist that ceasefire modalities are discussed at Kleber and not separately between us and them.

[redacted]

**President Thieu:** How about the return of prisoners of war?

**Dr. Kissinger:** They may not return the prisoners, or perhaps they will return them when they are convinced we don't care any more. We will make one tremendous effort to get back the prisoners and in this effort I can assure you we will stop at very little. It is out of the question that we will make any additional concessions after the election.

**President Thieu:** They cannot accept and they will continue to fight but I still believe that after the election they will have to revise their policy. They will have to negotiate a temporary peace or continue protracted warfare. If they continue protracted warfare, we may have the prisoner of war issue if you exert pressure on them. Do you foresee any possibility that they will ask for a settlement which involves only prisoners of war? What kind of offer would you think they might make for a prisoner of war solution?

**Dr. Kissinger:** At some point we may have to accept the prisoners of war for an end of the bombing. But if so, it will be at a point where we have severely weakened them. At some point we may have to stop the bombing for this. Maybe in the second half of next year. But what they want is for us to also stop military and economic aid. If we agreed to stop such aid we could settle now, but we will not do this. We have to get to a point where you can continue to fight with a minimum of direct U.S. involvement, but with continued military and economic assistance. We can also try to influence their allies not to arm them in such a way that they are capable of repeating military activities on the scale of the past few months.

[redacted]

**Dr. Kissinger:** . . . They are in a real dilemma. If there is no ceasefire, their military situation deteriorates, and if they don't give back the prisoners, we keep bombing them. So long as they talk to me, this confirms negotiations. I know you think that a ceasefire might come soon. I have that impression. As of our last meeting on Monday, they have

totally rejected ceasefire. I have proposed every conceivable variation on May 8. There is no need to offer it any more; we have made a record. At the next meeting I would like to accept their proposal that there be no ceasefire until all is done.

[redacted]

We want to go to the absolute limit of what is and looks reasonable, but defend the principle that the U.S. will not end the war in which it lost 45,000 men by joining our enemy against our friend, or destroying a government allied with us for 400 prisoners of war, or even to win an election. We would rather not win the election on that basis. The history books will last longer than the election.

[redacted]

**President Thieu:** About the prisoners of war, you have nothing?

**Dr. Kissinger:** I think they are keeping the prisoners as blackmail. We will raise this issue brutally after November if they don't return them. They won't release them. They have made no proposal.

If they accept our May 8 proposal for ceasefire and prisoners, then we must withdraw. That is our official position, and we can't change that. But they won't accept it. There is no possibility. . . .

**President Thieu:** . . . What if they propose a ceasefire in North Vietnam for an exchange of prisoners? . . .

**Dr. Kissinger:** I will be honest. If they propose this during the election campaign, we will be in a very difficult position.

## The Secretary of Defense

*The following memorandum, dated March 28, 1973, sent from Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson to Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Henry Kissinger, was a shortened version of the Secord-Eagleburger memorandum of March 23, 1973.*

Memorandum for the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Subject: US POW/MIA Personnel in Laos

(U) I am concerned over the situation in Laos regarding our men who are still being held prisoner or missing. To date, there has been no accounting of US personnel missing in Laos other than the 1 February 1973 list of ten who were probably all captured in Laos by the North Vietnamese rather than the Pathet Lao.

(S) As you know, there are over 350 US personnel listed by DIA as missing or captured in Laos. The 1 February list of ten amounts to only a 2.5% accounting; whereas the North Vietnamese have accounted for 45% and the PRG has accounted for 20% of the people we have carried as missing or captured in their respective areas!

(TS) I recommend the President consider the following diplomatic track in order to gain some accounting of our men held/missing in Laos:

A. After the recovery of the last prisoners from NVN, Hanoi should be advised unequivocally that we still hold them responsible for the return of all POWs being held in Indochina. And in this regard, any further mine sweeping activity as well as all future US reconstruction assistance should be described as wholly dependent upon the accounting for and/or release of US prisoners being held in Laos. Once again, NVN should be clearly informed that an accounting for ten men out of a total of more than 350 is considered unacceptable.

B. In the meantime (about 28 March), a strong demarche should be made to the ranking LPF representative in Vientiane by the US Ambassador personally. This initiative should plainly and forcefully assert that the U.S. will no longer play games with the POW issue in Laos. The LPF should be told that we know they hold US prisoners, and we demand their immediate release as well as an accounting and information on all those who may have died. Finally, the LPF should be advised that failure to provide a satisfactory answer could result in direct United States actions.

C. Simultaneous with our representations to the LPF, the US Ambassador to Laos should also ask the USSR, PRC, NVN, French, British and ICC senior representatives to Vientiane to use their good offices with the LPF in order to avoid a serious situation.

D. Shortly after 28 March, assuming the LPF have not responded favorably, intensive and obvious tactical air reconnaissance of North and South Laos should commence. Additionally, the movement of a new carrier task force into the waters off Vietnam should be publicly announced.

E. Concomitant with the foregoing, the LPF and NVN should be privately advised that the Thai Volunteer Forces now in Laos will not be removed until there is a satisfactory resolution of the POW issue.

F. As an accompanying measure, Ambassador Godley should be instructed to "lean hard" on Souvanna Phouma and tell him to let the LPF know that political concessions in the new Provisional Government of National Union (especially as regards LPF appointments to cabinet posts) will be next to impossible without resolving the POW question.

## The White House

Memorandum of Conversation

Participants:

Le Duc Tho, Representative of the Government of the DRV

Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Phan Hien, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Col. Hoang Hoa

Nguyen Dinh Phuong, interpreter

three notetakers

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

[redacted] Ambassador-Designate to RVN

[redacted] Department of State

[redacted] NSC Staff

[redacted] NSC Staff

[redacted] notetaker

Date and Time: Wednesday, May 23, 1973, 10:30 a.m.-5:05 p.m.

Place: La Fontaine au blanc

St. Nom la Breteche

**Kissinger:** Our understanding is that we can apply Article 8 (b). We can claim that it applies to all of Indochina, because there is no geographic limit stated. You will not accept this publicly but you will not contradict this publicly either. And you will be helpful to us in this respect.

**Le Duc Tho:** We will do this say [sic] to help you in Laos.

**Kissinger:** Yes. Is this a correct understanding of what Ambassador Sullivan and Minister Thach have discussed?

**Le Duc Tho:** But in Laos. Minister Thach has told Ambassador Sullivan that we will help you to coordinate with our ally in Laos in getting information about the missing in action in Laos. As to those in Cambodia, we will wait until after the solution and we will deal with this question.

**Kissinger:** You don't understand the point I am making.

**Le Duc Tho:** Have I well understood you, that when you make a statement about this question for the whole of Indochina, we will not state it?

**Kissinger:** You will not contradict it.

*Le Duc Tho:* We will say nothing about it.

**Kissinger:** But without saying so, you will help us. We have an understanding on your honor that you will help us.

**Le Duc Tho:** We have to cooperate with our Lao friends. As to the statements you will make for the purpose of public opinion, we will say nothing.

**Kissinger:** Yes, but also for the purpose of reality. If you will help us. It will be helpful if you give us your assistance without making a public statement about it. You have often told me you could do things that are not written down.

**Le Duc Tho:** I agree. But I have to add that we have to cooperate with our Lao friends because it is their sovereignty.

**Kissinger:** I understand. Now we would still like a sentence from you which I don't understand why you can't give us—which says that "the DRV has been informed that there are no U.S. prisoners being held in Laos—that all the prisoners in Laos have been released." It would be very important for us.

**Le Duc Tho:** I have acknowledged to you that all of them have been released.

**Kissinger:** Then why can't you write it down?



# 'Thirty Years War' expands to North Caucasus, Central Asia

by Konstantin George

On Sept. 27, the Russian Defense Ministry abruptly announced the indefinite postponement of the visit to the United States scheduled for the end of September by Russian Defense Minister Gen. Pavel Grachev. The curiously formulated statement cited "illness," adding that Grachev had been taken to the hospital, suffering from a "bad cold." In reality, this was a "diplomatic illness," which marked a Russian policy decision writing off the Bush administration as a "lame duck." The postponement signifies that dealings with the United States will be frozen till after the November U.S. elections, and that the Russian military is angry at U.S. policies promoting the destabilization of Russia. The second reason for Grachev to stay in Moscow, is the civil war situations which are escalating in the southern belt of the former U.S.S.R., above all in the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan and the Caucasus region.

The postponement coincided with a speech to students at the Moscow Institute for Foreign Relations by Community of Independent States (CIS) by Defense Minister Marshal Shaposhnikov. Shaposhnikov announced, in contradiction to a highly publicized statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin in January, that Russian inter-continental ballistic missiles are still targeted at the United States. Shaposhnikov stated that "a certain amount of time" is required between a political declaration and practical implementation; but, in his next breath, he made it clear that the "certain amount of time" was based on political, not practical, considerations. "We are waiting" for a reciprocal step "by the Americans," and once this happens, the problem will "automatically" be solved, the marshal told the audience. Shaposhnikov said that Russia will abandon its nuclear test moratorium if the United States proceeds with nuclear testing: "If our partners in the West don't stop their nuclear tests, then I believe, we'll have to abandon the moratorium and resume nuclear testing."

## Grachev not quite so 'ill'

Grachev's "illness" and hospital stay were of record short duration. Only hours after the postponement of his trip, Grachev appeared on Russian television to call for a U.N. or joint U.N.-CIS peacekeeping force to be sent to Karabakh, which is the focus of a raging war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. This is the first time that the Russian military has mooted a U.N. force for Karabakh.

If an end to the fighting "doesn't happen, troops of the U.N. or jointly troops of the U.N. and CIS should be sent to put pressure on all those who are shooting," Grachev said. "My task is to seek close contacts with the defense ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan, and even to become friends with them." Grachev added that he had already done that, citing his mid-September arrangement of a cease-fire that was to have taken effect at midnight Sept. 25. In reality, however, as he was forced to concede, the cease-fire never took effect. In other developments, the Russian Itar-Tass news agency reported on Sept. 28 that observers from CIS states had visited the general staffs of both Armenia and Azerbaijan, and that the Azerbaijan Defense Ministry had called for CIS observers to monitor the front lines around Karabakh.

The speech came as the Caucasus conflict in the Georgian region spread to include parts of the Russian North Caucasus, and the civil war in Tajikistan threatened to become the first international war in Central Asia.

## The North Caucasus spillover

The Caucasus crisis escalated over Sept. 26-27. First, Russian-Georgian tensions increased following a provocative Russian Parliament resolution of Sept. 25, which denounced Georgia's ruling State Council as solely responsible for the war in Abkhazia, and demanded the "immediate withdrawal" of all Georgian troops from that region of Georgia.

The resolution was tantamount to endorsing the secession of Abkhazia from Georgia and making it part of Russia. If Georgian troops leave, Abkhazia would be left in the hands of Russian forces, Abkhazia militia, and armed "volunteer" units from Muslim mountain tribes of the Russian North Caucasus. The resolution also violated a Russian-Georgian cease-fire agreement for Abkhazia, which had stipulated a joint Russian-Georgian peacekeeping presence there. By giving the impression that Russian policy would change to outright support for Abkhazian secession, the resolution allowed the thousands of tribal "volunteers," primarily from the Chechen and Kabardino tribes of the North Caucasus, to ignore the Sept. 25 expiration of a Georgian ultimatum for them to depart.

An alarmed Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze flew to Moscow for emergency talks with Yeltsin on Sept. 28, to, in the words of Shevardnadze, "prevent a Russian-Georgian conflict." Shevardnadze, who branded the Russian Parliament resolution "a flagrant attack on a sovereign state," announced after his meeting with Yeltsin that he had succeeded in "saving" Russian-Georgian relations, though the situation remained "very tense." His optimism is unwarranted. The meeting produced neither a joint statement nor a statement by Yeltsin. Indeed, Yeltsin had said not one word in condemnation of the parliament resolution.

The talks over Abkhazia were juxtaposed to the dramatic spillover of the Caucasus conflict into the Russian North Caucasus, with the Kabardino-Balkar autonomous republic, which straddles the Russian-Georgian border, moving toward an Oct. 5 proclamation of independence from Russia. The Chechen Republic, Kabardino-Balkar's neighbor to the east, was the first Muslim tribal North Caucasus autonomous republic to secede from Russia.

The Kabardino-Balkar crisis erupted Sept. 23 when Russian authorities in the region's capital of Nalchik arrested Musa Zhanibov, the head of the North Caucasus "League of Mountain Peoples," which organized the sending of armed volunteers from Russian territory into Abkhazia. Legally, the grounds for arrest were clear, but the timing betrayed another motive. No sooner was Zhanibov detained, when the Kabardino secessionist party began daily violent demonstrations in Nalchik, demanding his release and the resignation of local authorities.

As events showed, someone in Moscow was promoting secession—it would provide an ideal basis to ram through a policy of imperial restoration as the "only" means to prevent "chaos." On Sept. 27, after secessionist demonstrators tried to storm the government building and television station, authorities in Nalchik declared a two-month state of emergency. For it to function, it required military steps by Moscow, which were not forthcoming. A day later, the state of emergency was lifted and the Kabardino secessionists announced that a "congress" proclaiming Kabardino independence would be held Oct. 5 in the

Chechen capital of Grozny.

Even more serious than the crisis in the Caucasus is the bloody civil war in the Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan, which is close to becoming a conflict throughout Central Asia.

### **Tajikistan civil war**

Over Sept. 26-27, the civil war in Tajikistan between supporters and opponents of deposed President Nabiyeu went out of control, when Nabiyeu's forces, after having seized, or having been given, tanks and armored vehicles from a Russian regiment, occupied the city of Kurgan-Tyube, some 50 miles southeast of the capital, Dushanbe, massacring hundreds. In a letter to Yeltsin, Tajikistan Prime Minister Abkarsho Iskandarov accused the Russian military of co-responsibility for the Kurgan-Tyube "bloodbath," through weapons transfers to the Nabiyeu forces, and charged Russia with a policy of "one-sided interference in the internal affairs of Tajikistan."

The Kurgan-Tyube massacre, by moving the locus of fighting to the cities, where 500,000 ethnic Russians and other Europeans live, guaranteed a Russian military intervention. Urgent sessions of the Russian Defense Ministry presided over by Grachev, culminated in a Sept. 28 Defense Ministry announcement, citing a "request" to intervene from Prime Minister Iskandarov—which in actuality didn't exist—that Russia would send an additional 800 combat troops, including an airborne battalion, to Tajikistan, raising its troop strength there to 10,000. The announcement specified that the troops were to protect Russian military bases and troops from further attacks, seize and defend vital installations, protect the Russian civilian population, and guard the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

By Sept. 30, the Russian reinforcements had seized Dushanbe Airport and begun patrolling the capital, swollen with the civilian population of Kurgan-Tyube which had fled the massacres, while Dushanbe's panicked Russian and ethnic German inhabitants were waiting for military protection to escape. A refugee wave of hundreds of thousands of Europeans out of Tajikistan is imminent. This exodus will destroy most of the remaining non-rural economy of Tajikistan. Without the Europeans, industry will shut down, as will most energy production, schools of higher learning, and medical facilities.

Another tragedy involves Tajikistan's Uzbek minority, which makes up 23% of the population. Uzbeks have begun fleeing Tajikistan, amid reports of still-localized Tajik attacks on Uzbeks. The situation could produce an exodus of more than 1 million Uzbeks into Uzbekistan, which would trigger the same process there against that republic's large Tajik minority. We are on the verge of "communal warfare" and forced population transfers on a scale not seen since the 1947-48 British-orchestrated Hindu-Muslim slaughters that accompanied the partition of India.

# Another look at the proposed Eurasian railway system

*In its July 17 issue, EIR featured Jonathan Tennenbaum's proposal for the creation of a fully integrated railway system which would finally make it possible to readily transport passengers and freight from one end of the Eurasian land mass to the other—a continuous network from the Strait of Gibraltar to Osaka, Japan. Unfortunately, because of a hasty production schedule and other factors, some of the maps provided with the feature contained numerous errors in the specific rail routes proposed. In an effort to rectify this, as well as to give new inspiration for this glorious project, on the following pages we present a much-improved, detailed map showing each major stopover in the Eurasian main trunk routes and subsidiary routes, plus the proposed African transcontinental routes. In order to make the map comprehensible to new readers and subscribers who may not have the July 17 issue at hand, we reprint the relevant portions of Mr. Tennenbaum's original article.*

The Eurasian infrastructure network outlined here might be compared to the circulatory system, with its arteries, veins, and capillaries, which maintains the functioning of the body's tissues. This article will concentrate on the major railroad arteries, whose location and speedy construction is a matter of vital strategic interest to the whole Eurasian "organism." . . .

The infrastructure arteries of Eurasia are defined chiefly by waterways and railways. On the one hand we have the corridors defined by the great rivers, such as the system of navigable rivers—above all the Seine and Rhône, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, the Dniepr and Volga, the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra, the Mekong, the Yangtze, and Huang Ho—together with man-made canals, ports, and coastal shipping routes. . . .

Here we focus on the second main component, the "artificial rivers" constituted by a proposed network of high-speed railroad trunk lines, each averaging between two and six electrified tracks in each direction. Various power transmission lines, fiber optic and other modern communications lines, and pipelines for water, gas, and oil, etc., will be built up within the rail and major waterway corridors. The regions adjacent to the trunk lines (e.g., 50 km on each side) constitute "development corridors," areas in which modern agriculture and industry, and high population densities, can be supported with relatively the lowest real economic cost for

supply of essential power, water, transport, and communication services.

As mentioned, the majority of the indicated routes already have rail lines of some sort. The proposal here is not simply to fill in missing links in existing lines—which in any case are generally unsuited to the higher speeds of modern rail transport. We propose to build additional, new facilities, using as much as possible existing rights of way, but utilizing state-of-the-art technology and the European normal gauge of 1,435 mm as the uniform gauge throughout. This permits a fleet of standardized, high-technology locomotives and rolling stock to be used throughout the system. Automated facilities will permit containerized freight to be quickly transferred between "through" lines of the Eurasian system, and the various national rail systems utilizing other gauges.

The backbone of the system consists of three basic trunk lines "A," "B," and "C" (routes described below) running mainly east and west across the Eurasian land mass. The total geographical length of these basic routes is approximately 60,000 km. The area of the corresponding development corridors is 6 million square kilometers, or about 11% of the total land area of Eurasia. But within those corridors live nearly 25% of the population and an estimated more than 70% of the urban population. The mean population density within these development corridors is approximately 150 inhabitants per square kilometer, or 15,000 inhabitants per kilometer of the trunk line.

Some 60 cities of 1 million or more inhabitants are located directly on the main trunk lines. These constitute the majority of major cities on the entire land mass. Over 200 million people live in major urban centers (over 200,000 inhabitants) serviced by these lines.

The main trunk line routes, as traced from the central European area of the "Productive Triangle," are projected as follows:

**Line A: ("Transcontinental") Paris-Berlin-Moscow-Osaka/Beijing:** This line runs along the northern leg of the "Productive Triangle" from Paris through the industrial region of Lille-Charleroi-Brussels, through the Ruhr region in Germany, to Berlin, and continues from there to Poznan, Warsaw, Minsk, and Moscow. From Moscow the trunk line runs over Gorky and Kazan to the industrial region around Yekaterinburg (formerly Sverdlovsk) and Chelyabinsk in the Urals, and then follows essentially the route of the present

Trans-Siberian railway to Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Ulan Ude, Chita, and Khabarovsk, where it connects to a second branch going to Vladivostok and via Manchuria to Beijing. From Khabarovsk, the Transcontinental runs northward along the Amur River, over new bridge-tunnel connections to the island of Sakhalin, down the length of that island and across to Hokkaido. Hokkaido is already being connected to the main Japanese island of Honshu, and thereby to Tokyo, by the longest tunnel in the world (54 km); from Tokyo finally to the industrial and science center of Osaka.

The second branch of the Transcontinental, which separates from the branch running to Tokyo and Osaka at Khabarovsk, runs along the existing Trans-Siberian Railroad route from Khabarovsk to Vladivostok, and from there inland into Manchuria, to the industrial metropolis Harbin, and via Changchun to the major industrial region of Chengjiang-Fushun, Benxi and Anshan, and from Anshan to Beijing, where it meets the Sino-Indo-European Line coming up from India and Southeast Asia.

**Line B: ("Sino-Indo-European") Frankfurt-New Delhi/Frankfurt-Beijing:** This branched trunk line runs from the Rhine-Main-Neckar industrial belt in Germany over Dresden into the Silesian industrial region (Katowice-Krakow) to Lviv, Kiev, the high-technology center Kharkov, and the Donbass mining and steel region in Ukraine; and then via Rostov on the Don into the Caucasus. The main Transcaucasian route runs along the eastern coast of the Black Sea through Sochi and Sukhumi in Georgia, and then into the Georgian capital Tbilisi; from Tbilisi the line proceeds via the Armenian capital Yerevan to Tabriz and Teheran in Iran and via Mashhad to the Afghan city of Herat. A smaller alternate route runs from Rostov via Stavropol to Makhachkala on the western bank of the Caspian Sea, from there to Baku and back to Tbilisi rejoining the main route. From Herat the trunk line splits into two lines, one running through central Asia into China and the other southward to India and Southeast Asia, and back northward through Vietnam into China, meeting the first line again at Jinan. These two routes will run approximately as follows:

B1) "New Silk Route": This line restores one of the great trade corridors in history, a meeting-point of European, Chinese, Arab, and Indian cultures, and one Britain's targets in its "Great Game." For various reasons we choose the northward route into Xinjiang via Alma Ata and Urumqi, rather than a path through the infamous Taklamakan Desert. This "New Silk Route" runs from Herat to Samarkand, the historic birthplace of Ibn Sina, to the cities of Tashkent and Alma Ata in Kazakhstan, and then through Xinjiang via Urumqi to Yumen, Lanzhou, and Xian, to Zhengzhou and Jinan on the Huang Ho river, where it meets the South Asia Line coming up from southern China.

B2) "South Asia Line": This line runs southward around the mountains from Herat to Kandahar, and across the border

to Quetta in Pakistan, and from there via Sukkur into Punjab, from Lahore to New Delhi, and then along the densely populated Ganges River valley down to Calcutta; continuing from Calcutta into Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam via Dakka-Chittagong-Rangoon-Bangkok-Ho Chi Minh City-Da Nang-Hanoi to Nanning in South China. From there to Guangzhou (Canton)/Hong Kong, then inland via Changsha to Wuhan, and eastward from Wuhan to Nanjing and Shanghai. From Nanjing the line runs northward via Xuzhou, Jinan and Tiajin to Beijing, where it meets the Transcontinental Line coming down through Manchuria.

