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From the Editor

As we go to press on June 4, the Schiller Institute of Helga Zepp-LaRouche has convened in Bonn, Germany an international conference dedicated to the theme of “ensuring lasting peace in Europe.” The conference will address head-on the fact that the cruel Serbian war of aggression against Bosnia and its other neighbors is occurring in the heart of Europe, and that European civilization is at stake in that war. The failure to date of western governments to respond adequately to this atrocity in an area formerly under communist rule carries a grim augury for the rest of Europe and the world.

One European nation, Italy, is feeling the effects of the breakdown in a most violent manner. Our cover photograph evokes a familiar image of Italy’s universal contributions. This view of Florence is dominated by the great monuments of the 15th- and 16th-century Renaissance. At the photo’s center, in front of the battlements and high tower of Palazzo Vecchio, run the two long parallel wings of the U-shaped building known as the Uffizi. Once the offices (uffizi) of the Medici ducal government, and today a world-renowned art gallery, the Uffizi was ripped by a car-bomb on May 26 which killed five people, ravaged numerous works of art, and nearly blew up some of the greatest Renaissance pictures.

Florence Cathedral’s dome, which soars over this vista, was a technical and economic feat as well as an artistic one, erected in 1420-36 by architect Filippo Brunelleschi, who set out to unseat the stifling power of the trade guilds by unleashing skilled labor under the guidance of his irreverent genius. The mathematical secrets which had been the exclusive property of the guilds he transformed into the basis of a future industrial revolution.

Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, the subject of our cover *Feature*, set out to continue what Brunelleschi and his co-thinkers had begun—to overturn the oligarchy’s privileges and lay the basis for rapid industrial growth which would unleash the latent energies of vast sectors of the population previously oppressed by poverty. While less familiar than the Florentine skyline, the massive pipelines and refineries of Enrico Mattei’s ENI are equally essential to Italy’s identity as a nation, and equally the target of the recent, freemasonic-inspired attacks.

Nora Hamerman

EIRContents

Books

42 Yale historian yearns for malthusian millennium

Preparing for the Twenty-First Century, by Paul Kennedy.

47 Conquering autism wins a crucial victory for the human spirit

Nobody Nowhere: The Extraordinary Autobiography of an Autistic, by Donna Williams.

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Departments

39 Report from Rio

Indigenous activism on the rise.

64 Editorial

On terror.

Economics

4 Behind Poland's government crisis: Soros and the IMF

Since the fall of the communists in 1989, the Polish government's economic program has followed a blueprint provided by New York financier George Soros—leading to utter disaster.

6 LaRouche featured in Russian journal

The journal of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia carries an article by Prof. Taras Muranivsky, "Who is Lyndon LaRouche?"

7 The cultural meaning of the 'derivatives' market

Comments from Lyndon LaRouche.

8 Only one way out of Bonn's debt plight

9 Currency Rates

10 New economic plan compounds Iran's woes

11 Agriculture

Bovine tuberculosis reappears.

12 Business Briefs

Feature



Florence, Italy, where the ideal of the Necessity of Progress was enshrined in the 15th-century Renaissance: "Whoever stands still, does not honor freedom and does not do justice," industrialist Enrico Mattei said here in 1961.

14 Enrico Mattei, a historical model for today's crisis

The thirtieth anniversary of the tragic death of Enrico Mattei, the founder of Italy's national hydrocarbons company ENI, was marked by an international conference in Milan. The time has come to open the Mattei file, for the sake of Italy's future!

16 Mattei and the rebirth of Italy

By Paolo Vitali of the Schiller Institute.

19 Is Italy still worthy of giants like Mattei?

By Dr. Marcello Colitti, the director of Ecofuel (ENI) and the author of books about oil and Enrico Mattei.

23 The strategic stakes in Mattei's fight

By Nico Perrone, author of the book *Mattei, il nemico italiano (Mattei, the Italian Enemy)*.

26 Thirty years later: Who killed Mattei?

By Raffaele Morini, Association of Christian Partisans, Pavia, Italy.

International

28 Assassination of cardinal sends a bloody message

Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo of Mexico was gunned down in Guadalajara. The Salinas government says he was caught in the cross-fire in a shootout by drug traffickers; the Masons say they had nothing to do with it. Nobody believes either of them, for good reason.

31 Bombing in Florence: a terrorist attack against the Renaissance

The attack on the Uffizi museum was aimed at the very heart of Italy's identity as a nation.

33 Ukraine is becoming a rudderless nation

35 Kosova asks U.S. to prevent 'genocide'

An open letter to President Bill Clinton from Kosovan Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Bujar Bukoshi.

37 Drug legalization again on the agenda in Colombia

40 International Intelligence

National

50 Is the 'Tarnoff doctrine' now U.S. strategic policy?

Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff set off a storm of controversy with his description of a U.S. policy of disengagement from world leadership responsibilities.

52 Senate Republicans offer bill to end Bosnia embargo

53 Jury convicts a kidnapper for hire

Galen Kelly, a contract kidnapper associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), is now facing a lengthy prison sentence.

55 Marian Anderson tribute in capital sparking a Classical renaissance

An overflow audience came to pay tribute to the "voice of the century."

58 New San Francisco ADL spy indictments expected soon

60 Congressional Closeup

62 National News

Behind Poland's government crisis: Soros and the IMF

by Frank Hahn and William Engdahl

How is it possible that an electrician, who became President through an unusual set of circumstances, could bring an entire nation to the brink of disaster? And what is he doing it for? For a Mercedes 600, a night in bed with the queen, or only for a promise to be invited to Henry Kissinger's 80th birthday, ten years from now?

Lech Walesa, who was hailed as a freedom fighter during the 1980s, has now quietly led a second "revolution" in Poland, making himself the dictator. Over the weekend of May 29-31, the government of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka lost a parliamentary vote of no confidence, only to be temporarily reinstated by Walesa, who simultaneously dissolved the Parliament, pending new elections in September.

Walesa's dissolution of the Parliament is part of a coherent strategy on the part of himself and his foreign financial backers. A series of wage strikes by public teachers and hospital workers during May, led by the government-linked Solidarnosc union, was used to create the staged crisis and to give Walesa the pretext to impose an interim "rule by decree" under Suchocka. Informed Polish sources expect that this interregnum without parliamentary opposition will be used to force through the privatization of state enterprises on a massive scale, which until now has been politically risky for the government. The period around July, when the government's new value-added tax on all sectors of the economy goes into effect, will be critical, as many state sector firms will become de facto bankrupt through the added tax burden, while the government has exempted privatized firms from taxation for periods up to five years.

The imposition of such dictatorial "rule by decree" in Poland, is to be the model for the rest of eastern Europe and Russia.

Walesa himself is just acting as a pawn, an instrument in

the hands of those who want to destroy Poland from outside. Such forces include:

- "Project Democracy," those friends of Oliver North, who specialize not only in the arms-for-drugs trade (Iran-Contra), but have also become "experts" in the destabilization of regions and nations. These circles play an influential role in the privatization of Polish industry—as, for example, the case of Robert Polland, who founded the U.S.-Polish Business Foundation. He comes from "Project Democracy" circles and has been trying for months to eliminate a large chunk of Polish shipbuilding through privatization.

- George Soros, that big fish among the financial sharks, who last year not only made a pure profit of \$280 million by speculation against the Italian lira, but also was responsible for wrecking the European Monetary System, pocketing between \$1 and \$2 billion in the process (see *EIR*, Feb. 5, 1993, "The Spreading Web of George Soros"). Soros is demanding the destruction of industry in eastern Europe, and also in Russia. The unemployed there are purportedly able to get along on \$6 per month, and this money can supposedly be easily scratched together in the form of charity from the West—that, in essence, is the so-called Soros Plan. Soros is the real brains behind the so-called "Polish model" of shock therapy, which he introduced back in 1988 with communist government leader Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The dirty work of putting this program into action, whereby Poland's living standard was cut in half, was left by the communists to the governments of the post-communist era, starting with Tadeusz Mazowiecki in 1989.

The deindustrialization of Poland

The entire course of Polish economic policy since the 1989 power-sharing agreement of the so-called Roundtable

Talks between the communist regime and the opposition has followed a blueprint outlined by Soros. According to knowledgeable reports from Poland, Soros, through his Stefan Batorj Foundation in Warsaw, held secret talks with the communist Rakowski government, together with the Solidarnosc "opposition." The result was a plan for the privatization of Polish state-owned enterprises. Under the plan, the government would set about to deliberately load state enterprises with huge, unpayable debt, with 100% or more levels of interest, combined with added tax burdens. The "bankrupt" firms would then be put onto the international auction block to be sold for a small fraction of their true value to western investors, where there would be no restrictions on layoffs or the breakup of companies.

In 1989, Soros introduced his friend, Harvard "shock therapy" economist Jeffrey Sachs, to advise the Polish government, in order to give the entire looting scheme the aura of credibility and economic "professionalism." Subsequently, multinational agencies including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been brought in to further this privatization scheme. World Bank officials were given full access to the most sensitive information on the entire Polish coal-mining sector over the past two years, including wage levels, working conditions, and the status of technology.

Now the IMF and World Bank are demanding, based on this information, that the government shut down large portions of profitable, high-quality coal mining, at the same time that they are demanding "openness" from the government to foreign imports.

'Worse than Stalinism'

The core of the IMF-mandated shock therapy is privatization, which amounts to a mechanism for laundering drug money and exploiting healthy enterprises in order to use the speculative profits from that to prop up the western financial system. "In Poland, we call this 'thief's steel,'" said an aide to one senator, who had fought in the underground against the communists.

Professor Balcererek from Warsaw, whom nobody could accuse of sympathy with the communists, said it bluntly: "The forced privatization is worse than Stalinism; Stalin at least built something!"

In the coming months, a great blow is to be struck against the still-existing state enterprises. If these businesses in the areas of optics, electronics, airplane construction, steel, and shipbuilding are liquidated in forced privatizations, then Poland will effectively cease to exist as a nation.

An example from the coal industry: The Polish government has decided, at the behest of the IMF and World Bank, to cut its coal exports in half in two to three years, to lay off 180,000 workers, and to shut down 50-70 mines—and even to flood some of them. Now Poland is beginning to import coal from Australia, which is cheaper than transporting domestic pit coal from Silesia to the port at Gdansk!

Careful observers of the Warsaw situation point out that the establishment of the "Walesa Dictatorship" is intended to lead, in the next three to four months, to pushing through the privatization program and the destruction of the coal industry without any parliamentary opposition.

This is the context in which the strikes must be seen, which Walesa's pals at Solidarnosc launched at the beginning of May. The strikers did not put forward any political demands, but were just seeking higher wages, which is unrealistic without a fundamental change in economic policy. This necessarily led to a confrontation with the government, and eventually to its collapse. All of this was planned, in order to push through the current dictatorship. Now, Solidarnosc is threatening to call a general strike. The chairman of Solidarnosc, Marian Krzaklewski, is an outspoken supporter of the IMF.

The situation in Poland is particularly ominous in view of the fact that the same tendency toward emergency rule can be observed throughout eastern Europe—especially Hungary and Ukraine, as well as Russia itself.

It is also important to take into account that the desperate economic situation in Silesia is being used by various groups that are demanding either autonomy for Silesia, or direct annexation to Germany. Trade unionists from the Silesia coal mines are already talking about how Silesia could become a second Yugoslavia. Along with the threatened explosion in Russia, a domino effect could occur, threatening to plunge not only eastern Europe, but also western Europe, into a maelstrom of violence and civil war, as the destabilization of Italy and Germany is rapidly escalating.

Policy alternatives discussed

There are alternatives to this horror scenario. In Poland itself, the independent trade union Solidarnosc 80, as well as the "industry lobby," are fighting for an economic program based on construction projects. At the end of May, the authors, representing the Schiller Institute, addressed a conference of Solidarnosc 80 in the village of Pogorzelica, on the Baltic Sea.

Frank Hahn told the group that it will be necessary to save Poland from outside, since it is being destroyed from outside. He presented Lyndon LaRouche's program for a Eurasian economic recovery, centered around the concept of a Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle.

William Engdahl analyzed the privatization program, comparing it to that of the Margaret Thatcher government in Britain, and showing what a disaster it has been wherever it has been implemented. "In the Mexican *maquiladoras*," he said, "300 textile companies went bankrupt, because of cheap textile imports from China!" In the United States, he explained, the current economic crisis was created by exactly the same radical free-market ideology, which repudiated the American System of political economy upon which the nation's industrial strength was built.

LaRouche featured in Russian journal

by Rachel Douglas

The May-June issue of *Profsoyuzy i Ekonomika (Trade Unions and Economics)*, the bimonthly of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, carries a five-page article by Professor T. Muranivsky entitled "Who is Lyndon LaRouche?" Included in the publication is the text of a letter sent by several Moscow professors, grouped around the journal, to President Bill Clinton's science and technology adviser, Dr. John Gibbons, in which they request a presidential pardon of LaRouche.

Profsoyuzy i Ekonomika circulates to nearly 50,000 readers. Professor Muranivsky is a member of its editorial board.

The article on LaRouche is subtitled "How an American scientist already in the 1980s proposed an alternative to the 'free market.'" Muranivsky quotes sources ranging from Russian author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to the *Financial Times* of London, on what a disaster has come from "reforms, with the goal of transition to the so-called 'free market,' imposed on Russia by a group of foreign experts under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund" (IMF). Today, anybody who opposes the reforms carried out so far "is branded a conservative or an enemy of reform," says Muranivsky, which he calls a "purely Bolshevik approach."

The LaRouche approach to economics

"Any reform is based on certain theoretical and ideological tenets," writes Muranivsky. "The theoretical basis of the reforms carried out in Russia was the 'free market' ideology of Adam Smith, in its contemporary interpretation by the American professor Milton Friedman. It is presented to us as the only true and tested way. But this is not the case. There exist the economic researches of the American economist Lyndon LaRouche, which bring in new approaches to economics."

Muranivsky cites the LaRouche book, available in Russian, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, and the Schiller Institute's critical analysis of IMF policies, as sources from which to learn about the LaRouche approach, or physical economy. "The so-called 'free market economy,'" he quotes the Schiller Institute material, "is a myth. It never existed anywhere, nor will it. This myth is used for the purpose of destabilizing and destroying sovereign states, in order to turn their economies into a mix of speculative and criminal elements, dominated by foreign companies, including the international narcotics mafia." By

contrast, Muranivsky argues that "the negative, contradictory Soviet experience of command management of the economy does not mean that the economy needs no management at all." He cites the postwar recovery programs of Germany, France, and Japan, as variations on the theme of "physical economy, which views economic processes as inseparable from technological growth and the growth of labor productivity."

Muranivsky notes LaRouche's comments on the privatization of the water supply in Britain, one of the alleged successes of Thatcherism, which led to a breakdown in public sanitation, and the threat of epidemics.

Reporting that the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, considers her husband a political prisoner, Muranivsky explains why: "Lyndon LaRouche has run for President as an independent Democrat. . . . He severely criticized the domestic and foreign policy of the Reagan-Bush administrations. Schiller Institute specialists expose the activity of the IMF, as 'a policeman to collect debts from Latin American countries, for the U.S. banks.'"

While court documents show that LaRouche was formally charged with and convicted of conspiracy, "for violation of financial discipline," Muranivsky writes, *Profsoyuzy i Ekonomika* editorial board members have read the statements of LaRouche's attorneys Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general, and Odin Anderson, "who see violations of human rights." He adds, "LaRouche's lawyers have submitted to the federal court a petition longer than 100 pages, with six volumes appended of newly discovered documents, kept secret during the investigation."

Muranivsky reports that *Profsoyuzy i Ekonomika* received permission to interview LaRouche in prison, and that the resulting interview will be published in subsequent issues of the journal.

Professors call for LaRouche's freedom

In his article, Professor Muranivsky also includes the full text of a letter on the LaRouche case, sent by "a group of Russian scientists and public figures" to Dr. John Gibbons, U.S. President Bill Clinton's adviser on science and technology.

The letter begins, "Dear colleague." The writers recall that "during the years of totalitarianism, many scientists in our country suffered no few unjust persecutions, imprisonment, and exile," among them Dr. Andrei Sakharov, "in whose defense many scientists from your country spoke out."

It is "contradictory," the professors say, to hear that the United States supports human rights in countries all over the world, while at the same time there are reports "about the violation of those rights in the United States itself, where people behind bars include scientists and public figures condemned because of their political convictions." For example, "the entire world knows that the prominent economist and

public figure, 70-year-old Lyndon LaRouche, is in his fifth year of confinement in prison in Rochester, Minnesota, due to judicial tyranny.”

The letter contrasts the “official version,” that LaRouche was guilty of financial infractions, with “the more than a thousand lawyers and hundreds of parliamentarians,” among others, who have “condemned the trial as a violation of justice, and advance convincing facts and arguments to show that the case against LaRouche was fabricated, since in reality he was condemned for political reasons.”

The Russian writers express their familiarity with LaRouche’s criticism of the Bush administration, “but also

the useful humanitarian, anti-totalitarian, and anti-fascist activity of the Schiller Institute, which he created, through its publications, scientific conferences, and seminars.” They note the resonance of LaRouche’s philosophical and economic conceptions with the best Russian scientists of the past, such as Dmitri Mendeleev and Vladimir Vernadsky.

“We join the international coalition for the freedom of LaRouche,” they conclude, “and we urgently ask you to launch an initiative on the need for a presidential pardon of Lyndon LaRouche and other political prisoners in the U. S. A. Such a noble gesture would meet with full understanding and broad approval, all over the world.”

The cultural meaning of the ‘derivatives’ market

Economist and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche made the following comments on May 23:

If you were a visitor from another solar system looking at Earth and looking at the situation here, and taking into account derivatives, would you advise anyone to invest in this planet?

I think the answer would be, on first impression: No. The significance of the derivatives, is the fact that they can be tolerated. The fact that they *are* tolerated in the way they are tolerated, in the way they are discussed in the financial community, indicates that *no one in their right mind* would invest in this planet, as long as the kind of thinking behind derivatives is hegemonic.

What are derivatives? It’s risk management. It’s called capital. What kind of capital? Is it industrial capital? No, absolutely not. Rather, it is a manner of participating in a bubble which sustains itself by taxing the real economy, by sucking the life’s blood out of it as premiums to pay these charges on risk management. Because it is the net charges on risk management, as against risk, that is the basis of the system. In order to have a charge which exceeds the risk, you must extract that relative amount from the real economy.

Where does it come from? It comes from not maintaining infrastructure, water systems, and so forth. It comes from not maintaining industrial capacity; it comes from shutting down a plant in order to get something cheaper, presumably, from a cheap-labor area in a foreign country. It means looting of eastern Europe. It means looting the former Soviet Union. It means looting China

through slave-labor projects, such as those in Hainan, or the enterprise zones, where Chinese are being gobbled up in Auschwitz-like patterns.

Destruction of the labor force

Now look at the United States and Europe. Think of what has happened at the universities. . . . Think of a Stanford University where it is no longer obligatory to compel students to master the works of “dead white European males,” where the educational program would reduce the planet to a network of zoological theme parks of kook cultures, in place of a culture of the type which built this planet.

The people coming out of college in these kinds of programs, are not fit to manage anything; and already, the management of corporations is below the quality of managers of corporations in the same positions in the 1970s and 1960s. They are utterly incompetent. The universities are incompetent, the educational system is incompetent, and increasingly so.

Would you want to hire any labor of this type?

Now look at the labor force. What are their mental habits? What are their technological potentials? The only thing you can do, is scrape from around the edges of the labor force, and get a few people who are still educable, put them through an apprentice program, and then hire them, as some German firms are doing. . . .

The American people are now being forced to compete with Chinese labor by being reduced *culturally* to the level of Chinese rural labor forced into slave-labor camps by reducing their wages.

We are now in the process of killing off old people because they cost too much. It’s called “reform” in the health-care program. We are killing off the sick and the lame because it costs too much to treat them, in order to save money so we can distribute band-aids to the survivors.

That is what this derivatives market means. . . .

Only one way out of Bonn's debt plight

by Volker Hassmann and EIR Staff

"The Keynesian demand-side program 'German Unity' has fizzled out, the consolidation of national finances will be in the foreground for the rest of the decade." Nothing could better describe the dilemma of internal German economic and financial policy than this upshot from the conjunctural expert of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) Dr. Heiner Flassbeck, at a technical conference of the Social Democratic-linked Friedrich Ebert Foundation last November entitled "Financing German Unity." As with all programs of this sort, what is burning here is only a straw fire, the smoke of which makes people temporarily forget the economic catastrophe in the new states. The necessary targeted investment buildup for overall infrastructural development and setting up a sound small and middle-sized industrial sector remain remote. Western Germany finds itself in the worst recession since 1945, and the reigning economic wisdom consists of plugging holes in the budget. Any initiative for real economic development is stifled with the question: Where will the money come from?

Economic policy in Bonn is in shambles. The mass of national debt is growing daily. The latest Bavarian state central bank estimates, often taken as a forecast, are running toward a total debt at the end of 1993 of DM 1,670 billion or 55% of gross domestic product. Federal Germany's new debt is supposed to climb to DM 80 billion, double what Finance Minister Theo Waigel had planned.

Piled up debts

The real public debt burden becomes clear only when off-budget spending and the extraordinary budgets are figured in, such as: special reconstruction grants; the German Unity Fund; development credit funds like the Treuhand (the agency set up for converting the East German companies); rail, postal system, and the national development banks; and the cheap credit programs of the Credit Institution for Reconstruction, the German Settlements Bank, and the Berlin Industrial Bank. Besides these kitties are the indemnity funds (compensation for confiscations in the former German Democratic Republic) and a railroad fund (old debt from the federal rail system and the Reichsbahn). The strain on the capital markets for these is reckoned at DM 120 billion for 1992 plus DM 70 billion net credits received from federal, state,

and municipal governments, giving a total new debt of DM 190 billion—70% of domestic savings.

The total debt, though, is higher. At the cited technical conference in Bonn it was figured at a minimum of DM 2.3 trillion by the end of 1995 ("interpreting the present prognoses benevolently") a debt ratio of 61% of GDP. What these figures still fail to reckon with is the recession, which leads to exploding social costs and tax revenue drops. In the next three years, conservatively, a DM 100 billion fall in tax revenues can be expected.

There is also a negative shift in financial flows. The massive capital transfer into the new states, which mainly went into consumption and not capital investment, turned Germany into a net capital importer. In 1989-90, DM 80 billion were still being invested abroad, but in 1992 domestic savings did not cover the cost of investments at home. A DM 45.6 billion gap had to be filled from foreign sources.

The austerity-based "Solidarity Pact" which the trade unions signed last year is more or less a dead letter. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has taken the financial policy reins in hand himself, and Waigel announced details of the program, which among other things projects deep cuts in social spending to the tune of DM 20 billion. When this packet is overhauled, the deficit is expected to be held to the present level. According to Waigel, this means goodbye to rising economic expectations.

When a government is forced to constantly revise upward its payments to the exploding national debt and the growing public deficit, normally the opposition's day has come. Indeed, pamphlets with speeches from Social Democratic think-tank conferences are streaming to editors' desks. In the last months there have been some sensible proposals from Social Democrats seeking alternative approaches to the rebuilding of the eastern German economy, such as former Labor Minister Ehrenberg's idea of a DM 100 billion infrastructure program. The problem is financing. Under free market liberal economic ideology no one dared violate the taboo against a return to creation of productive state credits, and the experts of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation foundered on the same shoals.

Disappointing balance

The peculiar dynamic of the German economic crisis lies, according to Dr. Flassbeck, in the fact that more and more western investors are pulling out from the east. In the "historically unique situation, that an economy shaken to the core like the east German one became an 'annex' to the west German economy, we can hardly afford a recession such as those we have experienced three times in the past 40 years." The much-discussed wage gap can, in Flassbeck's view, only be overcome if total per capita investment is heavily increased. What is key is not the level of wages in the east, but wages relative to output; labor costs go down as productivity goes up. Since investments are too low, productivity

is limping so badly that, despite massive freeing-up of manpower, the wage bill in the east is climbing much faster than in the west.

Dr. Dieter Vesper from the same Berlin institute referred to the classic dilemma of liberal monetarist policy. National revenues drop in the crisis, and spending needs grow, and the financial gap widens. Programs for cranking up the real economy with government investments, which then raise the public deficit, fall victim to the credo of limiting the deficit. Vesper pointed out that cuts in social spending and public investment are most counterproductive in economic hard times, when a policy of support for labor must be deployed against the conjuncture. Public infrastructure, he added, not only stimulates private sector growth, but brings its own benefits in production and employment.

For eastern German transport routes alone some DM 185 billion needs to be spent. An energetic buildup of private economic and public capital stock in the east, estimates one economist, means an order of scale of over DM 2 trillion, DM 500 billion of it just for state-financed infrastructure (transport, energy, communications, housing, etc.).

Deficit spending or state credit creation?

Within prevailing market-economy logic a paradox enters when it comes to financing all these desirable programs. Expansive financial policies, hence state investments, which build up a conjuncture-conditioned deficit, cannot be enacted because of the dictates of the tight-money austerity policy. This contradiction lies behind the ultimate senselessness of "conjunctural programs" and "stimulus packets," which are supposed to be offset by the harshest austerity policies.

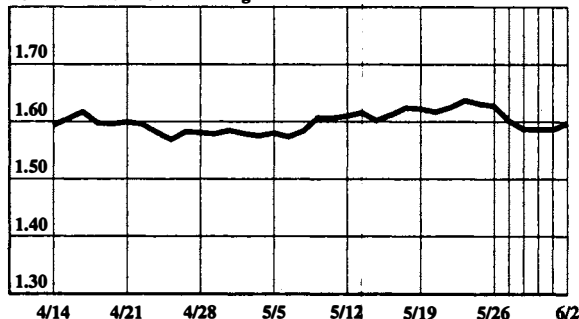
Now the trend is toward financing minimal necessary investment needs in the new states through tax and rate hikes. Cologne financial scholar Professor Dr. Marckscheidt emphasizes rightly that "state debt is something thoroughly positive, namely the evidence that the state has carried out public investments and hence has produced public wealth, of which the future can make use." But since 1990, the state has produced only "wealth for the present," i.e., consumption-oriented payment transfers to the east, defrayed by tax increases. So now, the deficit financing has to be stopped and compensated for by fiscal financing—which boils down to figuring out which new taxes and spending cuts can be sold to the voters.

All these considerations, whether from the regime or the opposition, block out the main point: that the massive infrastructure investments, which are surely needed, must be launched by state creation of productive credits via the regulated issuance of notes by a national banking system. As long as these credits are directed exclusively into real physical wealth production, they are not inflationary, because the resultant growth will generate rising tax revenues. A third way between "deficit spending" and state credit creation does not exist.

Currency Rates

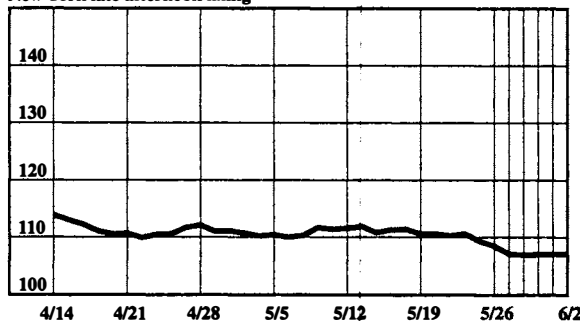
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



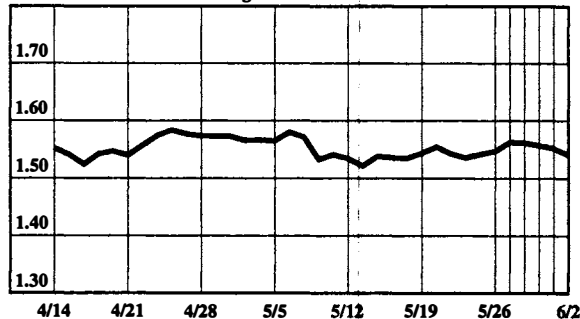
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



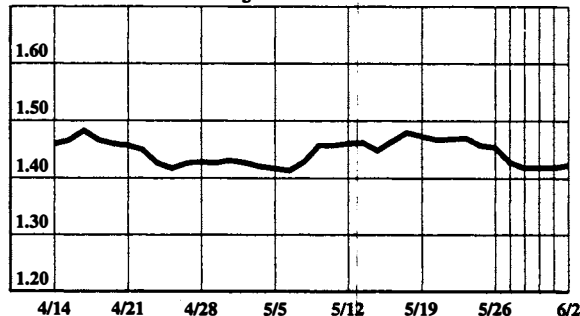
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



New economic plan compounds Iran's woes

by Adam K. East

In the 1970s, the Shah promised a "new civilization" for the Iranians. He envisioned Iran to be in the same class as the so-called developed countries by the end of the century. But due to the utter failure of his own economic policies and subjected to the West's policy of "technological apartheid," the monarch was swept away in the violent storm of the British Petroleum-sponsored Islamic Revolution.

Along came Ayatollah Khomeini and his "Islamic ideas." The clergy believed that the ideas of economic development, such as industrialization or the expansion of the oil industry, were part of the "Great Satan's" campaign aimed at destroying their "Islamic Revolution."

This resulted in the mass exodus of thousands of professionals such as doctors, engineers, and the intelligentsia. Iran was taken back to the age of medieval barbarity. The hardcore Khomeini-ites also believed that "true Muslims" did not need any luxuries such as furniture or refrigerators, which resulted in the shutting down of factories and the loss of thousands of jobs throughout the country. This is just a glimpse of what the country's economy went through during the early phases of the revolution.

Shortly after, Iran fought a bloody and senseless war with Iraq for eight years, which caused a loss to the economy of \$309 billion in the first five years alone. The highly destructive war, which gutted the economies of both countries, was run and sponsored at both ends by the masters of geopolitics based in London and Washington.