**Line C: ("Ecumenical") Paris-Vienna/Rome-Istanbul-Yerevan/Baghdad/Jerusalem-Cairo:** This line revives the famous "Orient Express" as well as the "Baghdad Railroad" project which London once declared to be a *casus belli* against the British Empire. The line runs along the southern leg of the Productive Triangle, from Paris via the industrial region of Alsace-Lorraine and Strasbourg to Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Munich, Salzburg, Linz, and Vienna. From Vienna then southward to Budapest, Hungary, and via Novi Sad, to Belgrade. There it joins with a second, southern European "feeder" line coming from Zagreb; this line runs from Paris to Lyon and into the Lombardy industrial region via Turin-Milan-Verona, with connection in Milan to the main line from Rome, and from Verona via Trieste to Ljubljana and Zagreb. From Belgrade the "Ecumenical" runs via Nis, Sofia, and Plovdiv to Istanbul and Ankara. The continuation runs from Ankara to Kayseri, splitting there into:

C1: Kayseri-Adana-Aleppo-Damascus-Amman-Jerusalem-Cairo.

C2: Kayseri-Sivas-Erzurum-Yerevan, connecting to the Sino-Indo-European line.

C3: Kayseri-Sivas-Malatya-Diyarbakir-Mosul-Baghdad, with connections further to Basra and Kuwait.

### Supplementary north-south lines

The following north-south routes are to be developed as complements to the Lines A, B, and C outlined above:

NS 1: Gdansk-Katowice-Ostrava-Bratislava-Vienna

NS 2: Riga-Minsk-Kiev

NS 3: St. Petersburg-Moscow-Kiev

NS 4: Kasan-Kuybyshev-Orsk-Aralsk-Ksyl

Orda-Tashkent

NS 5: Irkutsk-Ulan Bator-Beijing

NS 6: Chita-Harbin

NS 7: Chengjiang-Pyongyang-Seoul-Pusan

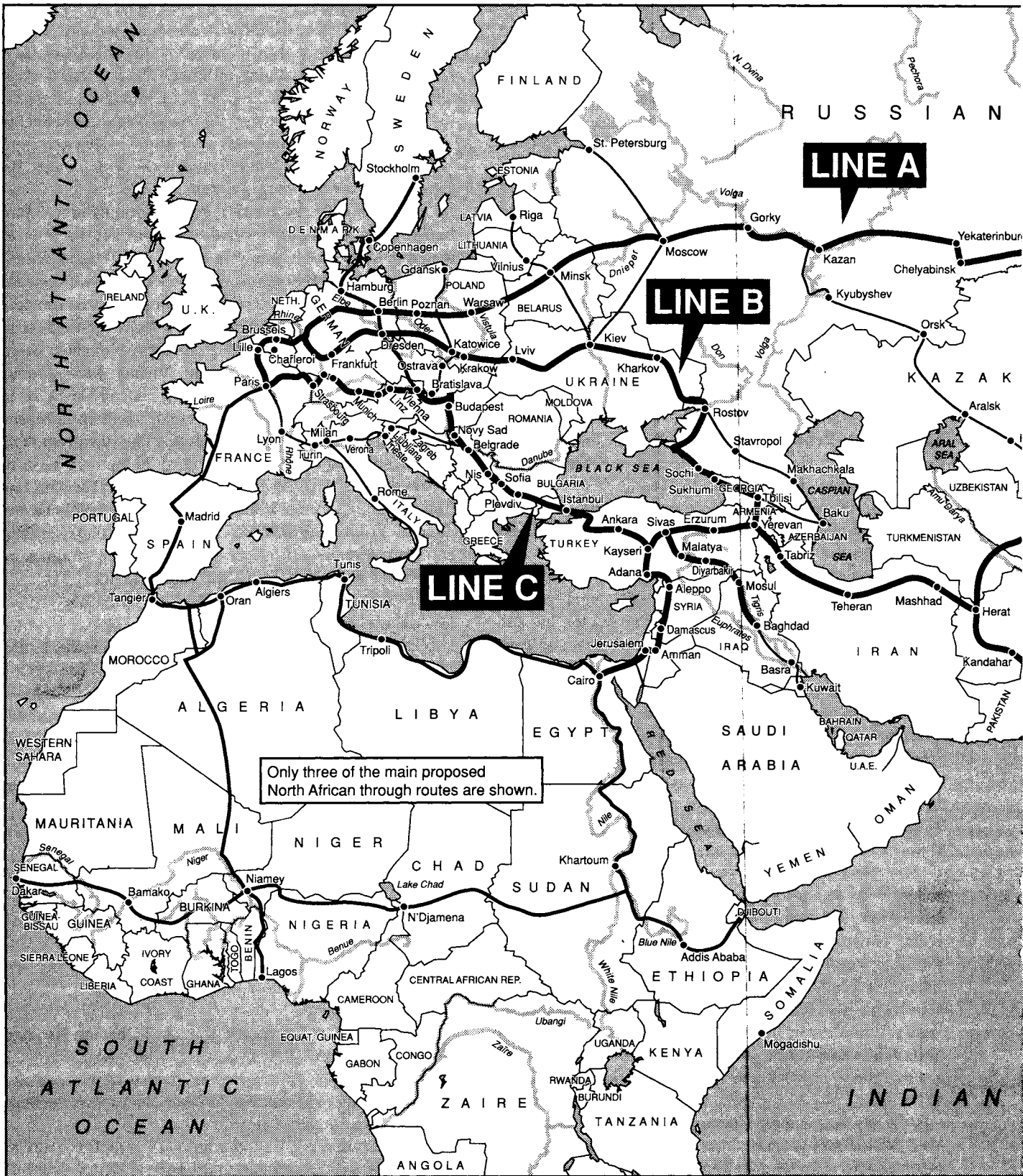
NS 8: Zhengzhou-Wuhan

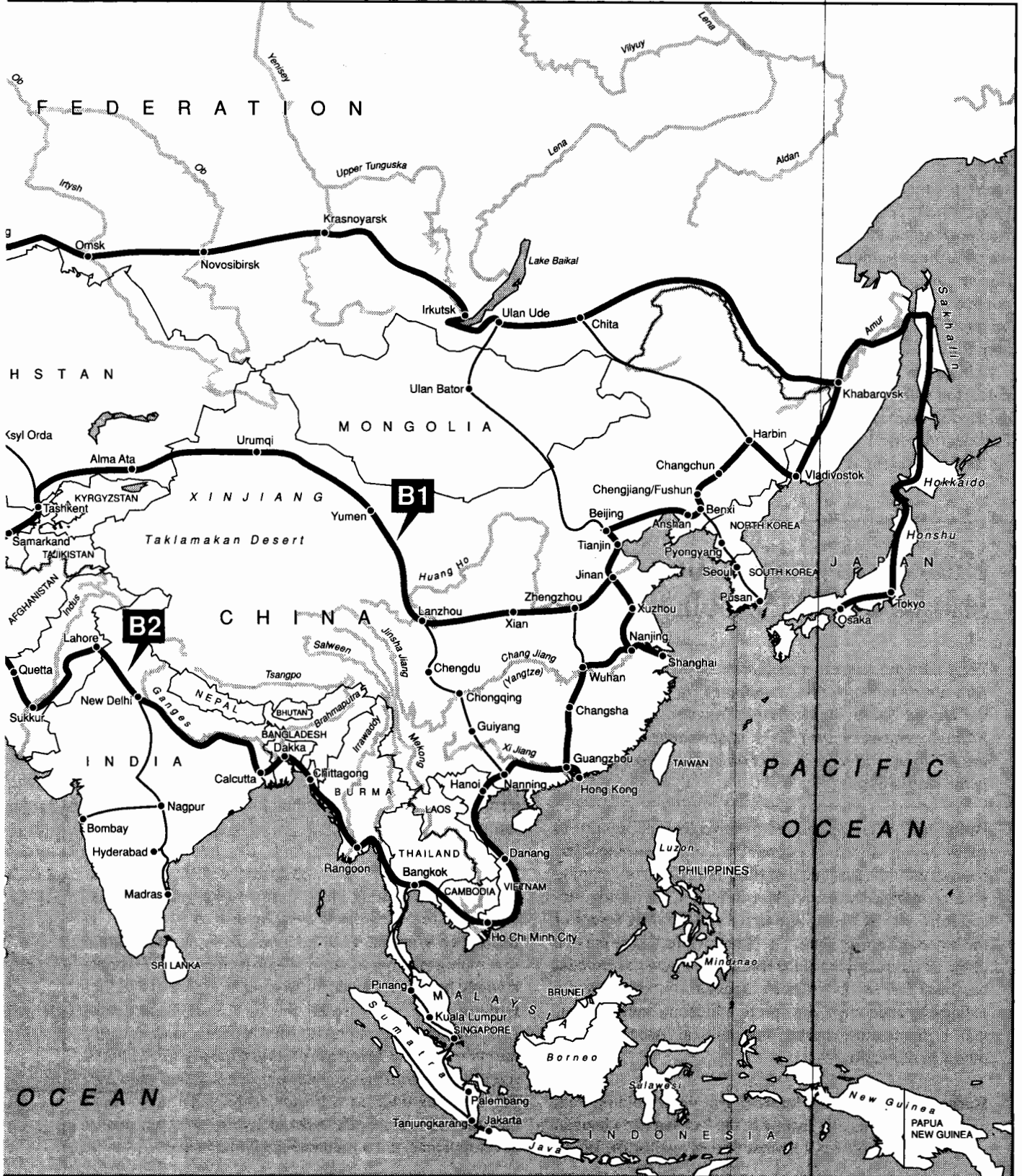
NS 9: Lanzhou-Chengdu-Chongqing-Guiyang-Nanning

NS 10: Bangkok-Pinang-Kuala Lumpur-Singapore-Palembang-Tanjungkarang-Jakarta, by way of new tunnels across the Strait of Malacca to Sumatra, and across the Sunda Strait from Sumatra to Java.

NS 11: A new north-south trunk line from New Delhi to South India, with connection to Bombay.

# The Eurasian rail system: locomotive for development and peace







# War criminal Guzmán on trial in Peru

by Andrea Olivieri

Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán was brought before a secret military tribunal in Peru on Sept. 28, where he will face a 10-day trial on charges of treason against the state. It is expected that he will be sentenced to life imprisonment, which is the maximum sentence permitted under current Peruvian law, although, as the *Washington Post* recently pointed out, "some Peruvian legal experts have suggested sentencing Guzmán according to the precedent of the Nuremberg trials in Germany after World War II."

Under the Nuremberg precedent, Guzmán could be executed for war crimes. The death penalty option has been demanded by many Peruvians and is personally favored by President Alberto Fujimori.

U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche re-

cently observed that the Peruvian government's options for dealing with Guzmán "were best situated under the heading of St. Augustine's work on the subject of justified warfare. The case of Guzmán lies within the area of warfare—irregular warfare is warfare, just as regular warfare is. Guzmán's crime under military justice is a war crime. He should be indicted as a war criminal."

## 'Red October' on the agenda?

Even as Guzmán is called to account for his crimes—which have claimed an estimated 26,000 lives and cost Peru some \$20 billion in losses over the past decade—his drug-financed organization has launched a new terrorist offensive in his name. Guzmán's so-called Fourth Plan began Oct. 1, the anniversary of Mao Zedong's rise to power in China 41 years ago, and will also reportedly target the Oct. 12 quincentenary of Christopher Columbus's discovery and the evangelization of the New World. It is expected to extend at least through the November elections for a Peruvian Constituent Assembly.

Leaflets have begun to circulate in Peru threatening "reactionary journalists," and the New York-based Spanish-language daily *El Diario-La Prensa* has already received a warning that its offices will be blown up unless four Peruvian

## Billington prosecution shows dirty U.S. policy

*The following are excerpts from a Sept. 25 conference with six Peruvian media, conducted by telephone from the United States by Michael Billington. On Sept. 28, Billington, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, began serving a 77-year jail term in Virginia as a political prisoner in the United States.*

**Billington:** It is appropriate to have the opportunity to speak to you in Peru at a time when my government has been spending a great deal of time and effort condemning your country for human rights violations, for having successfully moved to stop the terror and the drug forces of the hideous Shining Path. . . . Meanwhile, I here am one of the prime examples of the fact that my own government has been forced, in order to maintain its power over a collapsing economy, to resort to a hideous breach of human rights against myself, my political associates, and others in our nation. . . .

**Radio Union** I want to know if you think Shining Path can survive, especially in light of the fact that Mr. Guzmán . . . made a number of terrorist threats against the life of

the nation. . . .

**Billington** I think there is indeed a very great threat that Shining Path can survive. Because Shining Path . . . is a movement that only survives because of the backing, both overt and covert, by the international financial institutions which are profiting from the destruction of nations, the looting of nations through the drug process, and the destabilization of governments. And I am sure that Guzmán feels confident to make such threats because he knows that the U.S. government and other governments in Europe are openly protecting spokesmen and activists for their global terror, claiming concern for their human rights while they throw me in prison.

**El Comercio** You have charged that the U.S. government is supporting Shining Path. I would like you to tell me what you are basing this accusation on. . . .

**Billington** Were the U.S. government in fact committed to stopping the drug scourge, which it cries so much about, it would have mobilized . . . to support the effort that Mr. Fujimori launched. Instead, the U.S. State Department, U.S. embassies throughout Latin America, and virtually the entirety of the American press and the so-called human rights institutions have come out denouncing what Mr. Fujimori has done as a breach of human rights—as if the right to life and the right to live in freedom and in development is not a fundamental human right. . . .

reporters are fired, since they had written articles hostile to Shining Path. Billboards in Lima are being posterized with warnings that "all uniformed men will be annihilated. . . . All police stations and public dependencies will be burned down in the name of President Gonzalo," Guzmán's *nom de guerre*. Graffiti demanding "respect for President Gonzalo's life" is appearing everywhere.

Children, in particular, are being targeted. Anti-terrorist police commander Gen. Vidal Herrera, who has been credited with Guzmán's capture, has had to pull his son out of school following threats against the child. Numerous schools in Lima have received bomb threats, and rumors are flying that the children of military personnel, especially, are being targeted for kidnaping, to be held in exchange for Guzmán. The schools of Callao, where Guzmán's trial is occurring, were saturated with Shining Path leaflets threatening revenge Sept. 30, forcing many of them to shut down. Latest reports from Peruvian military intelligence are that 100 Shining Path commandos freshly trained in Libya are returning to Peru.

### 'Human rights' for terrorism

The Fujimori government, aware that the capture of Guzmán is but the beginning of an all-out offensive against the narco-terrorist Shining Path, is sticking to its guns in pursuing a serious war strategy. Decrees increasing the severity of sentences for "terrorist apologists" are being issued, the extradition of Shining Path's "ambassadors" in Europe and the United States is now being sought, and the judicial system is being revamped to meet the requirements of war.

Predictably, the international human rights lobby and their media outlets, terrified that Fujimori's successes might prove a model for other besieged Ibero-American nations, are raising a hue and cry over the "potential for human rights violations." Thus, the *New York Times* of Sept. 27 condemned the "faceless tyranny" of Peru's courts, which have used anonymity to protect Peruvian judges from terrorist intimidation and reprisal. Such tactics, the paper protested, "only incite the Shining Path to escalate violence" and "take Peru yet another step away from the democratic process." The *Wall Street Journal* has uttered similar garbage, clearly intended for external consumption only, since the Peruvian population couldn't be more jubilant over its government's aggressive stand against narco-terrorism.

Joining these terrorist apologists in the media are the U.S. and British governments, which in the name of protecting "freedom of expression" have refused to collaborate in the prosecution of Shining Path terrorists in their respective countries. An international "pluralist commission" of human rights activists, lawyers, and "intellectuals" is currently being put together by those terrorist "ambassadors" abroad, to go to Peru and demand "respect for Guzmán's rights." It remains to be seen whether the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States, which has made a campaign in recent years of defending the rights of imprisoned Shining Path terrorists, will get in on the act as well.

## Medellín Cartel kills Escobar's judge

by Andrea Olivieri

Judge Myriam Rocío Vélez of Medellín, Colombia was gunned down by cocaine cartel assassins on Sept. 18, on the eve of her decision to convict fugitive Medellín Cartel chieftain Pablo Escobar of the 1986 murder of newspaper publisher Guillermo Cano. Judge Vélez was one of the so-called faceless, or anonymous, judges allegedly protected by the César Gaviria government. She is the fourth person related to this particular case to be murdered since the murder of Cano himself, and the third judicial official to be slain this year by presumed mafia hit men.

Judge Vélez's conviction of Escobar of the first serious crime with which he has been formally charged would have posed a major obstacle to President Gaviria's pursuit of a new non-aggression pact with the drug cartel. Thus, in one sense, her murder gives both Escobar and the Gaviria government more legal "breathing space" in conducting their negotiations. At the same time, her murder confirms what everyone in Colombia already knows: that Escobar has never ceased to wage a two-front war against the nation, of both selective terrorism and cooptation of the most corrupt elements of government, *starting with the presidency itself*.

Indeed, many suspicions are raised by the fact that government officials as high-level as Justice Minister Andrés González Díaz and Attorney General Carlos Gustavo Arrieta insist that no evidence exists to link Vélez's assassination with her imminent ruling on the Cano case! That the Gaviria government is desperate to renew its failed pact with Escobar and avoid an all-out war with the drug cartel was made explicit by Arrieta's public plea: "I pray that this event does not signify a return to periods of violence that have been superseded, and that this remains an isolated case."

Judge Vélez had only days earlier protested the government's failure to provide her with a bullet-proof vehicle. Medellín Police Commander Col. Daniel Alfonso Peralta told the press that those seeking an explanation for her lack of protection should inquire with the DAS, the Justice Ministry-linked political police. He further insisted that the intellectual author of Vélez's murder was "indisputably" Pablo Escobar.

### Return of 'the Notables'

In the immediate aftermath of Vélez's murder, the forces favoring capitulation to the cartel have intensified their appeasement scenario. First, on Sept. 22, President Gaviria



was personally absolved by the second commission of the Chamber of Representatives of "all political and legal responsibility" for Escobar's July "escape" from prison, despite the fact that Gaviria himself had agreed to take political responsibility for that debacle.

Second, according to the Sept. 25 issue of the daily *El Tiempo*, Pereira Bishop Darío Castrillón Hoyos met with Escobar—at the request of various unnamed "Colombian personalities"—on the matter of "avoiding a new bloodbath" and forging a new surrender arrangement. Bishop Castrillón achieved notoriety back in the early 1980s as the "favorite priest" of convicted Medellín Cartel figure Carlos Lehder, and was later to admit having taken money from the cartel, "to give to the poor." Castrillón told the press that the narco-assassin insisted on his Catholic faith and even cried a little during their meeting. The bishop made no mention of the nearly \$4 million in reward money that he might "give to the poor," should he succeed in mediating a new Escobar surrender.

Bishop Castrillón's meeting with Escobar revives the infamous "Notables" arrangement of 1990, when several former Colombian Presidents headed by "godfather" Alfonso López Michelsen collaborated with Escobar's lawyers in helping to forge a deal with the government. They thereby succeeded in derailing President Virgilio Barco's military offensive against the traffickers then, and are now apparently determined to complete the cartel's takeover of the Colombian state.

### Parejo's challenge

The opposition to this scenario took a courageous step forward, with the Sept. 20 announcement by former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González of his bid for the presidency in the 1994 elections. Parejo, one of the few surviving heroes of Colombia's anti-drug wars of the 1980s, has become a pole of resistance to Gaviria's "narco-democracy" and, despite the permanent death sentence against him from Escobar's hit-squads, has offered his leadership to the country.

Parejo has not only challenged the Gaviria government's capitulation to the drug cartels, with the consequent emasculation of such institutions of government as the legislature and the judiciary, but has also begun to criticize the U.S.-sponsored free trade policy, known as "the opening," through which the drug trade has gained a stranglehold on the Colombian economy to the detriment of the nation's productive base: "The national government persists in defending and promoting an economic policy which is, from every standpoint, contrary to the national interest. . . . The government is playing all of the country's cards on the market, confident that it will act as the great regulator of all economic and social phenomena. . . . This is pure illusion. . . . Instead of opening ourselves to the outside, we should first open ourselves from within, simultaneously battling poverty."

## East Europe smeared as anti-Semitic

by Our Special Correspondent

From Sept. 21-23, Berlin was the scene of an international conference entitled "Anti-Semitism in Europe." The purpose of this large gathering of academics, sociologists, and other "experts," was not really to discuss why elite Anglo-American circles have been fomenting a rash of anti-Semitic incidents in Europe at this time; rather, the goal was to exploit the threat of the rise of anti-Semitism as a weapon which can be thrown against those countries in eastern Europe and the Community of Independent States attempting to resist the policies of the free trade and shock therapy of the International Monetary Fund.

The conference was sponsored by the Center for the Study of Anti-Semitism at the Technical University in Berlin, along with the Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Anti-Semitism in Jerusalem and the Institute for Jewish Affairs in London.

From the outset, the concern of the conference was not with the safety of the Jewish community in Europe as such. It was in fact pointed out that the community is extremely small. In Czechoslovakia it numbers no more than 3,000, while in Hungary, the second largest Jewish community in all of Europe numbers 80,000.

Yet the discussion went along the lines: "Can anti-Semitism exist without Jews?" or "Should we say that Poland is an anti-Semitic country?" or "Can we trust these east European politicians with fascist backgrounds, when they say they want to be friends with Israel?" and so forth. It thus sought to open a discussion of anti-Semitism at a time when the economic collapse in eastern Europe and the Community of Independent States is leading to profound political instability, and when in many cases authoritarian regimes can be expected to come to power, probably with the blessing of western creditors.

Thus an underlying theme of the conference was for a reassessment of eastern European countries not as victims of Nazi aggression and 40 years of communist repression, but as nations, which in their expression of nationalism are ostensibly developing dangerous anti-Semitic tendencies. Some of the speakers went so far as to say these countries should share responsibility along with Nazi Germany for the Holo-

caust. Many of the papers traced back the growth of fascist regimes in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary in the 1920s and 1930s, and then drew parallels with the situation today. In the case of Poland, the idea of reparations was even raised.

### **J.S. Bach slandered**

These themes were explicitly developed in the opening presentation by Yehuda Bauer, director of the Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Anti-Semitism. Bauer identified the source of anti-Semitism with the beginning of Greco-Roman western civilization, but most particularly with the advent of Christianity. He went so far as to absurdly claim that the European Renaissance, in that it used Christian themes, particularly in its works of art, reflected anti-Semitic tendencies, whether the artist intended it or not. He cited the great composer J.S. Bach as one such unwitting anti-Semite. Bauer concluded, "Anti-Semitism has become a code in western civilization, not a genetic code—people are not born with anti-Semitic genes—but a cultural code. Thus anti-Semitism has become part, not only of destructive processes in what we term western civilization, but also of its great achievements."

Dismissing the Russian fascist Pamyat and other neo-Nazi groups as "by definition, marginal," Bauer declared that the real danger "lies in developing intellectual structures tending towards the right, and seeking to answer current political and social needs, these have the propensity to use the code that exists in the civilization, even unconsciously, and turn anti-Semitism into a major component of new chauvinistic and romantic ideologies."

He claimed that the two principal ways anti-Semitism will express itself are:

- 1) the spread of the "world Jewish banking conspiracy" thesis as the reason for the economic and political collapse of eastern European countries; and
- 2) anti-Israel foreign policies.

Bauer asserted that "criticism of the right of the Jews and no one else to exercise their right of self-determination in Israel [is a] clear indication of anti-Semitic tendencies"—i.e., any support for self-determination for Palestinians is by definition anti-Semitic.

Although the conference was on anti-Semitism in Europe, Bauer devoted a considerable amount of his presentation denouncing Islamic fundamentalism as being "by definition" anti-Semitic. This was a clear warning to the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union which might choose to forge closer ties with Middle Eastern states, especially Iran.

Other documents presented at the conference blatantly falsified history, claiming that anti-Semitism was unleashed in Germany as a result of the Prussian reformers' liberation wars against Napoleon's occupation. The same was asserted for Austria as a result of the 1848 Revolution, which at-

tempted to bring republicanism to the Prussian and Austro-Hungarian empires. One paper even asserted that the new threat is "philo-Semitism," which is the expression of love for Jews but is actually an expression of anti-Semitism!

### **Some notes of sanity**

These ravings aside, the academic nature of the conference did bring many serious historians who chose to go beyond the "belief" and "feeling" aspect of anti-Semitism to approach the politics of the issue. One document, entitled "The Tradition of Russian Anti-Semitism," was authored by Heinz-Dietrich Loewe of St. Anthony's College, Oxford. This well-researched document develops the relationship of the Russian Jewish community to the fight for the modernization and industrialization of Russia. He points out how Count Sergei Witte supported the emancipation of the Jews as a crucial part of his industrialization policy. It was the Jewish community, one of the only strata in the population which was not locked into the aristocracy's "estate" system of serfs, guilds, and the army, which played a crucial role in the establishment of modern financial, industrial, and commercial institutions. Loewe demonstrates that anti-Semitism was created and manipulated by the reactionary aristocracy, through the Okhrana secret police and Interior Ministry against Witte and his successor Piotr Stolypin. It was Interior Minister Plehve, a tool of the landed aristocracy, who organized the 1905 pogrom with the object of ousting Witte.

Another document, "Anti-Semitism in Twentieth-Century Hungary," by Victor Karady of Paris, traces a similar development in the movement to reform the Hungarian monarchy in the late 19th century, when the large Jewish community allied with the liberal reformers.

Some of the presentations and private discussions also revealed several valid points, especially in regard to eastern Europe and the former German Democratic Republic. The old Communist Party apparatus and secret services they control were identified as the manipulators, if not the creators of many of the anti-Semitic groups. In the case of Germany, it was pointed out that the neo-Nazis who have been conducting atrocities against foreign refugees are in fact controlled by former agents of the communist East German secret services, the Stasi, and American agents in the guise of the Ku Klux Klan and British skinheads.

Indeed, it was evident at the conference that many of the institutions and organizations which claim to be fighting anti-Semitism are tools of the same forces. For example, Vera Ebels-Dolanova of the Anne Frank Foundation based in Amsterdam and the United States began her presentation quoting a Czech politician attacking the International Monetary Fund, and said his statement had anti-Semitic overtones. She supported this claim by saying that since the pro-IMF Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus has a name which not only sounds Jewish but also, since the largest synagogue in Prague is the Klaus Synagogue, it is an anti-Semitic act to attack him!

# Civil rights leader: 'Italy must reject Bush's new order'

*Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, winner of the Martin Luther King Freedom Medal, addressed the Italian Catholic mass movement Communion and Liberation in Rimini on Aug. 23 (see EIR, Sept. 4, 1992). CL is close to the Popular Movement, a Christian Democratic political tendency. Mrs. Robinson's intervention was the subject of the following report on Sept. 15 by Agenzia Giornalistica Repubblica, an unconventional news service that circulates among VIPs in Rome. The story, translated by EIR, was headlined "According to the Heir of Martin Luther King, Italy Must Respond to Washington's 'Divide et Impera.'" Subheads have been added.*

"Do not allow Bush to pit you against one another, do not allow him to keep you as slaves. Understand that his strategy is that of divide and conquer." In this way the black American leader Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson addressed the thousands of people present on Aug. 23 in the auditorium of the Meeting of Communion and Liberation in Rimini. Exactly one week later, on Aug. 30, she delivered a similar message to a crowded panel at the Festival of *Unità* in Fiuggi. The other speakers at the debate were Sen. Sergio Flamigni and the editor-in-chief of *Unità*, Antonio Cipriani. On April 22, Mrs. Robinson had signed a front-page editorial in the daily of the PDS [*Unità*, formerly the daily of the Communist Party (PCI)], which had published a full-page interview with her on April 6.

Mrs. Robinson asked both audiences to do everything in their power to force Bush to free the presidential candidate and "political prisoner," Lyndon LaRouche, a man whom "Bush hates personally because he has a program that would solve really the economic crisis provoked by the Anglo-Americans" and who was imprisoned through a "disgraceful judicial railroad" only a few days after Bush's inauguration in January 1989.

Some observers sensitive to the political winds have asked themselves, "Are the foundations perhaps being laid for an alliance between the two major Italian parties? Are we going toward a so-called *Governissimo*, and what's more, with the prospect of a strong independent Europe? Are we at

the end of the Yalta era? How in the world is it possible that a person of this caliber is invited by those of the CL and those of the PDS at the same time, to shoot point-blank at the current U.S. administration, asking that Europe rebel against this tutelage, and asking instead that Europe take up the responsibility of helping the population of the United States, itself oppressed by the power structure?" The questions still hover in the air, even if the press preferred to ignore them.

## Who is Amelia Robinson?

But who is Amelia Robinson? The 81-year-old American black leader is a legendary name in the United States. It was she who launched the civil rights movement in Selma, Alabama, and who called to that city the Rev. Martin Luther King on Jan. 2, 1965. Mrs. Robinson's home became the central strategic residence for King. Thus began the historic arm wrestling between the growing movement guided by King and Robinson, and the racist power of the state of Alabama. And not only in Alabama.

In Washington, very powerful interests that expressed themselves by way of the founder and head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, had sworn not to permit the Constitution, and above all the right to vote, to be extended to blacks. After racist violence of all kinds against a movement which decisively maintained the line of nonviolence, the authorities were constrained to concede the Voting Rights Act, which did not permit hindrance of blacks' right to vote, which had been purely nominal up to then. As is known, the history of the movement for civil rights in the U.S. intersected the assassinations of leaders such as President John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert, Attorney General and presidential candidate, and King himself.

Amelia Robinson was de facto the person who opened the Rimini Meeting; the 23rd in fact was the day on which the debates began. Her message to the thousands of persons who listened to her, tense and attentive, in the colossal auditorium, was extremely direct: We must save the United States and the world from the dictatorial folly of Bush, of the new world order. Nor was she gentle with the Democratic candidate Bill Clinton ("the ugly copy of Bush"). The population of the United States, she explained, is racked by an internal economic crisis provoked by the usurious policies of Washington. The same is true for a large part of the rest of the world. The group around Bush has decided to impose its world order at whatever price, and has at its disposition all the instruments of global intervention in the world, above all the United Nations and NATO. Speaking of the war against Iraq, Mrs. Robinson has asked: "How is it possible that the vast majority of the countries of the world must obey Bush's orders, when these orders are turned against their own most basic interests? Why is the United Nations a prisoner of Washington? Why do these countries always say yes? The answer is that these countries are more afraid than they need to be.

"The blacks of the United States were at one time treated like cattle; the boss could kill them for whatever reasons, and their murder was justified in court. . . . And this is the life that George Bush hopes to impose on all the world. For this reason I say to you: Do not permit Bush to do today to all the world that which was done to us African-Americans: Do not permit yourselves to be made into slaves, if not physically, at least mentally. Do not let yourselves be brainwashed. Do not permit them to pit the one against the other as they have done with the ethnic minorities in America; understand that their strategy is one of 'divide and conquer'; in all these years, I have learned not to have fear, because it is fear which hinders people from reacting to the evils of the world and renders them slaves. Those countries that at the United Nations accept whatever decision that Bush imposes on them, are afraid, are more afraid than they need be. But you should react, stand up and be counted."

### The railroading of LaRouche

Then Mrs. Robinson launched into a detailed explanation of the case of Lyndon LaRouche. An argument extremely sensible, and about which it is said by many sources, that there is a very heavy veto on the part of the American Embassy, or from the powerful circles of Americans tied to Bush. The 70-year-old LaRouche is in prison, where he must serve 12 more years—for all practical purposes a life sentence. His case is one of the three cases which have been judged outrageous enough to be brought before the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, now the political prisoners are in the American prisons. After a point-by-point explanation of how the frame-up of LaRouche occurred, and why, Mrs. Robinson once again invited those present not to accept Bush's dictatorship.

She had obviously hit a raw nerve. The following day, almost all the major dailies reported the presentation, all with the same formulation and in general the same words. LaRouche was stamped as a "political guru," and his movement as "ambiguous" and "disquieting." Strangely, it was the AGI press agency that set the tone. None of the numerous journalists . . . had felt the need to go to the sources. As soon as she heard of this, Amelia Robinson wrote a communiqué: ". . . I shake my head and feel compassion for the fear that dominates the press and that makes us lose precious time while the world is once again girding itself for a new military adventure of George Bush, for electoral reasons. I am particularly saddened by the fact that here in Rimini, we are on the coast of the Adriatic, which touches the nations of the former Yugoslavia, victims of Serbian brutality. . . . The press is an influential instrument in society. It can destroy and reconstruct. In defaming Lyndon LaRouche, whose case has been recognized by the last official Report of the United Nations on Human Rights, as one of the three cases of the violation of civil rights in the United States, and has been presented at Geneva by the former U.S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark,

the press organs show themselves to be dragged along by fear, because they did not know what they were talking about. . . . Martin Luther King was also imprisoned, defamed, knifed, and killed because he fought the dominant system in America, and wanted to make America return to the principles expressed by Christ. . . . I am 81 years old, and I know that the dream of Dr. King was shattered when he was killed. But it was not shattered for long. Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute are reviving it. . . ."

### Response in Italy

In an interview, a spokesman for the Rimini Meeting, Robi Ronza, declared that "the testimony of Amelia Robinson is powerful for involvement for the rights of man, a testimony that I do not hesitate to define as heroic, conducted throughout her whole life. . . ."

One week later, in Fiuggi for the local festival [of *Unità*], Mrs. Robinson received still more enthusiastic praise from Sergio Flamigni, PCI senator until the last legislature, member of all the hot parliamentary commissions, such as the anti-mafia one and the one on [the assassination of Aldo] Moro, the P-2, terrorism, author of an explosive and controversial book on the Moro case (*The Spider's Web*), during the war the youngest partisan captain in Italy, object of personal attacks by Francesco Cossiga after Flamigni had denounced the Atlantic [Alliance] as responsible for the destabilization of Italy. The other speaker in the discussion was Antonio Cipriani, editor-in-chief of *Unità* and co-author, with his brother Gianni, of the book *Limited Sovereignty*. Once again, Mrs. Robinson emphasized, "George Bush has a very precise *modus operandi*, not only inside the United States but also abroad, and it is that of pitting the one against the other, to divide and rule. Do not permit yourselves to do to your country what they have done in many countries in the world. . . ."

Finally, upon Cipriani's request, the black leader explained how the economy dominated by the Anglo-American banks works. She did this with an example: the plantation economy. Even after the official abolition of slavery, blacks in the South of the United States continued to live on the plantations, as de facto slaves. This time there was not a legal tie, but a financial, or better, "usurious" one, by way of the credit mechanism which was controlled by the plantation owner. At the end of a year of work, the black farmer not only had earned nothing, but was still more in debt to the owner, who functioned as a lender for buying seed and equipment. "This is happening today all over the Third World. This is how the international monetary system works, and the financial institutions of Washington and London," affirmed Amelia Robinson.

"At one time we talked about 'internationalism,' " said Flamigni, "But this is true internationalism, true, concrete. This exceptional woman makes us hear the voice of the true America and asks us to intervene, to fight. . . ."

# 'Italy must reject limited sovereignty, join LaRouche movement against IMF'

*Sergio Flamigni began his political activity during World War II. At the age of 16, he was the leader (the youngest partisan leader of the Resistance) of a famous partisan brigade, the Gastone Sozzi, based in Romagna. He was a member of the Italian Parliament from 1968 to 1987, and a leading member of the Parliament's Anti-Mafia Committee, and the committees investigating the murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro and the Propaganda-2 (P-2) freemasonic lodge. Moro had been threatened violently by Henry Kissinger before the Red Brigades kidnaped him on March 16, 1978. More recently, he has distanced himself from party involvement, and is rapidly becoming the reference point for many in Italy who are seeking to restore Italy's national sovereignty. Umberto Pascali interviewed Senator Flamigni on Sept. 26. The interview has been translated from the Italian.*

"Just a few hours ago, I was at a demonstration of pensioners in Rome. There were 200,000 people there—it was very impressive. There is generalized dissent against the austerity package. These measures do not solve anything, and above all they are unjust. All over Italy, people are demonstrating in the streets—a phenomenon we have not seen for the last 20 years. Imagine, the government is taking away medical assistance from elderly people, from the people who need it most. It canceled the cost of living escalator. People all over Italy are saying, 'No!' I think there is no way for the trade unions to avoid the proclamation of a general strike against this austerity."

Senator Flamigni comments thus on the draconian austerity measures the Italian government announced on Sept. 17, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). On Sept. 13, the government had given up on defending the exchange rate of the lira against the other currencies of the European Monetary System (EMS), and had devalued it by 7%. A volatile situation was thereby triggered, with international speculation still pointing to a collapse of the lira, the danger of a run on the banks, and destabilization maneuvers centered, above all, around the rapidly growing separatist Lombard League, and other local parties. The League is exploiting the revulsion of people, especially in the north of Italy, against the political corruption and austerity.

**EIR:** The origin of these measures is not national—

**Flamigni:** Absolutely right. For two reasons: First, we saw very clearly, a few weeks ago, before the devaluation of the lira, that the intervention of the central bank, buying liras, was causing a hemorrhage. We understood at that moment, that there was a huge international speculative maneuver under way against the lira. The problem is that the government of Giuliano Amato did not have the guts to denounce it. It knew, though; so either it accepted this passively, or it is an accomplice.

But there is a second reason. Italy is not in control of its economy. The kind of economic line Italy has been following has not corresponded to its national interests. This is why Italy is considered the so-called weak link of Europe.

Without going back too many years, let's see what happened, for example, after 1989, after the collapse of the Berlin Wall. There was a unique opportunity to restructure the Italian economy, so that we would be able to participate in a vast plan of investment and development for eastern Europe. This represented the most fundamental interests of those countries and of Italy. Not the policy of the IMF! But this did not happen, even though there were those in Italy those who wanted to do exactly that. Why? Because, once again a restriction was imposed upon Italy, reconfirming our *limited sovereignty!*

**EIR:** How did this process work?

**Flamigni:** We must focus on the responsibility of the government, and even more of those powerful circles that have always shaped Italian politics. I am talking about masonic circles, forces that are linked to certain interests, and certainly not to the need for economic development. These interests are pushing, in Europe, for the creation and explosion of ethnic conflicts; they prefer to promote and finance a huge traffic in weapons, to create a situation of permanent chaos. Not only in the former Yugoslavia, but in the Caucasus and elsewhere. Italy had no chance to organize a new economic policy, because the people in the government are the guardians of our *limited sovereignty*. They are working for the Anglo-American banks.

**EIR:** Senator, you have been the most outspoken member

of the parliamentary committee investigating the P-2, and of the Anti-Mafia Committee. Just three weeks ago, on Sept. 7, I saw you in the Italian Senate listening approvingly to the intervention of Sen. Massimo Brutti. Brutti asked the government to investigate Elvio Sciubba, the Italian representative of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, the masonic organization that gave to humanity the Ku Klux Klan of Gen. Albert Pike. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has asked that light be shed on these lodges. Do you think Italian leaders are going to take up this suggestion?

**Flamigni:** The forces you are referring to, the forces that played such an obscurantist role in the United States, are the same forces that tolerated and promoted the P-2 in Italy. What an evil role it played, at the service of those forces you mentioned!

Brutti was referring to Sciubba in the context of a denunciation of the new forms assumed by the P-2. Because the P-2, even after having been officially dismantled, continues to exist—secretly. After all, let's not forget that the famous lists of P-2 members that were delivered to the committee were not complete. The lists included only one-third of the names. Furthermore, a witness told the committee that it was precisely the most important names that were never turned over.

Many of those unnamed people are now involved in this international economic game. Not only Sciubba, who has been traveling all over eastern Europe on behalf of the Southern Jurisdiction. Sciubba conducts his activity openly, but there are others, *the controllers*, who are still unknown to the public. There has been a request to re-open the P-2 committee, to bring the investigation to its conclusion. This is necessary and urgent, precisely because these masonic forces are linked to the mafia, to the big financial powers, to those who use the money coming from drug- and weapons-trafficking, from kidnappings. Organized crime has been transformed into an instrument in this international game.

**EIR:** This connection between masonic circles and organized crime is understood by many in Italy, but probably a little bit less so in the United States.

**Flamigni:** A precise responsibility in this is to be laid at the doorstep of leading circles in Great Britain and the United States. This connection dates back to the landing of the Allied forces in Sicily during World War II. It is well known today that there were mafiosi in the American jails who were asked to help, and they performed a precise task of liaison with the mafia in Sicily that, in a certain sense, took part in that phase, but with a precise aim. In the process of the U.S. Army freeing Sicily, mafiosi were placed as mayors in many towns. Mafiosi entered the secret services. The mafia played such an important role because there were Americans who were able, with lack of scruples, to use it successfully. When the Anglo-American troops left, we Italians remained here and were forced to submit to the mafiosi after they had acquired considerable power. Later, they increased their power. The

link between politics and the mafia started then, and also the connection between the mafia and masonic lodges dates to that time.

It was in the immediate postwar period that Rev. Frank Gigliotti was sent to Rome to negotiate with the Italian government the restitution of the masonic properties. Gigliotti was the man to organize the reunification of the Italian masonry. All this because of a precise policy by the Anglo-Americans to establish control over Italy. And they were not very discriminating in what they did. They used people like the boss of the P-2, Licio Gelli, an agent of the Fascist Republic of Salò. Consider that at least until 1949, Italy did not have its own secret services; this function was covered by the British and U.S. services. British and Americans used persons who, in their opinion, gave the maximum guarantees.

At a certain point, the Anglo-Americans even conceived the idea to split Sicily from Italy, to create a separatist movement. And in fact, the separatist movement popped up. There was the phenomenon of Giuliano, the separatist bandit, who organized the massacre of Portella della Ginestra against the Sicilian peasants who were asking for land to cultivate. Then the strategists behind Giuliano changed direction, and suddenly the separatist movement disappeared, Giuliano was arrested and several witnesses just died.

**EIR:** After the assassination of Judge Falcone in Palermo, former Manhattan U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani asked for the intervention of the FBI to fight the mafia in Italy, since the Italians supposedly were not capable of doing it themselves. He also suggested a militarization of Sicily.

**Flamigni:** When I was member of the Anti-Mafia Parliamentary Committee, I visited the United States, with the other members, to meet the agencies and the organizations involved in the fight against the mafia. I was shocked by the lack of collaboration we received at that time from the FBI. Not only I, but all the members of the committee. We received more collaboration from the Customs Service, the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration], and even from the Canadian police, than from the FBI.

The fight against the mafia is first of all a political question, not a military one. We must cut the connection between mafia and politics, between the mafia and the real controllers and sponsors. Thus the pretense, sending the FBI, i.e., an organization that knows only too well those links, is only a way to throw dust in our eyes.

**EIR:** You are the author of the book *The Spider Web*, which analyzes step by step the kidnapping and assassination of former Italian Prime Minister and Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro in 1978. The morning of the Red Brigades kidnapping, a government was inaugurated that was supported by the main parties, a government of national unity, the basis for guaranteeing a policy of national sovereignty. On April 21, Lyndon LaRouche wrote a memorandum addressed to

Italian politicians underlining the necessity to go back to the moment of that assassination committed under the “Anglo-American aegis” to stop Moro, who wanted to implement the “historic compromise” with a PCI [Italian Communist Party] that had distanced itself from Moscow. LaRouche stressed that if that policy were not implemented now, then “foreign monetarist interests will turn Italy into a balkanized confederation. . . . Italy is still a victim of the Versailles Treaty and of its continuation, Yalta. For those forces Italy must not be able to have its national sovereignty. . . .”

**Flamigni:** I totally agree. This should be the objective: the policy of 14 years ago, the agreement between Moro and PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer. Both dead. The difficulty is in the fact that, if the murder of Moro was the apex of the conspiracy to keep Italy divided and subdued, that conspiracy did not stop; it is continuing right now. We were talking before, about the presence of the P-2 in this international game, about the maneuvers against Italy, about the lost chance in 1978, in 1989. Now, those who made Italy lose those chances are the same forces that are assaulting Italy now. They are acting on behalf of the Anglo-American financial system. They are determined to prevent Italy from taking the road of a new economic policy, such as that LaRouche is referring to. It is a difficult fight, unless this movement against the austerity measures sweeping Italy now succeeds in provoking a radical change.

**EIR:** Amelia Robinson, before coming to Fiuggi to the Festival of *Unità*, had been invited to Rimini to the meeting of Communion and Liberation [see article, page 42]. She was invited by the two main parties in Italy. Some saw this as a poetic synthesis of the need in Italy for a unity of all the popular forces. . . .