After Khomeini's death in 1989, which weakened the role of the hardliners in the government, Hashemi Rafsanjani, known for his moderate views, was elected President. By now the population of the country was tired of the privations of war and was reluctant to continue sacrificing for the "revolution."

The new five-year plan

Rafsanjani, in his attempt to reconstruct the economy, which still had not recovered from the ravages of the Islamic Revolution and the devastation of the war with Iraq, announced his first five-year economic development plan for 1989-94. During this period Iran also announced its policy of "economic reform" and "privatization." But up to now, the first five-year plan, which has loosened state control on

the economy, has failed miserably to reduce the country's reliance on oil revenue and has not done much to promote industrial exports.

In its recently announced new five-year plan, Teheran has decided to press ahead with its free-market reforms which aim to give the private sector a bigger role. Leaders in Iran are failing to take notice of the destruction of the economies of the eastern European countries and the virtual social anarchy which persists in those countries, as a result of their futile attempts to remedy their economic ills by embracing the western-prescribed free-market reforms. The new plan, which covers 1994-99, contains huge cuts in the civil service and calls for reduction of subsidies.

Under this plan, banks will be allowed to decide on loan requests from the private or public sector solely on technical grounds, ending the existing policy of discrimination in favor of state enterprises; the civil service will be reduced; the government will continue selling industries; fuel, electricity, and water prices will rise gradually; and subsidies will be reduced.

The Supreme Council of Economy, which is the author of the new five-year plan, has also decided that in the second plan the government would meet its general budget by tax revenue and spend the oil revenue on infrastructural projects. This would mean that the government will have to raise taxes drastically in order to achieve this goal, since oil exports provide more than 66% of government revenue while taxes account for only 23%.

Also, in its efforts to imitate the farce better known as the "Chinese economic miracle," Iran recently announced the opening of a second free trade zone in the eastern province of Kerman. Iran's other free trade zone is on the Island of Qeshm, located a few miles offshore from Bandar Abbas.

Population control measures

Bowing to international pressure or perhaps moving toward the "China model," the Iranian Parliament (Majlis) recently passed an outrageous piece of legislation granting special government benefits only to the first three children of a family. The bill asks Iranian universities to include "population control and family planning" in their curricula, and encourages journalists, filmmakers, and artists to "tackle the issue" in their work. Although it is not known yet when the bill will take effect, it nonetheless stands in clear violation of Islamic teachings and is unprecedented in all of the Middle East countries. Iran, which has about three times the territory of Germany, has a population of only 57 million people.

The Islamic Republic, which is targeted for depopulation and destruction by the Anglo-Americans and their partners in crime among the French and German governments, seems to have its priorities mixed up. Given the overwhelming efforts by the West to isolate Iran, the Islamic regime should keep in mind that there is nothing "Islamic" about austerity, forced birth control, or the exploitation of slave labor.

Bovine tuberculosis reappears

Free trade and infrastructure breakdown in the U.S. food chain now show up in diseased animals.

Bovine tuberculosis, the disease of cattle analogous to tuberculosis among humans, was all but wiped out in the United States as of the 1970s. The rate of infection declined from an estimated 5% of the national cattle inventory carrying the disease in 1917, when a federal eradication program began, down to 0.5% of the cattle inventory affected as of the early 1980s. But now that is changing. Both *mycobacterium bovis* (cattle) and *mycobacterium tuberculosis* (human) are on the increase.

Over the decade of the 1980s, which saw the advent of free trade and the letdown in animal disease surveillance and meat inspection, bovine tuberculosis staged a comeback. The number of beef carcasses showing up with evidence of TB at U.S. slaughterhouses soared from a yearly average of 120 in the 1970s, up to 266 in 1988, then 293 in 1991, and 613 in 1992.

TB-infected carcasses are being reported now at a higher rate of detection than ever found by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, since the founding of its slaughter surveillance program.

The hazard of the cattle disease includes its potential transmission to humans. People can contract the disease through the air, milk, or meat. Transmission is highly unlikely as long as milk is pasteurized, and meat is inspected and handled properly. However, the more the disease is prevalent in cattle herds, the more the possibility it can be spread to humans. Over the past year there has been an alarming increase in incidence of TB

among midwestern slaughterhouse workers.

Recent outbreaks of the cattle disease have occurred in several states, but the concentration is in the Southwest, in the vicinity of the Mexican border. The rate of disease is also rising among captive herds of elk and deer in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, and certain eastern states.

Veterinarian Robert Hillman, chairman of the TB committee of the U.S. Animal Health Association, calls the resurgence of the disease "dramatic." In statements to the *Kansas City Star* in May, Hillman said, "The Mexican free trade agreement is a very big consideration. It is vital that trade agreements and procedures for entry be based on sound scientific data, not on somebody's whim and not because someone can make some money doing this."

In recent years, there has been an increase of both slaughtered and on-the-hoof beef coming into the United States. Officially, the cattle crossing borders are supposed to be tested and travelling with paperwork documenting that they are tuberculosis free. However, in May, Billy D. Johnson, an official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), spoke of reports that counterfeit TB documents are for sale.

A second reason for the bovine TB resurgence, cited by Dr. Hillman, is the reduction of government aid to cattlemen to eradicate the disease.

The main way that TB has been successfully fought over past decades

of this century, is that when an infected herd was identified, the cattleman was asked by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to either destroy or isolate the herd. Government money was available to the cattleman to compensate him for his losses. Now that funding has been reduced.

In the past, typically 12 infected herds were identified nationwide per year, but now that number is rising alarmingly.

The latest outbreak that has veterinary epidemiologists worried is in Karnes County, Texas, hundreds of miles inland from El Paso, which is on the U.S.-Mexican border, and the site of the only recent serious outbreak in Texas in recent times. In May, 86 dairy cows in Karnes County were diagnosed with *mycobacterium bovis*. How did it get there?

Terry Beals, executive director of the Texas Animal Health Commission, stated, "We intend to treat this as a very high priority." The diseased animals are part of a larger herd of 250 cows, which has been quarantined indefinitely. State authorities have sent in two epidemiologists to Karnes County to track down how the cattle may have become infected.

Last year, Beals expressed alarm about the consequences of importing potentially infected Mexican steers into Texas.

Some other states, previously listed as free of bovine tuberculosis, have now been reclassified by the USDA because of new outbreaks of the disease. Prior to January 1992, there were 40 states listed as free of bovine TB, but last year New York and Pennsylvania, both leading dairy-producing states, lost that status.

Last year, the USDA asked the National Academy of Sciences to study federal eradication efforts, and the report is due for release this year.

Business Briefs

Investment

Venezuelan industrialist wants focus on production

Jorge Redmond, president of Corpindustria, the Venezuelan association of large manufacturers, called for focusing the credit system to favor industry and production, in statements in Caracas in late May. He called for "reformulating the financial system, since now the banks absorb the deposits of the public, and don't lend them out, because of high interest rates."

Redmond said that, "in fact, many banks have ceased being financial intermediaries, which has created distortion in the market, and therefore I think the banks must regain their roots as lenders of money and not keep making speculative investments with money that doesn't belong to them."

The economy needs two things, he said, "confidence and industry. Through the application of knowledge and technology, industry emerges as the only tool that can provide opportunity for growing employment." He called for investing in research and development indispensable for the creation of new products in the future.

Development

German minister tells Africa: no Marshall Plan

Concluding a four-day tour of West African countries on May 22, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said in Abidjan, Ivory Coast that he saw "no chance for any such thing as a Marshall Plan for Africa . . . because all industrialized nations that would have to support it, are faced with enough problems of their own."

Kinkel recommended that rather than counting on help from outside, the Africans should develop on the basis of their own potentials. (Kinkel did not suggest that these nations should break relations with the International Monetary Fund, but that would be their only chance to mobilize their own resources.)

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has just reported in this context that African

states that have so far felt compelled to maintain themselves in good standing with the IMF, have been brought into a dependency on foreign aid that covers 50% and more of their respective national state budgets. This situation is a form of neo-colonialism, the report warned.

Labor

Union asks givebacks to keep Northwest afloat

In a grim reminder of what happens to trade-union bargaining in a depression, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has asked the 9,000 flight attendants it represents among Northwest Airline's 45,000 employees to accept \$900 million in pay and vacation cuts over the next three years as part of an attempt to keep the company afloat. Ballots on approving the agreement, negotiated by the IBT and the airline's largest union, the International Association of Machinists, were mailed out on May 27. All six of the airline's unions must ratify the deal for it to take effect.

Northwest Airlines has laid off over 3,000 workers and lost \$9 billion during the last three years. In return for the union concessions, the company would give them ownership of 30% of the company and repay the lost wages in stock at the end of 10 years—if it's still around.

Currency Trading

London bankers fear revolt over speculation

"Foreign exchange managers ought to be boasting of success" of multibillion-dollar profits from currency trading operations "all over London. But they are not. One reason is that the banks are all too aware of the contempt the public has for what are deemed to be the profits of speculation. The danger is that the central banks might harness the angry public mood to try and regulate the market," the May 26 London *Financial Times* reported.

Correspondent James Blitz, in a survey of foreign exchange, repeats the Bank of England

finding of last year, that 10 banks in the City of London accounted for 43% of the \$300 billion daily foreign exchange turnover in Britain. That means that 10 London banks account for 18% of the \$880 billion daily currency trading in the entire world.

Russia

Aerospace industry to propose restructuring

The Russian aerospace and defense sector, which includes research laboratories as well as industrial production facilities, will propose to Russian President Boris Yeltsin that it be restructured, *Aviation Week* reported the week of May 24. Aerospace unemployment in Russia rivals that of the collapsing aerospace industry in the United States.

In a bid to garner more foreign contracts, a number of the design bureaus will propose that there be a consolidation of major facilities on a regional basis, and that business could include "more formal use of the U.S. dollar." The plan has been devised by German Zagainov, who heads the Central Aero-Hydrodynamics Institute, which is the world's largest research facility.

Aviation Week also reported that Chinese use of the institute's facilities is growing very fast and that the Russians are actively trying to market their aircraft in China.

Foreign Assistance

Japan to resume yen loans to Iran

Japan is to resume yen loans of up to 38.6 billion yen (\$360 million) to Iran, the first such loans since 1976, a Foreign Ministry official said on May 29. The untied loans will carry an interest rate of 3% a year over a 25-year repayment period, with a grace period of seven years. The funds are to be used to build a hydroelectric power station on the Karun River in southern Iran.

In 1990, Iran reversed a policy of not borrowing abroad and began to seek foreign loans.

Briefly

That year Teheran formally asked Tokyo for billions of dollars in low-interest loans to build a dam.

Japan's decision to resume lending comes amid reports that the Clinton administration is demanding that major trading partners with Iran impose a credit and export boycott to prevent it from "becoming a substantial threat to Western interests," the May 27 *Washington Post* reported. According to administration officials, the top priorities are efforts to convince China and Russia to cancel deals to provide Iran with weapons and nuclear reactors, and to persuade Japan, Germany, and Britain to cut off loans.

This campaign could also be aimed at weakening the German and Japanese economies, especially Germany, which is Iran's biggest western trade partner. This plan is suggested by the Australian Zionist Martin Indyck, the senior director for Middle East policy for the National Security Council. According to Indyck, if the United States fails in its efforts to modify "Iranian behavior," five years from now "Iran will be much more capable of posing a real threat to Israel and to western interests in the Middle East." Indyck fought for Israel in 1973.

Trade

Russia, Ukraine hurt by collapse of markets

A main cause for the fast economic disintegration of Russia and Ukraine is the "collapse of traditional trade relations" and the "complete lack of new economic structures," a report by the Vienna-based Institute for International Comparative Economic Studies (WIIW), which compares both former Soviet republics, has concluded.

While Gross National Product in 1992 dropped by 19% in Russia and 15% in Ukraine, investments in both countries declined by more than 40%. Russian inflation ran at 1,300-1,700% or 15% of GNP, compared with 1,600-2,000% or 40% of GNP in Ukraine.

The key conflict area between the states is the energy supply. This year, Russia will produce less than 350 million tons of fuel (393 million tons in 1992), and exports in the former

Soviet republics will fall from 75 million tons to less than 60 million tons. Since Russia urgently needs hard currency, supplies outside the ruble zone will be accounted in world market prices.

According to the WIIW report, Ukraine will have to spend more than \$10 billion for Russian oil and natural gas. The main conflict of interest between the two countries however derives from the fact that their bilateral trade volume shrank to 50% of the 1989 level. Successful economic reforms in Russia and Ukraine depend on stable political conditions, the report concludes, and therefore the economic crisis in both countries will be further aggravated in 1994.

Research and Development

NASA to join bio-industry in fight against AIDS

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced on May 17 that under an agreement signed on April 26, it has teamed up with American Bio-Technologies, Inc. in Massachusetts to do research to combat AIDS.

NASA scientists at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama have developed advanced X-ray crystallography technology which is used on the Space Shuttle materials-processing experiments which allow larger samples of pure crystals to be produced in the microgravity of space. This emerging technology of high-brilliance X-rays, access to experiments on the Space Shuttle, and "novel crystallization approaches," will be made available to the researchers at American Bio-Technologies. The company is the major world supplier of recombinant HIV proteins and will provide the NASA researchers with such samples, and related retroviruses, for space experimentation.

Dr. Daniel Carter, chief of the Biophysics Branch of Marshall's Space Science Laboratory, explained: "We will use our unique capabilities to grow crystals of the proteins and then use our analytical and computer-based technologies to attempt to determine the accurate three-dimensional structures of the biological molecules. Our group previously determined the first structure of a human antibody which recognizes the AIDS virus."

● **CAPITAL** investment needs for U.S. waste-water treatment facilities is \$110.6 billion, Robert L. Bowen, vice chairman of the Municipal Utilities Division of the Associated General Contractors of America, told a House subcommittee on May 11. He stated that every \$1 billion so spent creates nearly 50,000 jobs.

● **ESTONIA** is buying weapons from Israel in order to enable the country to "adopt NATO standards" and end its dependency on "Russian armaments," Reuters reported on May 25. Israel has reportedly offered Estonia a \$50 million loan to buy automatic pistols and Stinger missiles for its Army.

● **THE ISRAELI** government, in a first step to privatizing its major banks, on May 27 sold 20% of its shares in Bank Hapoalim, the nation's largest bank. Earlier in May it approved structural reforms designed to strengthen competition, reduce banks' control over other sectors, and prevent conflicts of interest in the capital market, Reuters reported.

● **MALAYSIA** has launched a crackdown on illegal financial futures-trading, officials of the country's new Securities Commission said on May 29. Raids have been carried out against companies believed to be involved in the trade, which centers on futures in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's Hang Seng Index.

● **THE ANGOLAN** government has further liberalized the economy, the state news agency Angop reports. Central bank governor Generoso de Almeida has announced that foreign currency to be used for imports will now be sold by commercial banks.

● **CHEVRON** Corp. has announced that it will sell two refineries, in Philadelphia and Port Arthur, Texas, and 150 service stations in 11 Midwest and Atlantic Coast states. The plan is projected to save \$2 billion in marketing and refining capital investments over five years. Both refineries are operating in the black.

Enrico Mattei, a historical model for today's crisis

by Nora Hamerman

Marking the thirtieth anniversary of the tragic death of Enrico Mattei, the founder of Italy's national hydrocarbons company ENI, an international conference was held in Milan on Nov. 27, 1992, to commemorate the life and work of this great Italian. It was organized by the Schiller-Institut of Germany and *Executive Intelligence Review*, and rather than merely evoking the past, it took up various aspects of Mattei with the aim of identifying lessons for our own era. The challenge in morality and method which various speakers raised could be summed up in the question: "How would a person like Enrico Mattei have acted in the face of an epoch-making crisis like that currently shaking the world, and Italy in particular?"

Mattei's fighting spirit was manifest in a speech at the opening of the academic year at the School of Higher Studies on Hydrocarbons in December 1961, where he said: "We must get rid of the inferiority complex that Italians are good writers, good poets, good singers, good guitarists, and fine people, but they don't have the capacity for great industrial organization."

We present below excerpts from an Italian-language report published by *EIR*'s European affiliate, which collected the speeches and debates of the conference, as well as some speeches by Mattei. The Milan daily *Il Giorno* covered the event with three articles. An article in *L'Avanti*, the Socialist Party paper, cited the appeal of Schiller-Institut president Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "that the investigation into the Mattei case be opened, because the truth about the Mattei case will be crucial for bringing Italy out of its present life and death crisis."

In the seven months since, several events have combined to make *EIR*'s publication of this material especially timely. Italy has been spun several more ratchets down by the assault on its sovereign political and economic institutions. Not only have many of its major postwar political leaders been indicted for corruption; but the exasperated electorate was stampeded into a referendum that approved institutional changes which will only speed up the takeover of the nation by foreign, especially Anglo-American, interests.



Investigating the real story behind Enrico Mattei's life and tragic death "will be crucial for bringing Italy out of its present life and death crisis," Helga Zepp-LaRouche told a conference on Mattei in Milan, on Nov. 27, 1992. From left: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller-Institut in Germany; her interpreter, Liliana Celani; Paolo Vitali of the Schiller-Institut; Prof. Nico Perrone, author of a book on the assassination of Mattei.

Related to this, Italy and many other nations are being subjected to predatory attacks by the international banking fraternity under the banner of indiscriminate privatization. This looting is being pushed throughout eastern Europe and Ibero-America, as well as in industrialized nations like Italy, France, and Germany. *EIR* has played a key role in catalyzing resistance to this in Italy, by publishing an exposé of how Italian bankers and politicians conspired aboard the British royal yacht *Britannia* to sell off the national patrimony for fire-sale prices—an exposé which has been cited by several Italian periodicals and leading political figures.

Yet worldwide, many defenders of the state sector of national economies are only mounting a feeble opposition, by requesting a *slower* rate of turning over public firms to private hands. This is because some public firms, such as those under communist regimes, were so mismanaged that their advocates are at a loss to defend them, especially in today's "pragmatist" climate. Here, the example of Mattei's fight for Italy's energy independence through a national oil company is a most useful model—a fight conducted in tandem with the political independence struggles of many former colonial nations, to whom Mattei extended a hand of cooperation.

Since the recent outrageous bombing attack in Florence on May 26, it seems especially relevant to quote from Mattei's speech in Florence on the anniversary of Italian liberation from the Nazis, April 25, 1961. He said then, in part: "You Florentines are rightly proud of the glorious weeks in which, during 1944, the border of Italy remained on the Arno. . . ."

"Forced on June 4 to evacuate Rome, in angry silence, because the august presence of the Head of Christendom impeded a strenuous armed resistance, the enemy carried its ferocious rage northward, to seek an extreme line of defense, which would slow down the steady march of the regular and voluntary forces of liberation.

"And so Florence found itself on the firing line. The German command immediately realized the impossibility of holding positions besieged by rebel actions and popular resistance, and it turned to the local CLN [national liberation committees] to negotiate an undisturbed passage of its troops. The demand was accompanied by the threat that, in case of denial, the city would become a battlefield.

". . . You responded that no compromise was possible with the enemy; the city, starting Aug. 3, became the center of bitter clashes. . . . Freedom, before being the essence of political life, is an inner virtue, a prerogative of the spirit, which is preserved and made more powerful with incessant vigilance and moral rigor.

"According to the Christian conception there is no freedom without justice, but there is also no true justice without a constant effort at improvement which is manifested in constructive action. It would not be an effective justice which served to crystallize and legitimize an out-of-date and profoundly unjust economic arrangement, because it would be anchored to the tolerance of privileges which are historically unsustainable and even more, morally inadmissible. Whoever stands still, does not honor freedom and does not do justice. . . ."

Mattei and the rebirth of Italy

by Paolo Vitali

I would like to begin with a quotation which I find very timely: "When a building is collapsing on all sides, it is more economical in many cases to complete its demolition. Therefore, what should be imposed is a provision which puts an end to the present state of things and frees the heir of a burden which nothing justifies and which, if the present state of affairs were to continue, could be expected to constantly increase."

The relevance of this quotation is not a matter of the epoch but rather the concept. As many know, that was the death sentence issued on July 5, 1946 by the joint commission set up by the Italian government to evaluate the future fate of AGIP [Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, founded in 1926], and this despite the first, promising discoveries of methane in March 1946 at Caviaga. And yet, that quotation could be from our own time, perhaps in an article by Giuseppe Turani in *Corriere della Sera* about the debate on privatization, reporting a declaration by Moody's or by some spokesman of the International Monetary Fund or the mythical "international market" which imposes upon us fundamental economic choices under the Damocles' sword of a new speculative storm against the lira.

It was not a question then, any more than it is today, of a formal debate between whether or not to privatize, but it goes back to basic axioms of national economic policy, which underlie that debate, which were identified by Enrico Mattei—perhaps intuitively at first, and later more and more consciously—and by his friends and allies, such as Raffaele Vanoni, Giovanni Gronchi, and even Alcide De Gaspari.

By nature, Mattei hated hypocrisy and could not agree that under the nice words of "free market" or "necessity of savings of the state" there should be perpetuated a swindle by well-identified national and international interests which had very little to do with anything "free." Fortunately, Mattei was not in an isolated position, but was backed by a political and economic culture which saw in a new and rapid economic development the instrument of a rebirth, even in the moral sense, of Italy after the horrors of the war and the 20 years of Mussolini's rule.

The history of AGIP is well known, as is the history of the struggle around the great project of Oscar Sinigaglia for

full-cycle steel production, starting from iron ore, and not with electric furnaces processing scrap metal, as was being done by the big private steelmakers.

I like to recall that on March 29, 1946, hence at the time of the first discoveries at Caviaga, Giovanni Falck, the recognized head of Italian heavy industry and strenuous champion of free-market economics, testified before the economic commission set up by the constituent assembly, declaring himself decisively against the project for a state steel industry: More precisely, Italy should not have a major steel industry, because it lacked the necessary raw materials, hence the objective should be that of a maximum production of 3 million tons, which private enterprise could easily handle. Obviously, the laissez-faire businessman Falck added, private enterprise should be protected by the state with significant customs tariffs: "It could be discussed," he concluded his far-sighted intervention, "whether 30% or 40% protection should be given; but a country without minerals and without coal cannot make steel without customs barriers."

It is a well-known fact, and was known already in 1951, before the powerful economic acceleration of Italy starting in the middle of the 1950s, which peaked between 1959 and 1962-63, that Italy produced 3 million tons and even 8.2 million tons in 1960, and that in the middle of the 1960s the state-held company Finsider alone produced 9 million tons and private enterprise 4 million tons. Given the multiple years (4-5) needed to build large steel plants with high-temperature furnaces, Falck's demands, if they had been adopted by the government, would have represented a fatal strangling of economic reconstruction, with the real risk that the so-called economic miracle would never have been realized.

Physics and economics

The "far-sightedness" of the Falcks of that time is comparable to the recommendations of today's free-market pundits. Their profound misunderstanding is to consider economic development of a nation as a linear phenomenon, like the action at a distance between single particles: an absurdity in physics as in physical economy. In fact from physics we can use a concept, that of critical mass or threshold, which allows us to explain phenomena such as that of rapid economic development. There is an unavoidable necessity for a concentration, a density, of economic activities at a determined, high technological level—and it is not possible to go below this—in order for a process of development to be sparked. This is what has been denied, especially in the three decades that separate us from the death of Mattei, to the Third World countries, and the few exceptions, such as Taiwan or South Korea, which in any case were modeled on Japan more than on the Anglo-American pattern, are just further confirmations of what I am describing.

The Mattei conception of the role of infrastructure to get economic development moving in a nation, or jointly in several nations, reflects a superior economic outlook. We

know from his involvement in building major gas pipelines, from the first one in the plain of the Po River, to the much-contested one between Genoa and Ingolstadt in Bavaria, Germany, which was to serve as a line into Central Europe, from the very long (1,700 km) one in Argentina, to the great projects of his last period: the Algeria-Sicily gas pipeline, which was supposed to later connect into all of Italy, and the potential for a new Trieste-Ingolstadt gas pipeline, which in the future could have linked up with the Soviet one (Druzhba) in eastern Europe.

After the Algerian war, as Algeria realigned with the France of de Gaulle, and was freed in 1962 from its burdensome colonial past, there was also the prospect of a three-way arrangement including Adenauer's Germany, as the premise for a joint development of continental Europe, starting with western Europe.

Infrastructure does not just mean a bridge, a rail line, or a gas pipeline, but it embraces education and skills training of the labor force, i.e., schools and research centers; it means adequate health care infrastructure and so forth. It means substantially to achieve an economic *density* which permits and facilitates the rise of new industries, above all small and medium industries with high capital intensity. This is where the role of the state becomes most evident: in sectors which become productive after a period of time, in new, very high-technology sectors—such as maglev, the German magnetically levitated trains—or in geographically remote locations. It is also the attempt to bring order and rationality to a development which otherwise could degenerate into the savage and predatory, or because it responds to social and strategic requirements.

If one scans attentively the words or, even more, the initiatives, of Mattei, one finds a fundamental coherence which can be reduced to this economic approach. In a conference held at the Foreign Press Office in February 1962, the ENI president expressed himself as follows: "We think we have enormous possibilities of development in our country, to be able to cancel forever the image of a traditional Italy, poor and only agricultural. We have immense possibilities for development in the Mediterranean, in Europe, in Africa, in the Middle East. In relations with depressed countries, with the countries which have the need to initiate industrial development, we believe we can offer an industrial organization prepared in men and means and hence that we can fulfill an important work of collaboration. In this way, our operations can be useful to the entire West, of which we are part. But we think that even in the western framework collaboration is necessary. And not, as often occurs, a war without quarter and with no holds barred."

And this "war without quarter" very soon began, perhaps before the end of the Second World War itself, with the arrival of the American and British secret services in the AGIP offices in Rome, to take possession of the archives of the company, and which explained well the hasty decision



Paolo Vitali: Mattei's conception of the role of infrastructure development reflects a superior economic outlook.

to dismantle and sell off what remained of the old national oil company. It was a war against time, after the discovery of the deposits at Supercortemaggiore [in northern Italy] and the construction of the network of gas pipelines in northern Italy which, in the course of four years, between 1949 and 1952, catapulted our country into the third position in the world in length of pipelines: 4,500 km, with a sixtyfold increase in the volume of methane gas transported to industry: from 20 million cubic meters in 1948 to 1,200 million in 1952.

Without AGIP's discoveries and network of pipelines, without Sinigaglia's plan for steel, without the original creation of ENI and the State Holdings in 1953—which was envied by all, until a few years ago—without the attack launched in 1950 by Mattei against the Montecatini chemical monopoly, which led to the drastic drop in fertilizer prices and hence made a notable contribution to our agriculture, without the revolution in plastics and the immense investment by Fiat in its Mirafiori plant by Valletta (one of the few great private industrialists, together with Adriano Olivetti, who were on the same wavelength with Mattei), and without the vast spinoff effects on small and medium-size industries of that initial period, Italy would never have so dramatically approached the other western economies.

The Italian economic miracle

In 1953, the average income in Italy was one-thirteenth that of the United States, one-eighth that of Britain, and one-fifth that of Germany, which had emerged destroyed from

the war. Twenty-five percent of Italian homes lacked running water, in 67% there was no gas, 63% had no bathroom, in 93% there was no telephone, and in 90% no central heating: It was the picture of a poor and depressed country. Between 1959 and 1962-63, Italy had the highest rates of industrial production of the entire West, and the lira won the Oscar in 1959 as the most stable currency. From 1952 to 1962, in a single decade, there was a sweeping exodus from the countryside into the city and from the South to the industries of the North; almost 16 million Italians changed residence, one-third of the entire population. The change was gigantic and it had savage features, sometimes with dramatic social and human consequences, and accompanied by economic errors, such as the emphasis on consumer goods instead of capital goods (whereas Germany concentrated its investments more wisely), enormous speculative construction at the outskirts of the old cities, and so forth. But it remained a change of epic proportions.

Mattei was among the greatest protagonists of this industrial development. But there is something in his person and his work which distances him from the other personalities of that time, from the great technician Sinigaglia to the other great industrialists like Valletta of Fiat, or Olivetti, and many others as well. It was something that brought together, albeit on different levels, his Partisan experience with that of a captain of industry, which subsumes and explains his creative and innovative capacities. We could define this something as a profoundly Christian sense of human dignity, which does not bend in the face of adversity and does not refuse to fight a just fight, whether it is against Nazi-Fascist occupation or the straitjacket imposed by the new world order, such as emerged from Yalta, or the arrogance of power of the Seven Sisters oil companies.

Mattei was certainly no populist, as was obsessively repeated by Giorgio Galli in his political biography of the ENI president. Mattei, of course, was not part of, and did not accept what Galli defined as the "organic" conceptions of politics: British empiricism, reducible to David Hume, which in economics means the "free market" of Adam Smith, and Marxist economics. I do not know if, after the collapse of communism and the heavy creaking of the Anglo-American laissez-faire ideology, Galli would still maintain today the same things he wrote 16 years ago. But Mattei was no populist: His close philosophical and economic concord with the positions of his friend Raffaele Vanoni, linked him to the "social doctrine" of the church, which in the industrial world sometimes passes under the name of "social capitalism," a term which even Valletta preferred in counteropposition to that of "neo-capitalism" or which the Germans of the era of Adenauer called *soziale Marktwirtschaft*.