**Flamigni:** Yes, I saw that myself. That night in Fiuggi, one felt clearly this need to overcome the division among Italians, because that division is only in the interests of those who want to keep Italy in a situation of limited sovereignty. During the last few months I toured at least 50 cities and towns with Antonio and Gianni Cipriani, to present their book, *Limited Sovereignty*. And I must say—as in the case of Fiuggi, where people did not want to go home—that Italians are thirsty for the truth. They are tired of the split imposed by Yalta, and they show their enthusiasm when they are told about a real solution. In this situation, there is no doubt that we must go again for the rapprochement of all the popular forces. Italy has no other perspective.

But this is not enough. We must establish a concrete connection with the other side of the Atlantic, with those U.S. political leaders who are in a vanguard position in the fight against the imperial system that is currently dominant. I am referring to the organization of LaRouche, to leaders like Amelia Robinson, the Rev. [James] Bevel. LaRouche is a great fighter for civil rights also, and I see the establishment of this collaboration as a necessity, but also as something that is feasible.

Consider that the Italian people are internationalist by tradition. There has been a vacuum in the last years. That night in Fiuggi I talked about “concrete, effective internationalism,” because I felt the need to fill that vacuum. Today, the international dimension hangs over Italy, the presence of so many refugees coming from Africa and elsewhere. As already happened in Germany, this can be exploited by our enemies to provoke racism. The presence of obscurantist forces determined to exploit our economic problems should push us even more to fight at an international level.

Until the problem of the Southern Hemisphere is solved, we will suffer this escalating destabilization. If the International Monetary Fund can continue to impose the policies it has imposed up to now, then the conflicts will continue. This is why we need a common strategy.

**EIR:** On Sept. 28, Michael Billington, one of the most effective leaders of the LaRouche movement, will be surrendering to prison authorities following a brutal judicial setup and conviction. Before he surrenders, he will address the march against the death penalty from Richmond to Washington led by Reverend Bevel.

**Flamigni:** If I were to have the chance to talk to all the marchers, I would say: This movement must become gigantic, you are on the right road, you are giving us [in Italy] great help. You are fighting to solve our problems, too.

It is very remoralizing for us in Italy to see that there is a growing force in the very country where it is most important to fight this battle. Morally and spiritually, we are there with you. I believe that your fight will give us the strength to develop in Italy, through international collaboration with you, a common action.

When I think of how Martin Luther King was massacred, this great figure who had inspired so many hopes all over the world; when I think how a great fighter like Lyndon LaRouche is kept in jail; when I think about Michael Billington again thrown in jail with a monstrous sentence; when I think about the case of Rochelle Ascher, then I realize that it is a great honor to follow in their wake, and to be persecuted by the powers that be.

There must be a great solidarity, and a great gratitude for these people who are persecuted. They should be comforted by the knowledge that they are fighting for justice, that they are on the side of reason, and even if injustice could seem to win for a moment, the resistance to this injustice will keep alive the torch of freedom. I believe we cannot set a limit on the gratitude that we owe to these people who are persecuted for justice. . . .

I greatly appreciate your fight against the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, against the heirs of Albert Pike, against the sponsors of racism and organized injustice. We in Italy have the same enemies as you do. Thank you for your fight. We need now to find a common ground for a closer, concrete collaboration.

# Brazilian Congress impeaches Collor

by Peter Rush

The political career of Brazil President Fernando Collor de Mello ended abruptly Tuesday night, Sept. 29, when the lower house of the Brazilian Congress voted overwhelmingly to impeach him on charges of corruption. According to the Brazilian Constitution, Collor must now relinquish the presidency for the next six months to the vice president, while the upper house, the Senate, investigates the charges more fully and decides whether Collor should be permanently removed from office or exonerated and reinstated. It is almost assured that he will be convicted by the Senate—unless he decides to resign first—given the enormous weight of evidence already unearthed of Collor's receipt of illegally raised monies from his campaign chairman P.C. Farias, who himself is under criminal indictment for his activities.

Despite earlier indications that a significant minority of the House's members would vote for Collor, the final result was, in the words of PMDB party leader Ulysses Guimarães, "a massacre." Some 441 congressmen voted for impeachment, 38 voted against, 23 were absent, and there was one abstention. The result was greeted by celebrations in the street and demonstrations in support of the decision in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and other cities. A poll showed over 80% of all Brazilians backed the congressional decision.

Although Collor's impeachment was expected, it had an instant impact across Ibero-America, in the many countries governed by administrations almost identical to Collor's: liberal, corrupt regimes which have imposed harsh austerity policies dictated by the banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Collor's ouster will give new life to the growing opposition political forces in countries such as Venezuela, Colombia, and Argentina, in particular, where the people want their corrupt supposed "democracies" out.

## 'Brazil 1, Colombia 0'

This mood was captured best by the Colombian newspaper *La Prensa*, in a headline that read "Brazil 1, Colombia 0." Colombia's anti-government paper *El Espectador* wrote that "in our country, as in many other places in Latin America, the same situation [of corruption] is occurring in other governments, but it is clear that so far we lack the

courage to confront these situations that are constantly confronting us in a big way."

Inside Brazil, all eyes are on the incoming acting President, Vice President Itamar Franco. It is expected that he will create a government and cabinet that will unite all the major political forces in the country in a broad coalition. For this and other reasons, no dramatic changes of policy are considered likely immediately, but there may well be major changes down the line, especially regarding the economy and its current subjugation to IMF austerity measures.

Responding to Franco's accession, the *New York Times* betrayed the nervousness that has seized the international financial community in an editorial Sept. 30 that complained that Collor "wasn't all bad. . . . He was largely responsible for dismantling of Brazil's nuclear bomb program, reducing Amazon deforestation, doubling reservation land for Indians, starting a program to privatize state companies, and opening Brazil's highly protected economy to free trade." Mexico's major daily *Excelsior* made the point even more clearly, saying that "the Brazilian political crisis is a hard blow against continental liberalism," adding that it also "creates a huge uncertainty about the path that democracy will take in this country, since the fall of Collor is overthrowing the neo-liberal economic program that is compatible with the interests of the majority of Latin American nations and the United States."

Of concern to these circles is Franco's previous statements critical of the rule of IMF policies in Brazil. The Sept. 30 *Washington Post* characterized Franco as "a passionate adversary of the influence of the IMF on economic policy," who is "reluctant to see Brazil pay its foreign debt. This record dismays international bankers."

## Franco must act

The reality is that Franco will be unable to hold together a broad coalition that spans both sides of the IMF-liberal economic policy debate for very long, and will be compelled either to fit actions to his previous anti-IMF words, or else submit to the IMF as have the rulers of all other major Ibero-American countries.

One indication that he intends to undo at least part of Collor's unhappy legacy is his decision to reconstitute the National Intelligence System (SNI). The SNI was for decades at the heart of military participation in Brazil's national direction, and its reconstitution after Collor had abolished it reflects a deal with the institutional military. At the least, the deal would likely involve an end to the dismantling of the nation's Armed Forces by budget cuts and other measures designed to destroy it, as urged by the U.S. government, in particular. This point was not lost on the *New York Times*, which editorialized Oct. 1 that Franco would be well-advised to retain many of Collor's "undeniable achievements," above all, because Collor "reinforced civilian rule by curbing the entrenched political power of the Army."



## **Floods hit Pakistan: a lesson to learn**

*Punjab's well-constructed water control system was simply not enough to deal with September's torrential rains.*

**T**he massive flood that has devastated the plains of Punjab and the upper parts of Sindh, is a grim reminder that dams and canals alone do not serve as an effective flood control mechanism. While Pakistan is reeling from the first salvo, the coming days will pose new challenges.

The flood has already killed thousands, and at least 2 million acres of cropland had been damaged by Sept. 15. More than 50% of Pakistan's cotton crop, which still accounts for about 75% of its annual exports, has been wiped out. Damage to infrastructure and crops in Punjab is estimated at \$700 million. In Kashmir to the north, the flooded region is still inaccessible, so there is not yet even an assessment of damage. At least 1 million people have been evacuated, but hundreds and hundreds of villages have been inundated and many swept away.

In the Indian subcontinent, the floods invariably occur in September, the fag end of the monsoon season. The reason is not hard to understand. Any sustained heavy rain in September leads to large runoffs—the water that flows into rivers and gulleys. Heavier rain in the earlier part of the monsoon season, in July or August, seldom does as much damage, because the ground water level, following the dry season, remains low and the ground soaks up the falling water quickly. Heavy rain in September, as occurred in the upper reaches of the Chenub River, which flows into the Indus River system, caused swelling of rivers and eventual spillover.

Under normal conditions, embankments will direct the onrushing

water to a safe passage to the sea. But when the volume of water rises suddenly, because of heavy runoff, the embankments give in, causing widespread flooding.

In the case of the recent floods in Punjab, the runoff came into the rivers which were draining into the reservoir associated with the Mangla Dam. The dam, in turn, was connected to barrages and headworks feeding the irrigation canal system. However, as often happens at the end of monsoon, the reservoirs were nearly full and barrages were already carrying the maximum water they can carry. The additional load put pressure on these man-made structures, raising the fear of collapse with unprecedented consequences. This condition exists for a brief period, perhaps less than four or five weeks out of the entire year.

But this is exactly what happened when Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), fearing that massive Mangla Dam would collapse, released about 900,000 cubic feet/second of water, primarily to protect the dam. The release, coupled with continuing heavy rains in the upper reaches of the Indus River system and an inadequate warning system, resulted in massive floods in the downstream areas.

At this point, the embankments acted as impediments. The large volume of water, much more than the barrages could handle, came sweeping down the rivers and canals in the form of tidal waves. Such rushing waters not only threatened the Trimmu headworks but began to cause breaches in the embankments, endangering popu-

lation centers. Efforts were made to breach the canals at points where the flooding would cause no damage. But, by and large, such efforts failed because of inadequate warning time and lack of preparation.

The Punjab floods are only apparently similar to Bangladesh floods. In Bangladesh, the rivers are not controlled, they are generally much wider, and they are more shallow, resembling saucers due to topography and heavy silting. When the upper reaches of the Bangladeshi rivers receive sustained torrential rains, these rivers spill water all across the plains of Bangladesh.

In Pakistan, however, there exists a very well-constructed water control system, which works fine when the monsoon rains are distributed somewhat evenly. But, in case of freak events like heavy rains in September, the water control system almost appears as a disadvantage.

To prevent a repeat of these disastrous floods, the WAPDA will have to develop floodplains where huge amounts of water can be stored to replenish the water table and channel the rain in a beneficial way. This will entail constructing lockgates along the embankments of the floodplains.

Meanwhile, residents of Punjab, most of whom are poor, are now trying to pick up the pieces, to make do with what is left, and begin again. In the coming days, the floodwaters will recede, but the country will face the problem of contaminated water which invariably leads to large-scale epidemics.

Reports from Pakistan also indicate that the existing foodstocks are vanishing fast and a famine-like situation is about to develop. The problem is compounded by the fact that the land will not be tillable as soon as the floodwaters recede. A drying period will be necessary before the land becomes arable again.

## Mexico upset by U.S. judicial fascism

*Could Mexicans finally be making the connection between U.S. judicial barbarism and the fascism behind NAFTA?*

Despite the best efforts of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the propaganda machines of both Mexico and the United States to project an image of idyllic relations between the two countries in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the spoor of the beast which the United States has become keeps resurfacing.

First there was the kidnaping of Mexicans—on Mexican territory—by agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and FBI, violating national sovereignty and the most fundamental precepts of international law through the so-called Thornburgh Doctrine.

Now Mexicans are equally stunned by the cases of eight Mexicans condemned to death by U.S. “justice,” despite the probable innocence of at least several of them. And it is less a question of the condemning of innocents, than it is the facility with which any individual is now condemned to death.

For a country like Mexico, where the death penalty was abolished 30 years ago, what is happening in the United States is shocking. “Mexicans see the death penalty in the United States as something barbaric,” Reuters commented in reporting on the growing outrage in Mexico over the planned executions of two Mexicans sitting on death row in Texas. George Natanson, spokesman for the Mexican Attorney General’s office, said that “despite all the violence that is attributed to Mexico, Mexico adopts a very progressive position regarding capital punishment, and considers it

barbaric.”

Axel Ramírez, a commentator with the daily *Unomásuno*, says that the cases of Ricardo Aldape Guerrero and Irineo Tristán Montoya “are the most notable because . . . although they are permeated with racism and with judicial irregularities, they are presented as cases which adhered to strict legal norms under U.S. democracy.” Aldape’s lawyers say that they now have two new witnesses who can refute claims that Aldape murdered two men. On Sept. 22, Aldape’s execution was postponed for the nth time, and the previous week, so too was that of Tristán Montoya.

Aldape’s case is incredible: He was arrested in 1982 by a transit policeman for driving under the influence of alcohol. His companion shot at the officer, who returned the fire. Both men died. The police then charged Aldape with responsibility for both deaths!

The scandal of this and other cases has forced the Mexican government—ever reluctant to cause a diplomatic incident with the United States—to pressure U.S. judicial authorities. Former Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel has been put in personal charge of the Aldape case.

On Sept. 23, in an address to the 47th U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana denounced the resurgence of “retrograde isolationism” and “violent xenophobia” in the “developed world.” He also denounced the Thornburgh Doctrine, which is being promoted for adoption as the official policy of the United Nations. Mexico rejects ef-

forts to form a “global police force” responsible for keeping the peace on the planet, and of controlling internal crises in different countries of the world, said Solana. He emphasized that international institutions have no jurisdiction over the internal affairs of member nations. In stressing the danger that the U.N. Security Council might be turned into an instrument for legitimizing the geopolitical designs of a few superpowers, Solana characterized U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali’s proposal to create an international force to preserve global peace as “worrisome.”

It is equally clear to all that the judicial persecution in the United States of the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche is part of the same fascist Leviathan into which the U.S. justice system has been converted. Because of this, the LaRouche case is receiving increasing coverage in the Mexican press.

Three Mexican newspapers in recent days have published the revelations of an agent of the former East German intelligence apparatus (Stasi), which confirmed that it was the Stasi which invented the slander, circulated worldwide, that LaRouche and his movement were somehow involved in the 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. At least one of those newspapers also revealed that the Palme case was deliberately used by the U.S. government to lend credibility to its persecution of LaRouche.

On Sept. 26, the important Monterrey daily *El Norte* published a quarter-page photograph showing demonstrators of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI) in front of the U.S. embassy in Mexico City, where they were protesting “against the repression in the United States of those who oppose the North American Free Trade Agreement.”

## Pérez says, 'It's me or the guerrillas'

*Venezuela's terrorist left shoots a top labor leader; Carlos Andrés Pérez blames the Bolivarian rebels.*

On Sept. 23, Democratic Action party congressman and former president of the Venezuelan Workers Confederation (CTV) Antonio Ríos was shot as he left union headquarters by a man and a woman who were immediately arrested. Shortly after, newspapers in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, received a suspicious press release signed by "the Bolivarian Liberation Forces" (FBL), which claimed credit for the shooting and justified it on the basis that Ríos was "corrupt." Ríos had been released from jail a few days earlier on the charge of "influence peddling." Among other things, the release said: "We share with the people and with organizations such as the [Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement] MBR-2000 [the movement of rebel officers which tried to remove President Carlos Andrés Pérez last Feb. 4] the aspiration for a peaceful outcome to the present crisis."

Javier Elicheguerra, a lawyer and member of the defense team for the jailed MBR-2000 officers, declared that MBR-2000 had no connection to the assassination attempt nor to the FBL. But the Pérez government continues to insist that there is a link. Why?

On Sept. 24, the former presidential candidate and leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI) in Venezuela, Alejandro Peña Esclusa, blamed "the pro-Fidel Castro left, the close friend of Carlos Andrés Pérez," for the attempt on Ríos's life.

Peña explained that "the financial institutions are crumbling, the International Monetary Fund has collapsed

. . . that is, the puppet masters are bankrupt. . . . Thus, the presidencies of Carlos Andrés Pérez [Venezuela], Collor de Mello [Brazil], Gaviria [Colombia], Menem [Argentina], and all those who bow down before the IMF, are finished, their time is up.

"Faced with this reality," Peña added, "Pérez is turning in desperation to his friends, be they the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the M-19 in Colombia, the FMLN in El Salvador, and above all, to his old friend who has always backed him, Fidel Castro, in order to maintain himself in power. Any sort of terrorist act, such as the attempted assassination of Ríos, is a provocation, and an incitement to civil war and violence. Fidel Castro and the other friends of Pérez are experts in creating just such a false dilemma, of dividing a nation into camps: the corrupt democracies of the IMF versus atheist narco-terrorist guerrillas. It doesn't matter who pulled the trigger on Ríos. In the final analysis, whoever they were, they are nothing but marionettes manipulated by the pro-Cuban left, in order to make the Venezuelan population believe that their only choices are the Pérez government, or a takeover by guerrillas. This is the false dilemma."

Pérez is confronting an avalanche of problems, from the growing demands for his resignation to the demand that he be tried for corruption. His response is the same as during the 1960s, when he was interior minister in the Betancourt government: to divide the opposition, frightening business groups and the general public

with the bogeyman that the left is preparing a revolution of "sergeants" connected to international terrorists. Reliable sources in Caracas report that the government has been organizing a virtual parallel army to deal with any "contingencies," to be composed of Cuban mercenaries, former "Contras," and others.

On Sept. 24, Pérez referenced the attack on Ríos: "This is like the last time, in the 1960s, when as interior minister under President Rómulo Betancourt, I organized the measures that saved Venezuela from this terrorist infamy. And I am ready to do the same again."

On Sept. 25, the former head of the Information Section of the presidency, Pastor Heydra, insisted in his column in *El Universal* newspaper that the MBR-2000 was responsible for the attack on Ríos, and that this was one more proof of "the links between some residues of the old left of the 1960s, some self-styled 'notables,' and the lodge of the self-styled revolutionary Bolivarian officers."

On Sept. 24, the Trade Union Committee of the ruling Democratic Action (AD) party, to which Ríos belongs, said that the attempt on Ríos's life "forces us to prepare to defend democracy and the CTV union movement and the democratic political parties, which are the fundamental support for the political system. . . . The Trade Union Bureau will adopt whatever measures may be necessary."

Rep. Gastón Vera, present CTV president, stated that "while staying within democratic and legal bounds," the CTV "will not sit by with folded arms in the face of this criminal activity."

According to *Diario de Caracas*, it is assumed that what is meant by "whatever is necessary" includes "training its militants in armed self-defense."

## EMI'S Mozart catalogue

*"Le Nozze di Figaro,"* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Carlo Maria Giulini, 2 CDs  
CMS 63266

Otto Klemperer, 2 CDs  
CMS 63849

*"Requiem,"* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, K. 626

Bruno Walter, CHS 63912  
Wolfgang Gönnerwein,  
CDZ 67014

Carlo Maria Giulini, CDZ 62518

The Angel EMI Classics recordings catalogue is probably the best in the world, especially for Mozart and other operas and oratorios. It includes the best older recordings on CD of Mozart's *"Le Nozze di Figaro"* and of his sacred *"Requiem."* In a day where new recordings often sound as though they've been put through a blender, these older recordings are essential.

EMI (Electrical & Musical Industries Ltd.) is a very British firm, rather like its scientific counterpart, Aldermaston. Just as the Crown's laboratory at Aldermaston is a museum, where the monarchy keeps studies of all the world's scientific works, so EMI collects the best recordings of classical music.

EMI's *éminence grise* Walter Legge practically parachuted into Berlin days after World War II ended. In 48 hours he signed to contract conductors Wilhelm Furtwängler and Otto Klemperer, and Germany's finest musicians. He was so serious about taking the best that he took soprano Elisabeth Schwarzkopf to wife.

Whether Legge's decisions overall benefited postwar music would be a book in itself; his preference for Herbert von Karajan over Furtwängler was reprehensible. But his urge for

completion meant that those recordings he did leave are remarkable.

## The Marriage of Figaro

Most postwar productions of *"Le Nozze di Figaro"* (1786) suffer a flaw: The character of Figaro is sung as an angry peasant. Only that great bel canto Italian bass Cesare Siepi had it right. His Figaro is a figure of the American Revolution, sung from above, whose love, via brains and a Mozartean sense of humor, has the confidence to conquer all. Unfortunately, the Siepi version (London OSA 1402) is otherwise poor, with weak singing and conducting by Erich Kleiber.

While a pirate of a live 1953 *"Figaro"* by Wilhelm Furtwängler exists, I haven't found it to see how he handled this issue.

Carlo Maria Giulini's 1961 EMI recording of *"Figaro"* is the best commercial version, although there is the Figaro problem: Baritone Giuseppe Taddei just growls. Tempi are also too fast.

Giulini's poetic phrasing and singing line, however, as with his Beethoven oratorios and Verdi operas, save the overall conception. He brings out the most important counterpoint in the scenes which are points of inflection of the whole opera, especially in the Act II finale, when Susanna and Figaro ask to be married, and the Act IV finale, in which the Count is transformed and repents. The voices are glorious, with Anna Moffo as a bright Susanna, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf as a round, Italianate Countess, and Eberhard Wächter's fine Count, with as many voices as the Count has moods.

If you like "slow," or if you're a conductor, get Otto Klemperer's 1970 version. Klemperer is a genius with orchestral voices, bringing out every voice imaginable, over time. Pro-

foundly moving in his conducting of Beethoven's *"Missa Solemnis,"* his style takes some humor out of *"Figaro."* Individual scenes are wonderful, but the whole is missing some of the joy. Except for Elisabeth Söderström as the Countess, the singers can't sustain such tempi.

If the Metropolitan Opera ever releases its Dec. 14, 1985 telecast as a CD or LaserDisc, buy it: It's the best *Figaro* recorded.

## Requiem

No fewer than three fine recordings of Mozart's *"Requiem"* are on EMI. By far the most dramatic is Bruno Walter's live Paris concert on the eve of war in 1937. Its broadness is impressive, always passionate, but sometimes so slow as to be bombastic. The orchestra is heavily miked, so you can hear everything there, unlike most recordings in which only the soprano choral section is audible. Unfortunately, the horns are totally out of tune and so is the wildly romantic Russian bass soloist Alexander Kipnis. Soprano Elisabeth Schumann and tenor Anton Dermota are heavenly. A drawback is that this is a three-CD Mozart set, and the symphonies and concerti on the other CDs are frenetic and superficial.

My favorite rendition remains the 1966 version by Wolfgang Gönnerwein, featuring Teresa Zylis-Gara and Peter Schreier in glorious voice. The tempi are perfect, the conducting commanding and inexorably contrapuntal. The South German Madrigal Choir had a superb bel canto training which gives transparency even in the most difficult coloratura choral passages. A close second is the more recent version by Giulini (1979). Better miked, it reveals more of the inside chorus voices, but the chorus is vocally a bit breathy.

# International Intelligence

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## **China reasserts claim over Tibet**

China has published a 37,000-word "white paper" reasserting its sovereignty over Tibet, the Sept. 23 London *Times* reported. The paper, entitled "Tibet—Its Ownership and Human Rights Situation," asserts China's claim to Tibet and calls present-day Tibet stable, prosperous, and content, and says China will never "make the slightest concession" on Tibetan independence.

The paper attacks the Tibetan Buddhist leader, the Dalai Lama, and calls reports of human rights violations in Tibet "rumors and lies." The document does admit that "the level of economic development and the living standards of the people are still lower than the nation's average," but claims that Tibet's harsh conditions and "social backwardness" are the cause. The paper denies that there has been mass migration of Han Chinese to Tibet. (Tibetans report that they are now a minority in their own country due to government-run immigration of Chinese.) The document claims that the Tibetan independence movement is a "conspiracy of imperialists."

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## **Pakistani reporters force coverage of LaRouche**

On Sept. 16, journalists in Lahore, Pakistan refused to accept the dictate of the U.S. Information Service that the campaign of independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche should be excluded from national press coverage of the U.S. election. As a result of journalists' questions and demands, the Worldnet subsidiary of USIS will include the views of LaRouche in its documentary on the U.S. presidential campaign.

The Lahore daily *The News*, in reporting the incident, described LaRouche as causing "a serious rupture inside U.S. politics when he had challenged at a philosophical level the U.S. exploitative economic and political system. . . . Lyndon LaRouche is the founder of a philosophic and political association with defined beliefs which he

staunchly struggled to propagate. These beliefs center around the right of all people, especially in the Third World and among the poor everywhere, to development and economic justice. He contests the elections in order to propagate his views. LaRouche has fought to introduce these beliefs into the political process and has met with a hostile and furious opposition to his beliefs from those in government who instead were promoting genocide, economic injustice, disproportionate misery and social disadvantage for the developing sector and the poor."

*The News* documented the violations of human rights in the trial of LaRouche, and denounced Worldnet spokesman Thomas Mullins for his "sadistic pleasure that LaRouche was in jail."

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## **Yemeni government crisis could lead to civil war**

Yemeni Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al Attas and other Socialist Party government ministers have turned in their resignations, the Sept. 26 London *Guardian* reported. The cause is the failure of the government to arrest suspects accused of killing 30 Socialist Party members over the last year. The resignation would not only collapse the government on the eve of the country's first elections, but could lead to the breakup of the country. The socialist south and the non-socialist north were only recently unified, and are to hold the country's first elections in November, the first ever on the Arabian Peninsula.

President Ali Abdullah Salleh, an anti-communist northerner, is rumored to be engineering the implementation of a state of emergency and suspension of the upcoming elections. He is said to be behind the assassinations as well as a series of bombing attacks, including one on Sept. 23 at the American Embassy, as a pretext to declare a state of emergency. Socialist Party head and Deputy President Ali Salem al Beidh has gone into self-imposed exile, reportedly fearing for his life.

Yemen, like Jordan, remained neutral during the Gulf war, and has been the target of economic warfare by Saudi Arabia and

the United States, including border disputes instigated by Saudi Arabia.

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## **Head of U.N. 'foresees' return to Dark Ages**

U.N. General Secretary Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he foresees the breakup of nations into 400, and eventually several thousand economically crippled mini-states, unless the "rights of minorities" and "human rights" are enforced by a strengthened U.N. Security Council. This macabre demand for increased powers for the U.N. was outlined in an interview with the Sept. 21 London *Times*.

"The new danger which will appear in the world in the next 10 years is more fragmentation. Rather than 100 or 200 countries, you may have at the end of the century 400 countries, and we will not be able to achieve any kind of economic development, not to mention mere disputes on boundaries," Boutros-Ghali said. This could be combatted only by "offering the strongest possible machinery to defend human rights," including further powers for the U.N. Security Council.

His "hypothetical example of a worst-case scenario" would be for Africa, which already has 50 countries: "There are 5,000 tribes. Suppose each tribe would say it has the right to self-determination, you will have a kind of new micro-nationalism with small states of 50,000 or 10,000 people."

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## **Greenpeace to close operations in Norway**

Greenpeace International will close down operations in Norway within the next few days, a Scandinavian source told *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine on Sept. 24. It will be the first time the group has had to close down because of local opposition.

Internal Greenpeace documents have blamed the pullout on the film "Survival in the High North" by Icelandic filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson, which documented how Greenpeace staged animal mutilations for its fundraising films. Just before the Gudmundsson film made its debut in April

## Briefly

1989, Greenpeace had 15,000 members in Norway and claimed to be rapidly growing. Now, the source said, there are only 35 individuals left in Norway's Greenpeace organization. Greenpeace income in Norway plummeted along with its membership rolls. One internal report noted that the film "haunted them like a ghost" when they were fundraising door to door.

The final blow to Greenpeace came when it lost the libel case in Oslo that it had brought against Gudmundsson in March 1992. The chairman of the Norwegian Greenpeace, Björn Ökern, resigned his post and stated that Gudmundsson was right about Greenpeace's dishonest fundraising tactics, that none of Greenpeace's money was used for "environmental protection," and that Greenpeace was an "eco-fascist" group. Ökern was on the board of Greenpeace International.

### *Leftists head campaign against Slovakia*

Leftist Hungarian circles are playing the leading role in a black propaganda campaign against Slovakia, accusing Slovak authorities of "anti-Hungarian programs" and ethnic violence against visitors from Hungary.

The latest development in this strategy of trumped-up "ethnic" tensions featured the protests of former communist Gyula Horn, the present chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Hungarian parliament, and leftist-dominated media, such as Hungarian state television and the Budapest daily *Nepszabadsag*, against an incident in Bratislava in mid-September in which Slovakian riot police beat up a group of young football fans who had come to the Slovakian capital for the European Cup game.

Horn called for a parliamentary investigation of the affair, declaring that "it cannot be that the brutality against the Hungarian football fans was possible without the foreknowledge of Slovakian government authorities. If that was a predetermined provocation, it is a sign of worsening relations between both countries."

Slovakian authorities responded by canceling a meeting between Slovakian and

Hungarian police chiefs. Bratislava also charged the Hungarian side with launching a scare campaign against the Slovaks: There was an anonymous bomb threat at the Czech embassy in Budapest Sept. 20; the building was evacuated but no bomb found.

The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has delivered a formal protest and requested an investigation of the incident.

### *Sanctions destroy Iraqi cultural treasures*

Priceless artifacts, books, and monuments dating back to ancient Babylon are now at risk due the continuing U.N. embargo, Iraqi officials report. In addition to the damage caused by the war, Iraq has not been able to provide the continuing maintenance of the more than 5,000 buildings and sites overseen by the department. "Conservation work is like the medical checkups of an old man," Dr. Muayad Saeed, director general of Iraq's antiquity department explained to Reuters on Sept. 21, "it is continuous."

A 14th-century shrine in Mosul, for example, is not being repaired due to lack of supplies, and the U.N. is preventing an Italian firm from doing the specialized, delicate work. Additionally, 300 ancient mounds dating back to 8,000 B.C. will soon be inundated to make way for the necessary Great Ditch. The emergency need for water and lack of manpower has forced the government to cancel earlier plans to move the mounds' contents.

Moreover, the war had forced authorities to transfer 150,000 artifacts out of the Baghdad museum to protect them from the bombing, and due to the chaos and fear of sabotage, they have not yet been returned. According to Dr. Sabah al-Shukri, the ban on the import of the chemicals necessary to preserve them, will lead to the rapid decay of tens of thousands of undeciphered clay cuneiform tablets. "The writings in these ancient mud leaves amounts to more than 50 books, each with 250 pages. Their loss will be damaging to Mesopotamian history," Shukri said. "Mesopotamian civilization belongs to the world at large, its part of the heritage of the human race."

● **RUSSIAN** Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said that the Baltic states should become U.N. protectorates. His statement at the U.N. General Assembly session in New York on Sept. 24 coheres with reports that the West and Russia have agreed that Latvia and Estonia in particular will fall under a new Russian sphere of influence.

● **EGYPTIAN** Foreign Minister Amre Moussa declared in a speech to the U.N. on Sept. 26 that Arab countries should not sign a chemical weapon ban until Israel gives up its nuclear weapons and signs the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

● **GERMANY'S** foreign intelligence agency BND will open an office in Moscow, a BND spokesman said Sept. 23, and the Russian agency FIS will establish an office in Bonn. The move is part of a broader agreement between Germany and Russia to coordinate intelligence operations against the international drug trade, organized crime, terrorist groups, illegal arms, and technology transfer.

● **THE PHILIPPINE** government of Fidel Ramos officially legalized the communist New People's Army on Sept. 22, which had been outlawed for 35 years. Ramos has reportedly agreed to NPA demands to release all detainees and pull forces out of NPA-controlled territory.

● **HELMUT KOHL**, the German chancellor, has postponed his long-planned trip to Asia, which was to have included India, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, and South Korea between Oct. 12-17, because of an extraordinary European Community summit called for Oct. 14-15.

● **BOSNIANS** may die by the hundreds of thousands this winter, an unidentified foreign diplomat in Belgrade told the Sept. 21 London *Daily Telegraph*. There are now 750,000 persons in camps in Bosnia. "Diplomats fear that camp wardens will allow them to starve and freeze to death," the paper reported.

## Why the JFK assassination case should be reopened

by W. Allen Salisbury

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### **Best Evidence: Disguise and Deception in the Assassination of John F. Kennedy, 2nd edition**

by David S. Lifton  
Carroll & Graf, New York, 1988  
763 pages, paperbound, \$13.95

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### **Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy**

by Jim Marrs  
Carroll & Graf, New York, 1990  
620 pages, paperbound, \$13.95

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*The following article first appeared as a feature in the "American Almanac" section of the weekly newspaper New Federalist (Vol. IV, No. 32, 1990). Allen Salisbury died on Sept. 14, 1992 after waging a courageous battle for a year and a half with cancer. His last words were "Keep fighting." His investigation into the Kennedy assassination testifies not only to his fighting spirit, but also, as one of his friends said in his eulogy, to the deep understanding of the principle of poetry that allowed him to delve into an investigation and come up with a devastatingly correct analysis.*

I was sitting in my ninth-grade biology class, behind Perryetta Williams. I was just about to pull her ponytail, which back in those days was just another way of flirting. Mr. Rosenberg, my biology teacher, stopped my arm in mid-stretch, as he passed my desk and walked to the front of the room.

He turned and announced to the class very solemnly, "President Kennedy has just been shot." I started to snicker, along with a few others in the class, but in the next instant I knew that he was not talking about the two gerbils that the class had affectionately named Jack and Jackie.

Mr. Rosenberg had a rich baritone voice and for the first time it cracked falsetto as he tried to wipe the tears that were streaming down his cheeks.

As Mr. Rosenberg strained to relate the tragedy in Dallas, a thousand thoughts raced through my mind. I thought about how silly I had been, when, back in the sixth grade, I had taken the side of Nixon in the mock debates that were held in that election year. Of course, Nixon was a Republican like Lincoln, I had reasoned then, and Lincoln had freed the slaves.

In the ensuing three years, I had developed a somewhat richer idea of what freedom meant. After Kennedy's announcement of the space program, there was a sense in the country that there was not one problem that man could not solve, be it disease, poverty, famine, or conquering outer space. I had also met Dr. Martin Luther King and I had heard Malcolm X. The prospects for the success of the civil rights movement meant that my people would be full participants in the great achievements our country was destined for. The future had been full of hope.

Mr. Rosenberg dismissed the class. No one moved. Tears were streaming down everyone's cheeks. A frightful numbness engulfed us all. Had all hope been assassinated along with our beloved President? And who had murdered the future?

Today, no sane person believes that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy. Indeed, it is quite probable that Oswald was telling the truth when, in his last appearance before the television cameras, he blurted out that he was just a patsy.

One of two recently published books, *Best Evidence* by David Lifton, has been the basis for a new attempt to reopen the investigation into the JFK assassination. The evidence presented by Mr. Lifton has the quality of what one could call new courtroom evidence. Mr. Lifton proves conclusively that the President's wounds were altered between Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, where the President was taken immediately after being shot, and Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C., where the official autopsy was done.

In addition, Mr. Lifton has appeared on the television news show "Hard Copy," where he presented as additional evidence the first publicly released photographs of the official autopsy. These photographs differ substantially from the reports of doctors in Dallas, and the autopsy report as well.

Mr. Lifton's work establishes that many cover stories—"The Russians did it," "the Cubans did it," "the Mafia did it"—have to fall by the wayside. Kennedy's body was, after all, in the custody of a team of Secret Service agents the entire time. This does not rule out the participation of any of the above agencies in the assassination of President Kennedy, or others. It merely establishes that, as Mr. Lifton argues, agencies of the United States government acted to alter the body of the President to fit a "lone assassin" scenario. At the very least, those who were in charge of the body committed the crime of obstruction of justice.

Mr. Lifton's evidence consists of the following:

1) President Kennedy's body was placed in a ceremonial casket at Parkland. But when the body reached Bethesda for the autopsy, it was in a shipping casket. And, it had arrived 20 minutes or so before the arrival of Mrs. Kennedy and the presidential party with the ceremonial casket.

2) The body at Parkland was laid inside the ceremonial casket, on a plastic hospital sheet. At Bethesda, the body was in a body bag, the kind used for shipping air crash victims and dead soldiers.

3) In the FBI report on the autopsy of President Kennedy's body, the two FBI agents in attendance noted at the beginning of the autopsy that surgery had been performed in the head area. Most would automatically assume that the doctors at Parkland Memorial in Dallas had performed some type of surgery in a desperate attempt to save the President's life; however, no such surgery was done by any of the doctors at Parkland Memorial.

Much of the autopsy report is concerned with doctors' comments on the damage done to the brain of President Kennedy by the assault. The report also indicates other damage to the brain, conforming to that which would have been accomplished by a craniotomy on the President—in other words, a surgical procedure that entails the complete removal of the brain from a corpse.

Mr. Lifton's evidence would be sufficient in any court of law to reopen an ordinary murder case. It should be more than sufficient to reopen the case of an assassination of a President.

As many researchers in the Kennedy assassination point

out, the death of John F. Kennedy resulted in a virtual coup d'état, which has affected the politics and policies of this country for over the past quarter-century. Indeed, in many respects, the country has survived so far as a scientific and industrial nation only on the basis of Kennedy's crash-basis Moon landing program, his investment tax credit policy, and the other credit and monetary policies he implemented to ensure industrial and scientific growth. Since then, there has been not one significant programmatic commitment to foster the nation's scientific and technological growth.

Considering the decline in American industry, and the plummeting numbers of scientists and engineers produced in our colleges over the last quarter of a century, the miracle is that we still somehow exist. The country's commitment to science and industrial growth and the financial policies that make both possible were buried in Arlington National Cemetery, along with President Kennedy.

Instead, the ruling Anglo-American establishment opted for creating a cultural paradigm shift away from science and technology and toward what is now called the New Age movement or radical environmentalism.

## How Kennedy challenged the establishment

When considering how JFK challenged the establishment, the first policy shift that comes up in the minds of most assassination researchers concerns Southeast Asia. They all point to the fact that Kennedy had issued the orders to start withdrawing American troops from Vietnam, and immediately after his death, President Johnson rescinded the order and the buildup that led us to the quagmire in Vietnam was on.

"Hmmm," our researchers will say to themselves, "it must have been the right-wing military that was behind the assassination." The other popular targets are the Mafia and the oil companies of the right-wing varieties of H.L. Hunt.

Many people who have emphasized Hunt's enmity toward Kennedy over the President's attack on the oil-depletion allowance somehow ignore the fact that that same change in the tax laws would have hurt the Seven Sisters as well, an interest far more powerful than the Texas yahoos, and an interest which was deeply intertwined with the Anglo-American banking establishment characterized by Morgan Bank. Indeed, Kennedy's major move on the multinational oil cartels was in proposing legislation that would have prevented them from claiming royalty payments made to various sheikhs as capital tax deductions.

This policy of breaking up the Seven Sisters was the continuation of Truman's attempts to curb the power of the oil cartels just before he left office. All attempts at reining in oil multinationals ceased, under the guise of national security considerations, when Eisenhower took office.

## Kennedy and the Federal Reserve

A book published in 1989, *Crossfire* by Jim Marrs, contains another bombshell. On page 275, in a section on who



had a motive to have Kennedy assassinated, Marrs details Kennedy's fight with the Federal Reserve Board over U.S. monetary policy. Here, Marrs has discovered a bombshell: the powerful economic and financial motive the Anglo-American establishment had for violently removing John F. Kennedy from office. And, it would not be the first time a U.S. President had been assassinated for that reason.

It appears that Kennedy was moving to end the Federal Reserve's 50-year control over U.S. monetary and credit policy, as the leading edge of his attack on entrenched finance capital interests in the United States.

According to Marrs, and confirmed by this author, Kennedy—facing a \$3 billion budget deficit—refused to continue the practice of paying the Federal Reserve banks interest on the money they printed for the United States. Instead, Kennedy issued an Executive Order instructing the U.S. Treasury to print over \$4 billion in U.S. currency. That money was, in its smaller denominations, to be backed by gold. The currency (U.S. Treasury notes instead of Federal Reserve notes) was indeed printed and issued, but was quietly withdrawn from circulation after Kennedy's death. The Executive Order under which it was printed, E.O. 11,110, still remains in force to this day, although no U.S. President since Kennedy has dared to use it. With today's tremendous budget deficits, we still pay interest on the money printed by the Federal Reserve banks.

There was a second aspect to Kennedy's war with the Anglo-American banking establishment (the bankers known as "economic royalists" in FDR's era). In order to get credit where it was needed in the country, Kennedy's Comptroller of the Currency, John Saxon, insisted that local banks outside of the Federal Reserve system be given the power to underwrite state and city bonds, a power which until then had been the exclusive right of Federal Reserve banks. Like Kennedy's decision to print Treasury notes, this had the effect of taking away a big chunk of power from the banking establishment led by the Morgans.

The purpose of spreading out that lending authority was twofold: to make credit available for capital projects and to build a political power base around an elected President capable of resisting, and of defeating, if necessary, the political forces represented by commercial and international banking interests led by powerful financial houses such as the Morgans. A case in point, some of you may remember, is Kennedy's mobilizing of public opinion to force U.S. Steel to roll back its price increases. The largest chunk of U.S. Steel stock was controlled by Morgan Bank.

Kennedy's determination that the credit and monetary policies of the nation should be controlled by elected officials was not lost on the scribblers at the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. In the 1964 edition of its *Year in Review*, *Britannica's* editors hysterically, though correctly, state that the Kennedy administration was attempting to set up an alternative banking system which would have had the potential to end Anglo-

American control of U.S. credit and monetary policy.

Kennedy's policies were intended to encourage reinvestment in industry and capital improvements in the United States. That he was in a serious adversary relationship with the Morgan banking interests is indicated by the fact that, in 1960, Morgan Bank and Morgan Grenfell investment house launched that notorious ripoff called the Eurodollar market, which was causing a flight of dollars and gold overseas. It has also been reported to this author by insiders in the Kennedy administration that, after Kennedy vetoed Morgan's attempt to set up the country's largest consumer bank, Bobby Kennedy was determined to prosecute Morgan and other giant banks under the anti-trust acts.

As President Kennedy's chief aides, Kenneth P. O'Donnell and David Powers have pointed out, Kennedy's tax cut and investment tax credit policy were geared to "increase the productive power of our industrial society." As it has been reported by many Kennedy intimates, the President was concerned with finding ways to get the country out of the Eisenhower recession.

Kennedy looked at the massive industrial expansion under way in Europe and Japan and to the immediate history of the United States under Roosevelt during the war years, in an attempt to emulate those approaches to economic and industrial development. He was particularly concerned with how to help small- to medium-sized industrial firms modernize their plant and equipment, which was still of World War II vintage.

It was still the case in the early 1960s that in order to build a political machine you had to give people something of value. In the early sixties, this still expressed itself in the promise that one's offspring would lead a better and more productive life than was afforded the generation preceding them. Under President Kennedy's economic policies, there remained the potential that the federal government could respond to the needs of our population. Today, after nearly 30 years of post-industrial policies, that promise has gone the way of once popular truisms "as good as gold" and "sound as the dollar."

### **Reagan's tax cut vs. Kennedy's tax cut**

During his campaign for the presidency in 1980, Ronald Reagan invoked the name of John F. Kennedy when he promised the American people a cut in their income taxes, and proceeded to proclaim for the next eight years that the country was in a recovery. Now I think even the most rock-ribbed Reagan supporter knows that the whole thing was a hoax, and instead the country was entering its deepest depression ever.

Instead of taking on the Fed and chopping Paul Volcker's usurious interest rates—which were destroying the nation's farming and manufacturing base as well as the savings and loan and other local banking institutions—Reagan watched as farmer after farmer went bankrupt and plant after plant shut down.

Instead of directing credit into agriculture, infrastructure, and modernization of plant and equipment, the nation piled up gargantuan debts as a result of the Eurodollar offshore banking shenanigans, junk bonds, leveraged buyouts which saddled fundamentally sound companies with huge unpayable debts, and the largest speculative real estate bubble this nation has ever seen.

The only bright spot in the entire 1980s was what might have been, had Ronald Reagan followed the advice of Lyndon LaRouche on the SDI program. It was basically at the urging of LaRouche that circles around the President convinced him to announce the program. The SDI, conceived by LaRouche as a crash program of basic scientific research and development, would have paid back dividends far exceeding the ten-to-one payback of the crash program to put a man on the Moon.

Since the Kennedy assassination, any politician who has gotten anywhere near to being able to establish an independent political force in the country, to demand economic progress and development, has either been assassinated, as were Robert Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and George Wallace (attempted), or vilified by the national news media as a prelude to assassination or imprisonment, as in the case of Lyndon LaRouche.

### **How did they get away with it?**

The assassinations of both Kennedys and of Martin Luther King were sloppy jobs, and over 80% of the American people rightly believe to this day that some sort of conspiracy was involved. If that is true—and it is—why weren't millions of people in the streets, tearing down the Capitol, until the murderers were put in jail?