To construct a sense of dignity for Italy

Mattei did not fall into a tantrum out of infantile resentment generated by a populist vision of the world, as his

denigrators want us to believe. It was in the logic of things that an emergent independent force which did not want to submit to the monopolistic prevarications of our own country and foreign multinationals would end up in a showdown. And Mattei always had to underline the real terms of the clash, because cowardice and hypocrisy, bought-off or ideologized propaganda, constantly distorted them. In a famous interview with the journalists Scalfari and Benedetti, he asked:

"They have given me a task, which is that of winning for Italy a position in the world oil industry. Do you have an idea of what problems are brought on by a responsibility of this kind? What kind of adversaries? What a disproportion of forces? Whoever touches oil makes politics. Necessarily. Whether he wants to or not. For 50 years the companies running the states and sheikhdoms of Arabia and the Persian Gulf have been preparing coups d'état, they pay their favorites and the rebel tribes, they do everything. But it is not folklore: It is a strategy thought out in the back rooms and enacted with the support of the CIA and the U.S. State Department, the British Foreign Office and intelligence services, and similarly in France. And I? What was I supposed to do? Go every day to the Farnesina [Italian Foreign Ministry headquarters] to find out whether I could step on the corns of the president of Standard Oil or whether I should give him my place at the table? This is not what was asked of me. They asked me to unchain Italy from its oil servitude. The means to achieve this result—I choose them. They can judge me at the end and establish whether I deserve to be rewarded or punished. But now they must let me work in my own way."

On Jan. 8, 1959, Mattei stated to the Italian Center of Studies for International Reconciliation that "the great powers support without reservations, with the weight of their diplomatic and military force, the initiatives of the companies. . . ." Today, with the access, albeit very partial, to archives and documents that were hitherto secret, such as those published by Professor Perrone in his book on Mattei, we know a lot more, but the picture does not change, it just becomes clearer: Such as, when, in 1952, in preparation for a new carving up of spheres of interest in Iran after the overthrow of Mossadegh, the National Security Council, and the Departments of State, Defense, and Justice of the United States had to intervene to block the procedures initiated against the oil companies for violation of the American anti-trust laws. In a joint document it was defined that "the American oil operations are, for practical reasons, instruments" of American foreign policy:

"In virtue of their role as instruments of our foreign policy, both in Europe, and in the Middle East, any attack on our oil companies, in those areas, should be regarded as a fundamental attack on the entire American system." [The quote is translated back from the Italian.]

So much for the "free market" and "free competition"!

The CIA's worries according to Webster

Another question which we should ask ourselves is what happened after the changes of 1989 and the Anglo-American response of Bush's "new world order." In a public speech by the former CIA chief under Bush, William Webster, delivered on Sept. 17, 1989, a future of trade and intelligence wars is laid out between the traditional "allies" and "competitors." I stress that the speech was public: We can therefore imagine what the relevant archives will reveal 30 or 50 years from now.

"As the twenty-first century approaches, it is clear that economic considerations will play an even greater role in our relations with our allies and adversaries alike. There is now a universal recognition that economic strength is key to global influence and power. Nations are adjusting, even reshaping their economic systems in order to compete in the global marketplace."

Webster then praised the "further integration of financial markets" as a "revolutionary structural change in the global economy." The U.S. intelligence chief stressed, "The transformation of international financial markets is striking if we observe the figures: Daily transactions on the exchanges are over \$300 billion and in a week the transfers on the financial markets are greater than the volume of Third World debt."

Exalting this financial manna which has officially kept the American economy afloat, Webster announced "for the next five years" a commitment of the U.S. government that debtor countries, including the new eastern European nations, should submit to the dictates of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

What would Mattei's position have been today, in the face of the fantastic prospect which has opened in the East of Europe, or the new, growing sufferings of the Third World, the tragedies in Africa? Without a doubt it would have been the antithesis of Webster's "global financialization" and without a doubt there would have been new, hard clashes with the Anglo-American oligarchy.

To wrap up: Albeit on completely different human and historical levels, we may compare Mattei with Charles de Gaulle. In what sense? In the sense that since World War II and for the entire postwar period they represented, and still represent, for their respective nations, a sense of national identity, an ideal reference point.

It is not a question of turning Mattei into a myth; on the contrary we need to demythologize him, because that has been a way of salving people's consciences. What would an Enrico Mattei do today, in a different situation? We must start from a deeper comprehension of his economic philosophy, which is what we have also proposed to present with this conference.

In the face of today's crisis, the best celebration in honor of Mattei is to understand concretely, that we need more Enrico Matteis.

Is Italy still worthy of giants like Mattei?

by Marcelli Colitti

Dr. Colitti is the director of Ecofuel (ENI) and the author of several books about oil and Enrico Mattei.

To speak about Enrico Mattei today is not easy. He evokes the image of a past that will never return, when Italian society produced men on a very different scale from today. What comes to mind is the famous phrase of the poet Vittorio Alfieri, at the dawn of the Risorgimento—the movement for Italian unity which did not yet have that name—when someone said to him, "But really, what do you Italians want? You are already a people which has become degraded and depressed, and go around looking for masters." And he answered, "Well, in Italy there are still brigands, which means that the 'human plant' is still growing vigorously, and it is just a question of exploiting it." I am hardly saying that Mattei was a brigand! I mean that in that period, people were born who today seem out of place, gigantic, and they would not fit into the rooms where the men who now administer the country live. It is hard to speak about persons who, the further away we get, the bigger they become. . . .

Let us try to say what value the experience and the program of Mattei have for us today. The Republic [of Italy] today is based on a political, economic, and social mechanism which is very different from that time, and I think that the selection process which carried Mattei to the heights he attained would today have worked in reverse: Mattei would never have become what he became in the present system, which has a ruthless selection I would define as upside down, which rewards the behavior of adapting to power, instead of the opposite. So we should ask ourselves whether this strongly positive image which Italians have, despite everything, of Mattei, is still valid. And since Mattei was a doer not a writer, not an intellectual, but one who put things into practice, rather than speak of the message he sent, we have to speak of his example, of what he did, because he educated Italians with his example.

Mattei's program

There is a series of examples which he gave. Let's look at them one by one in the effort to clarify what this person means today. The first, and for me the most extraordinary,

is his *moral* example, which is a word no longer used in Italy. For him labor had a moral value, and this was the principal "value" of the individual. Labor for him was charity, if we want to put it in the terms of Catholic culture, which had strongly influenced Mattei, during his youth and also in his maturity. He conceived of labor as the principal act of charity toward others, and hence as something which is in no way measurable by earnings, by the profit which one gets from it, which is of course necessary in order to live, but which is not the reward for labor, not the purpose of labor. The purpose of labor is to give to others what it is possible to give, to carry out together with others what it is possible to carry out, and then money serves to survive; but it is not the objective. And this was so strong in the magnetic charm that emanated from the personality of Mattei, that no one ever asked him for a raise. Naturally he did not let himself be asked, but no one would ever have asked him, because he would reply, "But I work for free, and what do you do?" This is an example very much out of fashion, but it is an example which indicates a moral and civic tension which we need today.

Let us go on to the second point, his *political* example. The man was not a politician, because he talked little, and he certainly did not have the character of a politician. But he moved in a political realm and he had intuitions, very deep convictions which came from the depth of his spirit, which are just as singular when we look at them today, as his concept of labor. His intuition was that politics is a way of carrying out a project, and for this you must fight to the very end, if possible with the instruments of political action, those of consensus, but if necessary even with weapons, because every real project disturbs the powers that be and therefore creates an imbalance which cannot be healed, because those who have power try desperately to perpetuate themselves, and therefore resist any project that tries to change things.

Mattei's program was for economic and civic development together, and this too is one of those things that we have completely forgotten. Economic development and civic development are not necessarily linked; income and civilization are not exactly the same thing—they have an area of overlap, but it is not total. Hence, a program of economic and civil development was another of his truly first-rate intuitions, which was not limited to his own country, because he worked for his country, but he never saw it by itself. From the very outset he had an absolutely clear idea that this very small country in a quite strategic position ought to have a line of development which was necessarily international, which could not turn inward, but which had to look outward, and which, in keeping with what we said before, with the function of labor, with the moral significance of the commitment of the person, should look toward less favored countries, countries which were then emerging out of colonialism, and from the distortion and human and political devastation which colonialism brings.

Colonialism and the emigration of poor Italians were the two words which made Mattei furious. If you wanted to make him angry, you only had to pronounce one of these two words and he turned all colors and started to shout, which otherwise almost never happened. He had a profound, almost physical, phobia for these two phenomena, which he saw as a degradation of the dignity of man, which was the true motive force behind his activity.

So this program of human and civic development, which was completely unified with his moral commitment, had its outlet in an example which became entrepreneurial, i.e., the man built a company. He felt the need to set up a new company, he could not use the old one any more, because he could not use an old instrument. He felt the need to use a new generation, and he even theorized about this. Mattei was not one who easily expressed what he did, but every once in a while, he would blurt out that his generation, including himself, was so involved with Fascism, and Fascist provincialism, that there was not a lot to be expected of it, and that it was necessary to reach out to a new generation, because the latter would not have had the same involvement with a humiliating and provincial regime like Fascism.

Hence it was young people to whom he needed to turn—and his passion for youth was almost legendary—because it was this generation to which he wanted to leave this message. The young person therefore should be educated essentially by motivating him and making him share the vision of his leader. No one ever questioned his leadership. But he was the leader who convinced others, with his example and his ideas. More than giving orders, he asked for consensus and commitment. He was the leader because he was the man who took the risks, who had the ideas, who absorbed the necessary contradictions of daily actions, and weighed the contradictions, and therefore we followed him as one would follow an almost superhuman person.

Relations among rich and poor countries

This approach of his to business was immediately linked up with his economic and political approach, because he tried at once to operate at the level of the world economy. He had the absolute idea—another of his profound convictions—that the rich needed the poor and vice versa, and this conviction arose from his character as a man. This conviction was then translated into concrete terms, by the fact that the poor of that period largely had control of raw materials, which Italy lacked, especially oil. There was in his political approach, therefore, an extraordinary mixture between the moral and civic thrust which pervaded him and the concrete necessity of satisfying the energy needs of the country. This was a thrust which inevitably went hand in hand with his anti-colonialism; it was all a coherent system.

He had understood, well in advance of his time, and even today this is not common culture in Italy, that the rich need the poor, not only because the poor control, by a joke of

fate, certain raw materials, and not only because the most desperate country in the world, which was Saudi Arabia, had the world's largest petroleum reserves, but because there exists an insurmountable limit in the mechanism of capitalist economy, which can only be overcome by broadening the base. This is another one of those things which, even if it is discussed today, brings up a lot of skepticism, but which can be demonstrated on the technical level.

Technological progress

Mattei was certainly not an economist, but he had a passion for economics and surrounded himself with economists, and with them he defined a very simple criterion, which is still extraordinarily timely today. The mechanism of technological progress is based in modern economies on industries which produce so-called capital goods, i.e., machines, lathes, stamping presses, containers for the chemical industry, and so forth. Thus industry incorporates technological progress: a machine which in year 1 produces 10 pieces for 10 liras apiece, in year 2 produces 20 pieces at a cost of nine liras, and in year 3 it produces 600 pieces at a cost of five liras. Such technological progress can only be achieved if the industries that produce these capital goods have a broad enough market. In individual capitalist countries, inevitably, there is a limit to the volume of investment which a country can absorb, and therefore there is a limit to the capacity of development of these industries. Hence it is necessary to export capital.

This is a mechanism from which colonialism also derives, because from every mechanism of the economy, both good and bad derive. It is a mechanism which implies, for example, today, that if we wanted to say what is the surest way by which Europe can emerge from the present economic crisis, it is by exporting capital. Europe or Italy must make investments, for example, in North Africa. Because for sure, the Italian market, the productive basis of the Italian system, is too narrow to be able to absorb sufficiently the output of its capital goods industry. The mature countries need the markets of the countries which are not yet mature.

Hence, to get back to Mattei, his moral intuition that it is unjust that there are poor people, and that the poor and rich need each other, ended up being reinforced and made extremely powerful by economic reality, because his moral analysis agreed with his economic intuition, which then his economists were able to write about.

We have sketched the profile of a giant, and we said at the beginning that this giant would not be at ease, that the ceilings of the rooms of power today would be too low for him. But are these things we have said still valid or are they past history? Let us begin with the end, with the discussion about rich and poor, and let us speak for a moment about the oil industry, which is an industry in which Mattei lived a large part of his life and in which he built his extraordinary corporation.



Marcelli Colitti: The two words that Mattei hated most were "colonialism" and "emigration" of poor Italians.

There is no doubt that in the next 30 years the preeminence of traditional oil-producing countries is going to increase and not decrease, that the increasing demand for petroleum projected for the next 30 years will be satisfied almost completely by the OPEC countries, but within OPEC, almost entirely by the Gulf nations, such as Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, which have geology on their side. So there is no doubt that the problem of Europe and the western world is to find a way of linking up with these countries, a way which will not be degrading for these countries, which does not oppress them, because oppression cannot last—oppression leads to violent revolution—and at the same time a way to obtain energy at a price which is not prohibitive.

Hence this problem, which Mattei saw in all its clarity as the need to supply Italy, is today on the agenda at the world level: The oil-producing countries of the Middle East will be in the next 30 years the main suppliers for the additional quantity of crude oil needed by Italy and the United States, which in Mattei's day was a producer and today has become an importer. So there is on the table the whole dimension of the problem of relations between consuming and producing countries which Mattei had posed with such force and enthusiasm, and with so much capacity for making them come true.

Not only is the relation with poor countries more important now than in the past, but that chokepoint in capitalist economy which I mentioned earlier has become more impor-

tant as well: The limitation of the investment base in the rich countries is drastic, we are experiencing a crisis which to a large extent derives from that. This problem, which Mattei never tired of reiterating, at all levels—his polemic against colonialism, the problem of relations between poor and rich countries—is truly a problem of today.

The state's promotion of enterprise

There is one last point on which I would like to briefly dwell, which is Mattei's idea of the state, which today is also out of fashion. The state is now identified in the mentality of Italian citizens as a mysterious monstrosity, a kind of deeply corrupt Mafia, either corrupt or inefficient, which has a negative role in daily life. Mattei had exactly the opposite concept of the state: He believed that the state should be the one which supplied the capital for economic development, the instrument which collected the capital that the private economy was not capable of supplying to a sufficient degree, and made it available for investment. And hence the function of public enterprise was to be the legitimate channel through which public money was transformed from money into capital, and hence into investment, and hence into economic development.

Mattei came out of private industry. He was a private entrepreneur, one of the few new private businessmen in his time, who came from nothing, and yet he understood perfectly the limits of the private economy, in which he had been so successful, and that it was inevitable and necessary that the state should function as a collector of capital and conveyer of capital toward industry. This theory, which allowed him to build ENI, and which was not completely new, after all, nevertheless was given an enormous importance by him. Little by little, it has been extinguished.

Economics and morality

The Italian state in the last 30 years has done the opposite. It has not accumulated investment capital, it has financed income, i.e., it has used the money gathered through taxation to finance consumption, substantially transferring this money into private hands in a wide variety of forms, some of them not even legal, but that is really secondary. The economic substance was that it financed consumption, i.e., that the money of the state has been given out to maintain demand, not investment.

The consequences have been very clearly visible, both in the exorbitant increase in the public debt, because to sustain demand is a bottomless pit and therefore it creates a bigger and bigger gap in the public debt, and now we are a country with more public debt than income. I would say that the worst effect which this system has had, has been on public morality, in the tone of civic life, and in the fact that by doing this we have put forward to the coming generations the archetype not of the producer, not the man who produces something, who works hard and therefore has a moral, civic, and spiritual

commitment, because hard work has more than a physical dimension. We have instead put forward the model of the man who consumes and no one knows exactly where the money comes from that he is using, but he has an enormous endowment of consumer goods which he continually resupplies.

Now this is an impossible model, not because it is immoral, although in part it is, but because it is impossible for the consumer not to be a producer. There is no alternative to this reality, because the economic circle has to close in some way.

To produce takes work, while to consume does not. Let us say that producing implies a commitment, a daily effort which is no longer included in today's archetypes, where it is instead considered an unpleasant necessity, and not even very dignified. To have seen the state as that which finances consumption, rather than production, has ended up by presenting a model which no longer perceives labor as a fundamental moral factor.

The last point regarding this idea of the state which Mattei had, is his concept of power. There was a time, one or two years before his death, in which an American magazine dedicated a cover to Mattei with the headline: "The Most Powerful Italian since Augustus." Besides the fact that Augustus was not Italian, Mattei had this image of the man of power. He was a man who lived every day in the inner corridors of power and exerted enormous power. He had a very precise idea of power: Power was an inevitable necessity and it had to be justified day by day by whoever exercised it. He found it necessary and inevitable—and he fought hard for this to happen—that he should occupy positions of power, but he also believed that he had to justify this every day by what he did. Power was therefore justified by what he achieved for others, not for himself.

Hence the justification of Mattei's power did not come solely from the fact that he worked 18 hours a day if not more, and that he was incessantly committed in his actions, but also from the fact that he considered this an inevitable necessity, so that what he wanted to do could be achieved.

After the two phobias mentioned above, colonialism and the emigration of poor Italians, Mattei's third phobia was arrogance. Arrogance was unjustified power, i.e., those who hold power and do not justify it on a daily basis, but defend it by arrogance.

I close this remembrance of a person to whom I owe a totally personal debt, because he is the person who gave to me, and to so many others of my generation, an example and an objective to which we could dedicate our lives, a model. It was not a model in the sense that we can imitate such a man, but a model in his moral commitment, and in the clarity and ruthlessness of his analysis, and in his scant reverence for the powers that be, because he had no reverence for power. On the contrary, he demanded of the powerful that they justify themselves.

The strategic stakes in Mattei's fight

by Nico Perrone

Nico Perrone is professor of American history at the University of Bari, and author of the book Mattei, il nemico italiano (Mattei, the Italian Enemy).

I thank the more direct witnesses of the Mattei tragedy for having agreed to participate in our meeting. I think I should speak about a less known aspect of the Mattei affair, Mattei's international political activity. I want to deal explicitly with Mattei's overall contribution to the matters under discussion, but especially with his role in the practical political implementation of an attempt, if not to decouple Italy from the framework of the Atlantic Alliance, then to strongly shift Italy's orientation in a neutralist direction and toward a lessened involvement of Italy with respect to the policy of the United States, by which I refer not only to oil policy, but to the country's foreign policy.

Italy, we know, has been tied since 1949 to the United States in the Atlantic Alliance; and since 1949, there has been some strong resistance inside the Christian Democracy toward such a decisive, entangling, and suffocating involvement of our country with the United States. The most significant resistance to the Atlantic Alliance was perhaps not that of the great parliamentary protest mounted by the Communist and Socialist parties, but the subtler, more decisive, more pregnant, and more enduring resistance of certain sectors of the Christian Democracy who did not want to hitch Italy to the chariot of an unequal alliance, in which the scepter of command remained in the hands of the United States, but rather thought about the possibility of a neutralist policy for Italy.

The debate inside the parliamentary caucus of the Christian Democracy was suffocated by Alcide De Gasperi [historical leader of the postwar Christian Democracy in Italy]. There was no debate when adherence to the Atlantic pact came to be decided. Thus, the Christian Democracy found itself facing a virtual confidence vote in De Gasperi, who wanted to take the vote without first having a chance to probe more deeply into the reasons for this vote inside the party. Yet, anti-NATO ferment inside the party remained strong and determined, and it was personified by men very close to Enrico Mattei.

One of these was Amintore Fanfani, whom we find during the 1950s simultaneously as prime minister, foreign min-

ister, and party secretary of the Christian Democracy. Another was Giovanni Gronchi, who owed something to Mattei for his election to the presidency of the republic and would have owed him even more for his reelection as President, at which he aimed. There was Del Bo, the minister of state holdings, a lively exponent of the left wing of the Christian Democrats, who worried the U.S. embassy because of some of the positions he took in the Italian Parliament. And there were certainly many persons of a completely different extraction, not at all left-wing. . . . But behind all this there was Enrico Mattei: For reasons of his ideals, for reasons of trade policy, for reasons of diplomatic policy, in the sense that a country which wants to have its own diplomatic policy has to be able to create it day by day and must not line up with the policy of the most powerful.

In search of self-determination

Mattei pushed hard for a line of detachment, of critical participation in NATO and even of getting out of NATO and into a neutralist position. Mattei therefore not only annoyed the United States with his oil deals in the Middle East, which broke up the balance of the international oil cartel, and broke up the price equilibrium, but it was Mattei who pushed even harder for Italy's entire policy to take its distance from the United States and to open up toward the Third World countries, which were traveling in a certain way along a road similar to the painful and laborious road which Italy had had to travel. Mattei was very sensitive to these problems, because he had been a witness to this difficult road of Italy's and had had great difficulties at the beginning of his career. So he knew what it meant for a country to free itself from the colonial yoke and find its own way, its own balance, and a way of arranging its own economy which would not be an economy of pure exploitation by the great powers.

All of this ideal design of Mattei flowed into a political design which at the end of the 1950s was called neo-Atlanticism. But before discussing neo-Atlanticism, perhaps we should recall the heavy pressure which had been placed on the Italian government from the moment Mattei took the reins of the country's oil affairs.

Mattei was convinced that Italy, a poor and defeated country, nonetheless possessed notable energy deposits of petroleum in its subsoil, and he was also aware that the oil business, even if there were not really resources inside the country, was an important business which one could not stay out of and in which one could not be at the mercy of the big guys. So Mattei's program was to try to use all available means to exploit the country's energy resources, and if this were not possible, to seek international accords with countries which had these energy resources, so that they could be used by Italy in order to become a partner of the major powers, and not be at their mercy.

It would take a long time just to list the telegrams, the pressures, which the American ambassadors and others, in-



Enrico Mattei helps to lay the cornerstone of a petrochemical plant in Gela, Sicily, not far from where his fatal plane crash occurred later, in 1962.

cluding major American oil management figures, very crudely exerted on the Italian government and especially on De Gasperi. They started in 1945 and continued over the years until 1953, the year in which ENI, the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (National Hydrocarbons Corp.), was founded, and even continued afterward. They were especially intense in the mid-1950s, when Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce was ambassador to Italy. The pressures were heavy because they absolutely wanted to keep the Italian government from assuming petroleum interests. They wanted petroleum interests to be left to private initiative. It was stated very clearly that in private initiative the Americans should have a position if not of privilege, at least of parity with the other countries and of parity with the Italian government. Our government's right to enact any clauses to favor its own initiatives was not recognized, at it was claimed that such clauses should only be set up for certain private interests, American ones, and not for our government.

The strong pressures which were applied against Mattei's design, which later became De Gasperi's design and the design of the Italian government, for managing oil affairs, became especially heavy when the law enacting ENI was being discussed, which was the law which would allow ENI to have exclusive exploration and exploitation rights in an area of the Po Valley which was believed to be the richest area in hydrocarbons—oil and methane. There was not a huge amount of oil, but methane did come out in the end, although it was not known that there was no oil, because the Americans, who had explored there before the war, had

hypothesized that there were significant oil reserves in the Po Valley.

A new kind of contract

These pressures got very heavy. In 1953, when the law was approved, they became downright intolerable, in form and substance, when Mattei, having proved that the potential for finding very important oil deposits inside Italy did not exist, decided to shift his attention toward foreign countries known to be rich in oil. So Mattei began exploring in Somalia, Egypt, and, little by little, in Iran.

In 1953, the first preliminary accords were signed with Somalia to try to exploit oil reserves, and in 1957, a partnership was formed between ENI and Somalia, which still saw ENI in the majority position, with 61% of the shares in the enterprise. But in 1960, at the behest of Mattei, the partnership with Somalia became completely equal, at the point when the profits of the enterprise were becoming considerable.

Then it was Iran's turn, a country very rich in oil of the highest quality. The zone was contested between the British and the Americans, and the latter had succeeded in penetrating thanks to a series of very complicated maneuvers in which the CIA had a prominent role. In 1956, Mattei's ENI showed up in Iran in search of accords to drill oil, and proposed an extraordinary formula which definitively broke up the "fifty-fifty" rule, i.e., the condition under which the state possessing the oil reserves enjoyed 50% of the profits which were drawn from the exploitation of the oil. Mattei broke this rule and offered a well-articulated contract to Iran, which was financially very complex, but its substance was that the state possessing the oil reserves got 75%, instead of 50%, and Mattei's ENI got only 25%, hence 25% less than what the British and the other big oil companies had been getting. And here was where the break with the cartel and its conditions—colonialism and neo-colonialism—occurred, which had allowed the exploitation of the Third World countries.

Behind of Mattei's proposal there were, of course, very complicated motives. I would, however, give first place to the ideals which motivated him, because Mattei was strongly idealistic; he believed in what he said and he really believed that the Third World countries should be helped in an equal manner, associated with the process of development, and not indebted, as instead occurred and occurs now with different mechanisms, such as the International Monetary Fund. But there was also a practical, business motivation. Mattei had emerged from the big petroleum business, and the only way to get into the big international oil business was to break the monopolistic conditions of the cartel, by offering better conditions to the countries that had oil reserves. So he came up with the new 75% formula for the producing country.

This new formula did not remain limited to Iran. Mattei made a similar deal with Egypt, and he tried to make such deals with Libya and Iraq, but by then the U.S. intelligence services had stepped in and cut Mattei completely out.

Angry reactions

The balance had been upset and the reactions from the American press and intelligence services were enraged. In a secret American report recently found in the archives, we read that Mattei's power must be contained at all costs and his possibilities for influencing the government must be reduced. Mattei is not only a force in industry, oil, and politics by now, but he also has a hold on information, because in 1957, through ENI, he took control of *Il Giorno*, a Milanese daily, which at that time was much more important than it is today. It provided very lively coverage, had the best and brightest writers, it was present in every country in the world, and most of all, it had a policy of true support for the countries which were trying to free themselves from the colonial yoke, a policy of open support toward Algeria, for example, which was at the time a French colony. France was losing this colony, but there was a war, a savage repression from the French to hold onto their colony. Mattei sent Italo Pietra to Algeria, who later became the editor-in-chief of *Il Giorno*. He was the first, unofficial representative of Mattei who negotiated not with the French, but with the Algerians, the National Liberation Front.

After Italo Pietra had imposed the general lines which determined the future policy of liberated Algeria and hence also of oil policy, because it was necessary to make a pact with Algeria once it was free, another, more formal presence was established with the function of public relations, entrusted to Pirani, at present a writer for *La Repubblica*, the newspaper which has somewhat taken the place today that *Il Giorno* held 15 years ago. Thus, Mattei's spokesmen were on hand in Algeria from early on until the process of national liberation was completed.

A storm broke out in the American press, not just in the national newspapers, but even the local ones. I found local U.S. newspapers which ran ferocious attacks against Mattei, and these papers were then clipped and the articles were gathered in a dossier prepared for the President of the United States. This is not insignificant: There are not many provincial newspapers, on non-American matters, which end up being clipped for a dossier prepared for the U.S. President. The charges against Mattei were always very harsh. He was spoken of as a dangerous adventurer, a man who conditioned the Italian government with corruption and money. There are rather transparent hints of the need to "eliminate" him. They do not talk about physical elimination, but they do say eliminate him from the political scene, and there is talk of how to do that, and it is concluded that the means to do it are many.

Neo-Atlanticism

It is in 1958 that the discussion becomes, I believe, more complex and starts to get really dangerous. This is the time when Mattei begins, in addition to the attack on U.S. oil interests, an attack on traditional Italian foreign policy. He opens up a foreign policy of greater detachment from NATO,



Nico Perrone: Mattei wanted Italy to have its own national policy, independent of the United States.

greater opening toward the Third World, and potential neutralism.

This was the framework of the neo-Atlanticism in which Mattei, Fanfani, and Gronchi were involved, and oddly, also Christian Democratic right-wingers, for their own reasons, namely Guido Gonella and Giuseppe Pella. On neo-Atlanticism the U.S. intelligence services drew up an alarming document, which I found and published in my book.

A bothersome book

Speaking of the book, in which I published these documents, I wish to open a brief parenthesis here. Allow me to recall some events around my book, *Mattei, il nemico italiano (Mattei the Italian Enemy)*—the enemy, of course, of the United States. This book was published in 1989 by a publishing house in Milan and in it were gathered a number of secret, unpublished American documents, which I went to a lot of trouble to get. During the last period of research, a nice American kept company with me, although I never understood what he wanted. I saw him looking very curiously among the papers which I was pulling together, and then I had to definitively take my distance from him; but this is not important, just a little atmosphere. Well, the book was published by the Milanese publisher Leonardo Mondadori, in 1989, with a very low run of 7,000 copies. I was surprised because Mattei is constantly talked about, he is talked about on television, there had been a film by Rosi which is shown

Thirty years later: Who killed Mattei?

From the speech by Raffaele Morini, Association of Christian Partisans, Pavia, the promoter of recent initiatives to reopen the Mattei case.

It was Oct. 27, 1962 when the ENI twin-engine plane exploded in the sky, hurling fragments of the craft over the small territory of Bascapé, and causing the death of Enrico Mattei and his travel companions, the pilot Ernerio Bertuzzi, and William McHale, a *New York Times* journalist.

Of Enrico Mattei, of his genius and his spirit of sacrifice, much has been said in seminars, conferences, economic policy roundtables, via press organs, and on radio and television. But no political party, not even the one in which he was an activist, has ever committed itself to promote an investigation that could identify those responsible for the barbarous act of terrorism, and bring them to justice.

And for Enrico Mattei, who for highly idealistic motives, had refused the short-term well-being of an easy and peaceful life to join the Partisan Formations, becoming, because of his abilities and spirit of sacrifice, deputy commander general of the Corps of Volunteers of Freedom, April 25 [the day of liberation in World War II] was only the first victorious phase of his battle. The rest was yet to come.

Thus it was that, named Extraordinary Commissar of AGIP, with the precise task of liquidating the state oil company, Commander Mattei, supported and sustained by the Partisans, the Resistance, and the anti-fascist press, rebelled against the government's decision, and managed to guide the company to international levels of competitiveness and technical perfection.