The answer to that question lies neither in the cleverness nor the power of the establishment, though both are considerable. The answer lies in a basic defect of the American character: the desire not to make waves, to go along, and get along.

I'm reminded of a late-1950s propaganda film done in the style of the TV program "Leave It to Beaver." In the film, a family is sitting around the dinner table and the male child rather dejectedly announces that he's not very popular in school. The father, in the style of Mr. Cleaver, looks thoughtfully for a few seconds, then advises his son to watch what the most popular kids are doing and ape in their activities. "Pretty soon, you'll be popular, too." To get along you have to go along.

And you, the American public, just went along. You were bombarded by press reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was the guilty party, acting alone, and even though you didn't believe it, you went along.

When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison attempted to bring to justice some of those involved in the assassination, the press, led by NBC, derided him as a crazy conspiracy theorist. Even though most of you thought Garrison was on to something, you still went along. After all, you had to get along.

It is not a coincidence that the network of spooks and media outlets that went after Judge Garrison overlaps with the network that has been running the smear campaign against Lyndon LaRouche and his followers. For example, as word leaked of Garrison's investigation of the Schlumberger Corporation's role in running guns and explosives to the anti-Castro Cuban networks which President Kennedy had ordered shut down, a CIA agent by the name of Gordon Novel, who was suspected among other things of impersonating Lee Harvey Oswald, sent the warning out that Garrison was on to the illegal weapons traffic and the CIA's role in it. The Schlumberger Corporation, whose U. S. operation was bankrolled by the Morgan Bank, had been one of the major funders of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) terrorists who tried three times to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle of France.

Walter Sheridan, a former Office of Naval Intelligence agent working at the Justice Department, took a temporary leave of absence to spearhead the NBC team that was out to smear Garrison. Under Sheridan's direction, NBC then proceeded to intimidate witnesses and generally obstruct the Garrison investigation. The network then aired a barrage of attacks against Garrison, accusing him of being tied to the mob and of "brainwashing potential witnesses."

The whole time, Gordon Novel was in Ohio, from where the governor refused all attempts to extradite him to Louisiana.

This same cast of characters, Gordon Novel, Walter Sheridan, and NBC, were among those spearheading the campaign to get LaRouche. In 1984, Gordon Novel appeared on the now-defunct NBC news magazine show "First Camera," accusing LaRouche of, among other things, plotting the assassinations of Jimmy Carter and Henry Kissinger. Meanwhile, a task force headed from the Justice Department by Walter Sheridan's crony Buck Revell headed up a public-private Get LaRouche Task Force, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League.

The media support for this operation was led by NBC. For example, in February of 1986, NBC News charged that a member of LaRouche's political organization in Sweden was suspected of assassinating Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.\* Subsequent events have demonstrated that NBC itself and that section of the intelligence community involved in the Iran-Contra affair were the most likely perpetrators of the Palme assassination.

Today, as a result of not enough of us acting over a quarter of a century ago, we have endured economic and cultural policies which have brought this country to the brink of ruin. At the very least you can demand the kind of policies which the Kennedy presidency represented. Or, will you just go along and lynch whatever scapegoat the press feeds you in order to get along?

\* For recent revelations on the origins of this slander, see *EIR*, Sept. 11, 1992, "Stasi Agents: 'We Spread Lie that LaRouche Killed Palme'" —Ed.

# New forensic medical revelations prove Kennedy murder was covered up

by Donald L. MacNay, M.D.

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## **JFK: Conspiracy of Silence**

Charles A. Crenshaw, M.D. with Jens Hansen and J. Gary Shaw

Penguin Books, New York, 1992  
205 pages, paperbound, \$4.99

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This book presents information that the author, Dr. Charles A. Crenshaw, withheld for 30 years, namely, that the evidence—in particular the medical evidence—from President John F. Kennedy's assassination proves that there was a conspiracy to murder him. Crenshaw was a surgical resident at Parkland Hospital in Dallas in 1963. He was on the scene on that fateful day when Kennedy was brought to the Parkland emergency room. In this book, Crenshaw integrates his information with the facts collected by investigator J. Gary Shaw to complete a picture, as he saw it, pointing to the conspiracy to murder JFK. Crenshaw also gives the facts surrounding the death of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Shaw offers a great deal of minutiae about the actions of people and what they saw surrounding the events of the murders. Crenshaw presents graphic medical details concerning the injuries of both the President and Oswald, the precise nature of their wounds, why they could not be saved, and evidence of coverup from the medical forensic record as he knew it firsthand.

Taken altogether, the facts assembled in this short book point to the role of the vice president of the United States and others, in varying degrees, in creating the coverup. Why has Crenshaw chosen to write this book today? He has buried his information about Kennedy's assassination for 30 years, for fear of repercussions to himself and possibly to other people at Parkland Hospital. In 1963, he was a 30-year-old resident surgeon and feared to speak up. His view today is: "They can't hurt me now, it's time I talked."

To begin with, the President's lethal wounds showed Crenshaw and his colleagues in the emergency room that clearly Kennedy had been wounded by shots from the front, and not from the back—that is, not from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, as claimed

by the authorities and the Warren Commission.

The first part of *Conspiracy of Silence* presents the particulars from the scene of Kennedy's shooting and then integrates these with what was observed and what transpired at the hospital, beginning from the moment that the stricken Kennedy appeared at the emergency room doors. Crenshaw's account reports many facts that show that Kennedy was attacked from behind the fence on the grassy knoll on one side of the Dealey Plaza, as his motorcade proceeded. After the shots rang out, several people, including one policeman, ran toward the puff of smoke, toward the picket fence on the hillock. Each of these people was stopped by an armed security agent. Their accounts all converge on the fact that Kennedy received two bullet wounds from the front. Evidence from the emergency room clearly shows that Kennedy was struck by two bullets, both from the front—one in the neck and the other tearing out the entire right side of his cranium and brain. There was no question concerning from which direction the bullet came. The wound in the President's neck also clearly indicated shots from the front. It was a second point of entry, located in the lower neck, at the level of the second to third cricoid cartilage of the trachea (below the voice box).

Crenshaw notes here a fact that becomes relevant in the later coverup: The location of the bullet wound in the neck is the very level at which a tracheostomy, if necessary, is done. This procedure was performed on the President. Doctors had intubated him, for aeration, but it was not working satisfactorily and a tracheostomy was called for.

At the time, there were some questions raised concerning the quality of the President's care at Parkland Hospital. Painting a vivid picture for the lay reader, Crenshaw recounts everything the emergency room team did to stabilize Kennedy's condition, although he was already medically nonviable, because he had been brought in brain-dead. Although Kennedy's heart was still beating when he arrived at the hospital, it finally stopped in spite of all efforts.

## **Evidence tampered with**

A crucial point that Crenshaw makes is that it is a state responsibility to establish and maintain a continuity of evidence in all criminal cases. In medical emergencies, procedures exist that involve the office of the coroner, the patholo-

gist, and all others on the staff, to carefully preserve the evidence and materials along the way. However, in the case of the President, not only was this not done, but attempts to do so were also obstructed. Very shortly after Kennedy's death, the Secret Service took over, and their intervention broke the continuity of evidence. Crenshaw and his fellow medics witnessed how this was done at the direction of the only man who could have given such instructions—Lyndon Baines Johnson. Once Kennedy was pronounced dead, the Secret Service began to remove the body. The local pathologist insisted that the agents had no jurisdiction to take away the body, but he was brushed aside. According to Crenshaw, although the Secret Service men did not directly threaten the pathologist, any further remonstrance by him would have put his life in danger.

Another violation of standard emergency room medical and forensic procedures concerned the “discovery” of the “magic bullet” that allegedly killed the President. Crenshaw reports on the untoward appearance of Jack Ruby—the underworld figure, later to shoot accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald—at the hospital soon after Kennedy's body was taken away from the emergency room.

After seeing Ruby, Crenshaw recalls that he then was confronted with the news that someone had produced a bullet from beneath the mattress of the hospital gurney where Kennedy had lain, which was to become the “magic bullet.” Although there are no eyewitnesses, Crenshaw makes the assumption that Ruby placed the bullet under the mattress.

This dramatic incident was not the only one that night: A student nurse, in the normal course of her activities, happened to make a vital observation that set off a chain of events violating forensic procedures. When she passed by the Kennedy limousine, with a security agent standing beside it, she noticed that there was a bullet hole in the metal rim on the framework of the windshield. This was a hole resulting from a penetrating bullet, not from a fragment. Her observation disturbed the agent. He quickly got into the car and drove off. The car subsequently was taken to Washington, D.C., and then to Ohio, where it was stripped, redone, and repainted. All the evidence was gone.

## Head wounds altered

Perhaps the most dramatic instance of tampering with the evidence is the case of the alteration of JFK's corpse. Crenshaw notes that when the body was taken by force from Parkland Hospital by the Secret Service, it left in a casket. When it arrived in Washington, D.C., it was in a different casket and subsequently in a body bag. Later, pictures taken of the body at the post mortem examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital showed totally different head wounds from what Crenshaw and his colleagues saw in the emergency room at Parkland Hospital.

- First, the scalp had been turned to close the gaping hole in the back of the head, to make it appear that there had

been a posterior entry of the bullet. Those desiring a coverup would do this because, as forensic specialists and experienced surgeons know, the hole where a bullet enters is typically smaller than where it exits.

- Second, the anterior wound, at which location Crenshaw and colleagues did the tracheostomy, was also radically altered. At the Parkland emergency room, the surgeons had positioned the tracheostomy right at the site of the bullet entry hole. The body left the Texas emergency room with a small, neat, three-quarter-inch incision, but the post mortem pictures showed a jagged, three-inch hole!

Crenshaw points out that the team that did the post mortem at Bethesda Naval Hospital had not one forensic specialist on it, yet it supplied the report to the Warren Commission. The team was selected by the Johnson administration.

## ‘I want a deathbed confession’

The final section of Crenshaw's book concerns the treatment of Lee Harvey Oswald in the emergency room of Parkland Hospital. Oswald was still alive when he arrived at Parkland Hospital emergency room, but he did have severe wounds. The bullet did as much damage as a bullet could: It hit the spleen, the aorta, the venacava, and the liver. Massive interabdominal bleeding occurred. Oswald arrived exsanguinated with blood, in hemorrhagic shock from blood loss into the belly.

The medical team stabilized him, but it was too late. After about an hour in surgery, his heart stopped.

However, while Crenshaw was still involved in the surgery, a goon walked in, with a gun on his hip. The next thing Crenshaw knew, he got a telephone call. A booming voice demanded, “I want a deathbed confession.” It was Lyndon B. Johnson.

Nobody had yet even said Oswald was going to die! He had been stabilized. Why did the President override what would be normal procedure of legal responsibility in such a case—state procedures—and phone the physician directly in the emergency room? Johnson's need for a confession from Oswald, forced or otherwise, was obviously urgent.

Crenshaw asserts that the direct interference by Johnson to obtain a deathbed confession from Oswald showed clearly the interference by the federal government and proved its involvement in the coverup.

The knowledge of these facts surrounding the murders of Kennedy and Oswald burned within Crenshaw for nearly 30 years, and each day more evidence is coming out. Crenshaw and his co-author Gary Shaw will be joining other witnesses to the Nov. 22, 1963 events and the coverup, as well as investigators, at an “Assassination Symposium on John F. Kennedy” on Oct. 22-25 in Dallas. Speakers will also include David Lifton, author of *Best Evidence*, and Jim Marrs, author of *Crossfire*.

*Donald MacNay is a surgeon in northern Virginia.*

# The great woman who backed Columbus

by Nora Hamerman

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## **Isabella of Castile: The First Renaissance Queen**

by Nancy Rubin

St. Martin's Press, New York, 1991

424 pages, paperbound, \$14.95

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This book is not perfect, but it has my warm recommendation for anyone who wants to learn about the monarchs who backed Columbus's voyage to the Americas in 1492: Isabella of Castile and her spouse Ferdinand of Aragon, the "Catholic Kings" who unified Spain, sponsored a successful national reform of the Church well before the Protestant Reformation and the Council of Trent, and created the first national Renaissance court, which awed Erasmus and set the model for France and England.

Nancy Rubin, clearly in love with her subject, makes the case that Isabella, who became queen of Castile in 1471, was a great woman. Isabella's personal story, written with the flair of a novel, is interwoven with the sweep of historical events that surrounded the joint monarchy of Aragon and Castile, the two major kingdoms in the Iberian peninsula, which were unified in the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Although all marriages of royalty were arranged from above, even at age 17 Isabella was strong-willed enough to resist efforts to wed her to the elderly King of Portugal and the unappealing Duke de Berry, and insisted on the match to the 16-year-old Ferdinand.

This historic alliance was also a love-match. Despite her own spotty education, Isabella took great pains to turn her four daughters and one son into Renaissance princes with the foundation in the classics, music, and natural science that could be provided by the new humanistic disciplines. Considering the harrowing conditions and many separations of the two decades after their wedding in 1469, it is remarkable that Ferdinand and Isabella had five children. More than one baby was stillborn, as Isabella would ride on horseback to the war front. They survived at least two near-assassinations.

At first the pair were busy defending their rule against rebellious nobles and an invasion from the King of Portugal, who was the uncle of the rival claimant to the throne of Castile, the young Juana, daughter of Isabella's half-brother, King Enrique. Later, when the Moorish king of Granada, the remaining enclave of Muslim rule in the peninsula, began

attacking towns in Castile, the Catholic Kings launched the Holy War to complete the Reconquest of the peninsula. This culminated with the successful siege of Granada in January 1492. That year, Isabella took her historic gamble on Christopher Columbus, the persistent navigator who had been asking her since 1486 to back him in his venture to sail west over the Ocean Sea and to reach the east.

The story intersects every great event on the stage of 15th-century European history. When in 1488 the Ottoman Turks were about to invade the Italian peninsula, Ferdinand's Castilian fleet harassed the Turks and forced them to withdraw. One long conflict was with France. The brilliant King Louis XI, who was then forging France into a modern nation, had occupied two provinces of Aragon, and only on his deathbed agreed to give them back.

Isabella's youngest child, Catherine of Aragon, was wed first to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and after his death to Henry VIII of England. Rubin says that Catherine was the most like her mother physically and spiritually of all the daughters. Later, she was at the center of the battle in Britain which led to Henry VIII's split with the Roman Catholic Church, when he failed to obtain papal approval to divorce her because she had failed to produce a male heir. In Spain, there was a formidable precedent for a daughter to become the monarch: Isabella herself!

Interwoven into the triumphs is the unfolding of the Inquisition and the expulsion of the Jews. Rubin, like most historians today, largely absolves Isabella in this sad affair, presenting much evidence that the Catholic Kings resisted the pressures of an increasingly anti-Semitic population and protected the Jews and *conversos* (converted Jews) as long and as much as they could. The author paints a harsh picture of the Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada, as well as of the Hapsburg-Burgundian family into which two of Isabella's children married, and which produced the heir to the Spanish throne—Charles I of Spain (Emperor Charles V)—after Isabella's son Prince Juan tragically died. Rubin even labels Isabella's confessor Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros, as a "fundamentalist." I am not prepared to defend Torquemada, but no portrayal of Cisneros is just, which omits his role as the patron of the University of Alcalá and the polyglot Bible, two of the jewels of the Spanish Renaissance and of humanism—as the word was understood in the 15th century, to mean the study of classical antiquity. This suggests a troubling bias on Rubin's part, who seems to prefer worldly prelates like Cardinal Mendoza and Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia (later Pope Alexander VI) to a reformer like Cisneros.

Nancy Rubin does make her case that Isabella was "the first Renaissance queen." While it could not be proved from this book that she was a saint, it can also not be refuted: Her devotion to Catholicism, her personal virtue, and the Spanish people's regard for her as "almost a second Virgin Mary," are all sympathetically documented.

What comes across even more is that Isabella was a ge-

nius, and that Spain—which never went through feudalism—may have provided a context, then unique in Europe, for a woman to exert leadership. Born in 1451, she was the contemporary of Christopher Columbus (b. 1451) and Leonardo da Vinci (b. 1452). When one thinks of these titans reaching their still-youthful maturity as 40-year-olds in 1492, one has a fitting sense of the Golden Age that many believed was dawning, in the midst of an apocalyptic crisis in Europe.

Her strategic vision, guided by an increasing conviction that she was the instrument of Divine Providence, changed the face of the world, and was decisive in the wondrous process of evangelization of the Americas that unfolded after 1492. Isabella's role, before and after her death in 1504, was as important as the navigational genius and determination of Christopher Columbus, or the military and political acumen of Hernán Cortés. It was surely under her lasting inspiration that such men as the dedicated missionary Pedro de Gante, the city-builder Viceroy Antonio Mendoza, and other figures imbued with the spirit of the Renaissance in the wake of Erasmus, Thomas More, and Cardinal Cisneros, made their enduring contributions to the civilization of New Spain.

Under Ferdinand and Isabella, a garland of new universities sprang up in Spain in the 1480s and 1490s, setting the example for the universities that would be founded in the

Americas in the next century. The Italian and Flemish Renaissances in art and music were imported into Spain with staggering speed.

Most astonishing, for this reviewer, are Rubin's accounts of Isabella's role in the military efforts of the Reconquista. She was the quartermaster of the Spanish Army; it was she who expedited the "army corps of engineers." She created Europe's first military field hospitals. She organized the supplies of matériel, food, and other necessities, and guaranteed the supply lines that made the victories possible. No wonder her mere appearance in camp was seen by Christian troops and Moorish enemy alike, as a harbinger of Castilian victory.

Although not written in a "scholarly" style, the book is footnoted and indexed, and has a bibliography and an excellent black and white picture section. Those so inclined, can check out Mrs. Rubin's sources; there is plenty of room for disagreement with some of her judgments. Especially questionable is the impression she seeks to give, that it was all downhill after Isabella died, which she blames on the Hapsburg side of the Spanish dynasty. Yet the overall effect of the book is bound to be that of increasing respect and knowledge for the Golden Age of Spain among English-speaking readers. I recommend it as a gift for young people, and as reading for all students of the Renaissance.

## Isabelline music: a sample

"From a Spanish Palace Songbook: Music from the Time of Christopher Columbus," is the enticing name of a compact disc released by Hyperion (CDA 66454), featuring a British group: alto Margaret Philpot, with Shirley Rumsey and Christopher Wilson on an assortment of soft-voiced Renaissance string instruments (lutes, vihuelas).

The 25 pieces include nine by Juan del Encina—a pivotal figure in music, drama, and verse in late 15th-century Castile—and composers variously Italian-named or Spanish, plus six anonymous ones. All come from the *Cancionero del Palacio* or Palace Songbook, still preserved after nearly 500 years in the royal palace in Madrid. It is a repository of polyphonic song, compiled over four decades, most probably in the repertory of the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Encina dedicated several prose works to Prince Juan, Isabella's only son, whose early death in 1497 was the biggest single tragedy in the queen's life. Juan, an accomplished singer, liked to hold *a cappella* performances of such music during siesta-time, with one voice to a part or several boy singers on the top line. Alfredo Mendoza's "Schola Cantorum" of Mexico City performs Encina's

songs in this way today. The present CD exploits different (to my ear, less satisfying) modes, solo song accompanied by vihuela, lute or harp; or a purely instrumental rendition. While all the songs are notated for vocal polyphony, they were often performed in all these ways.

The music's appeal does not arise from its complexity. Lush counterpoint was brought to Spain later, by Isabella's grandson, Charles V, from Flanders. These songs, close to their folk origins, are mostly simple and repetitive. It is only the syncopated rhythms, ornamentation, and ironic twists that save them from monotony. The language, still in flux, is far enough from today's to force even a native speaker of Castilian to follow the printed text; some songs are a crazy-quilt mixture ranging from Catalan to Italian. Much Arabic influence is also evident, both in vocabulary and type.

What a pity that the alto soloist insists on using a "blank" sound with no vibrato, especially where it is most needed, on held notes. The British school of Renaissance performance insists that this is authentic. But vibrato was known as an aspect of beautiful singing since antiquity. Looking at the CD jacket, adorned by a painting by Leonardo da Vinci's closest Iberian follower, one wonders how anyone could imagine that Leonardo's *sfumato* painting technique was adopted in Spain, and its vocal equivalent, vibrato, excluded!—*Nora Hamerman*

## 'Bushgate' probe, like its target, is too wimpy

by Anton Chaitkin

George Bush, apparently headed to defeat in next month's election, has recently come under attack in leading U.S. news media for his role in the Iran-Contra affair.

The charges being raised against the President are as yet muted, but they are steadily becoming less timid. Bush's critics are aware of, but have so far refrained from using, a great array of the most devastating Iran-Contra evidence, which would implicate Bush in a multitude of felonies.

The Democrats and other Bush opponents are shaping their attack around narrow considerations of partisan advantage and self-protection. Bill Clinton has no more clue than Bush does of how to stop the economic collapse. Iran-Contra may come to be his scandal of choice, used to help finish off Bush, without committing Clinton to any difficult policy innovations.

Scandals in other areas, which if diligently pursued would surely sink Bush, are being studiously avoided.

Though the Republicans are mildly lampooned for proclaiming economic recovery, the Democrats are afraid to utter the word "depression." Thus, there is to be no serious attack on Bush, Nicholas Brady, or Boyden Gray for their corrupt central roles in the junk-bond looting of the past decade. The trail leads through both political parties, to the doors of their heavy contributors.

Bush's War on Drugs fraud will not be criticized by the favored candidates of the Hollywood mafia, the purveyors of the drug culture.

The killing of tens of thousands of Iraqi children, by U.S. bombs and the Anglo-American embargo, is not criticized, even by those who initially opposed Bush's war. Though Al Gore now says the Gulf war was "avoidable," he shares Bush's brutal commitment to population reduction for the mostly non-white Third World.

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) blasted the Bush administration's destruction of Panama some weeks ago. With our troops still in place, he said, "we are governing Panama.

. . . The people we have put in power in Panama are all bankers . . . enmeshed in the illicit drug trade." The Democrats and the media squelched this exposé. But they have picked up Gonzalez's critique of Bush for selling arms to Saddam Hussein; following Israel's lead on the story, they have shaded it into a species of Arab-bashing.