He pulled ANIC and Nuova Pignone out of bankruptcy; constituted ENI, SEMI, SAIPEM, and SNAM; and set up vacation centers for workers and seaside and mountain camps for their children. At the entrance of Palazzo Uffici 1 in S. Donato Milanese, he had erected a huge plaque of semiprecious stone, representing in low relief the calvary of a partisan, suggesting that the industry he had created must not ever be separated from the purpose of elevating the living conditions of our people.

Enrico Mattei was not just the president of ENI, but also a parliamentary deputy and a master of politics and honesty.

On the eve of the great electoral contest of April 18, 1948, when the fate of democracy was at stake, Mattei organized a parade of 100,000 Catholic Partisans in Rome, to put the country on guard against the perils of communism, and also to attest that a dictatorship would not get past the Volunteers of Freedom. With all frankness, we must affirm that the Democratic Popular Front [the electoral alliance of Communists and Socialists in 1948], which also sought to install the dictatorship of the proletariat in Italy, lost not because of numerical inferiority of its electors, but because of the fear of winning. . . .

all the time, and a lot of live interest. I protested about the low print-run.

This was in October 1989. But to my surprise I found out that the actual distribution of the book was only half. The other 3,500 copies were kept in a warehouse: "You never know, they might come in handy later, it's good to hold onto them." All right, fine. One month and a half after the book came out in October, at the beginning of December, another strange thing happened. In December books sell like bars of soap, because everyone buys books as gifts, so this is the time when bookstores tend to stock up. Yet in December 1989, one month after the book came out, the publisher recalled some 20-25% of this small ratio of the books which had been distributed, so whoever had bought it, fine, and anyone else could no longer find it.

The next year, in 1990, more copies were called back by the publisher. I was being called on to hold forums all over the place, I was in Vicenza for a month, in Viareggio, all over the country, and all over there were people asking for the book, to see it. Nothing—it no longer existed. The answer

was: "There are none, it is not available, we cannot distribute it."

Mattei steps out of line

I return to our story. So there was this concern by the big oil companies to safeguard their business and this great worry by the United States over the policy of taking distance from the Atlantic Alliance which Mattei was very obviously advancing. This is unmistakably attested to by the documents which I published.

The most alarming document is that of Jan. 10, 1958 on neo-Atlanticism, in which there are 13 pages dedicated to the Mattei affair. Then there is a series of other reports, there are also other facts, which are verified, at the end of the 1950s, and there is the rapprochement, for business and also for political reasons, of Mattei with the Soviet Union at the end of the 1950s. The Soviets had been kept out of trade with western Europe. Mattei went to the Soviet Union. He signed accords to import oil from the Soviet Union, and in exchange for this oil he offered machinery and steel tubing which could

be used to build pipelines in eastern Europe. He even offered oil tankers. And then the Italian government stepped in and tried to limit Mattei's initiatives.

Italian President Gronchi went to the Soviet Union. Aleksei Kosygin, then Soviet vice president, came to Italy. From business deals things clearly passed into forms of political closeness and friendship which those times absolutely did not allow. But even in the business realm it was no joke, because Mattei's ENI had succeeded in obtaining 22% of Italy's oil needs from the Soviet Union. Then there was the opening to China, with the meeting with the Chinese deputy prime minister.

In 1961, important figures started to show up. On March 3, 1961, Averell Harriman shows up, the ambassador at-large of President Kennedy. He comes to meet Mattei, with whom he has a long and not easy conversation. He wants Mattei to account for his political initiatives toward the Soviet Union and China. Mattei defends them emphatically—but that is the key which Harriman is pressing on, that is the U.S. concern.

Then on May 22, 1962 another American boss turns up, George Ball. He also demands a secret meeting with Mattei, and he too demands an account of what Mattei is doing, his foreign policy initiatives. He uses great tact, perhaps with a glass of vermouth and hors d'oeuvres, but the substance is tough.

I found the minutes of these talks, both from the Italian and the American side, and it is clear that these were tense conversations, in which Mattei defends his reasons but the United States does not back down. Yet a kind of accommodation was reached. The United States appreciates that the oil business is such that Mattei cannot continue to stay outside of it, and therefore some kind of accommodation must be reached. Standard Oil, which is Mattei's biggest enemy, also accedes to a kind of accord, and thus the conflict on the business level begins at a certain point to move toward resolution.

There is even a plan for a trip by Mattei to the United States and a future meeting with the president of Standard Oil. There had been a meeting years earlier, but it had been extremely tense and Mattei had nearly been thrown out the door. Now the talk was of a new meeting and trying to reach an agreement. Thus, Mattei was being assured of some kind of participation in international business. At the end of his visit to the United States there was even planned a meeting with President Kennedy. So this was, shall we say, the official side, the business side.

But the worries about Mattei's politics remained very strong. They might have even been softened and reabsorbed in the framework of the conversations and agreements which could have been concluded in the United States, with the oilmen and with President Kennedy.

The U-2 incident in Cuba

However, something very serious occurred which has perhaps been forgotten: the downing of the U-2 on Oct. 27, 1962, an American spy plane which was surveilling Cuba.

In the previous days, American spy planes had discovered that the Soviets were setting up missile bases in Cuba. Immediately, an emergency committee was set up, which was called EXCOM. This EXCOM met in President John F. Kennedy's office sometimes even twice a day.

After the U-2 was downed on Oct. 27, the decisions which EXCOM talked about were war decisions. There was talk of retaliating against Cuba, an aerial bombardment which was supposed to occur on Oct. 28 or 30. On Oct. 27, there was a good deal of talk within EXCOM about the possibility that the Soviet Union, upon having its bases bombed in Cuba, with Cuba already an ally of the U.S.S.R., might also carry out reprisals. There was shouting in EXCOM. The man doing the shouting was [then Defense Secretary Robert] McNamara. I have written to McNamara and he answered that he doesn't have a good memory. Yet there are other documents which demonstrate this, and it was McNamara and another voice shouting: The reprisals will take place in Turkey, where there are American bases, and in Italy, where there were American bases, in the region around Bari. The picture of the Alliance was very uncertain.

The Atlantic Alliance had a compactness, it had the participation of many nations, among them Italy, but Italy was recalcitrant. Information had been arriving over the course of years, of heavy pressure by Mattei for Italy to put distance between itself and NATO, as we have seen. So when they began to outline the risk that Italy could be the target of a reprisal by the Soviet Union if it were decided to bomb Cuba, it was obvious that this was the time when there was the greatest fear that Italy might distance itself from Atlantic solidarity.

In the documents which I published, all the possible frameworks are described of Italy's decoupling from NATO, which I have not listed here. In those years, covert CIA actions were very much in fashion. Cuba was at the center of attention for covert actions. There was talk, as official documents have come out to show, of assassinating Castro, but not just Castro. There were politicians assassinated in that era by the CIA. The CIA had a free hand for covert actions; it was not held back by having to report in advance to the President or even to its own director, because there was a completely separate sector for these actions.

There is a mystery surrounding Mattei's end. It was certainly a convenient moment, because the plane in which he was traveling fell on Oct. 27, 1962. These were terrifying times in which there was a risk of going to war and Italy risked being bombed by the Soviet Union. There could also have been an initiative to prevent a danger of this kind. Certainly, what is very serious, what is enormous, what is unpardonable—even if this hypothesis should prove to be too daring—is that there has never yet been a serious inquiry into the incident of Mattei's plane. For example, there has never been an investigation to determine if there were, or were not, traces of explosives.

Assassination of cardinal sends a bloody message

by Carlos Méndez

Archbishop of Guadalajara, Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo was assassinated on May 24 in front of the Guadalajara international airport, under circumstances that indicate that the murder was deliberate. However, the official story released by Mexican Attorney General Jorge Carpizo is that Cardinal Posadas was killed by drug traffickers who confused him with a rival drug lord, because the cleric was travelling in a car supposedly similar to that of the targeted trafficker. Mexico's bishops have described the official story as "absurd" and "infantile," with several of them charging that Cardinal Posadas was indeed the intended victim.

The Attorney General's denial that the assassination was premeditated is intended to obviate the need for a full-scale investigation by the government into who the actual intellectual authors of the attack are.

In a statement issued May 26, the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) demanded: "1) that the crime be investigated as a premeditated assassination; and 2) that said investigation and punishment of those guilty be carried out with the utmost speed, because any coverup of the authors of the murder and their motives could unleash a cataclysm of unknown dimensions which nobody wants. . . . We call attention to the fact that this crime takes place in the midst of an assault by the Masonry against the Catholic Church. . . ."

"It is already proven that the Masonry is one of the leading instruments of the superpowers, of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], and of the malthusian cabal, to impose genocidal policies on the debtor countries, policies which have been systematically denounced by the Vatican and by Mexico's bishops."

It should be noted that Cardinal Posadas himself had played a prominent role in these denunciations. On April 21, he had criticized the free-market economic policies of the Carlos Salinas de Gortari government, and insisted that the

1994 presidential elections should serve "as an appropriate occasion for changing" them. Cardinal Posadas also charged that governments have presented population growth "as a mythical threat, to legalize and justify birth control. . . ." He also warned that the Masonry's activities could lead to a reopening of old wounds in Mexico (see *Documentation*).

In the May 31 issue of the newspaper *El Sol de México*, columnist José Cabrera Parra noted that the murder of Cardinal Posadas "occurred on the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mexican government and the Vatican. . . ."

On May 25, the Guadalajara daily *Siglo 21* published a note saying that "violent death is not the accustomed fate of bishops. Until yesterday, only one has suffered this fate in Mexico, José Soledad Torres Castañeda, who was the first bishop of Ciudad Obregón [Sonora]: He was murdered on a highway in 1967. 'A group of Masons' is mentioned as the possible authors of the assassination." That reference is never clarified in the article.

But never has a cardinal been killed before in Mexico, not even during the darkest period of religious warfare in the 1920s, the so-called Cristero Wars, when Masonry launched a violent, all-out attack on the Catholic Church.

A strategic assassination

There are much broader strategic implications to the Posadas assassination, which go beyond Mexico. It is in this broader context that the cardinal's murder is usefully compared to the 1989 assassination of Alfred Herrhausen, the chairman of Germany's influential Deutsche Bank: Both murders were intended to deliver a bloody message to all who oppose the Versailles System, neo-liberal free-market economics, and the so-called new world order.

Herrhausen was murdered because he wanted to see a

general reorganization of eastern Europe's foreign debt on just terms, in opposition to the major international creditor banks, and because he wanted to carry out a large-scale program of economic development for eastern Europe, precisely the region which is today in flames because of the application of the opposite policies of the IMF.

Although at the time it was said that Herrhausen was murdered by terrorists from Germany's Red Army Fraction (RAF), authors of the book *Das RAF-Phantom—Wozu Politik und Wirtschaft Terroristen Brauchen (The RAF Phantom: Why Politics and Economics Need Terrorists)* maintain that the assassination was carried out by professionals of the western intelligence services.

The option that faced a united Europe in 1989, of setting a new course of economic development and genuine political freedom, is similar to that which faces Ibero-America today. With the murder of Herrhausen, the German government of Helmut Kohl was terrorized into backing off from adopting policies that would have produced a very different situation in eastern Europe, indeed all of Europe, today. The murder of Cardinal Posadas is designed to terrorize into silence and passivity those elements within the Ibero-American church, military, and other nationalist sectors that oppose the new world order, and to enable the international financial and political elites to regain control of a continent that is fast spinning out of their grasp.

The Mexican cardinal's murder is also an attack on the Vatican itself. As U.S. economist and political figure Lyndon LaRouche has pointed out, it is the Masons and their political controllers who are behind such brutal attacks on Christian civilization as the assassination of Posadas and the recent bombing in Florence, Italy. Among the strategic objectives of these enemies of Christian society is to eliminate the Vatican altogether by the end of this century.

On June 2, LaRouche explained in an interview that "one should look back to the early to middle 19th century, say, from the period of the 1840s to the assassination of U.S. President McKinley by an assassin imported from Europe. These are the methods which we associated with Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Europe and his branch, which was part of the U.S. Confederacy, called Young America. This is exactly what has happened before. . . . These are freemasonic methods of that type, the Grand Orient Lodge in France, the Grand Orient Lodge in Italy, similar groups in the United States and outside it, all connected, of course, to the tradition of Lord Palmerston in relation to the United Grand Lodge in London. . . . If one knows the history of the 19th century and the early 20th, there is no doubt in anyone's mind as to exactly what is going on."

Vatican counter-offensive

Recent church attacks on free-market "neo-liberal" economics, such as Cardinal Posadas Ocampo's statements, reflect a significant and visible strengthening of the anti-liberal,

anti-International Monetary Fund faction within the Vatican. For example, six months ago, at the Fourth General Conference of the Latin American Bishops Council (CELAM) held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano publicly praised the very Mexican model of IMF looting that Cardinal Posadas and others were later to attack by name. The final document that came out of the CELAM conference itself lent credibility to that same neo-liberal model, perhaps the result of the insidious influence of Michael Novak within the Ibero-American Catholic Church.

But in mid-April of this year, the Vatican chose Mexico as the arena to launch a bold counter-offensive against genocide and economic neo-liberalism. During the International Congress on Demography and Development held in Mexico City, Colombian Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, president of the Vatican's Pontifical Council on the Family, declared that "it is scientifically proven that it is not population growth which is the leading cause of poverty in certain developing-sector nations, but the unjust distribution of wealth, the abuse in exploitation of natural resources on the part of the industrialized countries. . . ."

During the inauguration of that conference, Cardinal Posadas Ocampo read a speech by the president of the Mexican Bishops Conference (CEM), Monterrey Archbishop Adolfo Suárez Rivera, which stated that "Mexico has already reached intolerable levels of extreme poverty," and that "the neo-liberal policy which predominates today in the region is worsening the negative consequences of such [free-market] mechanisms. . . . It should suffice to note the reappearance of cholera, which is fundamentally due to the structural adjustments *prescribed* by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank" (see *Documentation*).

The Masons say 'no,' but . . .

According to the May 28 issue of the Monterrey newspaper *El Norte*, "Carlos Vásquez Rangel, president of the National Confederation of Liberal Organizations, denied today that Masonry had ordered the execution of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo over ideological differences. . . . 'The black hand which murdered him is the drug trade,' he said."

The MSIA answered on June 2; "There are many reasons to doubt the sincerity of Carlos Vásquez Rangel . . . when he denies that Masonry had anything to do with the assassination of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo. . . . That the head of Mexican Masonry is not a reliable source is proven by the fact that Carlos Vásquez Rangel was the one who accused U.S. politician and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche of financing the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, which has been conclusively proven false. . . . If that slander was the last public statement of Vásquez Rangel, there are weighty reasons to be skeptical regarding his latest comment on the assassination of Cardinal Posadas Ocampo."

What is certainly the case is that no one in Mexico believes the government's multiple cover stories: first, that the cardinal was caught in a cross-fire, *despite the fact that the coroner confirmed that he had been shot by 14 bullets at point-blank range*, and second, that he was mistaken for a drug trafficker, even though numerous eyewitnesses confirmed that his cardinal's garb was apparent and unmistakable to all. Even more suspicious is the fact that an Aero-mexico flight was delayed on the runway for a full 20 minutes to allow more than a dozen of the hitmen to board it and make their getaway!

It is very clear that nothing less than an immediate and serious investigation of the cardinal's murder will satisfy a Mexican population horrified both by the bloody deed and by the Salinas government's handling of it.

Documentation

Cardinal spoke out for economic, social justice

Archbishop of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, barely a month before his assassination on May 24, had harshly denounced the neo-liberal economic policies imposed by the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, noting that the 1994 presidential election is "an appropriate occasion for changing" them. The cardinal also attacked the myth that population growth is the cause of poverty, and warned about the danger that the Masonry's activities could reopen old wounds in Mexico's history. What follows are excerpts from some of his most recent statements, as reported by the Mexican press.

La Jornada, April 22, 1993: "The presidential elections of 1994 will be 'an appropriate occasion for changing' the neo-liberal policies, whose version of solidarity has been practiced as alms, welcome to some who are marginalized, but insufficient in a process which impoverishes the majority and increases the wealth of the few, according to Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, the vice president of the Mexican Conference of Bishops (CEM). Posadas Ocampo led the homily which inaugurated the conference series 'Demographic Issues in Latin America,' sponsored by the Latin American Alliance for the Family, the [Mexican] National Pro-Life Committee, the Pontifical Council for the Family and the CEM's Bishops' Commission for the Family. . . .

" 'Liberalism and neo-liberalism are forms of trying to solve the crisis; but if greater poverty is produced to remedy these crises and the enrichment of others, the few, grows, then the church has to condemn that ideology,' said Posadas.

. . . Posadas Ocampo asserted that the governments have presented demography 'as a mythical threat, to legalize and justify birth control. . . .'

"The vice president of the CEM stated that with regard to family planning, as in economic policy, 'one must have the courage, the audacity, to leave a course if it does not produce the welfare of society.' And he added that 1994 'is an appropriate occasion for changing' it."

Unomásuno, April 24, 1993: "The Masonry in the country has every right to create a new political party, but before that it has to demonstrate what its goals are, because if they intend to keep attacking the Catholic Church then we run the risk of reopening old wounds," the vice president of the Mexican Conference of Bishops, Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, warned. . . .

"In an interview, Cardinal Posadas Ocampo commented that if the Masons seek the common good of Mexicans, then the Catholic Church would be in a position to collaborate with them in the defense of rights, but if that is not the case, then they would be out of order. . . . He admitted that, if one analyzes the principles and the traditional philosophy of the Masons, it is clear that they do not act in our favor; nonetheless, we believe that this is not the moment for ideological confrontations, because tolerance, pluralism, and freedom are a step towards truth."

La Jornada, April 20, 1993: "Mexico has already reached intolerable levels of extreme poverty, and it finds itself sunk in a grave crisis of social inequality, according to the president of the Conference of Mexican Bishops, Adolfo Suárez Rivera. 'Many people in our country believe that two Mexicos are being built: an immense one, which is hungry and backward; and another one, which is small, rich, modern, and international. And in a country so divided, where a small part grows richer every day and a great majority grows daily poorer, we will not be able to build the great nation that all Mexicans desire.'

"In his inaugural speech to the 54th Assembly of Mexican Bishops, which was read by . . . Cardinal of Guadalajara Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, Suárez Rivera warned that if the market and the consumers of the North American Free Trade Agreement are not adequately dealt with, Mexico will have to pay a high social cost. . . .

"And he added: 'The neo-liberal policies which prevail today in the region further deepen the negative consequences of these mechanisms. By indiscriminately deregulating the market, thereby eliminating important chunks of labor legislation and by firing workers, the gaps in society have been deepened.'

"As an example, 'it suffices to point to the reappearance of cholera, which in the final analysis is due to the structural adjustments prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This fact dramatically symbolizes the growing pauperization and economic marginalization of all Latin America.' "

Bombing in Florence: a terrorist attack against the Renaissance

by Claudio Celani

The bomb that exploded on May 26 in Florence, killing 5 persons and wounding 30, was ordered by forces that understand very well the significance of cultural warfare. It destroyed part of the Uffizi Palace, one of the greatest art museums in the world. The 100-kilogram car bomb missed, by only a few meters, the gallery containing the most precious works of the Italian Renaissance. Had these not been housed in a room without windows, thereby damping the shock wave, these priceless treasures would have been lost to mankind.

The Accademia Georgofila, the oldest European agricultural academy (1753), was completely destroyed. The shock wave transformed glass and stones into projectiles that devastated the rooms in the Uffizi containing Roman statues and post-Renaissance paintings. A Trittico by Van Honthorst (1617) was totally destroyed, as well as two works by Bartolomeo Manfredi. A work by Sebastiano del Piombo (1511) was cut in two. Two hundred meters away, the church of Santo Stefano al Ponte suffered severe damage, and a Giotto painting inside was damaged, although not irreparably. The shock wave front covered the street from the Uffizi to the municipal square, striking the Palazzo della Signoria and shattering all its windows.

The Florence bombing goes beyond what Italy has previously seen in terms of terrorism in its postwar history—which is already far beyond what most other advanced sector countries have suffered. But this time it is not only the slaughter of innocent people, or the danger to democracy which is embodied in this gravest challenge to the state, as it was when the Red Brigades kidnapped and killed Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro. This time, what has been hit is what is most precious to the nation, above any conceivable idea of political faction: the artistic patrimony of the Renaissance, of which Florence is indisputably the capital. One high-level Venetian politician was quoted in the daily *Corriere della Stampa* on May 28: “First they destroyed politics, then the institutions, and now they are finishing off the country.”

A backlash?

It is clear that the “strategy of tension” is supposed to force certain decisions, either at the government level or in

popular opinion. But the viciousness of the attack may be causing an unexpected backlash. Already several political forces have started a public debate in the press and in the Parliament on the idea that there is an Anglo-American plot behind the destabilization of Italy, quoting from *EIR* and other publications of Lyndon LaRouche’s international movement.

LaRouche pointed out in his weekly radio broadcast, “*EIR* Talks with Lyndon LaRouche,” on June 2, that some sources in Italy have attributed the destabilization to the Freemasons. Referring to a secret meeting that took place on June 2, 1992 on the British royal yacht *Britannia*, LaRouche said, “It is understood throughout Italy that the country is facing destruction steered by those forces which were represented on that *Britannia* yacht meeting.” The *Britannia* meeting, which was attended by top Italian financial operatives and others, launched a strategy of privatizing Italy’s state-run industries.

A reflection of such an understanding could be seen in the May 30 editorial of the newspaper *L’Unità*, organ of the Democratic Party of the Left (PDS), the main opposition party. Entitled “Berlin-Rome, the Bomb Axis,” the article traced a connection between the recent terrorist destabilizations of Italy and Germany (with reference to the arson attack in Solingen, Germany on May 29). Wrote author Angelo Bolaffi, “It is as if in Italy and Germany a desperate attempt is under way to prevent those two countries from finally achieving a *normality* of their own, to maintain them, instead, in the precarious condition of border provinces, unstable and potentially unaccountable.”

Investigative hypotheses

Nobody believes anymore that it is “just the Mafia” that is behind the bombings. After an eight-hour meeting with prosecutors from Florence, Rome, and Palermo, Interior Minister Nicola Mancino declared: “I do not exclude connections to occult structures. I am thinking about underground powers like the P-2 [the outlawed Propaganda-2 freemasonic lodge], which has deep roots in Tuscany.” Florence prosecutor Vigna and others made a comparison with the train bombing that killed 15 persons and wounded 267 on the Milan-

The global adversary

Lyndon LaRouche made these remarks on May 31:

What is being said in some of the Italian press in exposing matters which should have been exposed 15 years ago or earlier, is very useful and very helpful in mobilizing at least part of the shocked Italian population to realize that it is five minutes or one minute before midnight for the very existence of the Italian nation.

Although we must concentrate on the Italian situation as such, we must look at Italy as being a victim of a process which is much broader. We must go back into the 19th century, we must understand that the forces directed by Lord Palmerston through such Palmerston assets as Giuseppe Mazzini tried also, in a sense, to destroy Italy; and if they could not destroy it, to control as much as possible the formation of a united Italy under the House of Savoy. We remember the end of the war, when the Americans in the OSS and others, in the name of opposing the return of the House of Savoy, were duped into a policy associated with a friend of a fellow whom I used to call "Dopio" Croce or "Maladepio Dopio" Croce because of his Hegelian and similar kinds of history.

Palmerston and the Freemasons

What we are dealing with is what is known generically as the Versailles System and its Yalta and New Yalta successors. Now these were actually designed on behalf of a faction in Britain which is known historically as the Venetian party, that is, of the heirs of Paolo Sarpi's faction, which is the British imperial faction against which the American Revolution was fought, for example. This Venetian faction is otherwise known as the British imperial faction of which Lord Palmerston, during the middle of the 19th century, was a leading representative. If one traces the development of freemasonic organizations in the United States, in France, in Italy, and so forth during the period of Palmerston, one has a very good handle on what the problem is today.

One should also look at the phenomenon in France called the Entente Cordiale, whose roots lie in such locations as Lord Palmerston's enthroning the man who became Napoleon III in the presidency of France. Actually, the French government under Napoleon III, Napoleon le Petit, was the first Entente Cordiale. An Entente Cordiale, permit me to say so, is a French catamite submitting to a British imperial sodomite.

The progeny of this miscegenation of the British Scottish Rite with the French catamites is called Grand Orient and it is known by the same name in Italy. This is very close to another branch of British intelligence, the freemasonic organization of so-called Jewish designation—but it is not Jew-

Naples route in 1984. The main fugitive from that case is Friedrich Schaudinn, a German-Serbian weapons dealer who is now hiding out in former Yugoslavia. According to journalist Gianni Cipriani, one of Italy's most experienced researchers into terrorism, Schaudinn is being protected by networks controlled by members of the P-2 lodge.

The P-2 connection does not exclude the Anglo-American angle; indeed, it amounts to the same thing. The P-2 was a secret lodge controlling, at one point, all of Italy's secret services and military leadership, on behalf of American freemasonic networks represented by persons like Henry Kissinger and Michael Ledeen. The P-2 has been dismantled, but many Italian leaders believe that the American control over the Italian secret services, especially the military SISMI, still exists. It was no coincidence that after the Florence bombing, somebody decided to make public a classified speech given by former President Francesco Cossiga three months ago before a parliamentary committee, in which Cossiga revealed that the SISMI has always acted on American orders and gave orders to the Italian government, rather than doing its bidding.

Three hypotheses are officially being put forward as to who is responsible for the Florence bombing, and what their motivations might be: 1) the Mafia and the P-2, reacting to recent successful anti-Mafia operations; 2) the Serbians, who want to prevent a NATO or American military intervention from Italian bases; 3) financial circles interested in collapsing the Italian economy.

The last hypothesis, which might seem the most far-fetched, is not really so. Certainly the terrorism works, at one level, as an economic attack, scaring tourists away at the opening of the summer season. This affects one of Italy's most important sources of revenue, aggravating the crisis surrounding the public deficit, which has already led to the collapse of the lira and to a loss of Italy's credibility in the financial markets. Supporting this thesis is Massimo Pini, adviser to former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. In an interview in the daily *La Stampa*, he said on May 29: "I received a phone call from Americans who told me: Now you cannot sell your companies at the same price as yesterday, otherwise we will go to France, where it is safer, to buy."

But the attack against Italy operates at several levels, and it certainly includes Italy's role in the Balkans. Many have pointed to the fact that Serbian officials have repeatedly threatened Italy with terrorism, should Italy decide to supply bases for a military intervention against the Belgrade regime. Two days after the Florence bombing, it was made known that a commando squad of mercenaries had stopped an Italian aid convoy in Bosnia and brutally executed three members of the expedition. Then, on June 2, a gunboat of the Serbian-Montenegrin Navy shot, without warning, at an Italian fishing boat inside Italian territorial waters, killing a fisherman. The Italian government reacted by putting the Navy on alert, and is preparing to strengthen air defenses by leasing American F-15s or F-16s.

ish, it is a heathen or paganist freemasonic rite, a cult—called B'nai B'rith.

Look at the role of Volpi de Misurata, then called Volpi, and of Volpi's friend Parvus, otherwise known as Alexander Helphand, in the period of the B'nai B'rith coup called the Young Turk rebellion in Turkey—i.e., the government which used the Kurds to slaughter the Armenians beginning in 1908. And look at the relationship of this branch of B'nai B'rith called the Young Turk government, whose publicist was Vladimir Jabotinsky, the friend of Mussolini, earlier the editor of *Young Turk* magazine, and Volpi's role in putting Mussolini into power, with Volpi de Misurata as finance minister of Italy, the actual builder of Italian Fascism. If one looks at this, and at the freemasonic connections, and is not blinded by what Mussolini did to certain freemasonic leaders in Sicily and so forth, then one has a comprehension of the kind of processes with which we are dealing.

The essence of the matter is that the Venetian party faction, or the imperial faction of Britain, as exemplified by Lord Palmerston and the rule of the British Grand Lodge over such European lodges as Grand Orient and B'nai B'rith—this faction is determined to prevent, at any cost, the unification of the sovereign nation states and sovereign national political economies of Europe and Asia in a Eurasian bloc of economic development cooperation. To the purpose of preventing such a development, as proposed by Russia's Count Sergei Witte at the turn of the century, the British, with the aid of their Grand Orient and B'nai B'rith allies, used the Young Turk operation to unleash the Balkan Wars preceding World War I. The Balkan Wars had the purpose of destabilizing all Europe and unleashing what became World War I.

Beginning in 1989, the British and British agents in the United States, including friends of Henry Kissinger such as British agent Lawrence Eagleburger and Brent Scowcroft inside the Bush administration, together with Gorbachov in Russia, unleashed the Serbian fascists who were British agents, primarily around Slobodan Milosevic, to slaughter their neighbors for the purpose of destabilizing the underbelly of central Europe, in a campaign which from 1989 onward was openly advertised as a campaign against the danger that Germany united might become an economic power "Fourth Reich," in the words of Mrs. Thatcher's cronies.

That is the context in which certain Anglo-American forces and their B'nai B'rith allies, through freemasonic channels, are working to destroy Italy today. If one understands the global context for these local events within Italy, and notes the similar phenomena which are erupting in eastern Europe, where production is down to 30%, approximately, of 1989 levels, as a result of these same plots—the destabilization of Germany, the coming destabilization of France, the destabilization of Spain, and so forth—one sees what these forces are doing to all civilization. It is time to awaken. It is time to defend Italy, of course; but, we cannot defend Italy effectively unless we understand the global adversary against whom we are fighting.

Ukraine is becoming a rudderless nation

by Konstantin George

A series of decisions taken on May 20 by the Ukrainian Parliament, which is dominated by old communists, stripping the executive of real power, has put Ukraine on a path leading to further economic collapse and social upheaval. The crisis in Ukraine, occurring simultaneously with the collapse of the Polish government of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, which fell on May 28, and a communist-engineered political crisis in Belarus, has created a matrix of crises threatening the stability of the three largest eastern European countries lying between Germany and Russia. The destabilization of Ukraine was immediately exploited by Moscow when, on May 24, it re-launched the dispute with Ukraine over control of the Black Sea Fleet.

Control of the Black Sea Fleet, however, is not the most serious conflict concerning military matters between Russia and Ukraine. The fundamental question, and this threatens to take some very ugly turns, is over the 176 former Soviet ICBMs based on the territory of Ukraine, which under Start I had been slated for dismantling.

The issue of the ICBMs, what is referred to as Ukraine's "nuclear arsenal," is a trap which has been set for the young republic which is being exploited by Moscow—with western assistance—which is bent on a reconquest of Ukraine in stages. To date, Ukraine has agreed in principle to destroy these missiles; however, being bankrupt, it has insisted that the cost of their destruction be borne by the United States and Russia, as the successor state to the U.S.S.R. Pending that, Ukraine has stalled on ratifying the Start I treaty and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The same old communist-dominated Parliament which has plunged Ukraine into instability is playing into Moscow's hands, and has indefinitely postponed debate on ratification of Start I.

Russia has repeatedly charged, though it has never supplied any evidence, that the Ukrainian stall on ratification conceals a project to place these missiles under Ukrainian control, and that Ukraine is covertly working on re-targeting these missiles against Russia. During May, articles in the Russian military press began to float the idea of a potential need to "preempt" a Ukrainian nuclear capability. Such talk, coupled with the re-launching of the Black Sea Fleet issue, has prompted Ukraine into fearing a potential Russian invasion some time in this decade.

The Russian posture has caused a policy re-thinking in

Ukraine, where one can frequently read citations of Ukrainian officers in the nation's press, discussing the need for Ukraine to hold onto these nuclear weapons as the only possible "deterrent" against future Russian aggression. A very dangerous dynamic has thus been set into motion.

Executive stripped of power

On May 20, the special powers held by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma since last autumn to rule by decree in dealing with the ever deepening economic crisis, expired. Kuchma asked Parliament to extend his special powers for another six months. Then the roof fell in.

The Parliament first voted to deny Kuchma an extension of the power to rule by decree on economic matters, to which he responded by resigning. The Parliament then rejected his resignation, thus keeping the Kuchma cabinet in as a lame duck government, powerless to deal with the crisis. The Parliament also rejected a bid by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to take over the cabinet and rule by decree. The bid by Kravchuk, however, who works closely with the communist majority in the Parliament, was pro forma, as he knew in advance it would be opposed. Kravchuk supported the Parliament's action stripping Kuchma of his powers, and calmly accepted the crippling of the executive.

The disaster Ukraine faces was concisely put in statements on May 21 by Vyacheslav Chornovil, a Ukrainian patriot and leader of the Rukh anti-communist opposition, and by Ivan Zayats, head of the opposition democratic group in parliament. Chornovil said of the Parliament decisions: "That means . . . there will be no executive mechanism to implement reforms, there will be no reforms whatsoever and the economic collapse is inevitable." Zayats predicted that "economic collapse accompanied by social unrest is likely to come about by autumn."

Russia reopens fleet dispute

Russia re-opened its fight with Ukraine for control of the Black Sea Fleet on May 24 in the immediate aftermath of the Kiev Parliament debacle. The fleet conflict had apparently been settled under a Russian-Ukrainian agreement—called, ominously, the Yalta Agreement, because it was signed in that same Crimean town where the 1945 "Big Three" agreements dividing up postwar Europe were signed by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Kravchuk, keeping the fleet under joint control pending a final decision on apportioning its ships, equipment, and facilities in 1995.

The conflict resumed when, under orders from the Russian Naval Command in Moscow, the Russian flag was hoisted on 30 supply and support ships of the fleet at its main base and headquarters at Sevastopol in the Crimea. The action spread geographically when, on May 25, some 14 support ships based at Kerch, at the tip of the Crimean Peninsula separated from Russia by a narrow strait, joined the "revolt."

No warships were involved but, by June 1, a total of 202 ships had hoisted the Russian flag.

Moscow is confident that Ukraine, with its near-total energy dependence on Russia, will be forced to accept the Russian formula for dividing up the fleet, and accede to Russia's demand that it retain control over the Sevastopol base and other key military facilities in the Crimea. The first signs already exist that the Russian calculations are well-based. As protested by Rukh leader Chornovil, President Kravchuk has been notably acquiescent toward the Russian moves. His "softness" was given an initial reward, so to speak, when in the midst of the Black Sea Fleet brawl, Russia agreed on a price for its natural gas exports to Ukraine, denominated in rubles.

While the revolt in the Black Sea Fleet was ordered from Moscow, the basis for its success is the devastating economic crisis in Ukraine. The Russian newspaper *Izvestia* on June 1, being but one of about 20 recent examples, has been crowing over the fact that 70% of the sailors who have opted for joining the Russian Navy are Ukrainian. Why? Under the "joint control" agreement, Russian sailors are paid by Moscow in rubles, and Ukrainian sailors are paid by Kiev in the Ukrainian ersatz currency, the karbovanets. This worked fine last autumn, when the karbovanets was introduced and set at a rate of 1:1 to the ruble. By February, however, it was at 3:1, and by May, at 5:1. Despite compensatory moves by Kiev that increased the wages in karbovanets, by May the real wage of the Ukrainian sailor was only half that of his Russian counterpart. One must remember that Russian and Ukrainian sailors both shop at the same base commissary. Thus, out of desperation, Ukrainian sailors have opted to join the Russians, something unthinkable six months ago.

On the naval base question, the Russian position toward Ukraine is identical to the one it has taken toward the Baltic Republic of Latvia. In both the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, Russia is not concerned about maintaining ground forces based outside of Russia, but is insisting upon its "right" to keep at least one crucial naval base outside its territory in both the Baltic and Black Seas as non-negotiable. In the case of Latvia, the facility is the large naval base at Liepaja, and vis-à-vis Ukraine, Russia wants the key base at Sevastopol, at least.

Both in Ukraine and in the Baltic republics it is rightly feared that these base demands are only the beginning of broader Russian demands. Russia is in no hurry to settle this crisis with Ukraine. An appeal by Kravchuk on May 31 for an immediate summit with Yeltsin on the Black Sea Fleet question fell on deaf ears. According to Interfax, which cited "informed circles" in Moscow, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev is to go to Kiev on June 7 to prepare a summit. The earliest mooted date is June 12, though the Russian daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* speculated on June 1 that there would be no summit until June 20.

Kosova asks U.S. to prevent 'genocide'

In a letter to U.S. President Bill Clinton, the government of the Republic of Kosova asserts that the five-power deal over Bosnia opens the way for new aggression against Kosova. The letter was written on May 25 by Dr. Bujar Bukoshi, the Republic of Kosova's prime minister and foreign minister.

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Kosova, may I express our appreciation for the efforts made in formulating the Joint Action Program to stop the senseless war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to contain the conflict and to prevent it from spreading to Kosova and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Despite the concerted efforts of the foreign ministers meeting in Washington last weekend, the Joint Action Program for Bosnia is seen by the Serbs in general as a great victory for them. This gives us reason to be even more concerned about the situation in Kosova.

As the Serbs seem to have achieved everything they wanted elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia, they will most probably be compelled to re-tackle, in their own way, the problem of Kosova.

Ominous signs of conflict are already present. Following a recent incident in which two Serbian policemen were shot

dead and five wounded, under circumstances unknown to us, Serbian authorities have intensified their oppression over the Albanian population in Kosova.

One of the Serbian opposition leaders, Vuk Draskovic, stated recently that Vojislav Seselj, leader of the Serbian Radical Party, has been training his forces for months in order to spark a conflict in Kosova. According to him, Serbian soldiers and policemen will become victims of terrorist acts perpetrated by Seselj's men. . . .

Kosova Albanians had no alternative but to seek independence following disintegration of the Yugoslav Federation in which Kosova had been one of the constituent units. We have been, and remain, determined to achieve our goals through peaceful means. In this process we see no turning back.

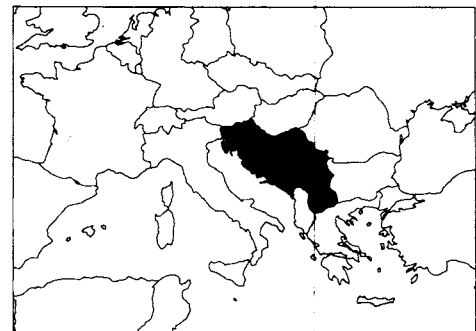
Our greatest concern is that the Joint Action Program falls short of addressing properly the problem of Kosova. Increased international monitoring, included in the program and endorsed by the Kosova leadership, regrettably may not suffice in stopping the conflict from spreading to Kosova.

We also regret that independence of Kosova is not supported in the agreement. An independent Kosova can only be a stabilizing factor in the region. Any other solution will leave the area with a potential problem that will sooner or later involve the entire Balkans in a devastating war.

Considering the current situation, we are calling on the United Nations Security Council to convene an international conference on containing the Balkan conflict at the earliest possible date. The international conference would focus on realistic options for preventing the spread of Serbian "ethnic cleansing" and genocide to Kosova and Macedonia. To this end, we pledge our full cooperation and fervent support.



This map shows the six republics and two autonomous regions of the former Yugoslavia. Kosova, with a majority Albanian ethnic population, was one such autonomous region within the borders of Serbia, but it is now being illegally annexed by the Serbian regime. Macedonia is also threatened.



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He says Anti-Defamation League paid him

By Ken Hoover
Chronicle Staff Writer

Roy Bullock, the self-proclaimed

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By ROYAL C. FADDOCK
SAN FRANCISCO—Police on Monday seized more than 100 pages of a handwritten log of names of a conservative think-tank network believed to be linked to more than 200 political groups, newspapers and other organizations, and more than 12,000 people, in what is being called a spy operation.

Police allege group ran spy network

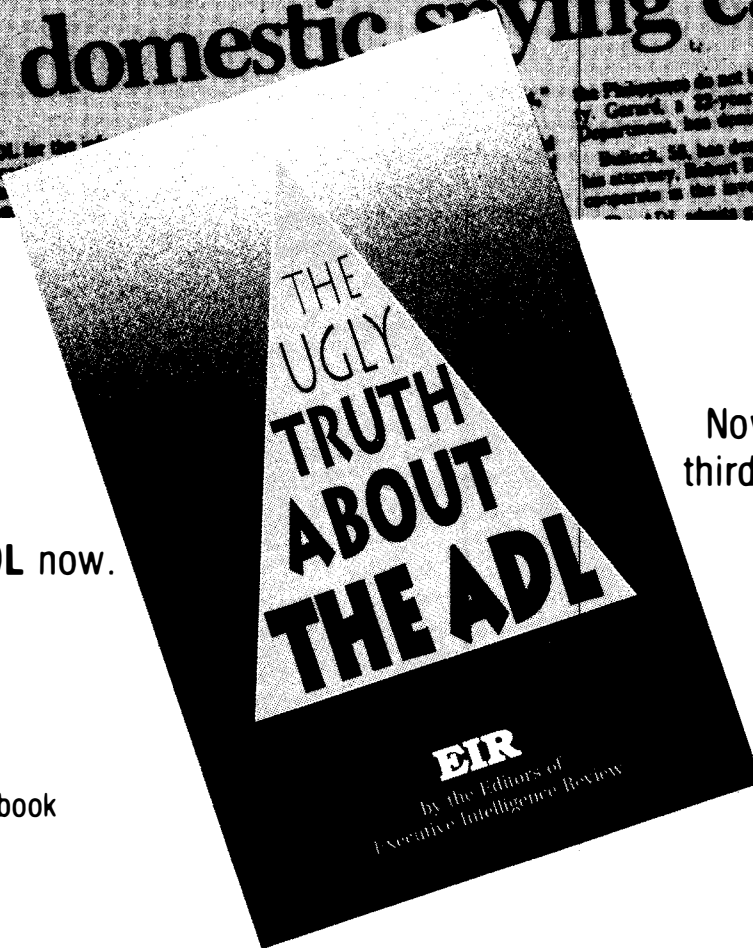
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Drug legalization again on the agenda in Colombia

by Javier Almario

Arturo Hein, coordinator in Colombia of the United Nations' program of coca and poppy crop substitution, furiously attacked Colombia's police force on May 26 for having eradicated 75% of Colombia's illegal poppy crops. In a seminar jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Colombian Justice Ministry held at Bogotá's National University, Hein charged that those in charge of the crop eradication had not considered "the social, economic, environmental, and health trauma" caused by eradication, trauma which is "simultaneously both the cause and the effect of the production and consumption of drugs."

The same line was offered by Giorgio Giacomelli, executive director of the U.N.'s international narcotics control agency. According to Giacomelli, nothing should be done to try to substitute poppy, coca, or marijuana crops with legitimate agricultural crops, because that "could further encourage the illegal activity and thus lead to a superproduction instead of cutback in such crops." Giacomelli pointed out the danger that farmers "might well compare the benefits of obtaining illegal profits on the one hand, and the benefits of alternative crops on the other."

Although the U.N. officials never said so explicitly, they all attempted in one form or another to emphasize the presumed impossibility of defeating the drug trade and of replacing drug crops with ones useful to Colombia and to humanity. According to U.N. consultant on narcotics María Constanza Ramírez, drug crop eradication has only stimulated the drug trade because "it has contributed to a rise in the price of latex," referring to the liquid extracted from the poppy flower and which serves as the raw material for heroin. Ramírez went even further, and openly defended drug production: "The cultivation of poppy has generated income and increased the buying power of a sector of the peasantry and the indigenous."

In parallel to the United Nations' less-than-subtle efforts to present drug legalization as the only "logical" answer to the illegal narcotics trade, the Gaviria government in Colombia is doing its best to pave the way for precisely such a "solution" to this country's decade-long war with the drug cartels. Not only has its embrace of the International Mone-

tary Fund's (IMF) open market, free trade dictates driven Colombia's legitimate agricultural sector into bankruptcy—and thus, increasingly, into drugs—but it has also escalated its negotiations with the country's murderous drug cartels to assure them impunity for their crimes.

President César Gaviria's Agriculture Ministry, under the control of Alfonso López Caballero, the son of former Colombian President and cartel ally Alfonso López Michelsen, has taken the lead in stripping the national farming sector of any and all protection. He has not only eliminated tariff protection, but also low-interest credit and price supports. The result has been the bankruptcy of innumerable growers under an avalanche of imported agricultural products.

To this, of course, can be added the sabotage committed by the U.S. and British governments in preventing the reestablishment of a coffee pact which would set a stable price for coffee, once Colombia's leading export crop.

In other areas of legitimate agriculture, a comparable situation prevails. "The farmers in some areas have exchanged their traditional crops for coca and poppy, in view of the government's refusal to provide protection," charged Germán Orduz Peralta, director of Santander province's Growers Society, in a May 24 interview to the press in which he also documented the near total disappearance of Colombia's once thriving cotton sector.

Negotiating a 'narco-peace'

On May 6 of this year, Colombian Attorney General Carlos Gustavo Arrieta revealed that he, Prosecutor Gustavo de Greiff, Defense Minister Rafael Pardo Rueda, Security Director Fernando Brito, the national police director, and other high-level government officials met with representatives of the so-called Cali Cartel, to negotiate the "surrender" of the cartel's criminal leaders. The cartel spokesmen were explicit that what they wanted was dismissal of charges for most of their members; short, sweet (and presumably painless) trials for the rest; and the right to retain all of their ill-gotten gains, in exchange for a promised dismantling of their trafficking operations. A virtually identical proposal was sub-

mitted by the Medellín Cartel back in 1984, immediately following their assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. That proposal was later described by the cartel as a deliberate proposal for drug legalization.

Following three separate meetings which had the full public support of President Gaviria, the government presented a proposed reform to the criminal code premised in part upon the surrender "conditions" demanded by the cartel figures. "At least 9,000 members of the Cali and North Valle cartels are awaiting approval of the new criminal code in order to decide on their submission to justice," said Gustavo de Greiff.

Meanwhile, the prosecutor's office has already negotiated dramatically reduced sentences for a number of prominent drug traffickers currently in jail. Jorge Luis Ochoa, considered the number-two man of the Medellín Cartel after the fugitive Pablo Escobar, will reportedly receive a mere eight years in jail. To produce the reduced sentence, the prosecutor had to be willing to dismiss all charges against Ochoa as the "intellectual author" of the murder of any number of judges, witnesses, journalists, and prominent public personalities. This is precisely what the Cali Cartel now hopes to negotiate as well.

Presidential candidates agree

No challenge to this appeasement policy has come from the front-running presidential candidates who are vying for the nation's top office. Ernesto Samper Pizano has the official backing of the Gaviria government and of Liberal Party chief Julio César Turbay, despite his longstanding public advocacy of drug legalization. (An extensive dossier on Samper Pizano is contained in *EIR's* April 1991 Special Report, "Bush's Surrender to Dope, Inc.: U.S. Policy Is Destroying Colombia.") Nor is the leading candidate of the Conservative Party, Andrés Pastrana Arango, prepared to cross the traffickers. Both, in turn, support Gaviria's neo-liberal economic policies which are destroying what little remains of Colombia's productive economy.

The fact is that the drug traffickers have already taken the measure of both candidates. In 1982, for example, Samper accepted large sums of money from the Medellín Cartel chieftains, who wanted to finance the electoral campaign of former President Alfonso López Michelsen. Samper was campaign treasurer at the time. In 1989, Samper was shot by Medellín Cartel hitmen, reportedly by accident when he got caught in the crossfire of a cartel assassination of communist leader José Antequera at the Bogotá airport. Samper recovered from his wounds and refused to identify the cartel's role in the incident. Intelligence reports indicate that the traffickers paid Samper a huge sum to indemnify him for their "error."

As for Andrés Pastrana, he was kidnapped by the Medellín Cartel's shock troops, otherwise known as "the Extraditables," back in January 1988, and cartel chieftain Pablo Es-

cobar set a series of conditions for his release. At the time, Pastrana was a candidate for mayor of Bogotá and had taken a programmatic stand against the drug trade and drug addiction. Pastrana never revealed the contents of the dialogue he held with the cartel chieftains during his captivity, but after his release by the police, he was adamant in defending his captors' "good faith," and argued that the assassination of the anti-drug former prosecutor Carlos Mauro Hoyos, who had been kidnapped on the same day as Pastrana, had been a simple "error" by the cartel. Pastrana also abandoned his anti-drug-trafficking platform, and stuck to polemicizing against drug addiction.

It came as no surprise that after the kidnapping, his father and former President Misael Pastrana Borrero visited with then President Virgilio Barco and came away from that meeting telling the press that he was going to fight for peace negotiations with "all agents of violence."

Unlike Pastrana and Samper, former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González, who survived a cartel assassin's bullets in Budapest, Hungary in January 1987, has been vehement in his denunciations of the drug traffickers and of the power-sharing negotiations the Gaviria government has conducted with them. Parejo was minister of justice in the Betancur government during 1984-86, and is one of the few surviving heroes of the fight to liberate Colombia from narco-terrorism.

Narco-politics

Today, Parejo is a Bogotá city councilman as well as a contender for the Liberal Party presidential nomination. However, the Liberal Party machinery of Samper, Gaviria, and Turbay are trying to keep him out of the race by any and all means. The National Congress is currently debating a law which would oblige presidential candidates to refrain from writing newspaper articles for a full six months prior to the May 1994 election. The measure would prove particularly devastating for the campaign of Enrique Parejo, whose sole means of communicating his ideas is a regular column in the daily *El Espectador*, and of another dissident Liberal candidate, Carlos Lemos Simmonds, who writes a column for *El Tiempo*.

Turbay is meanwhile trying to arrange for the official Liberal Party candidate to be chosen in accordance with the degree of support elected congressmen give to the different pre-candidates. This measure would effectively eliminate the independent vote that is not tied to the local party machines, which are controlled by Turbay and Samper.

By such means, César Gaviria's government hopes to assure that its neo-liberal economic policies and the present narco-"democracy" will continue to reign in Colombia. It would appear that not only the United Nations but also the United States, which has willingly provided refuge to the families of the cartel chieftains, are prepared to offer their full backing.

Indigenous activism on the rise

International efforts by the "indigenous" movement are focused on carving Brazil up into 510 protected enclaves.

To celebrate the International Year of the Indigenous decreed by the United Nations, the leaders of Brazil's indigenous movement represented in the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are in a mobilization to force constitutional recognition of so-called Indian lands, which are in fact nothing more than enclaves within the national territory.

Although they suffered a severe blow in late May with the firing of anthropologist Sidney Possuelo from the presidency of the National Indian Foundation, the shock troops of indigenous causes have redoubled their efforts to preserve Possuelo's deranged ideas. Possuelo was placed at the head of the foundation by former President Fernando Collor de Mello, as a symbol of the NGOs' supranational apparatus.

A radical defender of the Yanomami reservation along the border with Venezuela, Possuelo also planned, before he was fired, to hand over to the few thousand forest-dwellers more than 50% of the Amazon territory of Roraima state. That proposal was shelved by the Itamar Franco government.

With Possuelo now out of the picture, prominent members of the ecologist movement such as Congressman Fabio Feldman, who has always favored the efforts of the international banks to impose a "debt-for-nature" scheme on Brazil, have begun to regroup their forces. In a "Special Information Bulletin," Feldman states that "the indigenous Brazilian community has good reason to be concerned. The government's initiatives with regard to demarcation of their lands, taxa-

tion, and other measures, are slow or clearly not taking effect at all." Feldman appealed to the NGOs to reactivate their campaign in favor of Brazil's indigenous tribes.

National and international efforts by the ecologist-indigenist activists are currently focused on pressuring for the demarcation of some 510 protected indigenous areas—a total of 89 million hectares of land!—by Oct. 5 of this year, as specified by the Constitution.

In obedience to the neo-colonial precepts of the "new world order," the Collor government had already delimited the vast Yanomami reserve along a strategically critical border area. That action has been the target of innumerable challenges by nationalist forces, especially by the Brazilian Armed Forces, for the purpose of modifying that decree.

In response, numerous indigenous leaders manipulated by the anthropologists have begun to direct international pressure against the Franco government. For example, representatives of the Amazon indigenous communities have submitted a petition in Paris asking the European nations for help in winning "respect" for their rights and that "the Brazilian government [should] delimit the territories." Paris is a coordinating center for indigenous causes, through the sponsorship of First Lady Danièle Mitterrand.

At the same time, Indian leader Paiakan has again begun to draw attention in the English-language press, the result of a criminal case against him, in which he is charged with raping a non-Indian girl. The courts have

been unable to impose the usual sentence for such a crime, because he has been protected by a special indigenous "statute."

Among other planned actions are a meeting of all Amazon Indian leaders in the Xingu Park in the first week of June. The site served as the stage for a similar event in 1988, when European ecologists such as Anita Roddick, the British owner of a chain of stores which sells products from the Amazon, issued their war cry against technological progress, and especially against the construction of hydroelectric plants in the region, under the pretext that they are "harmful to the environment."

The meeting is being coordinated by, among others, the Intertribal Committee, one of the authors of the "Karioca Declaration" issued at last year's Eco-92 summit. That declaration calls for limiting national sovereignty through the creation of indigenous "enclaves."

Another meeting, this one continental, will be held in July in the city of Bahia, sponsored by a series of entities represented by the "Continental Indigenous, Black and Popular Movement." That umbrella organization is responsible for having organized last year's "500 Years of Indigenous Resistance" movement, which carried out numerous sabotage operations against continental efforts to celebrate the quincentenary of the discovery and evangelization of America, denouncing such celebrations as merely genocide against the Indians.

Disgracefully, participating in all these anti-sovereignty and anti-Christian actions is nearly the entirety of the Brazilian Catholic Church and the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI), which have fallen into the hands of the Marxist Theology of Liberation crowd and have abandoned their evangelizing mission.

International Intelligence

East German Stasi spied on SDI program

On assignment from the Soviet KGB, the East German secret service, the Stasi, spied on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program from its very beginning, former East German foreign intelligence officer Heinz Busch testified on May 26, at the trial of former Stasi chief Markus Wolf in Düsseldorf, Germany.

Busch, who joined West German foreign intelligence shortly after the fall of the East German communist regime in January 1990, reported that from 1982 on, Wolf's apparatus took "special operative measures" against the NATO stationing of tactical nuclear missiles and against the SDI.

The SDI was interpreted as a substantial challenge to the Warsaw Pact, which would force the entire East bloc to invest "urgently needed resources originally designed for the reconstruction of the civilian sector into military projects," Busch declared. The Stasi sent copies of every secret NATO file and "other intelligence" to Moscow, Busch said.

Libya's Qaddafi wants to visit Israel

Libyan Leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi wants to make a visit to Israel in the not-too-distant future, after Libya has recognized Israel, onetime arms dealer and now travel agent Yaacov Nimrodi told Israeli radio on May 31. Nimrodi praised Qaddafi as "a very intelligent leader" who "recognizes the changes in the world" and wants to "adapt to the new circumstances."

According to the British Broadcasting Corp., it was the Israeli Nimrodi, together with Saudi businessman (and fellow Iran-Contra operative) Adnan Khashoggi, who arranged the visit of Libyan Muslim pilgrims to Jerusalem. Two hundred pilgrims arrived on May 31. BBC reports that a reciprocal gesture is being planned, as a number of Israeli Jews of Libyan origin are expected

to visit Libya later this year.

Israeli Tourism Minister Uzi Baram declared that Israel should try to "capitalize in the long term" on the opening represented by the Libyan Muslims' coming to Jerusalem. He said Qaddafi had authorized this pilgrimage, in order to "help his relations with the United States."

An intelligence source linked to both the CIA and the Israeli Mossad told this news service that Qaddafi's moves are related to the fact that he fears an imminent Egypt-Sudan war, and wants to arrange for Israeli neutrality in case of such a conflict. Qaddafi is acting this way because of "a secret clause of the Camp David accords, by which Israel would defend Egypt, if Egypt were attacked by an Arab neighbor," according to the source.

NATO defense ministers in disarray over Bosnia

A meeting of NATO defense ministers on May 25 broke up in disarray over the five-power peace plan for Bosnia which has been agreed to by the Clinton administration. The plan legitimizes Serbian conquests, confining Bosnian Muslims to "safe havens" that will actually be concentration camps under another name.

German Defense Minister Volker Rühle expressed deep doubts about the scheme, and told reporters: "The expulsion of the Bosnian Muslims must not be allowed to last and must not be sanctioned by drawing new borders." According to UPI, Rühle also said that "I made clear that there is more work to be done on definitions" of what constitutes a safe haven and who would be protected by U.S. air strikes.

The Italian defense minister complained about a lack of adequate consultation among the allies, and, according to the *Washington Post*, a senior official from the U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of Defense Les Aspin stated that he was not even sure that "safe haven" was the right phrase to use. "Safe havens conjure up something that we may not be providing here."

The official added that the administration continues to hold out hope for a peace settlement that would divide the country into 10 semi-autonomous regions. The current plan, he said, is "kind of a reversal of the previous [approach], to try to get a settlement and [then] end the fighting." Now, he said, "the policy seems to be evolving into ending the fighting and getting a settlement" later. The official acknowledged that the United States and its allies have barely begun to consider the military implications of protecting hundreds of thousands of Muslim civilians in six safety zones.

Haiti rejects U.N. policing plan

The Haitian government and military, after two days of talks with a United Nations delegation, rejected a plan that would have deployed 500-1,000 international "police-men" to Haiti to facilitate the return of ousted terrorist President Jean-Baptiste Aristide. Haiti "called the bluff of the United Nations and Washington," in the words of the *New York Times*.

Not reported in the U.S. press is that Haiti rejected the plan harshly, comparing it to the invasion of Haiti by Woodrow Wilson in 1915, which turned into an occupation by the United States that lasted more than 20 years.

In response to the rejection, the U.N., the media, and the pro-Aristide lobby in the United States are all clamoring for President Clinton to take harsh measures, including a possible naval blockade and total cutoff of oil shipments.

Seminar in Moscow on anti-Semitism

Russian parliamentarians and western politicians will discuss "anti-Semitism and racism" in a seminar to be held in Moscow early in June, Reuters reports. The two-day seminar, which is to "combat a worrying rise in racism and anti-Semitism," is orga-

nized by the Council of Europe and the European Jewish Congress (EJC), which is an affiliate of the Edgar Bronfman-run World Jewish Congress based in New York.

Peter Leuprecht, deputy secretary general of the Council of Europe, told newsmen that "there was a trend for the emergence in former communist countries of nationalist and populist movements seeking scapegoats for economic hardship." Concerning freedom of expression, Leuprecht said, "Some things must not be allowed to be said. The fight against intolerance must have a repressive side."

Former French Premier Jacques Chirac, a contender for presidential elections in 1995, German Justice Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger, and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev are among those scheduled to address the seminar.

Bosnia deal will lead to worldwide conflicts

The five-power deal at the expense of the Bosnian state will produce a "devil's brew" of new conflicts in various parts of the world, warns senior French commentator Patrick de Saint Exupéry, in the French daily *Le Figaro* of May 24.

Under the title, "Abandonment in the Name of Realism," Saint Exupéry asserts that the agreement "cuts the last link which still connected the desperate population of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the world, and, especially, to Europe. The game today is clear and official. In the name of 'realism,' it is convenient to abandon Bosnia-Herzegovina to its fate, whatever may be the magnitude of the atrocities. . . . This new plan, which is in fact an extremely minimalist version of the Vance-Owen project, only foresees stabilizing the situation, by rubber-stamping the *fait accompli*." Now, the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina is virtually guaranteed, he adds.