Henry Kissinger has just perjured himself in congressional testimony on the POW issue. But Clinton is too shy to attack George as Kissinger's pupil and junior partner, in their arrangements with the Communist Chinese, their deals on dope trafficking, slave labor, and creating Cambodia's genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The Draper family's Population Crisis Committee has just published a warning that if China's communist dictatorship falls, the coercive mass abortion policy could not be enforced. It is unlikely that Clinton and Gore will denounce this Kissinger-Bush policy. Nor will they expose Gen. William Draper, Jr., George Bush's population guru, who teamed up with George's father Prescott Bush as a banker for the Nazis in the 1930s.

The facts in these and other areas, politically deadly to Bush, have been published in tremendous depth of documentation by this news service. They are in the hands of the significant U.S. political leaders, and could indeed be used in the remaining weeks of the campaign.

### **Iran-Contra: what Bush knew**

The Iran-Contra affair has become, by default, the leading edge of public attack on the Bush regime.

A PBS TV documentary in April showed how Oliver North, employed by Vice President George Bush's counter-terrorism unit, set up three bank accounts at Bank of Credit and Commerce International to pay for weapons for Iranian kidnapers. The program's producer, Rory O'Connor, told the *New York Post*: "This counter-terrorism unit was being

run out of the vice president's office. That would strongly implicate our current President."

Bush has been widely charged with participation in a 1980 Republican deal to trade arms to the Iranian kidnapers for a delay in the release of their hostages, so as to defeat Jimmy Carter's reelection attempt. This news service documented Bush's ties to the "October Surprise" conspiracy—as well as the earlier complicity of Democrats in supplying arms and support to Ayatollah Khomeini's "revolution."

The pace of the Irangate scandal picked up with the recent perjury indictment of former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. This led to the disclosure of Weinberger's 1987 protest that Bush shouldn't pretend ignorance of the arms sales to Iran—a policy Bush was in fact pushing.

Articles and editorials have appeared in the main establishment journals over the past few weeks, denouncing Bush's persistent lie that he was ignorant of Iran-Contra crimes, that he was "out of the loop." Howard Teicher, a 1982-87 Reagan-Bush administration security aide closely tied to the Israel lobby, has told the press how he personally briefed Bush about the criminal sales, and that Bush knew all details about the sales "from day one."

The *Wall Street Journal* wrote about Bush's covert Contra manager Felix Rodriguez (alias Max Gomez): "In October 1986, when the Iran-Contra operation began to unravel, Vice President Bush's office sent a set of humorous buttons to the Central Intelligence Agency reading 'I'm Max Gomez' and 'Who's Felix Rodriguez?'. . . Now, however, the joke could be on Mr. Bush. . . . The agency was [very aware] of Mr. Rodriguez and his role in the Contra supply operation. . . . [It is unlikely that] Bush and his aides could have known so little when the CIA—with which they were so close—knew so much."

Since much more damaging Iran-Contra material was *already published* by several of these same journals, during the 1980s, this could easily become the most explosive American scandal in the 20th century.

## Where the probe must go

The crimes of Iran-Contra amount to treason against the United States and unlawful war against other nations. We will propose here certain key points of departure for the serious investigation of these crimes. The correct, non-partisan attack would not only lead to George Bush's prosecution, but would prevent the next administration from continuing the Iran-Contra policies and criminal relationships.

**1) The Reagan administration memorandum of May 14, 1982.** It stated that "National Security Decision Directive 3, Crisis Management, establishes the Special Situation Group (SSG), chaired by the Vice President." A series of new, secret structures of government followed, through which Vice President Bush became chief of all covert action and de facto head of U.S. intelligence. These illegal structures have never been rescinded.

One Bush group was the Task Force on Terrorism; under

Bush's direction there, were Col. Oliver North and Israeli terrorism expert Amiram Nir.

Covert Ops chief Bush coordinated the Office of Public Diplomacy to release National Security Council propaganda through private news media, to use law enforcement and private agencies such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to "get" enemies of the illegal NSC actions. One such target was the LaRouche political movement, raided at the height of Iran-Contra by a military-coordinated force of 400 federal and state officers. Later, LaRouche was jailed by a CIA-operative judge, Albert V. Bryan.

**2) The May 1, 1986 meeting in the White House.** Without the President, Vice President Bush convened a meeting of Oliver North, Bush's Contra supply chief Felix Rodriguez, financier Nicholas Brady (currently treasury secretary), and the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. It was decided that "private citizen" Rodriguez would continue his Central American operations, designed to defeat laws passed to prevent exactly these operations.

**3) Bush's July 29, 1986 Jerusalem meeting with Amiram Nir.** The Israeli counterterrorism chief assured Bush, his boss on the task force, that "we are dealing with the most radical elements" in Iran. All stories of giving weapons to "moderates" are false, and the kidnapers were paid for their crimes by Bush and company. Bush aide Craig Fuller (currently chief of government operations for Philip Morris) reported this meeting to Oliver North, avoiding President Reagan. The too-knowledgeable Israeli Nir died in a plane crash just after Bush was elected President. British television later reported former Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's notes that Bush had feared Israel would try "to squeeze us" over the affair.

**4) The 1983-84 Managua harbor mining.** Conducted by CIA and private organizations coordinated by George Bush, the operation took off from Jupiter, Florida, home of the CIA-Bush naval warfare front company Continental Shelf Associates. Bush superintended these activities from *his family home* a few yards away on Jupiter Island, where his mother still lives. Reporters and history buffs who want to get to the bottom of Iran-Contra in a hurry, will swarm all over Jupiter Island—it's just helicopter minutes north of Miami's CIA station. There, on that private enclave of Averell Harriman and his partners (Prescott Bush, CIA founder Robert Lovett) and friends (Douglas Dillon, Paul Mellon) will be found the trail of gun-running and drug-running and dirty money operations going back to the Hitler era.

**5) The Mena, Arkansas Airport.** Oliver North's drugs were flown into Arkansas as part of the financing of Contra operations, under the protection of the Bill Clinton administration. Clinton supported Vice President Bush's criminal operations inside Central America with resources and personnel of the state of Arkansas.

*The reporter is co-author of EIR's book George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.*



# FBI nabs LaRouche foes for kidnaping plot

by EIR Staff

Donald Moore, one of the pivotal figures in the judicial frameup that imprisoned independent presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and numbers of his associates, has landed behind bars himself—and could end up there for the rest of his life. He was arrested by the FBI on charges that he conspired to kidnap a 36-year-old heir to the du Pont family fortune, Lewis du Pont Smith. According to the FBI, the arrests followed a three-month-long, four-state-wide investigation, and Smith's wife, Andrea Diano Smith, may also have been targeted for abduction.

The paymaster of the alleged plot was the victim's father, E. Newbold Smith, a 66-year-old millionaire socialite from Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. He was arraigned on Oct. 1 at the Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia and released on \$250,000 bond. Smith has collaborated for several years with the Cult Awareness Network, Henry Kissinger, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and others in federal state and local governments in an effort to impede the movement founded by LaRouche.

Indicted along with the elder Smith was government operative Donald L. Moore, 45, of Lovettsville, Virginia, a former deputy of the Loudoun County Sheriff's Office who was instrumental in the October 1986 "Get LaRouche" task force raid on the headquarters of the LaRouche movement in Leesburg. Also indicted were Galen Kelly, 45, of Esopus, New York, who claims powers to "deprogram" people, and Robert Point, 38, of South Amboy, New Jersey, known as "Biker Bob."

The federal charges of conspiracy to kidnap could carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

The criminal complaint says that Donald Moore told an FBI cooperating witness that he and others involved in the kidnaping plan are associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which has been active in planting slanders against the LaRouche movement throughout the media and in pressuring supporters to withdraw their support. According to a Virginia paper, *Leesburg Today*, which ran banner front-page coverage of the arrests, "The FBI is reportedly continuing an investigation of other individuals turned up during the Smith probe. That probe includes attempts to piece together the layers in a suspected abduction-for-hire network in which Kelly was allegedly a participant."

## 'Not surprised'

Lewis du Pont Smith, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche and former candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania, said in a brief statement on Sept. 30, "I am appalled, but not surprised, by this indictment. I was aware of similar considerations in the past. Perhaps now, the full truth will come to light. For a complex of reasons, any further statement at this time would be inappropriate."

At the first court appearance of Kelly and Moore in Alexandria, Virginia on Oct. 1, the government argued that both should be held without bond because they represent a threat to the community and risk of flight.

Moore, according to an affidavit filed with the criminal complaint, had carried out another kidnaping of a Washington, D.C. woman last spring for "deprogramming" purposes, and would have been arrested then, had he not already been targeted by the investigation leading to the current complaint. The court ordered that Moore could be released on Oct. 5 if he posted \$250,000 bond, paid for his own electronic monitoring, and met other travel and reporting restrictions.

Newbold Smith, who was ordered to surrender his passport, must appear in Alexandria, before the very same court that convicted LaRouche, on Oct. 6, 1992—the sixth anniversary of the infamous raid against LaRouche.

An FBI release of Sept. 30 quoted Robert M. Bryant, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office: "Lewis DuPont Smith was believed to be under the influence of a 'cult' and the purpose of the abduction was to transport him and his wife to a yacht owned by Smith's father, Edgar Newbold Smith of Radnor, Pennsylvania. The yacht would be waiting off the East Coast of the United States where Lewis Smith would be 'deprogrammed' by Galen Kelly." The scheme entailed luring the 36-year-old man into a hotel room from a bar and then sedating him.

A key cooperating witness for the FBI was former Loudoun County sheriff's deputy Doug Poppa. Poppa said that he was approached by Don Moore and offered a chance to make money by taking part in the plot. He took the information to the FBI, and then agreed to help the investigation.

Moore had planned to run for sheriff himself. Poppa told the Washington, D.C. CBS affiliate in a television interview Oct. 1, "Moore would tell me how he was going to run the department after he was elected, and in the next sentence saying he was going to kidnap someone. Can you imagine what would have happened if he had been elected?"

Eight years ago, Lewis du Pont Smith had given a political contribution in the range of \$212,000 to a company close to LaRouche. Newbold Smith then initiated competency proceedings against his son to get control of his trust fund, which derives from the du Pont chemical fortune. Declared incompetent by a rigged Pennsylvania court, Lewis was forbidden to marry in Virginia. But he married Andrea Diano in a religious ceremony in Rome, Italy in 1985. Lyndon LaRouche acted as the best man.

# Candidate LaRouche issues alert on targeting of Jordan

*Independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued a verbal intelligence memorandum on Sept. 27, warning that the recent jailing of Jordanian parliamentarian Laith Shubeilat on trumped-up charges is part of a dangerous new destabilization of the Mideast. As EIR reported in our last issue ("Jordan's Laith Shubeilat Framed Up as Anglo-Americans Drive For War"), the parliamentarian was charged on Sept. 22 with several crimes which carry the death sentence, centering around allegations that his car was used by other persons to transport weapons. Shubeilat has been at the forefront of opposition in Jordan to the International Monetary Fund, on the grounds that its policies of usury are unacceptable to the Islamic religion. He is also an outspoken critic of George Bush's "new world order," campaigning against the war against Iraq in 1991 and the continuing embargo against that country.*

*LaRouche's statement is transcribed here in slightly edited form.*

The Kingdom of Jordan and the Sharif King of Jordan are under attack by the Anglo-Americans and Israelis, in a new phase of the implementation of what was known generically, at one point, as the Bernard Lewis Plan, for dismembering the existing nations of what Zbigniew Brzezinski has identified as the "arc of crisis," including, as next in the series of intended victims, the Kingdom of Jordan and Turkey.

When we say "Bernard Lewis," we are talking about British intelligence and a section of British intelligence which coordinates between elements of Israeli intelligence and, directly through the Glubb Pasha historical connection, elements within the Kingdom of Jordan, which have longstanding ties to the networks of Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Wilfred S. Blunt, Donald Maclean, et al., in that area of the world. The intent is now to destroy Jordan, using one part of the apparatus under British and Israeli influence to bring about the action against Laith Shubeilat, a known figure, long an institutional part of the kingdom.

If this action were to be coupled with what is obviously still in progress, the intent to blow up Jerusalem's al-Haram al-Sharif [site of the Dome of the Rock Mosque], we would

have the setting for the next phase of the Bernard Lewis Plan: the destruction of Jordan, under the umbra of such things as the "Palestine is Jordan" or "Jordan is Palestine" formulation—with a bloody mess ensuing.

We must focus upon the close collaboration between Israeli intelligence and the British Arab Bureau operation of Glubb Pasha, the Arab Bureau operation which included Bernard Lewis and his crowd, and Henry Kissinger, in a plan to destroy Jordan by aid of using this case against some of my friends in Jordan at this time.

We must, therefore, look quickly for a crisis in Israel involving the so-called Temple Mount crowd, tied to the so-called Zionist operation of the American freemasons, particularly the southern freemasons. The destabilization of Jordan at this time, through such means as the attack on Laith Shubeilat, would not be pulled off unless something like the Temple Mount operation were detonated.

This is a focus of the attack on the king's secular and religious role as Sharif of these holy places of Islam. This is what is going to come under attack in any attempt to destabilize Jordan, which will use elements of the Saudi factions (prominently including Prince Bandar, who is close to the Americans) as part of the anvil and hammer.

And that could also possibly mean certain things in Damascus, who knows?

## Who's behind the destabilization drive?

There is a certain combination of forces which will come into play in any such operation, and everything indicates that the targeting of Laith Shubeilat is a signal that those forces are going to go into operation. We must be alert to that, and prepared to do what we can to frustrate that combined assault.

If this operation is on—and every sign is that it is on—it means the blowing up of the al-Haram al-Sharif [by the Temple Mount fanatics]. Every indication we have, is that the Israelis are lined up for this operation, against Laith Shubeilat. Shubeilat is a target of the Israeli intelligence services. If they're going to pull it off, they will have to involve things like the Temple Mount operation. It will involve the Grand Orient of France and Italy, which means some of the socialists close to the Mitterrand government, and those elements which were involved in the Young Turk rebellion; it will involve the Arab Bureau crowd from Glubb Pasha's old connections, and now Bernard Lewis's connections, inside Jordan. It will also involve the freemasons of the southern United States who are close to the Grand Orient, and who are the baseline in the United States for support for the attack, the so-called Temple Mount group for the blowing up of the al-Haram al-Sharif. These are people who are close to Sen. Jesse Helms's (R-N.C.) office, particularly the DeMoss people—Deborah DeMoss in the senator's office, as well as Mark DeMoss, the sibling of Deborah DeMoss, who is a key figure in Reverend Falwell's Baptist organization.

## Howard U. forum unhinges the ADL

The Schiller Club at Howard University knew that their Sept. 16 forum exposing links among the Ku Klux Klan, organized crime, and the Anti-Defamation League (reported here in last week's *Eye*) was causing an uproar, when local radio stations refused to accept paid ads which simply announced the meeting. Coverage of the forum in the Zionist lobby's *Washington Jewish Week* shed more light on what so upset the ADL.

In an article entitled "Radicals Link ADL and Klan," reporter Ellen Bernstein rants about the "danger" of "an unusual alliance" between "associates of political maverick Lyndon LaRouche and Nation of Islam (NOI) leader Louis Farrakhan, in which leaders of both organizations jointly accuse the ADL of being the new Ku Klux Klan and branding political enemies as anti-Semites."

Citing the Howard forum, at which NOI leader Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad and civil rights veteran and LaRouche's vice presidential running mate Rev. James Bevel jointly declared war on the ADL, and an earlier press conference exposing the ADL's attempt to undermine growing respect for the NOI's anti-drug drive that featured Dr. Muhammad and a LaRouche associate, Bernstein claims that "the public nature of the attacks has heightened safety concerns at ADL headquarters. . . ."

Revealingly, Bernstein waves away the charges against the ADL as "largely unsubstantiated," failing to even mention the presence of author Anton Chaitkin! Chaitkin's speech was a devastating exposé of the ties between Albert Pike, master of Scottish Rite Freemasonry and principal founder of the KKK, and the founders of the ADL's mother entity, the B'nai

B'rith. Chaitkin described B'nai B'rith as a pro-slavery secret society created in 1843 as a lodge under the Scottish Rite. He showed that early in this century, this clique set up the American Jewish Committee and the ADL; co-authored the "race-purification" movement; and brokered the rise of Nazism in Germany, seeking to crush Jews, like Chaitkin's father Jacob, who fought Nazism.

He said that today, organized crime and the Mossad, with freemasonic origins and methods, figure prominently in London and Washington's drug- and gun-running. The ADL is the political hit squad for the most extreme wing of this, he said.

## Pike in the news again

KKK founder Albert Pike made headlines a second time in Washington the same week, when the *Capital Spotlight*, a widely read community paper, gave front-page coverage to angry citizens' demands that the statue honoring him be removed from Judiciary Square. It seems the statue, put up in 1901 by the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry to honor the chief strategist of the terrorist anti-black group, is kept up at taxpayers' expense!

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche labels Pike "a racist, a traitor to United States on behalf of the British monarchy . . . and a professed Satanist." His campaign demands the statue's removal as an affront to citizens of Washington and the nation.

The spirited rallies at the statue, where picketers sport signs reading "Ban the Klan" and "Albert Pike Take a Hike," are fast gaining support. They are the first known public challenge to the statue in its 91 years of existence, and are credited with

breaking through the intimidating aura of Scottish Rite Freemasonry.

*Capital Spotlight* points out that "the Rite is at the heart of the Anglo-American power structure, ranging from the banks, to the courts, the Congress, the military, law enforcement, various Protestant denominations—to the B'nai B'rith, a pro-slavery secret society under the Scottish Rite, which coordinated with Pike in founding the Klan."

The protesters, who have affixed a large, bright poster to the Scottish Rite shield high on the statue, bearing the letters "KKK" and a Masonic emblem, say that they will continue until the statue comes down.

## Congress puts death penalty on D.C. ballot

In a challenge to home rule that has angered local officials and given rise to charges of racism, the U.S. Congress voted to force a death-penalty initiative on the Nov. 3 ballot here. The initiative was introduced as an amendment to the D.C. 1993 Appropriations bill by Sen. Richard Shelby (D-Ala.), whose aide was murdered near Capitol Hill in January. Rep. Dean Gallo (R-N.J.), the chief proponent of the measure on the House floor, claimed it was a response to the 322 murder victims in the District so far this year.

According to the *Washington Report on the Middle East*, Shelby has gotten over \$67,000 in loot from the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee this year. The irony isn't lost on many here that someone who got into office through the largesse of the dope lobby should be pushing for the death penalty in the largely black District of Columbia, playing on fears of drug-related violence.

## Clinton adviser endorses IMF austerity for U.S.

One of Bill Clinton's leading economic advisers has given his imprimatur to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) recent demand that the United States slash social spending and boost taxes in order to bring down the federal budget deficit.

"The IMF is absolutely right," Robert Hormats asserted, when *EIR* queried him on the IMF's demand.

When the IMF issued its diktat in September, independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche called on other political candidates, especially George Bush and Bill Clinton, to join him in forging an anti-IMF resistance, to protect the United States from the devastation which the IMF has visited on much of the world.

According to a LaRouche spokesman, Clinton's office refused to answer repeated phone calls asking for a reply to the LaRouche call. But Hormats had no qualms about endorsing the IMF's assault on U.S. national sovereignty.

"I absolutely support what [the IMF]," said, Hormats said, adding that the Fund "should perform the same oversight over industrial countries as it does in the Third World."

When asked if Clinton himself would be open to the IMF's demands, Hormats replied: "Why wouldn't he be? Clinton's economic program will bring the deficit down."

A protégé of Henry Kissinger and a former Carter administration official, Hormats currently works on Wall Street for the old Confederate firm of Goldman Sachs, and is expected to receive a high-level economic policymaking position if Clinton wins the November election.

## Is the establishment abandoning Bush?

Poor George is losing some of his oldest and truest supporters among America's bluebloods.

Louis Cabot of the Boston Cabots recently announced that, although a lifelong Republican and former Bush backer, he will cast his vote for Slick Willie Clinton this November.

Cabot's defection is just the latest indication that key sectors of the U.S. establishment have decided to dump Bush—a defection that is the subject of much discussion among the European elites. "The plug is being pulled on George Bush by powerful money guys in the Republican Party, the crowd around David Rockefeller and the Council on Foreign Relations," one Europe-based intelligence community source recently confided. "They don't think Bush can win, and they're re-positioning themselves for that."

In the same vein, a senior figure in the British defense establishment who is close to the security policy side of the Bush administration and who had previously been insisting that Bush would win, told *EIR* that after returning from a trip to the United States in late September, "I'm beginning to believe Bush has lost it. The California situation is a mess for him, and he's getting nowhere in the Midwest. It's worse for him than I thought."

## Think tanks throw in their two cents

Prior to every recent U.S. presidential election, the policy establishment has gone into high gear, setting up panels and churning out reports intended to shape the policies of the next administration.

This year has been no exception. The latest such initiative comes from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has teamed up with C. Fred Bergsten's Institute for International Economics to launch a bipartisan project on the relationship between national security and the economy.

According to Bergsten, the project will recommend changes in the structure and functioning of the government, to ensure that "economic and trade issues [are] integrated into national security policymaking and accorded a much higher priority in government decision-making than is the case today."

Chaired by Richard Holbrooke of Lehman Brothers, a former Carter-era official who is likely to assume a high-level State Department post in a Clinton administration, the project's other members include: Adm. William Crowe; Peter Peterson, chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations; CFR President Peter Tarnoff; William Frenzel, a former Republican congressman from Minnesota; and Rudolph Penner, formerly director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget.

Knowing the personnel involved, it is safe to assume that the panel's recommendations, slated to be issued shortly after the November election, will have very little to offer in the way of a positive program for reviving the nation's ailing agricultural and industrial base, but will instead focus on making the government more efficient in foisting austerity on the U.S. population and waging trade war with Europe and Japan.

One likely proposal will be to create an Economic Security Agency, similar to the National Security Agency.

## SDI funding restored in Senate

In a surprise move, the Senate reversed itself on Sept. 17 and restored some of the funds it had voted to cut from the Strategic Defense Initiative only a month before.

The SDI has been through some rough weather this year. The original administration request for \$5.3 billion was cut down by the House to \$4.3 billion, the amount also recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee. In the full Senate, it was slashed to \$3.3 billion.

A vote on the Senate bill was then blocked by disappointed backers of the program. When it finally did come, the result was 52-46 to authorize \$3.8 billion.

The vote was held in the wake of a controversial Government Accounting Office report that indicated that many of the SDI tests had not been as successful as previously reported.

## Wilkey 'investigation' picks its targets

As most of the House members who had overdrafts at the House Bank have begun to receive letters from specially appointed federal prosecutor Malcolm Wilkey clearing them of any criminal suspicion, the "investigation" has started to narrow considerably.

Wilkey has not yet cleared any of the 17 members cited by the Ethics Committee as "abusers"—those who wrote checks that exceeded their next month's pay in 20% of the months that the panel studied. Most of those with small overdrafts have been cleared, but there are exceptions.

Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.) is one of those not receiving a letter clearing him, and yet he had

only one overdraft. Mavroules, however, is currently under indictment for bribery and alleged financial disclosure violations, accusations which didn't prevent him from winning his primary.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) had only one overdraft, but is known to have bought a \$100,000 Treasury bill at the bank.

Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.), chairman of the Black Caucus, had only one overdraft, but he agreed to put House Sergeant at Arms Jack Russ, who was a chief target of the Wilkey investigation, on his congressional office payroll after Russ was forced out of his position because of the hysteria surrounding the scandal.

According to one source quoted by the Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call*, Wilkey is attempting to match House Bank records with the information that members report to the Clerk of the House on financial disclosure forms. The Wilkey investigation is generally seen as a judicial "fishing" operation targeting leading Democrats.

## House suspends MFN status for Yugoslavia

The House on Sept. 22 suspended the rules and passed a resolution sponsored by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) revoking Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Serbia and Montenegro, the two remaining republics of the Yugoslav federation. The measure passed by more than two-thirds of those present with strong bipartisan support.

Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.) and a few others opposed the resolution, claiming that such a vote would ensure that the death and destruction would continue. Bentley is a support-

er of Serbia.

The MFN status could be restored by the President only after certifying that Yugoslavia had begun to comply with the human rights clauses of the Helsinki Final Act, ceased its armed conflict with the other ethnic peoples of the region, and agreed to respect the borders of the six republics of the former Yugoslavia as these were defined under the 1974 Yugoslav Constitution.

Wolf is also calling for tightening the economic embargo of Serbia and Montenegro, including putting pressure on surrounding countries to deter them from violating the sanctions.

## Lantos mobilizes against Hungarian nationalist

Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), a chief Capitol Hill asset of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), launched a broadside on Sept. 23 against Istvan Csurka, vice president of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF), the major party in Hungary's ruling government coalition.

In a series of special orders, Lantos and his colleagues used time on the House floor to denounce Csurka. Csurka had recently gone out in Hungary attacking the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and comparing it with the former "red" dictatorship. Csurka was reflecting the sentiments of many East European leaders, when they have risked life and limb to liberate themselves from communism only to find themselves under the IMF dictatorship.

Characteristically, Lantos attacked Csurka as an "anti-Semite," making no direct reference to the actual nature of the Csurka remarks. Comparing Csurka with IMF supporter Slobodan Milosevic, who has led Ser-

bia's butchery against its neighbors, Lantos raved that the liberation of eastern Europe has "unleashed evil, dangerous, profoundly negative forces: racial hatred, ethnic hatred, religious hatred, neo-Nazism, and neo-fascism" (see p. 40).

Lantos warned that if the Hungarian leadership didn't distance itself from Csurka's attacks, they would be subject to the same reprisals and sanctions as Serbia. "Just yesterday in this hall," said Lantos, "we deprived Yugoslavia of Most Favored Nation treatment because of its policies of brutality and ethnic cleansing. . . . Well, today it is the turn of the new Hungarian fascists to be explored in this body." C-Span coverage of the Lantos ravings was broadcast in Hungary.

## **New trade sanctions slammed on Cuba**

With strong bipartisan support, the House approved on Sept. 24 the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992. The legislation toughens the 30-year trade embargo against Cuba, while at the same time holding out aid and assistance to "democratic forces" in that nation.

The legislation imposes a ban, which had been relaxed in 1975 during a period of rapprochement, on U.S. companies trading with the island through their foreign subsidiaries. It also calls on the President to pressure other countries to collaborate in the ban, by making it clear "that, in determining its relations with them, the United States will take into account their willingness to cooperate in such a policy."

The bill is supported by both Bush and Clinton, who are fishing for votes from Cuban-Americans. Rep. Charles

Rangel (D-N.Y.) lambasted the bill, saying that it was less concerned with determining the future of Cuba than it was in appealing "to Cuban-Americans in Dade County," Florida. Other opponents of the legislation expressed concern that the ban on third countries would harm U.S. trade competitiveness.

## **Bush trades test ban for Supercollider**

President Bush overrode objections from his national security advisers and agreed to a limited nuclear test ban in exchange for congressional approval of funding for the Texas-based Superconducting Supercollider.

The test ban proposal has been raised again in the Congress chiefly for electioneering purposes against Bush. The White House had initially threatened to veto the legislation, but James Baker III, the head of the Bush reelection campaign, sought a compromise which would guarantee the \$8 billion project, which will create 7,000 jobs in Texas.

The Supercollider had been voted down earlier by the House but was restored in conference committee. Baker felt, according to a *New York Times* report, that if President Bush vetoed the bill he would either lose the Supercollider or face a veto override. The original test ban measure was therefore modified to give the President the possibility of resuming underground testing in the future.

The original measure had called for a nine-month moratorium on testing, after which the President could resume testing only if Russia resumed such testing. The compromise also allows the President to resume testing if China conducts underground nucle-

ar tests. The White House and the Pentagon feel that the Chinese will ignore the test ban entirely, thus allowing the President to resume testing after nine months. The measure has been attached to the legislation authorizing \$550 million for the Supercollider in the next fiscal year.

## **Vetos on family leave, China trade upheld**

President Bush vetoed on Sept. 28 legislation which would restrict China's trade with the United States unless there were a significant improvement on China's part in the area of free trade, arms proliferation, and human rights, including accounting for and releasing protesters rounded up during the massacre at Tiananmen Square in 1989. The legislation would have effectively ended the Most Favored Nation status now given for exports of goods made by China's state-owned industries unless China met the stipulated reforms in these areas.

Democrats had worked overtime to get the bill through Congress in order to force a presidential veto. Much of the legislation being considered in the tail-end of the current session is being used by the Democrats for election propaganda.

Similarly, Bush vetoed the family leave bill. The Senate was able to mobilize the two-thirds necessary to override the veto on Sept. 24, in a 68-31 vote. Vice presidential candidate Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) broke off his campaigning in order to cast his vote. The House was unable to mobilize the 17 additional votes needed to override. The family leave bill would require many large employers to give their workers up to 12 weeks unpaid leave each year to tend newborn babies or ill relatives.

# National News

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## Chicago trade board to auction pollution rights

The Environmental Protection Agency has selected the Chicago Board of Trade to auction pollution rights, the Sept. 25 *Wall Street Journal* reported. According to this plan, EPA will dole out pollution "credits" to the 110 dirtiest power plants. Each credit "allows" the utility to spew one ton of sulfur dioxide each year. The utilities will get only as many credits as the amount of sulfur dioxide they now emit. Power plants that are able to reduce emissions earn extra credits, and the CBOT also will be given a number of credits, all of which can be auctioned every March to the highest bidders.

Going beyond the EPA's craziness, the CBOT also plans to offer futures contracts on the pollution credits, meaning that utilities, speculators, or whoever, can trade in commitments to buy or sell bundles of 25 credits. Of course, the new speculative bonanza received praise from the Environmental Defense Fund's Joseph Goffman.

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## Support builds for march on Washington

A march against the death penalty, beginning in Richmond, Virginia on Sept. 27 and ending in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 7 has been gathering international support. The march was called by the Rev. James Bevel to demonstrate at the Supreme Court when it hears the case of Leonel Herrera, an innocent man who has been sentenced to die, but whose appeals were turned down for procedural reasons. The Reverend Bevel is the running mate of independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

A leaflet to be distributed at the Supreme Court says: "If the Courts are going to go all the way and endorse judicial murder of people who are probably or actually innocent, they should take off their black robes, and put on their white robes and hoods."

On Sept. 25, the International Student Non-Violent Constitutional Committees

formed to support the march and rally.

Others within the U.S. issued statements supporting the march and demanding an end to the death penalty, including: Sa'ad el-Amin, a Richmond attorney and civil rights activist; the Rev. Russell A. Ford, the chaplain for Virginia's death row; and O'Neal Mercer, head of Region 13 of the NAACP.

International support has been received from "Mothers for Peace" in Zagreb, Croatia: "We support your action and hope that not only the barbaric practice of the death penalty, which we, after becoming free from communism, happily abolished, will disappear in your country, too, but that also through your movement the United States will become again a force of good in the world."

From Germany, support was also sent by Helmut Eichinger, chairman of the Association of German Farmers-West, and a founding member of European Farmers for LaRouche.

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## Billington begins 77-year term in Virginia gulag

LaRouche associate Michael O. Billington addressed marchers who are demanding an end to the death penalty on Sept. 28, before turning himself in to the Virginia prison system to serve a 77-year sentence for his political organizing with Lyndon LaRouche (see accompanying story).

"It is not just a sentence against me," he told the marchers. "It is a sentence against you, and each and every citizen in this nation and around the world who refuses to compromise. The reason for this is a threat." He explained how the show trial proceeded despite the fact that he had already served three years in federal prison on the same charges. On the eve of his trial, his attorney turned on him and joined the prosecution, and the judge refused to allow him to hire another attorney to defend him. Finally, a stiff sentence was imposed when he refused to plea bargain in exchange for no jail time. "I could win my . . . so-called freedom, if I would lie before the court, before the nation, before the world, before God—lie, and say

that this fight is a fraud."

During a brief incarceration in Virginia, he said, he had a chance to meet and talk with Joe Giarratano, a death row inmate whose sentence had been commuted. Giarratano, he said, had grown up a "drugged-up zombie," but in 12 years on death row, had turned his life around. The latest casualty of Virginia's electric chair, Willie Leroy Jones, he concluded, was denied that inalienable right to be redeemed. "But . . . those of us here . . . can in fact contribute to Willie Jones's ability to make his life worth something to the future of humanity, by fighting for the justice that was lacking in this nation when his death was imposed. No one can tell what Willie Jones might have contributed." He continued, "It is not just what Willie Jones lost by being killed. It is what the rest of the world lost by his being killed, that we have to also consider."

Concluding, he said: "I call on you to use the fact that I have been subjected to this barbarous sentence for a positive purpose . . . to wake up those citizens, to make them fight, to join us and we can win this war. So, Godspeed!"

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## Prouty writes new book on JFK murder

Col. L. Fletcher Prouty (ret.) told ABC's "Good Morning America" on Sept. 23 that President John F. Kennedy was moving to end some of the policies prevailing during the Eisenhower period, vis-à-vis the Cold War; and that certain financial and political interests saw Kennedy's intended shifts as a threat. Prouty said that in particular, Kennedy was against the war buildup in Vietnam. In the film "JFK," the character of Prouty, fictionalized as "Mr. X," was played by Donald Sutherland.

Host Charles Gibson pressed Prouty that it seemed hard to believe that such a far-reaching conspiracy to cover up the Kennedy murder could exist, involving the CIA, NSA, FBI, etc. Prouty pointed out that every President since Kennedy has publicly said he believes the Warren Commission report, when none of them does. "That's our conspiracy," he said. "Who's telling them to

## Briefly

say that?" He singled out Lyndon Johnson, saying that he knew that Oswald was not the lone assassin.

### INS raids Nebraska meatpacking plant

In one of the biggest Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) enforcement actions ever, Nebraska law enforcement and INS agents raided the Montfort meatpacking plant, owned by Conagra, in Grand Island on Sept. 22. Three hundred seventy-one illegal aliens from Mexico working third shift at the plant were arrested. According to the media, there were over 500 illegal aliens, constituting a night shift slave-labor work force at the plant. The total work force at the plant is 2,000.

The wives and children of the arrested workers have been left stranded in Grand Island. It is widely known that the meatpacking plants in Nebraska are staffed by Mexican workers who supposedly have work papers.

### Death penalty challenged in several states

Virginia attorney John Flannery brought a constitutional challenge to the death penalty in a motion on Sept. 17, as part of his defense of James Starkey, who was charged with capital murder in July 1991. "There is no question that execution is this state's and this nation's penalty for the poor; it's just not used against the rich," Flannery's motion states. A hearing on pre-trial motions is set for Nov. 2.

In Illinois, U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen struck down a death sentence on the grounds that the instructions given the jury were too confusing for many jurors to understand. Judge Aspen overturned the sentence of James P. Free, Jr., who was convicted of murder in 1979. According to a recent report in the *Washington Times*, Free's attorney, Kimball Anderson, said up to 80 other condemned Illinois inmates might be able to use

the ruling in their appeals.

Meantime, in impromptu remarks on Sept. 23, Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer told the *Washington Post* that he will introduce legislation in January to limit death penalty appeals to two years. Schaefer also said he will review the cases of the state's 14 death row inmates "and find out why they're sitting there." Maryland has not executed anyone since 1961. "If you're not going to invoke the death penalty, then we ought to take them off death row and possibly have an alternate sentence," Schaefer said. Schaefer said he did not know whether he will try to advance the execution date of anyone.

### 'Gays' rack up gains in schools, state laws

A *Sunday New York Times* Sept. 27 editorial endorses teaching first-grade children "the positive aspects" of homosexuality. The editorial carries an accompanying illustration of two recommended children's books, *Daddy's Roommate* and *Heather Has Two Mommies*, which it praises for depicting sodomy and lesbian relationships as "loving and strong." The *Times* says first-grade teachers are rightly "instructed to foster positive attitudes about sexual orientation"—any and all sexual orientation, and gives the excuse that, "At a time when gay-bashing has become one of the most vicious hate crimes among teenagers, the need for greater understanding is imperative."

In California, Gov. Pete Wilson (R) has signed a law forbidding employers from discriminating against homosexuals in hiring, firing, promotions, or demotions. The Sept. 27 *Los Angeles Times* reported that Tim Kincaid of the Los Angeles Log Cabin Republican Club said, "We commend the governor for standing up to the religious bigots in the party."

Another Republican governor, William Weld of Massachusetts, has extended family bereavement and hospital visitation privileges to homosexual pairs, according to *USA Today* Sept. 24. "It is believed to be the first time a state has extended such benefits to same-sex partners as unmarried heterosexual couples."

● **NEW JERSEY** Superior Court Judge Joseph Sadofski declared the state's hate crimes statute unconstitutional on Sept. 26 on the grounds that it violated free speech. He reportedly based his ruling on the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision overturning Minnesota's statute, whose model legislation was crafted by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

● **EDWARD DERWINSKI** resigned his post as Secretary of Veterans Affairs last month. The Veterans of Foreign Wars had vowed not to endorse George Bush's reelection while Derwinski occupied the post, associating Derwinski with the administration's moves against veterans' rights at government hospitals.

● **'DR. DEATH'** Jack Kevorkian murdered his fifth victim, cancer patient Lois F. Hawes, by poison gas Sept. 27. The announcement was made by Kevorkian's attorney, Geoffrey Feiger, who is referring to the deaths as "assisted suicides." Although Kevorkian, an unemployed pathologist, has been stripped of his medical license, the state of Michigan continues to treat him leniently and call for the medical profession to "debate" the issue.

● **GEORGE BUSH** rebuffed the requests of U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for troops and funding for U.N. peacekeeping forces, and instead offered now-vacant American military bases as training camps for a U.N. army to intervene aggressively into conflicts, during his address to the U.N. General Assembly.

● **U.S. AMBASSADOR** to Moscow Malcolm Toon, who is the American co-chairman of the Russian-American Bilateral Commission on POWs, effectively told the Russians to say there were no live American POWs held in detention, but the Russians on the commission claim a thorough investigation may take more time.



## Editorial

### *The time is now*

In 1982, following the defeat of Argentina in the Malvinas War, Lyndon LaRouche proposed Operation Juárez to the political leaders of Ibero-America. He urged that the nations of Ibero-America join together to oppose the usurious bankers' dictatorship being imposed upon them, in particular, by Great Britain and the United States. Key in the proposal were the declaration of a debt moratorium and economic integration of those nations around a program for infrastructural and industrial development. Such a bloc would have been completely opposite in character to the colonialist's paradise of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Operation Juárez was not adopted. In 1986, LaRouche warned that we were entering a new era of irregular warfare which would take on the character of a Thirty Years' War, like that which occurred in central Europe from 1618 to 1648. LaRouche warned then that failure to get rid of the monetarist policies associated at the time with Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, and of course the International Monetary Fund, would lead to an economic collapse which would create the inevitable conditions in which such generalized warfare would be unleashed.

In 1989, LaRouche proposed that the German government of Helmut Kohl take the lead in organizing a triangular development program centered upon the industrial regions of Germany and France, from which would flow investment into eastern Europe for major infrastructural and industrial development. This policy was bitterly opposed by the British and U.S. governments, and a propaganda campaign was unleashed by them, to smear reunified Germany as a "Fourth Reich."

Just as the Ibero-American political leadership failed in 1982 to adopt the course of action proposed by LaRouche, so, too, European politicians lacked the courage to move in the direction indicated by him, even in face of the enormous opportunity offered by the collapse of Soviet tyranny.

The present monetary collapse, which is taking down every currency but the deutschemark and the yen, and is signaling a devastating new stage of deepening

crisis of the world's physical economy, offers yet another window of opportunity for such a move. Anglo-American intentions to control the world have been decisively undercut.

What we are seeing now worldwide is not merely a collapse or a crisis, but a political process of disintegration. The British government of John Major is on the way out, and in the United States it is clear that the voters really want "none of the above," neither Bush nor Clinton. New information that Henry Kissinger deliberately deserted American prisoners of war in Indochina can only fuel the sense of horror of the American people saddled with a government process gone amok over the past two and a half decades.

Bad as the situation is, it offers an opportunity, because the forces of evil are in a weakened condition. Now is the time for patriotic people around the world to rally forces in their various nations to fight for an alternative to a devastating New Dark Age. Crucial in this are the kinds of economic initiatives posed by LaRouche and his associates over decades.

Famine, war, the destruction of moral values, these are the concomitants of a descent into Hell. Already we see a pattern of wars spreading in the Balkans, in Transcaucasia, in the Middle East, in Central Asia, and wars and civil strife in other parts of the planet. Government leaders are talking about sealing their borders to hordes of starving refugees fleeing from war-torn areas, while the same leaders impose ruthless austerity upon their own people.

Now we have perhaps the last time to act before we risk the loss of humanity over generations—perhaps even a loss of the potential for civilized life as we now know it. Now is a period in which greatness must emerge, in which we must create the conditions for a new Renaissance, however improbable our individual chance to succeed may seem. One lesson of history, of which we are especially reminded on this anniversary of Oct. 12, 1492, is that all great movements have emerged in no less improbable a form, under conditions which, to those then living, seemed equally ominous.

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Sun., Oct. 25—12:30 p.m.  
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## WASHINGTON

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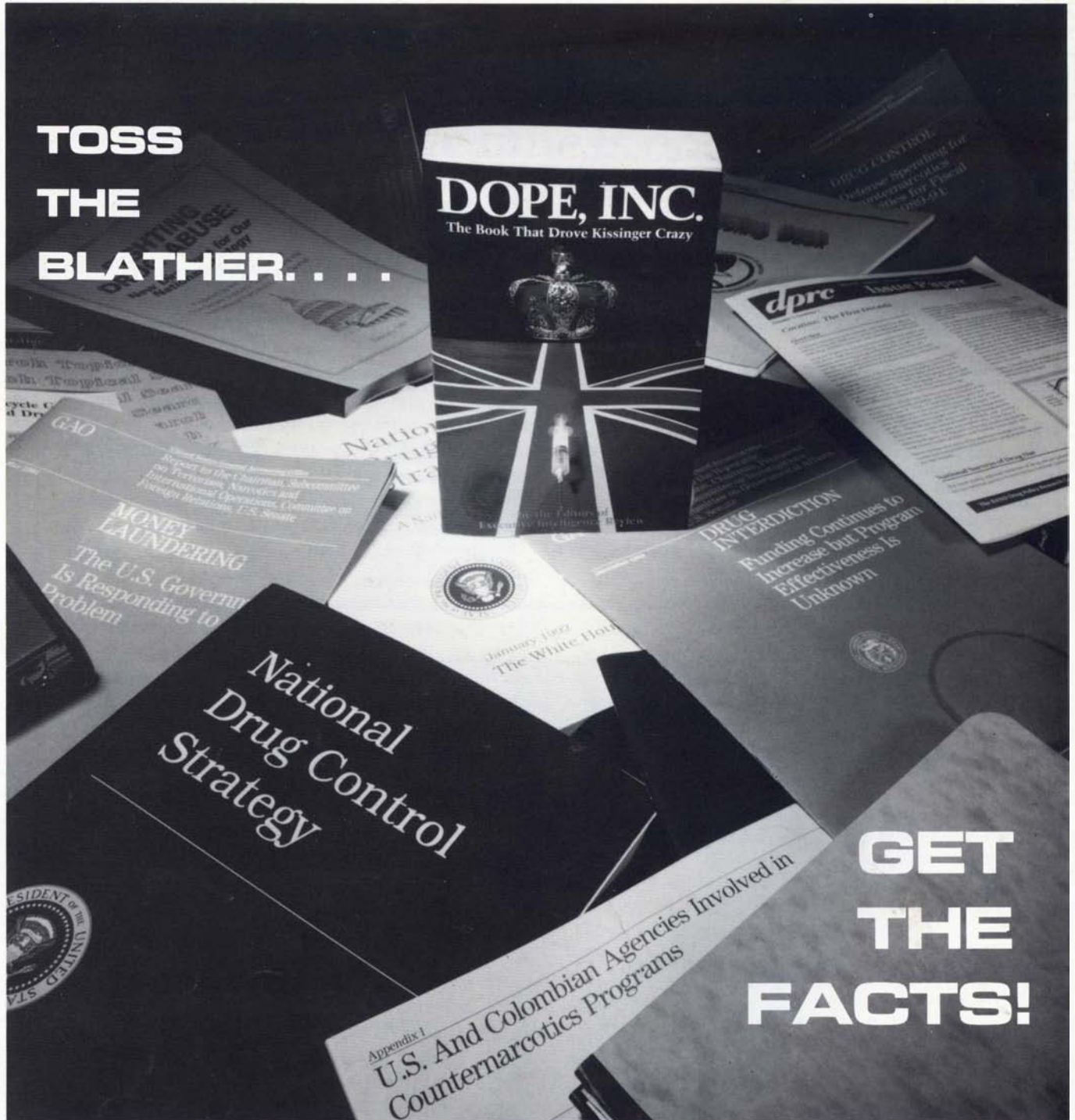
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