Under the subtitle "Sorcerers' Apprentices," Saint Exupéry stresses that it didn't take Belgrade long to draw conclusions

from this new plan. Already, Belgrade's leaders and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic are showing themselves more intransigent, brutal, and cynical. He draws the wider implications of this: "While elections take place in Cambodia in a climate willfully aggravated by the Khmer Rouge, while atrocious conflicts continue in Afghanistan, in Liberia, in Angola, etc., it can be feared that the Bosnian case will conclude by providing a classroom lesson to all the sorcerers' apprentices of this planet."

Saint Exupéry recalled the warning of French influential Jean-François Deniau, at the beginning of the crisis in ex-Yugoslavia: "There is no law without force." It is this warning that the western world has not heeded, with great danger for the international system as a whole, he concludes.

Serbs step up threats against Italy, Austria

Emboldened by the five-power agreement recognizing a new "Greater Serbia," Serbian officials are rattling their sabres in the direction of Trieste, Italy and Vienna, Austria.

The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* on May 25 quoted Gen. Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serbs, speaking to the Serbian magazine *Duga*: "Trieste is a Serbian city, and the war that is going on now in Bosnia will continue to the area between Trieste and Vienna. Instead of withdrawing, our aim should be to break those forces that have destroyed Yugoslavia. We should start a counterattack, particularly along the Trieste-Vienna line, because Trieste was an old Serbian city. It would have been better to attack Italy and Austria, and with them, those forces that have begun this war, making possible this disintegration."

After World War II, Trieste was jointly occupied for a few years by Tito's Yugoslav Army and the British, and was then brought into Italy through international agreements. The area is fraught with the potential for further destabilization.

● **NELSON MANDELA**, leader of South Africa's African National Congress, said on May 23 that the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party is "here to stay."

● **SERBIAN** dissident Bogdan Bogdanovic, in an interview with the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of May 25, dismissed the alleged split between Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic as a "theatrical show," and said the world could expect much more violence from the Belgrade regime.

● **JAPAN** and China agreed on May 29 to begin bilateral talks on regional security issues. Japanese Foreign Minister Kabuo Muro proposed the talks during a meeting in Tokyo with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen.

● **MIDDLE EASTERN** churches, meeting in Cyprus at the end of May, asked Israel to reopen the borders of the Occupied Territories and to give Christian and Muslim worshippers free access to Arab East Jerusalem. Israel's closing of the borders cut off 1.75 million Palestinians from their economic, cultural, and spiritual center there.

● **UZBEKISTAN** President Islam Karimov accused Kyrgyzstan on May 25 of "political subversion directed against Uzbekistan." This was the strongest condemnation by one Central Asian leader of another since the region gained independence from the Soviet Union in late 1991.

● **SINGAPORE** began on June 2 the process of electing its head of state, for the first time in history, but "the opposition would find it quite difficult to produce a candidate under the electoral system, which narrows eligible candidates to a small pool," a western diplomat said.

Yale historian yearns for malthusian millennium

by Mark Burdman

Preparing for the Twenty-First Century

by Paul Kennedy

Random House, New York, 1993

428 pages, hardbound, \$25

That Paul Kennedy's *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century* has rapidly become the most talked-about book of this year, moving close to the top of the bestseller list in Germany within weeks of its translation from the English and prominently hyped in much of the British and American media, tells more about the perverse state of mind and priorities of the predominant factions within the transatlantic liberal establishment which are promoting Kennedy's theses, than it does about the merits of the book. Admittedly, the British-born, Yale University historian has compiled an impressive array of data and has taken up some provocative and challenging themes. But, for the most part, his work is a mixture of monumental incompetence combined with disinformation and fraud. Rather than being the sober historical and social analysis that one might expect from the much-touted historian and author, whose *Rise and Fall of the Great Powers* produced considerable controversy after its publication in 1987, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century* is ideology and special pleading under the cover of objective academic research.

Kennedy is really pleading for a specific agenda and cultural-historical paradigm, and this explains why the book has

gotten so much attention in the liberal media and within transatlantic policy institutions like the influential Davos, Switzerland, World Economic Policy forum, to which Kennedy was invited to speak earlier this year. He is arguing, in the trendy vocabulary of the last decade's globalist *Zeitgeist*, for a new geopolitical cult rooted primarily in demographics, an updated version of the world view of Parson Thomas Malthus. The driving force, and central threat, in Kennedy's world, as in the late 18th-century of Malthus, is demographic growth. Rapid demographic growth is a determining factor in causing wars and political instability, with the added twist today that it also damages the "global environment." Combatting the threat of "overpopulation," in Kennedy's view, justifies, or necessitates, an imperial world order ruled by rentier-financier interests. Just as Britain came out on top of the world of the 19th century, so today, a British-modeled world order must prevail, he believes.

The book is mainly designed to catalyze and shape a policy debate within the transatlantic elites, with various malthusians speculating about whether Kennedy has gone a bit too far, or not far enough. The Feb. 14 *New York Times* book review, for example, welcomed Kennedy as a latter-day Malthus, but complained that he lacked the "degree of intellectual fearlessness equal to that which emboldened Malthus himself, a God-fearing clergyman, to argue against charity because it was a cause of population growth and thus of human misery." The *Times* insisted that "more pointed" questions must supplement Kennedy's arguments, if a truly draconian world order is to be formed that can enforce depopulation: "What form of political leadership will suffice to halt

the juggernauts of demographic, economic and ecological change? Can demographic explosions be halted without recourse to severe, even repressive population policies? . . . Can an allocation of carbon emission rights be instituted or enforced without military force?"

The book's release coincides with an escalation of malthusian propaganda, as the date approaches for the United Nations Third International Conference on Population in Cairo in September 1994, and as the abject refusal of the West to stop genocide in former Yugoslavia accommodates growing segments of the western public to murder on a mass scale. Kennedy is a spokesman for that transatlantic group which has appeased the Serbs, and his facile characterization of the Balkan war as a "civil war" is symptomatic of his world view.

As we will show, the 21st century that Kennedy projects, is one from which essential technological and scientific breakthroughs have been axiomatically excluded. It is not that these processes have no future from a scientific standpoint—quite the opposite—but rather that Kennedy and his co-thinkers believe, with the arrogance of would-be gods of Olympus, that they can deny the existence of whatever they would prefer did not exist, and then prevent it from coming into existence by their control over financial processes, the media, scientific institutions, and so on.

That apparent strength, however, is also their Achilles' heel. The 21st century of Paul Kennedy will never actually transpire; if the axioms and postulates that Kennedy espouses determine policy, the world will descend into a profound breakdown crisis, and perhaps generalized world war, well before we reach the year 2000. Wherever there exist human beings desiring development and progress, in such locations there will be points of resistance to Kennedy and his promoters, and it is out of that resistance that a counter-vision of the future, one that can give hope to humanity, can be built.

'Winners and losers' in a malthusian world

Kennedy's concept of history, and the vision of reality that flows from it, is, at best, a reductionist's cultist quackery, and at worst, a kind of science-fiction fantasy projected into the past, present, and future.

According to him, "we should see the demographic and economic conditions of the late 18th century as a metaphor for the challenges facing our present global society, two centuries after Malthus's ponderings." Then, France's instability and ensuing territorial expansionism under Napoleon Bonaparte, were driven by the underlying problem of "overpopulation": "In France, popular discontents smashed an *ancien régime* that was less well structured than Britain in agriculture, industry, and commerce, and in its social framework and attitudes, to sustain rapid demographic growth. By the time the French Revolution's early hopes had been destroyed by terror, reaction, and then Bonapartism, an enormous number of young, energetic, and frustrated Frenchmen were be-

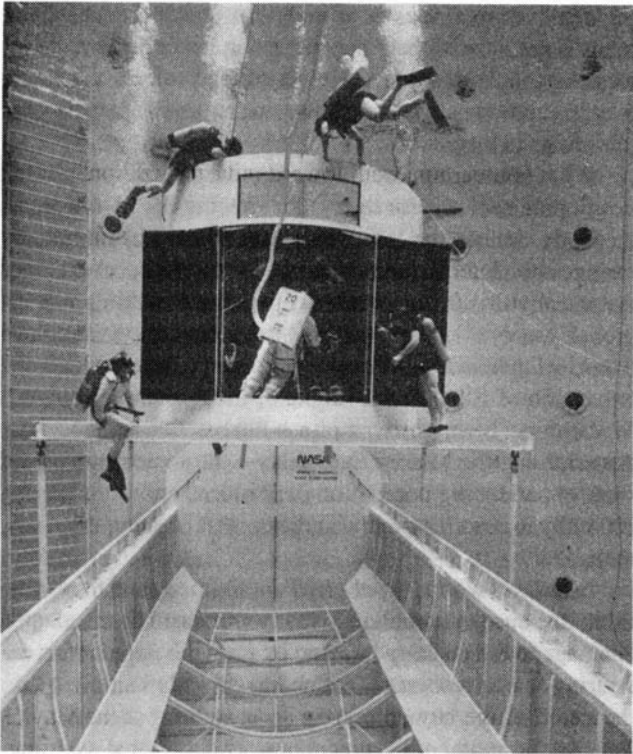
ing deployed in armies of occupation *outside* France, where many if not most of them died from combat or disease. Territorial conquest thus played its traditional role as a vent for overpopulation, social tensions, and political frustrations" (emphasis in original).

What France supposedly was for that period, much of the developing sector is for today. Previewing the 21st century, Kennedy defines the "important implication of population change upon international security" as "the prospect of demographically driven social unrest, political instability and regional wars. . . ." He writes: "Behind many well-known historical upheavals—the outward thrust of the Vikings, the expansion of Elizabethan England, the French Revolution, Wilhelmine *Weltpolitik*, the turbulences that rack Central America and the Middle East today—the societies involved were experiencing population explosions, and often having difficulty in absorbing increasing numbers of energetic young men."

In today's world, as seen by Paul Kennedy and those who think like him, the problem is vastly worsened by the alleged "damage to the ecology" caused by growing populations devouring scarce resources, which has "greatly increased . . . the *speed* of the human assault upon nature." Kennedy is a fanatical promoter of the greenhouse effect, global warming, and ozone hole hoaxes, to the extent that he not only never bothers to present any proof for these ostensible phenomena, but also dismisses out of hand anything that challenges the prevailing inquisitorial orthodoxy: "Given the nature of American politics, it is difficult at present to imagine much leadership in Washington on global-warming issues. Instead, there is a tendency to point to the differing scientific opinions in this matter, to suggest that fears about the greenhouse effect have been exaggerated, and to indicate that it would be unwise to devote funds and alter life-styles to meet circumstances that might not actually occur; and . . . those arguments are supported by skeptical scientists and economists."

As if, somehow, it is a matter of venal opportunism that leading scientists and economists don't believe it is necessary to "devote funds and alter life-styles" to accommodate ecologists' fantasies!

Technology, such as it exists in Paul Kennedy's future universe, will predominantly help those who are at present better off, primarily the Japanese and several European nations, and hurt the worst-off, the Africans being at the bottom of the heap. The only two frontier technological developments that he grants real significance to are biotechnology and robotics. His argument concerning these is, in summary form: Biotechnology will certainly increase food production, but it will be dominated by powerful multinational corporations of the U.S. and other advanced sector countries, and will be effectively denied the developing sector (which has come to be known as "technological apartheid"). Biotechnology will also progressively eliminate the species of farmer, by "de-materializing" the production of food. Robotics, meanwhile, will



Astronauts training to effect repairs on the future Space Telescope in 1979 in the Neutral Buoyancy Simulator, a huge water tank used to simulate zero gravity, at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. Space exploration for the new malthusians like Paul Kennedy is anathema: His ilk think it's bad enough for the Earth to be so populated with mankind, who is in the image of God; they can't bear the thought that a new Renaissance would lead people to colonize and expand on other planets as well.

mainly work to the benefit of Japan and a handful of other countries, but will progressively undermine manufacturing labor, thereby further hurting countries with large populations, which require "labor-intensive" approaches.

What this combination of demographically determined history and selectively developed technology adds up to, in Kennedy's view, is that the world inevitably has "winners and losers," as in a sports match: "History is, once again, producing its lists of winners and losers. Economic change and technological development, like wars or sporting tournaments, are usually not beneficial to all. Progress, welcomed by optimistic voices from the Enlightenment to our present age, benefits those groups or nations that are able to take advantage of the newer methods and science, just as it damages others that are less prepared technologically, culturally, and politically to respond to change."

Kennedy dedicates his book to a boys' soccer team in New Haven, Connecticut that he coaches, and his biography on the back book-jacket concludes, "He also coaches soccer." Sports competition, of the type that one undoubtedly experiences in the British school system, very much defines the way Kennedy defines the world. Sports competition verbiage, of

course, is also effective in manipulating a readership, in the United States and elsewhere, that has increasingly been brainwashed, to view the world as if it were a sports match.

Consistent with this, is Kennedy's view that "Malthus's England" is an example of a "winner" in history. Of course, "Malthus's England" is a term synonymous with "the British Empire," which "won" only because it conquered and devastated other peoples. Kennedy is less than frank, employing British diplomatic euphemism instead, as when he attempts to contrast how "the British escaped their malthusian trap" with the case of India, which is "much closer to Malthus's model." India's population, he writes, "also doubled and redoubled in the 19th century, but on a much less productive base. Furthermore, because the Indian states had been unable to resist Britain's East India Company militarily, their subjects could do little when British machine-made textiles—not only cheaper but of better quality than native cloth—poured into the country, driving out traditional domestic producers in the process."

His convoluted formulation, "unable to resist Britain's East India Company militarily" is a typical semantic trick, to cover up for the fact that British colonialists reduced the Indian population by about half in the first decades of colonial rule. He also never mentions, by the way, that Malthus was the paid scribe of the British East India Company.

Kennedy elsewhere triumphs in what the British accomplished in the 19th century by their "greater manufacturing efficiency" and "laissez-faire economics," quoting "the great English economist" William Stanley Jevons, writing in 1865:

"The plains of North America and Russia are our cornfields; Chicago and Odessa our granaries; Canada our sheep farms, and in Argentina and on the western prairies of North America are our herds of oxen; Peru send her silver, and the gold of South Africa and Australia flows to London; the Hindus and the Chinese grow tea for us, and our coffee, sugar and spice plantations are all in the Indies. Spain and France are our vineyards and the Mediterranean our fruit garden, and our cotton grounds, which for long have occupied the Southern United States, are now being extended everywhere in the warm regions of the earth."

Kennedy is obviously nostalgic for an imperial system now, one that could wage war against "overpopulated" non-white nations. What this means for the victims, the "losers," in Africa and elsewhere today, is clear: "Civil or external wars—with their heavy casualties—were, like famine and disease, among the malthusian antidotes to a population explosion, and perhaps the most effective of all because they killed people in the prime of life." After wading through the euphemisms, we see Kennedy expressing alarm about population growth in Islamic countries: "Politics intrudes; many regimes are deliberately encouraging women to have large families, arguing that this adds to the country's military strength. 'Bear a child,' posters in Iraq proclaim, 'and you pierce an arrow in the enemy's eye.'" Well, it is obvious how population growth

is now being “controlled” in Iraq, through the brutal combination of war and sanctions. Is that Kennedy’s preferred solution for the developing world as a whole?

If you don’t like it, kill it

At the risk of using British-style understatement ourselves, we can call Kennedy’s a most selective view of history, one that is defined as much by what is omitted as what is said. The alert reader will note, for instance, an historical amnesia about the American Revolution. Since the American Revolution was the international rallying point in the late 18th century against British malthusianism, Kennedy evidently feels it is better to ignore the subject.

While Kennedy is not so stupid as to deny that the original malthusian argument, that population growth would outpace food production, was overturned by “the power of technology—the capacity of the human mind to find new ways of doing things, to invent new devices, to organize production in improved forms, to quicken the pace of moving goods and ideas from one place to another, to stimulate fresh approaches to old problems.” Yet his treatment of fundamental scientific-technological issues is such that one would have to include that he is either functionally illiterate, or is so ideologically committed to the liberal ecologists’ world view that he refuses to acknowledge the existence of technological phenomena that get in the way of his construct; perhaps he is or both. The other possibility, is that the policy grouping for which Kennedy speaks, is committed to phasing out certain of the most important frontier technologies, and therefore wants to stop any public dialogue about certain subjects.

This may backfire, however, since the curious reader might wonder why Kennedy appears to be paralyzed with fear that the mere mentioning of, say, “space exploration” would undermine his entire complex of neo-malthusian arguments. As well he might: Space exploration—or better, space colonization—can only be a function of the kind of Renaissance that launched the Columbian colonization of America, under which the populations of Europe *and* the Americas enjoyed increases in both size and standards of living.

Kennedy’s 21st century thereby shapes up as a linear extension of the most entropic (“ecologist”) features of the present into an indefinite future. It is a 21st century without nuclear energy, without frontier technologies such as those based on plasmas and directed energy, without exploration of space. As already noted, this is a 21st century that will never exist in the form he pontificates about, since a world premised on such indefinitely extended entropic trends will be a world that will undergo profound physical-economic, cultural, and social breakdown long before the year 2000.

Let us now present various examples, and contrast Kennedy’s treatment or non-treatment, with the truth.

Take the matter of nuclear fission. Kennedy makes occasional brief references to the subject, but only negative ones. He speaks of the problem of nuclear waste, or of the Chernobyl

disaster, and elsewhere holds up Sweden as a model, because of national policy to phase out nuclear energy. Nuclear fission is simply written out of the 21st-century equation. Even from the standpoint of Kennedy’s twisted belief in the “greenhouse effect” and his argument for what he calls a “non-carbon” path toward industrialization for the developing world based on “modern techniques,” it is remarkable that he excludes the nuclear option, without any explanation. His list of “alternative energy sources” includes “wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, biomass-sourced.”

An antidote to this appears in the Spring 1993 issue of the quarterly *21st Century Science & Technology*. The cover story, “The Danger Is *Not* Going Nuclear,” contains the assessments of scientists who pioneered in developing nuclear energy, about the future prospects for this energy source. This speaks for itself as a refutation to Kennedy.

With nuclear *fusion*, the author goes one step further: He never bothers to *mention* it, either in its thermonuclear form, or the new “cold” or “solid-state” breakthrough. This Olympian arrogance of dismissing whatever doesn’t correspond to his construct, makes even some of Kennedy’s most fervent admirers uncomfortable. In an otherwise fawning review, Princeton University Prof. Alan Ryan, writing in the May 13 *New York Review of Books*, concludes with the warning: “Optimists will say, quite rightly, that Professor Kennedy is guilty of unsophisticated extrapolation—that he takes present trends and tells us how ghastly things will be if they continue; but they never do continue. . . . The development of cheap and pollution-free energy from nuclear fusion could upset projections about the costs of development.”

Ryan is undoubtedly referring to “hot” fusion. Vis-à-vis “cold” fusion, Kennedy simply adopts the party line of the leading Anglo-American scientific and political institutions, for which it is a non-subject. Since the spring of 1989, discussion of cold fusion has been virtually taboo in the Anglo-American realm, and the two electrochemists who first discovered the phenomenon, Martin Fleischmann from Britain and Stanley Pons were hounded into exile from the United States, and now conduct their research, with Japanese funding, in southern France.

But here again, there is a remarkable counter-trend. As *Preparing for the 21st Century* was soaring to the bestseller charts in Germany, articles were appearing in the press in neighboring France, portraying cold fusion as an option that might be able to solve the energy problems of humanity in the next century.

Perhaps the most egregious example of this inquisition-by-omission against scientific-technological progress, is Kennedy’s blacking out of space exploration. He obviously is not a latter-day Rip Van Winkle, and *has* lived to see the remarkable effects of John F. Kennedy’s space program, Russian space developments.

In this respect, perhaps the most astonishing chapter in his book is that on the former Soviet Union. Presuming to

profile Russian scientific capacities, he never mentions Russian space efforts. This is analogous to a doctor presuming to do a comprehensive check-up on a patient and “forgetting” that the patient has a heart or brain. Here yet again, the contrasting image has been projected in the western media, for example, with a German television broadcast May 18, portraying the combined Russian space and military programs as bringing together “the largest reservoir of untapped scientific concepts for future technologies . . . a treasure house of scientific know-how,” that could massively benefit

Perhaps the most astonishing chapter in his book is that on the former Soviet Union. Presuming to profile Russian scientific capacities, he never mentions Russian space efforts. This is analogous to a doctor presuming to do a comprehensive check-up on a patient and “forgetting” that the patient has a heart or brain.

the entire world if judiciously nurtured and helped.

One can only draw the conclusion that Kennedy is in a panic, over the effects of recent decades’ developments in space exploration on his premises. Indeed, what would prospects for the next millennium look like, if a number of governments were to seriously commit themselves to exploration and eventual colonization of Mars, which was taken up by scientists at a meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany, during May? In Russian scientific circles, the view is frequently expressed that man’s ability to survive is one and the same with a commitment to space exploration and eventual colonization. In the United States, we have the legacy of German scientists such as the late Krafft Ehricke, who dedicated his life to an “extraterrestrial imperative,” that man’s future necessarily depended on the colonization and development of outer space.

Of course, Kennedy never even mentions various “directed energy” technologies involved in both the Strategic Defense Initiative program, and in the Russian version SDI—which military-related technologies have also been researched in France, Israel, and others recently.

So, we see quite concretely that Kennedy has built his case on fraud. Those wishing to survive and prosper in the next century need only draw strength from, and fight for the realization of, the technological breakthroughs indicated in the previous few paragraphs, to construct a counter-vision of the coming millennium.

Who will inherit the earth?

Kennedy’s problem is compounded by the fact that he is a committed backer of the “global financial system,” and his 21st-century options are all defined by the preservation of that system. For him, the International Monetary Fund is the hero of the international trading and financial system. If Africa and Ibero-America are being strangled by debt, it’s essentially their own fault. Those who don’t master the ways of “the market” will be “losers”: “The reality nowadays is that any government which offends international finance’s demand for unrestricted gain—by increasing personal taxes, for example, or by raising fees on financial transactions—will find its capital has fled and its currency weakened. . . . The message is clear: if you do not follow the rules of the market, your economy will suffer.” Certain categories of human beings, like the aged, could become obsolete, under the financial regime of the future: “In countries where more and more expensive techniques are being used to prolong the lives of those *over 75*, the question is whether these resources might be better invested elsewhere, such as in preventive medicine for the very young or improved educational facilities” (emphasis in original).

Options for Africa’s salvation are excluded for the simple reason that Africa “cannot pay.” “Poorer countries simply can’t pay for large irrigation schemes,” he writes. Notably for the case of Africa and other parts of the developing world, there have been proposals devised by Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators, and in previous years by such interests as the Mitsubishi Research group in Japan, for a series of “great projects” such as river management and agro-industrial development. In Kennedy’s universe, this potential is axiomatically excluded, both on financial and on “ecological” grounds. Were China and India to really develop, he insists, this would have “appalling consequences for their environments” and would “also threaten the earth’s overall atmosphere.” He quotes one expert: “China’s industrial ambitions . . . pose a threat to the planet.”

Ultimately, Kennedy’s is a pagan world of the usurer. At this year’s Davos seminar, he argued that the West was threatened by the fact that populations in North Africa, with access to television, have been watching the U.S. shows such as “Dallas” and “Dynasty,” and so badly desire what they see there, that they will do everything, including migrating northwards, to acquire such benefits.

The fact is, the last thing desired by those in the developing world seeking progress and a better life, is to emulate a greed-driven North American degenerate. From the standpoint of Christianity—and the other great faiths—Paul Kennedy, and those who think like him, might do well to ponder what Jesus Christ meant, in the Sermon on the Mount, when He said, “The meek shall inherit the earth.” If the human race survives this extremely grave period, the “winners” will not be those who think like the author of *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century*.

Conquering autism wins a crucial victory for the human spirit

by Susan Ulanowsky and Philip Ulanowsky

Nobody Nowhere: The Extraordinary Autobiography of an Autistic

by Donna Williams

Times Books, New York, 1992

219 pages, hardbound, \$20

This book has affected us both deeply. The very fact of its existence is extraordinary. For an autistic person to be able to write this kind of autobiography, is itself something most experts would consider impossible before seeing it. *Nobody Nowhere* is the journey of Donna Williams from the realm of "my world" to the realm of "the world." As she says in the Author's Note:

"This is a story of two battles, a battle to keep out 'the world' and a battle to join it. . . . I have, throughout my private war, been a she, a you, a Donna, a me, and finally an I. . . . If you sense distance, you're not mistaken; it's real. Welcome to my world."

Autism is defined in one mental health encyclopedia, as a preoccupation with one's own thoughts and feelings. Autistic disorder or infantile autism, which Williams refers to simply as autism, is described as a serious developmental disorder characterized by lack of social interest, mutism or speech problems, and self-destructiveness. Like other mental disorders, autism spans a range of symptoms and degrees of severity. For example, while avoidance of emotional exchange—even eye contact—is characteristic, some children will scream or throw tantrums in response to physical contact, and others may allow it under certain conditions. The autistic child, in particular, finds much of the world outside himself incomprehensible and, therefore, either frightening or entirely unimportant. Thus, the separation, as Williams says, of an inner "my world" from "the world."

Because autism tends to preclude good verbal communication, the task of trying to get to the root of seemingly incomprehensible behavior patterns from observation alone can appear insurmountable, even to the professional thera-

pist. Dr. Lawrence Bartak, a specialist in psychology and special education, makes the point in his Introduction: "Professionals are not superhuman, and are just as prone to making incorrect, if not downright silly, interpretations of what they observe as anybody else. Many of the things we notice in people with autism remain puzzling, even after some 40 to 50 years of research in this field."

Nobody Nowhere provides a unique view, from the inside out, of the world of autism. Donna Williams thus serves as our guide, as it were, among a group whose language we cannot interpret. As such, it will surely be invaluable to those dealing with autistic individuals and, in some cases like Donna Williams's, to autistic individuals themselves.

However, this book goes beyond providing insights; it may be revolutionary. In the hands of insightful professionals, it may hold keys to new approaches to treatment. For, what Donna Williams makes crystal clear throughout her story, is that each action, every behavior of the autistic, though it may make no apparent sense to the observer, *has a reason*. She explains her reasons for numerous activities, from going into hallucinatory states to repeated, compulsive actions (such as her attempting to walk through the large mirror in her room for a year, unable to comprehend the mirror image and seeking to enter the world seen reflected in it). Even the characteristic self-abuse, such as head-banging, she describes as a way to "fight tension and to provide a thudding rhythm in my head when my mind was screaming too loud for me . . . to calm down."

Rejecting Freud, Jung, and Skinner

In revealing the reasoning behind her actions, Williams's book provides in its own way dramatic confirmation of one important psychological thesis. In the early 1970s, Lyndon LaRouche presented a series of lectures in New York City, entitled "Beyond Psychoanalysis." Critiquing both classical psychoanalytical and modern models of the mind, and sharply refuting behaviorism as glorified animal-training and worse, LaRouche insisted that the motivation for human action derives from its perceived potential to enhance the sense of social identity, however that identity may be located in the individual, i.e., even though the sense of identity may be

neurotically or otherwise distorted. Even in today's average individual, said LaRouche, the sense of self associated with creative reason, that self through which we can "look over our own shoulders" at ourselves, is weak, and often sits impotently watching as an irrationally guided self dominates the individual's active response to the world.

While providing substantial evidence of the correctness of LaRouche's work, Williams's book pokes its own large holes in the theories that attribute autistic behavior patterns to primarily involuntary physical or neurological disorders, and which then propose to treat them with one brand or another of behaviorist method. (While there certainly appear to be physical or chemical factors in autism, including even food-allergy complications, as in Williams's case, she shows how misunderstood the emotional outlook of the autistic person is.) In one delightful anecdote, Williams also gives an example of the failure of Freudian and Jungian psychology to comprehend the mind. She relates the following, about a drawing by a young autistic girl that appeared in a book written by a psychoanalyst. The drawing was a white square within a larger black square, "surrounded everywhere by the blinding whiteness of the paper."

"The adult analysis of the picture was that it expressed this girl's longing for the breast. When, after becoming close to her counselor, she drew two white squares in the darkness, this was interpreted as two breasts. When she reversed the picture, with a black square now in the middle of the white paper, this was taken to be her version of the 'bad breast' as opposed to the 'good breast.'

"I laughed myself stupid when I read this. I had drawn the same picture over and over, writing beside it, 'Get me the hell out of here.' This was the symbolic representation of my trap. . . . The blackness I had to get through was the jump between 'my world' and 'the world.' I had learned to fear the complete loss of all attachment to my emotional self, which happened when I made the jump, and this was the only way that communication was possible. Giving up the secret of this was simply too deadly."

Nobody Nowhere describes Donna Williams's journey through an abusive childhood with a sadistic, alcoholic mother and a mostly absent father, to an odyssey of self-discovery in early adulthood—the result of which is this book. Given an autistic's propensity to withdraw from the world, even in what most of us would consider a friendly environment, it is a testimony to the human spirit that Donna Williams survived that childhood to strive as an adult to understand the world and seek her role in it. The existence of Donna Williams and her book are proof-positive of the extraordinary potentials of the human mind.

Although she writes that she does not entirely accept the "normal" world as normal, her matter-of-fact discussion of her self-discovery (her own study of psychology was undertaken in order to emulate a particularly helpful therapist) sheds new light on our ability to understand autism. After

years of therapy, she was introduced to other handicapped persons, including other autistic persons, an experience which allowed her a new vantage point from which to see herself and the world. Of this she writes:

"I have been with the mentally ill, the backward, and the physically disabled. I have also had the pleasure of being with others labeled 'autistic.' This was the only group who spoke my own language so well that I realized that much of what I thought of as my personality was in fact my individual expression of many of the misunderstood and confusing symptoms of autism."

Perhaps the most astonishing—and exciting—indication of the potential of Williams's insights for treatment generally, comes near the end of the book. In two poignant episodes, she describes her initial encounter with other autistics, first with the son of a teacher for autistic children, and then with some children from a camp for autistic children. Having come through a process of self-discovery, she felt that it was time for her to meet other autistic people: "I'd met a world of so-called 'normal' people—the people I'd aspired to be like. Now it was time to meet people still trapped in the place I had come from and in some ways still was in."

Williams immediately related to these autistic people in "their world" and was able to verbalize what they were thinking. In the first episode, "Perry [the son] came over to where I was, laid himself out, face down, on the floor in front of me, arms pulled up tightly against his sides as he shook with anxiety.

" 'Look at me,' I said, reading the same action I'd seen so many times in myself. 'Look, I'm daring to be touched.' I had looked straight at Perry lying there as I said it, tears rolling down my face as I read his behavior as one might a book. . . . I had never felt I'd understood another individual so well."

At the camp for autistic children, Donna Williams, shortly after arriving, was able to calm an hysterical little girl, because she recognized the reason for the child's terror. A counselor was trying to tuck the screaming, cross-eyed child into bed with a doll. Williams knew that the doll was the source of the fear, representing the emotional connection with another person which an autistic finds so frightful. Taking the counselor's place, she removed the doll, gave the girl a hairbrush to stroke, and showed her a way to calm herself through the repetition of a tune and the tapping of its rhythm on her arm, as she had herself used. As the child quieted down, she uncrossed her eyes and focused directly on Donna's face for the first time.

The remarkable Jeanne Simons

Seeking a better understanding of autism after reading *Nobody Nowhere*, we were very lucky to find a book called *The Hidden Child*, which describes the Linwood School for autistic children in suburban Maryland, founded in 1955 by Miss Jeanne Simons (Jeanne Simons, *The Hidden Child*—

The Linwood Method for Reaching the Autistic Child; Woodbine, N.Y.: 1986). Simons, a pioneer in autistic treatment and clearly an extraordinary human being, appears to reject the precepts of behavior modification (to which we are opposed in all cases) as a way of treating autism. In example after example, Miss Simons shows how she sought to discover the why of a child's behavior and helped the child come to an understanding of the cause of the behavior and of how to change it. Because of her approach, she was able to solve many mysteries of compulsive behavior which were otherwise incomprehensible. Her often fascinating, heart-warming discoveries, a number of which are personally related in the book, make the same point as Williams: The mind of the autistic person is working but trapped inside an emotional prison.

Behavior-modification techniques are often used on autistic individuals. While these techniques appear to "work" insofar as obtaining the desired behavioral "results," they provide the individual with no greater understanding of himself or the world. They "work," in part, because autistic people, in an effort to bring order to what they perceive as chaos, will grasp onto routines and structure. But this so-called science has to go.

Behavior modification denies the difference between man and animals. Early behaviorist B.F. Skinner, famous for endlessly putting rats through mazes decades ago, used the same techniques on humans as he used on rats. Later practitioners developed more sophisticated means of manipulation, but the axioms necessarily remained the same. The behaviorist approach fundamentally denies the creative spark of the human mind known in Christianity as *imago viva Dei*, or "the living image of God." All of human progress stands as proof of the fact that we are not like animals. We can think and solve problems, and we engage in a process of perfecting ourselves. This capacity exists in autistic people, but it is obstructed and not accessed in the same way.

Donna Williams proves beyond any doubt that she is actively engaged in this process of perfection. Having had in childhood almost no relation to reality, as a young adult she discovered her own identity and then some of the universal aspects of autism itself, and through that process progressed to the point of being able to self-reflexively describe that exceptional process of development. Donna Williams today is the answer to all those who favor using behavior modification techniques. To treat *any* human as though he or she were no better than an animal, is to deny what is human in us all.

Particularly striking in reading *The Hidden Child* and *Nobody Nowhere*, is how closely Donna Williams's suggestions for dealing with autistic children (provided at the end of her book) parallel the approach pioneered by Simons. That Simons came up with the same idea "from the outside" as Donna Williams does from the inside, is high praise for the Linwood method she developed. An indication of the comparison is shown by the following excerpts. Donna Wil-

liams's suggestion from the Afterword is as follows:

"If loving parents can try to stand objectively away from their own emotional needs and relate to such children always in terms of how those children perceive the world, then the children may find the trust and courage to reach out step by step at their own pace.

"This, however, ought only to be an interim measure. Gain the child's trust and tell him or her that you accept who and where he or she is. Through trust he or she may develop interest in 'the world,' and at first this exploration should be on the only terms he or she knows—his or her own. Only once this is firmly established should you take the safety net away slowly piece by piece. This is the way to make a transition from the child's sense of self of itself *as* the world to a new sense of self *in* the world so-called 'normal' people share.

"This method, in complete contradiction to normal interaction, is *indirect* in nature. In this way it is less all-consuming, suffocating, and invasive. The child can then reach out, not as a conforming role-playing robot, but as a feeling, albeit extremely shy and evasive, human being. The best approach would be one that would not exchange individuality and freedom for the parents', teacher's, or counselor's version of respectability and impressiveness. At this point I ought to make it clear that I am not espousing soft options. One must tackle war with war and disarmament with disarmament. I am saying that the war must be thought through, sensitive, and well paced."

This principle, of encouraging the child to come from "his world" into "the world" while recognizing the child as an individual human being, is the core of the Linwood method, which starts from the assumption that the behavior of a given child represents the "only options available" to him or her:

"At Linwood, all children are accorded a right to their individuality, but the staff also know that eventually they have to fit into an existing world. Their task is to observe each child and to structure the environment in ways that make it supportive, responsive to his needs, and conducive to growth. As Jeanne Simons put it:

"And that's why we walk behind the child. He feels your protection when you walk behind. If you give him a chance to go any direction, he may be wrong when he goes this way or that. Just follow him. If it's a dead end, pick him up gently and bring him to the main route. But never think that you know the answers, because you are dealing with an individual who may want to go very different routes which for him may be better. That's why I feel more comfortable behind the children, so I can see where they are going.' "

At a time when behaviorist assumptions (and solutions) dominate much of the psychological field, we may be grateful for Donna Williams's ray of light in the darkness, as well as for finding *The Hidden Child*, and hope that both of these books will inspire all those whose lives are touched by autism.

Is the 'Tarnoff doctrine' now U.S. strategic policy?

by Scott Thompson and Edward Spannaus

After the publication of Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff's May 25 remarks to the Overseas Writers Club, which first surfaced without attribution in the *Washington Post* and other news outlets, senior White House officials and Secretary of State Warren Christopher scrambled to control the damage. What Tarnoff had revealed was the effort of some circles to force a reevaluation of U.S. strategy, aimed at selective U.S. disengagement from world leadership, allegedly so that the Clinton administration could concentrate upon the collapsing domestic economy.

Some leading European figures took Tarnoff's speech as an after-the-fact rationalization for the Clinton administration's capitulation to a genocidal European-Russian "solution" to the Bosnian crisis over the May 21-23 weekend. While it was certainly this, *EIR* has learned that the "Tarnoff doctrine" of U.S. disengagement from its moral responsibilities of leadership had already been promulgated, with at least the tacit support of Secretary of State Christopher himself, almost two months earlier, at the U.S. State Department's "Open Forum" on March 31. This was long before Christopher came back empty-handed from efforts to win allied support for President Clinton's policy of surgical bombing strikes against Serbian forces and for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia.

Still, Tarnoff's remarks created a furor that led other administration officials to try to distance themselves from Tarnoff's speech. Both Christopher and an unnamed "senior White House official" quickly denied that Tarnoff represented President Clinton's policy. On May 28, White House spokesman Dee Dee Myers said: "This official clearly does not speak for the administration on the U.S. role in the post-Cold War world."

However, at the same time, Christopher appeared on the

ABC News program "Nightline" to state: "We can't do it all. We have to measure our ability to act in the interests of the United States, but to save our power for those situations which threaten our deepest national interest, at the same time doing all we can where there's humanitarian concern."

Then on June 1, Christopher set forth the most explicit version of a new "Clinton doctrine" in a lengthy interview on the MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour, in which he repeatedly said that the United States will lead, but in a "multilateral" way. Christopher also tried to justify U.S. abdication of its leadership around Bosnia by asserting that Bosnia "does not affect our vital national interests," except in a humanitarian way (calling for a multilateral response), and "except as we're trying to contain it"—which could involve unilateral U.S. action in Kosova or Makedonija.

What did Tarnoff say?

Until his nomination as undersecretary of state for policy, Peter Tarnoff had been president of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), and before that he served with Christopher as a senior official in the Carter State Department. His wife, the former Mathea Falco, had also served in the Carter administration, where she gained notoriety for peddling drug decriminalization. While Tarnoff was heading the CFR, its 1990s project entitled *Imperial Temptation* stated that the United States must never again engage in major military operations like the Persian Gulf war, regardless of the purpose of the conflict. As former Kissinger crony Helmut Sonnenfeldt at the Brookings Institution put it with regard to Tarnoff's speech: "He is just following the program of the previous institution with which he was affiliated."

Among the policies Tarnoff attributed in his speech to the Clinton administration were the following:

Our "approach is difficult for our friends to understand. It's not different by accident, it's different by design. . . . We're talking about new rules of engagement for the United States. There will have to be genuine power-sharing and responsibility-sharing."

Tarnoff spoke of "setting limits on the amount of American engagement in Bosnia and around the world." Tarnoff said that how Secretary of State Christopher handled negotiations with the allies on Bosnia was a demonstration of a real U.S. commitment to share power and responsibilities:

"People were genuinely disarmed at the fact he was there to consult. . . . He was there to talk about what we thought would make sense. He was there to listen. He did not have a blueprint in his back pocket. He had some things that we favored and the reason that he did this . . . is that we were setting limits on the amount of American engagement in Bosnia and around the world."

Explaining why the United States had abdicated leadership to sign onto the European-Russia agenda in Bosnia, Tarnoff said: "I believe, and more importantly the President and secretary believe, that for major international interests of this sort where other regional players have a great stake, we should make it very clear that we will play a role, we will have a leadership role, but we are not going to be so far out in front so as to allow them to defer to the United States, when it comes to making the very hard decisions and the commitment of men, women, and resources to these conflicts."

The rationale that Tarnoff gave for capitulating to genocide against the Bosnian Muslims and similar conflicts was the "ascendancy of economic issues" in all areas of U.S. government policymaking. He argued that in an era of budget deficits and cuts, the "importance of money" meant that there was a "constant preoccupation" with justifying how it would be spent.

The May 26 *Boston Globe* reported that Tarnoff "said that the U.S.-led coalition that drove Iraqi forces from Kuwait was not the first battle of the 'new world order.' Rather, he said, it was the last battle of the Cold War. In the new era, 'there are Bosnias, Cambodias, Haitis. . . . All three nations have been beset by civil war and none holds the strategic importance of oil-rich Kuwait.'"

'Multilateralism'

Tarnoff's May 25 remarks should have come as no surprise. Two days earlier, the *Washington Times* had reported: "In a speech to U.S. diplomats two months ago, a senior Clinton administration official declared a change in more than 40 years of U.S. policy toward western Europe and East Asia. The time when Washington was the leader on every issue, telling its global allies what to do, when to do it, and how, is gone." (*EIR* has confirmed that it was Tarnoff who also gave this speech.)

This approach is sometimes called "multilateralism," said the *Times*; it implies "more equal relationships with

western Europe, Japan, the United Nations, and other international groups." Around Bosnia, this new policy "underwent a baptism of fire last week," the article continued. "In a sequence of events that would have been unthinkable two or three years ago, Mr. Clinton allowed Britain, France, and Russia to veto U.S. proposals to arm the Muslims in Bosnia and use force against the Serbs."

Then, on the morning of Tarnoff's May 25 speech, the London *Guardian* also reported that on March 31, U.S. diplomats summoned home from overseas had been treated to an exposition on the new U.S. strategy. They were told, among other things, that "the post-Cold War world was going to be a messy place, and from now on Washington was going to pick and choose its issues."

According to *Guardian* Washington correspondent Martin Walker, the deal on Bosnia was part of this policy of "creeping U.S. disengagement" devised by Christopher et al., with the aim of "educating America's allies into their new responsibilities in a post-Cold War world, in which U.S. leadership will no longer be automatic."

Again, in a May 27 lead editorial entitled "The Clinton Foreign Policy, 1977-81, 1993-97," the *Washington Times* referred to the March 31 briefing, arguing that it was a result of the "Carterization" of the Clinton administration. The *Times*, which had earlier featured an analysis by the former head of German military intelligence, Gen. Paul A. Scherer (ret.), that Soviet hardliners triggered the drive for a "Greater Serbia" and would be emboldened by such a western display of weakness, wrote: "The administration has now ceded the initiative to the Russian government, which has chosen to feed the Bosnians to the Serbian wolves to placate domestic hard-line opposition. . . . And now, the loss of credibility engendered by Mr. Clinton's Bosnian capitulation has its costs as well. It should surprise no one that the Russians are beginning to be more assertive on the international scene. . . . The Soviets made their move on Afghanistan in 1979 after concluding that the United States was too weak to respond."

A strategic catastrophe

There is no question that the Tarnoff-CFR doctrine has, to a degree, been carried out by the Clinton administration, as the worse-than-Munich capitulation to the genocide against Bosnia illustrates. But, it is also creating a reaction in the opposition. And, already, the May 22 five-power agreement is falling apart. The "safe haven" proposal is widely recognized as unworkable, and some sources contend that the Clinton administration hopes that its previous proposals will be revived as the British-French-Russian plan fails.

The introduction of legislation into both the House and the Senate on May 27, which would mandate unilateral U.S. assistance to Bosnia in direct contravention of the U.N.-imposed arms embargo, has great potential to reverse the five-power capitulation and to pull the administration back to a policy of moral and strategic leadership.

Senate Republicans offer bill to end Bosnia embargo

On May 27, Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (Kans.) introduced a bill, co-sponsored by Republicans Richard Lugar (Ind.), Alfonse D'Amato (N.Y.), Slade Gorton (Wash.), Malcolm Wallop (Wyo.), and Strom Thurmond (S.C.), which would oblige the United States to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina. The bill has also been introduced into the House by Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), co-sponsored by five Republicans and a Democrat, Charles Wilson of Texas. It is expected that the Democratic leadership will bottle the legislation up in committee to "avoid embarrassment" to the President.

In his prefatory remarks, Senator Dole said, "I believe that lifting the arms embargo is the least we can do, and I urge the administration to resume the course it set out on four weeks ago. The United States should lead the way in doing what is right. The international community may choose not to follow through on collective defense, but it should not and must not stand in the way of Bosnia's right to self-defense." The act would allow up to \$200 million in military assistance to the government of the embattled nation, which Dole emphasized is a "sovereign state and member of the United Nations."

Dole continued, "I know that the President is committed to a multilateral approach—I support this approach. But, it seems that multilateralism has become the primary goal and good policy the secondary goal." He stressed that in his view the United States, "as the world's only superpower," should "construct the best policy and then work to forge a consensus." His bill "offers an alternative to waiting" for the U.N. Security Council to act.

The following is excerpted from S. 1044, "The Bosnia-Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1993."

Sec. 2, Findings. . . .

(1) On July 10, 1991, the United States adopted a policy suspending all licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles and defense services to Yugoslavia.

(2) On Sept. 25, 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 713, which imposed a mandatory international embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. . . .

(4) On Jan. 8, 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 727, which decided that the mandatory arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713 should apply to

any independent states that might thereafter emerge on the territory of Yugoslavia.

(5) On Feb. 29 and March 1, 1992, the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina voted in a referendum to declare independence from Yugoslavia.

(6) On April 7, 1992, the United States recognized the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(7) On May 22, 1992, the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina was admitted to full membership in the United Nations.

(8) Consistent with Resolution 727, the United States has continued to apply the policy adopted July 10, 1991. . . .

(9) Subsequent to the adoption of Resolution 727 and Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence referendum, the siege of Sarajevo began and fighting spread to other areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(10) The Government of Serbia intervened directly in the fighting by providing significant military, financial, and political support and direction to Serbian-allied irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(11) In statements dated May 1 and May 12, 1992, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe declared that the Government of Serbia and the Serbian-controlled Yugoslav National Army were committing aggression against the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and assigned to them prime responsibility for the escalation of bloodshed and destruction.

(12) On May 30, 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 757, which condemned the Government of Serbia for its continued failure to respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(13) Serbian-allied irregular forces have, over the last year, occupied approximately 70% of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, committed gross violations of human rights in the areas they have occupied, and established a secessionist government committed to eventual unification with Serbia.

(14) The military and other support and direction provided to Serbian-allied irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina constitutes an armed attack on the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Government of Serbia within the meaning of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(15) Under Article 51, the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina . . . has an inherent right of individual or collective self-defense against the armed attack from the Government of Serbia until the United Nations Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

(16) The measures taken by the United Nations Security Council in response to the armed attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina have not been adequate to maintain international peace and security.

(17) Bosnia-Herzegovina has been unable successfully to resist the armed attack from Serbia because it lacks the means to counter heavy weaponry that Serbia obtained from the Yugoslav National Army . . . and because the mandatory

international arms embargo has prevented Bosnia-Herzegovina from obtaining from other countries the means to counter such heavy weaponry.

(18) On Dec. 18, 1992, with the affirmative vote of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 47/121, which urged the United Nations Security Council to exempt Bosnia-Herzegovina from the mandatory arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713.

(19) In the absence of adequate measures to maintain international peace and security, continued application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of the mandatory international arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council prior to the armed attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina undermines that government's right of individual or collective self-defense and therefore contravenes Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(20) Bosnia-Herzegovina's right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter includes the right to ask for military assistance from other countries and to receive such assistance if offered.

Sec. 3, United States Arms Embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **TERMINATION**—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51. . . .

(b) **DEFINITION**—As used in this section, the term "United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina" means the application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of—

(1) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 . . . under the heading "Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia"; and

(2) any similar policy being applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in subsection (a) pursuant to which approval is routinely denied for transfer of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

Sec. 4, United States Military Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **POLICY**—The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance. . . .

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE**—

(1) . . . [T]he President is authorized to direct the draw-down of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such assistance shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

'Cult Expert' Kelly Jailed

Jury convicts CAN's kidnapper for hire

A federal jury on May 27 convicted Galen Kelly, a contract kidnapper associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), on charges of kidnapping. Kelly was convicted in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia of abducting Debra Dobkowski from Washington, D.C. on May 5, 1992, taking her against her will to Leesburg, Virginia, and returning her to Washington in the early morning hours of May 6.

Kelly, a paid kidnapper for CAN, now faces a minimum of eight to nine years in prison. His bond has been revoked, and he is currently being held in the Alexandria jail.

Kelly's conviction marks the first time one of CAN's "deprogrammers" has been convicted in federal court. CAN has long served as a clearinghouse for an international network of contract kidnapers; for a fee they will abduct people who are members of organizations which CAN labels "cults," and then "deprogram" them of their beliefs—a euphemism for brainwashing.

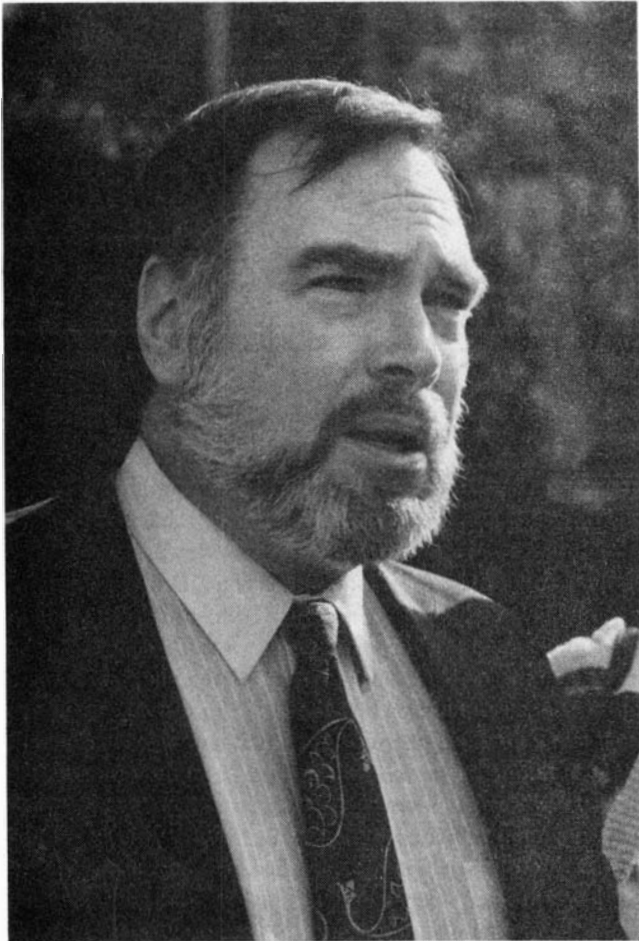
CAN was instrumental in guiding the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the FBI into carrying out the assault on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas which led to the hecatomb in which 86 people died. In collaboration with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), CAN also played a role in federal and state government prosecutions of the LaRouche movement.

Thus, the conviction and jailing of Kelly has the potential to expose and knock out those sections of the Justice Department which have worked with, and protected, the CAN-ADL networks. Shock waves over the jailing of this key operative can be expected to rip through the ADL, Scottish Rite Freemasons, and other corrupt networks.

Caught bragging

In this case, Kelly had been hired by Donna Bruckert, the mother of Dobkowski's roommate, to kidnap her daughter Beth. Kelly kidnapped Dobkowski instead. The kidnapping was arranged through CAN. At his trial, Kelly testified that he had conducted 30-40 kidnappings in the last 10-15 years.

Kelly has specialized in so-called deprogramming, and was notoriously rough. In the Dobkowski case, he worked with members of the Lubavitcher group, who manhandled



Galen Kelly at his trial for the attempted kidnapping of Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea, Dec. 31, 1992.

the victim. He was also known to have used physical force in other cases, and to have conspired to violently abduct Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the Du Pont fortune, and his wife Andrea. The Smiths are associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

According to FBI documents in the Dobkowski case, former Loudoun County, Virginia Deputy Sheriff Donald L. Moore was waiting with Donna Bruckert at Carradoc Hall, a hotel in Leesburg, while Kelly and three others went to Washington to kidnap her daughter. During his trial, Kelly testified that Moore had assisted in the preparations for the kidnapping.

Last September, Kelly and Moore made national news when they were arrested for conspiracy to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith. Kelly, Moore, E. Newbold Smith (Lewis Smith's father), and Robert "Biker Bob" Point, Kelly's attorney, were acquitted in December 1992, after federal Judge Timothy Ellis instructed the jury to do so.

Following the acquittal in what became known as the "Kidnappers, Inc." case, Kelly was featured in a favorable light in coverage of the case in the April issue of *Vanity Fair*

magazine and on Lawrence Tisch's CBS network television program "Street Stories."

In addition to kidnapping, Kelly maintains a support group of victims who have been brainwashed by him or under his direction. One of those victims, former LaRouche associate Chris Curtis, was a key government witness in federal and state LaRouche cases. Curtis was also featured on the "Street Stories" program.

Overwhelming evidence

The government's evidence in the case against Kelly was overwhelming. In addition to the testimony of victim Debra Dobkowski, the jury heard excerpts of tape recordings made by an undercover FBI operative, former Loudoun County Deputy Sheriff Doug Poppa. The secret tape recordings were made while Poppa was investigating the du Pont Smith kidnapping conspiracy. During those conversations, Kelly admitted to kidnapping Dobkowski and bragged about how he "could talk his way out of any kidnapping charge."

The government also called one of Kelly's other victims to testify. Wendy Mann, a Tampa, Florida woman, said she had been kidnapped by Kelly in June 1992. Her ordeal was similar to Dobkowski's.

IRS agent helps Kelly

One aspect of the case shows the close connections between CAN and corrupt networks in law enforcement. On May 20, just four days before Kelly's trial started, an Internal Revenue Service agent executed a search warrant at kidnap victim Dobkowski's home.

During the raid, IRS agents seized Dobkowski's personal diaries, which were turned over to Kelly's defense lawyers. The diaries were used during the trial by defense lawyers to brutalize the witness about her religious beliefs, and formed the subject of virtually the entire defense cross-examination of Dobkowski.

The IRS agent who swore out the search warrant was Patrick L. Lydon, who had been the chief IRS investigator in the Alexandria federal prosecution of LaRouche in 1988. During the LaRouche prosecution, Lydon worked closely with Kelly's kidnapping accomplice, Don Moore.

Lydon's search warrant affidavit was based on surveillance of Dobkowski and her roommates last fall, after she was kidnapped by Kelly, and just before Kelly et al. were arrested in the du Pont Smith case. The affidavit contains characterizations of Dobkowski and her roommates taken from Kelly and some of his brainwash victims.

In arguing for revocation of Kelly's bail, prosecutor Lawrence Leiser brought up the kidnapper's history of crime. He also remarked that he expects Kelly to be indicted soon in New York State for a kidnapping he carried out there.

Some court observers are also expecting another indictment of anti-LaRouche operative Don Moore, for his self-admitted role in abetting the Dobkowski kidnapping.

Marian Anderson tribute in capital sparking a Classical renaissance

by Marianna Wertz

A unique tribute to the living history of Marian Anderson (1897-1993), who passed away April 8, was held at the Ebenezer United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, May 29, sponsored by the Schiller Institute. Inspired by the great artist's commitment to breaking the barrier against black Americans performing Classical music in America's most prominent concert halls, the leading men and women, black and white, who knew and worked with Anderson, came to Washington to perform the singer's favorite repertoire before an appreciative, overflow audience of more than 800 people.

Featured were two artists known internationally for their own historic roles in integrating the Classical music world in America. Baritone Robert McFerrin, now in his 70s, had heard Marian Anderson in person when he was a teenager in St. Louis. In 1953, he won the New York Metropolitan Opera's "Auditions of the Air," the first African-American to do so. As a result, McFerrin became the first black male artist at the Met, singing the lead role of Amonasro in Verdi's *Aïda*, Rigoletto, and other roles, the start of a long operatic career. McFerrin debuted at the Met just weeks after Marian Anderson had broken the ban on black artists in major roles at the Met, when she sang the role of Ulrica in Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera* on Jan. 7, 1955.

Tenor George Shirley had heard McFerrin perform when Shirley was a teenager in Detroit. He debuted at the New York Met in 1961 as Ferrando in Mozart's *Così Fan Tutte* and sang 189 performances there, in 27 roles over two decades, going on to sing at Glyndebourne in Australia, Covent Garden in England, and La Scala in Milan, as well as throughout the United States.

The entire three-hour concert was performed at the "natural" Verdi tuning of C-256 Hz, the lower Classical pitch based on the human voice, for which the Schiller Institute has led an international campaign since 1988. Modern arbitrary high pitch is a major reason that great low voices such as Marian Anderson's are no longer being produced. Several performers expressed joy after the concert at the opportunity to sing at the voice's natural pitch, and endorsed the C-256 movement.

An important part of the tribute was the accent put on local youth participation. The second half of the program was opened with a performance of Mozart's "Ave Verum" K. 618, sung by a choir of 60 children and adults from area

churches and schools, accompanied by a fine ensemble of strings from the D.C. Youth Orchestra, aged 6 to 12 years. The choir and string ensemble, conducted by Kathy Wolfe of the Schiller Institute, were especially created for the event, to commemorate Anderson's beginnings in a humble church choir and to underline that every child has the right to become a Marian Anderson.

Dozens of small children from the audience lined up after the concert with their parents for autographs of the performers. "This is a major reason we organized this concert," said Lynne Speed of the Schiller Institute. "You never know which of these little ones listening will be inspired to become our next Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes."

'In her footsteps'

The Schiller Institute's concept for the "Tribute to the Voice of the Century" was to present Anderson's life's work in its full dimensionality, what might well be called her commitment to Truth and Beauty. Dennis Speed, Northeastern coordinator of the institute and master of ceremonies for the tribute, stated in an essay on Anderson that is featured in the concert program, "In these days, when many no longer know the meaning of the term 'Classical culture,' let us extend to them this beautiful metaphor, the name, Marian Anderson. When they ask, 'Is there a connection between morality and culture?' let us say, with [Friedrich] Schiller, 'in a beautiful soul individual deeds are not properly moral, rather, the entire character is.'"

By the end of the concert, the quality of such a beautiful soul and its impact on those fortunate enough to have been touched by it, was clear to everyone in attendance.

The concert opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Alphonso Harrod, pastor of Ebenezer Church, who prayed for divine inspiration for the gathering. This was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," an Anderson favorite, accompanied by the Reed Elementary School Band, Alan Clipper, conductor. In keeping with the occasion's commitment to Truth and Beauty, the *entire* national anthem was sung, perhaps for the first time in 25 years. In these "politically correct" times, the second verse, which gives thanks to God for making and preserving us as a nation, is rarely performed.

Dennis Speed then read greetings from two leading black



Washington, D.C. Councilwoman Hilda Mason reads the "Marian Anderson Posthumous Recognition Resolution."

artists who couldn't attend in person. Soprano Shirley Verrett said, "Miss Anderson had a profound influence in my life. I went to her recitals since I was a very little girl. I first came to New York to sing because I had just won the Marian Anderson Award. . . . I never until two years ago permitted myself to sing the 'Ave Maria' in public because, having heard her, it impressed me so that I had her rendition ingrained in my mind. . . ."

Mezzosoprano Mattiwilda Dobbs wrote, "Little did I realize when as a child I heard Marian Anderson in my hometown of Atlanta, Georgia, that she was making it possible for me to follow in her footsteps, with a similar career some years later. I just knew that it was the most beautiful singing I'd ever heard, and that she was a beautiful, elegant black lady who enthralled and charmed the whole auditorium. . . . Through her I had proof that it was possible for a black person to have a career as a concert singer, and when I found that I had a singing voice and began studying voice, I set my goals for such a career."

As she recounts, Dobbs followed Anderson's career to the end of the great singer's life. Dobbs sang at the Met one year after Anderson. She sang one of the spirituals for which Anderson was famous when President Carter gave Anderson a medal of honor in a private ceremony at the White House. And finally, Dobbs was present at the Kennedy Center in Washington at the private showing of the documentary of Anderson's life, put on in 1992 in honor of Anderson's 90th birthday. "It was a rich life that touched many people, and I am happy that I was one of them," Dobbs concluded.

Passing the baton

"I saw Marian Anderson in 1961 when she sang 'The Star Spangled Banner' at the inauguration of John F. Kennedy,"

Speed recalled. When one sees her dignity and integrity, he said, the outrage done to her in 1939 when the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow her to sing at Constitution Hall "pales by comparison." Her art reflects that dignity and integrity, he said, and "you'll hear that in her art as she performed and championed it."

The program began with Franz Schubert's "Ave Maria," perhaps Anderson's most famous song, performed in Thomas Baker's English translation by soprano Linda Mabbs, accompanied by Danish-American pianist Bodil Frolund. Mabbs is recognized as one of America's leading exponents of vocal ornamentation and improvisation, who debuted in Washington in 1977 with the Paul Hill Chorale at the Kennedy Center in Poulenc's *Gloria*. She is now chairman of the Voice/Opera Department at the University of Maryland in College Park. Mabbs also performed two Richard Strauss lieder, "Morgen" and "Cäcilie," later in the first half of the program.

Dr. Raymond Jackson, who is known internationally both for his work as a concert pianist and for his published Juilliard School dissertation on "The Piano Music of 20th-Century Black Americans," accompanied all the artists following Mabbs on the program.

The "Ave Maria" was followed by "O mio Fernando" from Gaetano Donizetti's *La Favorita*, performed by mezzo-soprano Alexandra Zalska, who debuted in Belgrade as Princess Eboli in Giuseppe Verdi's *Don Carlo* in 1990. Zalska later sang "Stride la vampa" from Verdi's *Il Trovatore*.

The young baritone Gordon Hawkins, who studied both with Linda Mabbs and with George Shirley, was next, singing "Per me giunto" from Verdi's *Don Carlo* in a warm and sweetly round voice. Hawkins debuted locally at the Washington Opera in 1986 and at the Met in 1989 as Jake in *Porgy and Bess*. His final solo number on the program was an emotional version of "Goin' Home," the theme from Antonin Dvorak's "New World Symphony" to which words were set by W.A. Fisher, to commemorate Dvorak's devotion to teaching Classical polyphony to black American composers.

The final artist in the first half of the program was George Shirley, who began with a wonderfully rich and dignified performance of Schubert's "An Die Musik," followed by the spiritual "Little Boy, How Old Are You?" Shirley told the audience that he was adding this spiritual to the program to pay "homage to a man who has been an immense inspiration to all of us, including Marian Anderson—Roland Hayes," the great African-American tenor who was Anderson's mentor and model. Shirley sang the spiritual, whose subject is the Christ child's teaching in the temple at 12 years of age, in an arrangement by Hayes.

Then, as if to underscore the idea of passing the baton from Hayes to Hawkins, Shirley concluded the first half of the program with the duet "Solenne in quest' ora" from Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*, performed with Gordon Hawkins.



Passing the baton: (left to right) Gordon Hawkins, Dr. Raymond Jackson, and George Shirley accepting applause at the end of the concert.

A Classical Renaissance

Following the intermission, the "Marian Anderson Post-humous Recognition Ceremonial Resolution" was presented by District of Columbia City Councilwoman Hilda Mason. The resolution was drafted by the City Council and passed on May 4 by the full council. Mason asked for a show of hands of those who had been at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 when Anderson sang before a crowd of 75,000 people. About a dozen people raised their hands as Mason recalled her own experience there. She then read the resolution, which honors Anderson's memory for "the sweet richness of her voice as it floated over the District of Columbia, and the strength of her dignity in rising above" the hatred that confronted her.

The world-famous baritone Robert McFerrin then approached the stage to the roar of a standing ovation. McFerrin recently suffered a stroke, as a result of which he lost some ability to speak, but none of his singing voice. After saying a few words of greeting in his hushed words, he began his performance with a powerful rendition of seven songs from Robert Schumann's "Dichterliebe," sung not only in beautiful *bel canto* style, but with a poetic interpretation that brought out every nuance of the Heinrich Heine poem. This was followed by "Eri tu" from Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera* and five spirituals.

Between Hawkins, Shirley, and McFerrin, the question, often debated in musical circles today, whether Negro spirituals can be performed as part of the Classical polyphonic literature, was settled. In particular, McFerrin's performance of "Give me Jesus, you can have the world," so evoked the quality of G.F. Handel's *Messiah* as to leave no doubt that these spirituals, which are always triumphant, though born

of bitter oppression, are Classical in form, and, if properly sung, are rightly part of the Classical tradition.

The two final performers, mezzosoprano Janice Jackson and soprano Regina McConnell, completed the program with some of Anderson's most famous repertoire. Jackson, a young performer with a very powerful voice, debuted in Washington in 1992 in Handel's *Messiah* at the Kennedy Center. She performed first "Re, dell' abisso, affrettati!" from Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, the aria of fortune-teller Ulrica which Anderson sang in her 1955 Met debut. Jackson followed this with Anderson's famous spiritual, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" which brought the audience leaping to their feet in applause.

Finally, soprano Regina McConnell, who has toured Europe and the United States in *Porgy and Bess* and is former chairman of Voice at Howard University where she continues to teach and perform, closed the program with Mozart's "Als Luise die Briefe," and Schubert's "Erlkönig." Anderson is famous for her rendition of the "Erlkönig," a difficult setting of a Goethe poem about a dying boy, which requires the performer to portray four different characters, utilizing the full power of vocal registration to achieve this. McConnell ended with great drama, creating just the right intense emotional distinctions between the narrator, the boy, the Elf King, and the father, bringing the audience to its feet.

There is no doubt, as one concert-goer told this writer, that this was the kind of event "which happens only once in 25 years." Fortunately, the Schiller Institute is committed to making such events a regular part of the "Classical Renaissance" it is hoping to spark worldwide, to save this dying civilization with the help of such beautiful souls as Marian Anderson.

New San Francisco ADL spy indictments expected soon

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Former San Francisco police officer Tom Gerard made a brief court appearance on June 2 before Municipal Court Judge Dorothy von Beroldingen to have a hearing date set for July 23 in the ongoing spy case involving the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). On July 23, a formal date will be set for a preliminary hearing to determine whether Gerard's case will be sent before a jury.

The Gerard appearance was the scene of a noisy demonstration outside the courthouse by a group calling itself the Coalition Against Surveillance. The group, which included the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, and a variety of Arab-American and other ethnic and political groups that were targets of illegal ADL surveillance, demanded full exposure of the nationwide espionage operation, of which the San Francisco case is merely a piece.

Sources close to the San Francisco probe say that the delay in the Gerard trial date will not affect the expected release of further indictments in the San Francisco case sometime before the end of June. Those indictments are expected to hit key officials of the ADL in both the Bay Area and New York City, where the League maintains its national headquarters.

Last month, Assistant District Attorney John Dwyer, who has led the probe of ADL espionage, tax evasion, and theft of classified government data, told reporters that ADL Fact-Finding Division chief Irwin Suall is definitely a target of the probe. Suall hired a local criminal defense lawyer in San Francisco and since late April has refused to talk to any reporters.

The identification of Suall as a kingpin in the spy ring raises important international questions. In 1986, Suall, a leading official of the Socialist International who was trained at the Fabian socialist Ruskin Labor College at Oxford University in England, was caught colluding with Soviet KGB and East German Stasi intelligence officials in a coverup of the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Suall, who traveled to Sweden immediately after the Palme murder, led the campaign to spread the lie that Swedish associates of Lyndon LaRouche were responsible for the

Palme murder. Much later, in interviews with the Swedish press, a top official of the East German Stasi admitted publicly that the "LaRouche killed Palme" ruse had been designed by East German intelligence to misdirect investigators, and had been conducted into the western media by a core group of secret Soviet bloc intelligence assets. (See *EIR*, Sept. 11, 1992, "Stasi Agent: 'We Spread Lie That LaRouche Killed Palme.' ") Where does that leave Irwin Suall?

A long trial process

Under California law, before a felony case goes to trial before a jury, the judge holds a lengthy evidentiary hearing to determine whether the original grand jury indictment was justified. Such a pre-trial process involves the examination of much of the evidence that will eventually be presented before a jury. Under California procedures, no plea agreements or settlements of a felony case can occur before such a pre-trial evidentiary hearing has taken place. Therefore, if there are felony indictments against the ADL and some of its top officials, as expected, much of the evidence of the League's criminal operations will be made public.

Sources familiar with the San Francisco district attorney's probe forecast that the process of pre-trial hearings and an eventual jury trial could take as long as two years.

Sources close to the ADL in New York City have told *EIR* that the League has already prepared an elaborate damage-control strategy. A number of key officials caught up in the spy web are already expected to resign. These officials reportedly include Irwin Suall, San Francisco regional head Rick Hirshchaut, and national director Abraham Foxman.

Roy Bullock—the ADL spy in the Bay Area who, along with Gerard and other ADL "moles" inside police departments across the western United States, gathered classified data on tens of thousands of American citizens and nearly a thousand political, religious, civil rights, and ethnic groups—has been put out to pasture, according to reliable sources.

Other possible targets of the reported ADL self-purge include Mira Lansky Boland, the Washington, D.C. "fact-finder" and former graduate school classmate of convicted

spy Jonathan Jay Pollard. Lansky Boland, a former CIA and Pentagon intelligence analyst, led a May 1991 ADL all-expenses-paid junket for 11 police intelligence officers to Israel. Indicted ex-San Francisco police officer Gerard was a member of that delegation, along with five police intelligence officers from the greater Washington, D.C. area.

One of those officers, Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore, was fired nine months after the junket for stealing classified department files. An administrative investigation is now being conducted into Moore's possible links to the ADL nationwide spy ring; and if that probe bears fruit, Lansky Boland could find herself in the same position as Bullock.

The Israeli dimension

According to ADL-linked sources, the ongoing spy scandal in the United States is having a significant impact on the Israeli political situation and the efforts by the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to revive the Middle East peace negotiations. During the 1977-92 period, when the Likud bloc was in power, both the ADL and the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) lined up squarely with the Israeli government in opposing serious concessions to Palestinians on land-for-peace and related issues. ADL's close relations with Gen. Ariel Sharon and spymaster "Dirty" Rafi Eytan, the controller of Pollard, became notorious during the mid-1980s.

Inside the United States, the ADL-Likud alliance expressed itself in the League's deep involvement in the Iran-Contra "secret government" apparatus associated with Lt. Col. Oliver North, the National Endowment for Democracy ("Project Democracy"), and the use of the South American drug cartels in financing covert operations. The ADL immersion in this U.S.-Israeli dirty intelligence alliance was, according to sources, directed by then-ADL national director Nathan Perlmutter. When he was replaced by Abe Foxman, the ADL's profile remained unchanged. While the ADL's spying on the civil rights movement dates back to the 1960s and its monitoring of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the broad-based surveillance against virtually every political activist in America has been linked by sources to the ADL-Likud-Project Democracy marriage.

It is those "neo-conservative" networks in both the United States and Israel that are today committed to wrecking the fragile prospects for some kind of peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict. Thus, Rabin has a strong, personal vested interest in seeing to it that the ADL and AIPAC figures most closely allied with the radical right wing in Israel and in the international "Jewish lobby" are cut down to size.

This internal struggle within the Israel lobby was reflected in a pair of lengthy editorial-page commentaries published on May 28 in the *New York Times*. The first of the two articles, penned by longtime ADL stringers Dennis King and Chip Berlet, accused the ADL of going wrong during the

Reagan years by jumping in bed with neo-conservatives and anti-communist zealots. The accompanying piece, a defensive article by the ADL's Foxman, dismissed the entire San Francisco spy scandal as one "Big Lie" concocted by the ADL's "anti-Semitic" adversaries.

King and Berlet were used by the ADL throughout the 1980s in the League's multimillion-dollar criminal drive to slander and then frame up Lyndon LaRouche. Both have been longstanding ADL "moles" in the left-liberal community. Berlet is currently financed by commodities speculator and drug legalization guru Richard Dennis of Chicago.

Damage control won't work

The various efforts by the ADL to control the damage from the San Francisco scandal are all destined to fail. Already, efforts to prevent the spread of the scandal to other parts of the country are breaking down. After a district attorney in Portland, Oregon attempted to shut down a probe of local police collusion with the ADL, a local investigative reporter with the *Oregonian* newspaper unearthed documents released by the San Francisco police that had been ignored by the district attorney's investigation. Those documents showed clearly that the police were gathering illegal data on local citizens and passing it regularly to the ADL between 1980 and 1993. That probe has, as a result, been reopened.

Last month, the ADL released a 51-page special report titled "Fact Finding: Protection Against Extremism." The document includes a seven-page section of "questions and answers" about the San Francisco espionage caper, filled with lies and misrepresentations that are already disproven by documents publicly released from the San Francisco police. In the report, the ADL categorically denies that it spied on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Greenpeace, KQED-FM radio (public radio in San Francisco), the United Farm Workers, the American Civil Liberties Union, and other left-liberal groups.

This kind of "massaging" the public record will only serve to further anger investigators and victims of the ADL's systematic spy operations. A Washington *Jewish Week* editorial defense of the ADL, labeling former congressman Pete McCloskey "one of Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat's chief congressional apologists," will not help the ADL's legal situation either. McCloskey has filed a California state class action suit against the ADL, and among the plaintiffs in the case is Yigal Arens, the son of former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and a leading Israeli peace activist.

The public battle—within the Jewish community and Israel, and within the United States as a whole—has just begun. If, as police sources say, the prosecution of the ADL in San Francisco could go on for up to two years, the public spotlight on ADL criminality will remain bright. And whatever kind of damage control efforts the ADL launches will fall far short of their goal of returning to their dirty business as usual.

Clinton 'retreatism' flailed by D'Amato

In floor remarks on May 26, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) attacked the recent statements by Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff as "retreatism" and "Jimmy Carter's foreign policy warmed over." Tarnoff had outlined a policy of U.S. disengagement from world affairs.

D'Amato also referred to testimony given by Secretary of State Warren Christopher at recent hearings on Bosnia, where he stated that the United States had no moral right to intervene in the conflict, as "proof of the authenticity of this policy." D'Amato characterized the statements as "outrageous." "Our allies and foes alike view the United States as weak and ineffectual," he said, warning that by refusing to act in Bosnia, Clinton had "abdicated our position as a world leader" and "compromised our integrity as a nation."

Term-limit legislation introduced in the House

On May 26, Rep. Martin Hoke (D-Ohio) introduced legislation which would impose a 12-year limit on the terms of all members of Congress and provide for an increase of House terms from two years to four. The amendment would also prohibit congressmen from running for the Senate unless they resign from the House or choose to seek this office during the final year of their current term.

The term-limit issue has been touted by pundits such as syndicated columnist George Will as designed to bring in "new blood." But the net effect would likely be to strengthen the influence of think-tanks, staff, and news media, all heavily dominated by the Eastern Establishment.

The legislation was introduced as

a constitutional amendment since the length of terms are determined by the Constitution. Although the "term-limit" issue has been championed by populists, gaining the two-thirds majority needed in both houses of Congress (as well as among the states) to change the Constitution is not going to be an easy task.

Even in states where some form of term limits has been imposed by popular vote, the constitutionality of the measures has yet to be tested in the courts. Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.), whose home state had imposed term limits in a referendum last fall, is challenging the measure in court. The Washington legislation would require its House members to leave office after six years of service.

Pakistan not a 'terrorist nation,' says Collins

Rep. Barbara-Rose Collins (D-Mich.) warned against labeling Pakistan as a terrorist state, a measure which would make it ineligible for any U.S. aid, including humanitarian aid, and would require Congress to vote against any loans to Pakistan from multilateral lending agencies. The U.S. State Department had issued a statement on Jan. 8, which said that Pakistan would be placed under "active continuing review" because of alleged terrorist activities in Kashmir and Punjab.

Collins referred to the close collaboration between the United States and Pakistan, especially following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, and noted that Pakistan was not named in the April 1993 State Department annual report to Congress on "Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1992." Collins underlined the fact that Pakistan is the world's third largest moderate Muslim country. "With many

Muslim countries perpetuating anti-American sentiments, Pakistan serves as our one and best opportunity to develop and change the relationship America has with Muslim nations," she said.

Kaptur: Drug traffic threatens NAFTA

Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) urged Congress not to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) unless U.S. borders are "locked tight from drug runners."

Kaptur referred to an article in the May 24 *New York Times* which reported that Mexican cocaine smugglers, working with Colombian drug cartels, were "buying *maquiladora* factories just south of the border, to use as front operations for drug-running if the NAFTA agreement is accepted."

"Trade negotiators committed an appalling oversight when they neglected even to discuss the illegal drug trade," said Kaptur, "in spite of repeated urgings by members of Congress."

Ban on immigration of HIV positives is upheld

The Senate passed by voice vote on May 28, a medical research bill that bans immigrants infected with the AIDS virus.

The bill was sent to President Clinton, who, although he opposes excluding immigrants on the basis that they are HIV-positive, is expected to sign the measure. The White House has said it would be inappropriate to hold up funding for women's health research over the immigrant ban, which has been upheld by both houses of Congress.

Long-term mandate for U.S. role in Somalia

The House passed a resolution on May 25 which would give *carte blanche* to President Clinton to utilize U.S. troops in connection with the United Nations-led force in Somalia for as long as one year. The resolution was introduced by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) and passed by a vote of 243-179.

Although U.N. forces were to have taken over from the United States in Somalia, there are still 2,700 U.S. troops remaining. The Hamilton resolution allows the President to deploy these (and other) U.S. forces in Somalia, although this time under U.N. command, if he deems fit. The ostensible aim of the resolution was to make clear to the Somali war lords that the United States would come back if they resumed pillaging.

The resolution preempts any need for President Clinton to turn to Congress for permission to deploy more troops, which is required by the War Powers Act. According to the resolution, U.S. Armed Forces would "serve as a tactical quick reaction force, under United States operational control, to respond to requests for emergency assistance from the United Nations Force Commander in Somalia."

Bacchus argues Space Station helps economy

In floor comments on May 27, Rep. Jim Bacchus (D-Fla.) reminded members of the importance to the economy of investments in the space program, in an appeal for support for Space Station Freedom. He also referred to a recent survey by Yankelovich Partners indicating strong public support for the space program.

"Support was particularly strong for maintaining a human presence in space through such programs as the space shuttle and space station," said Bacchus. Nine out of ten respondents said they view the shuttle as a "remarkable technological achievement" and "a source of pride for the United States. . . . In addition, 70% favored a program to build a permanently manned space station to orbit Earth." Seventy-six percent of those surveyed said they "approve of America's current civilian space program," with 57% agreeing that America's civilian program should be expanded. He noted that 87% of those surveyed believed that the civilian space program "has a vital role in allowing the United States to remain economically competitive and continue its status as a world leader in technology."

"I hope we will remember," said Bacchus, "as obviously the American people remember, that for every dollar we invested in the space program, we generated \$7 in additional gross national product for the American people. I hope we will remember that during the past half-century, two-thirds of our productivity increases can be attributed to advances in technology, such as the space program."

Budget resolution barely passes House

After intense White House lobbying, the Clinton administration's five-year deficit reduction plan passed the House by a slim six-vote majority. According to Capitol Hill sources, assurances were given by the administration that the package would have to be whittled down, especially the BTU energy tax, in order to pass the Senate. This was enough to bring some Democratic critics of the plan on board the President's proposal.

The White House claimed "victory," but it promises to be a pyrrhic one. Already, the administration has had to agree to limits on the growth of entitlement programs, with deeper cuts still to come as further efforts are made to jockey the resolution through the Senate. Democratic senators critical of the reduction package, such as John Breaux (La.) and David Boren (Okla.), indicate that there is a compromise in the offing when the bill comes before the Senate. Boren had introduced an alternative that would impose even more drastic caps on entitlement spending than those agreed to by the President.

Congressmen denounce Croatia's Tudjman

In an open letter to President Clinton released at a press conference on May 25, a bipartisan group of 12 congressmen expressed their concern about "the authoritarian tendencies of President of Croatia Franjo Tudjman, who has exhibited an intolerance toward free press and political expression in Croatia."

The letter calls for "a fair and objective investigation into the murders and attempted assassinations of opposition leaders in Croatia. In addition, we urge you to encourage Tudjman to allow the establishment of independent television and radio stations in Croatia and to stop his campaign against free press."

The congressmen signing the letter are: James Traflicant (D-Ohio), Joel Hefley (R-Colo.), Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), Luis Gutierrez (D-Ill.), Paul Henry (R-Mich.), Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), Howard Berman (D-Calif.), Edolphus Town (D-N.Y.), Benjamin Gilman (R-NY), Martin Frost (D-Tex.), and Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.).

National News

Independence co-signers to convene July 2-4

It was announced on May 31 that a convention will be held in Philadelphia to co-sign the Declaration of Independence. The conference is sponsored by the Baptist Ministers Conference and the AME Preacher Meeting of Philadelphia, the International Civil Rights Movement, the Student Non-Violent Constitutional Committee, and Students for Educational and Economic Development. The steering committee is chaired by the Rev. James L. Bevel and co-chaired by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, attorney Almanina Barbour, and Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson. The executive director is Dennis Speed.

As Reverend Bevel put it, "With the right of citizenship and the sovereignty of our nation being undermined from within and without, it is imperative that we as citizens purify ourselves and clarify our Declaration of Independence. The fundamental truth captured in the Declaration of Independence is universal. As the 1960s civil rights movement asserted these principles and broke down the walls of injustice, in the face of today's national and international chaos and crises, we must reassert those principles of the Declaration of Independence once again."

New York voters reject 'gay' agenda for schools

Following the ouster earlier this year of New York City Schools Chancellor Joseph Fernandez by parents angry at his sponsorship of the pro-homosexual "Children of the Rainbow" curriculum, advocates of "alternative lifestyles" received another setback in citywide School Board elections May 4. A record high turnout of 425,000 voters gave victory to more than 60 candidates who campaigned on a "pro-family issues" platform. In the Bronx, voters returned to office a number of School Board officials who had been thrown out by Fernandez.

The elections had turned into a pitched battle between supporters and opponents of Fernandez's New Age agenda, which included the promotion of sexual promiscuity under the guise of "AIDS prevention," and the teaching of homosexuality to children as young as first grade.

The opposition to the Rainbow Curriculum was spearheaded by a loose alliance of Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics, including the New York Catholic Archdiocese. The coalition distributed 500,000 copies of a voters guide, drafted by the Christian Coalition, which reviewed the candidates' positions. Staten Island Rabbi Saul Eisner, chairman of the Community Resources Corp., a Jewish coalition organized to defeat the homosexual lobby, told this news service, "I can't conceive of any Jewish organization that would put these camps' 'social mores' ahead of real education."

Falsehoods uncovered in ATF's Waco affidavit

"Unsettling Questions in Probe of Waco" is the title of a June 1 commentary in the *Washington Times*, by free-lance writer Thomas Fiddleman and David Kopel of the Firearms Research Project and the Cato Institute. The original federal raid on David Koresh's Branch Davidian compound "never should have occurred," they wrote. The original affidavit was procured by an inexperienced Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agent, Davy Aguilera, and the affidavit "failed to establish probable cause. . . . Some parts of the affidavit were plainly false. For example, Agent Aguilera told the federal magistrate that Mr. Koresh had possession of a 'clandestine' firearms publication."

"The 'clandestine' publication was *Shotgun News*, a national newspaper that carries want-ads by gun retailers and wholesalers. The newspaper is sold at newsstands all over the country, and to tens of thousands of subscribers. With a circulation of 150,000, it's no more clandestine than the *New Republic* . . ."

"Why did the [ATF] think Mr. Koresh was violent, thereby justifying its perpetrating an armed assault to present a simple

search warrant? The affidavit contained an allegation that Mr. Koresh had told a social worker that he was a messenger of God and that, when the time came, the violence in Waco would make the Los Angeles riots pale in comparison. The statement, however, was supposedly made on April 6, 1992—three and a half weeks before the L.A. riots began. Apparently somebody lied about Mr. Koresh's 'threat,' and the magistrate didn't notice."

As outcry mounts, Texas court stays execution

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals voted 5-4 to stay Gary Graham's execution for 30 days on June 2. The ruling was the result of an international mobilization based upon his strong proofs of innocence. Only three weeks earlier, on May 12, the state had executed Leonel Herrera despite extraordinary evidence of innocence.

Graham's lawyers asked for the stay of execution on four grounds, two of which were related to Graham's new evidence of innocence. While four of the nine judges of the Texas Court voted to hear the new evidence, the relief granted was more narrow. The court said it would stay Gary Graham's execution until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the case of *Johnson v. Texas*, which challenges the constitutionality of Texas's refusal to consider "youth" a mitigating factor in imposing capital punishment. Were he guilty, Graham would have been a minor (17) when he committed the crime. The court's order states: "This petition represents the worst case scenario—the possibility that a person might be unconstitutionally punished by the legal system; that is, the appellant could be put to death for something which is, within 30 days, determined to be unconstitutional. With this much at stake, the state will wait 30 days." The U.S. Supreme Court must rule on *Johnson v. Texas* before June 30.

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles met the same day, but took no action after the court's stay. The board has reportedly received thousands of calls since April 6. The very fact that the board met is also due

Briefly

to the mobilization: Since the U.S. Supreme Court declared in *Herrera* that state clemency proceedings were the remedy for cases where new evidence of innocence was obtained, the Texas board and Gov. Ann Richards, who says she lacks the power to grant clemency without the board's authorization, have been broadly attacked. Calls continue to Gov. Ann Richards to grant clemency at (512) 463-2000 as well as to the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles at (512) 406-5867.

USDA disputes EPA's methyl bromide phaseout

A dispute is building within the Clinton administration over the Environmental Protection Agency's mandated phaseout of methyl bromide in January 2000. That target is too early and too drastic, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There is no scientific evidence that the widely used chemical depletes the ozone layer, and there is no replacement developed for the pesticide and fumigant.

Nancy Ragsdale, who directs the USDA's National Pesticide Impact Assessment Program, said of the EPA action: "We would prefer better science before such drastic action is taken." It will cost farmers \$1.6 billion to replace methyl bromide. USDA environmental toxicologist Willis Wheeler stated: "There really isn't good solid evidence of methyl bromide's ozone depletion potential. This order could be off by an order of magnitude."

Science panels debunk environmental frauds

More than 200 scientists, intellectuals, and journalists met over May 24-25 in Washington, D.C. for a conference on "Scientific Integrity in the Public Policy Process," to examine the impact of scientific frauds on science, public policy, and legislation. Some of the world's top experts in various scientific fields debunked the most popular scares in the press today, including global

warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, nuclear winter, radon, and cancer risks from chemicals. The last panel was on the role of the media in spreading lies and disinformation. The conference was co-sponsored by the International Institute of George Mason University and the Science and Environmental Policy Project.

It was clear from the presentations and discussions that there is an upheaval in the scientific community against the environmental frauds that have been perpetrated in the past several decades. At the same time, the speakers on the media panel emphasized that the most prominent newspapers and magazines in the country, have decided to shift their coverage of environmental issues to reflect some scientific truth, not just the claims of the environmentalists.

Separatist Lombard League called model for U.S.

Thomas Fleming, editor of the Rockford Institute's *Chronicles* magazine, called for setting up a U.S. separatist movement along the lines of Italy's Lombard League and organized a conference along the same theme in March.

Fleming, who is avidly pro-Confederate, wrote in the February issue of *Chronicles* that "the reality of life in America" is "the rioting and rampages perpetuated by an underclass that consists, for the most part, of unassimilated minorities. . . . There are only two alternatives for this continental empire that has never been a real nation: either we find the means to decentralize decision-making and restore authority to the old institutions of family and town and country (and even state), or else we lapse into a multifaceted civil war of blacks against Hispanics against whites against blacks against Jews."

He called for the creation of a movement devoted to "political devolution," privatization, and "protection of the national interest." "If there is no movement or party willing to embrace a Leghist program," he wrote, "then one needs to be formed, and if that is impossible, my advice is to stockpile ammunition and invest in bullet-proof doors and shutters."

● **DOUGLAS WILDER**, governor of Virginia, called for "forgiveness of debt" for Africa to allow it to develop, in a speech on May 25, at the second African-African-American Conference in Gabon. Wilder has invited 20 African leaders to attend the Southern Governors Conference in Richmond in mid-September.

● **NANCY SPANNAUS**, political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, announced on May 28 that she has officially qualified to be on the ballot for governor of Virginia this fall. Spannaus will run as an independent against former state attorney general Democrat Mary Sue Terry. Spannaus is heading a slate of some 20 candidates under the banner, "Bring Justice to Virginia."

● **HIV INFECTION** rates have made a big jump among Texas women who have given birth, going from 0.9 per 1,000 in 1991 to 1.14 per 1,000 in 1992, a 27% rise. The figures are based on random blood samples drawn from newborns by the Texas Department of Health. The testing is anonymous, so there is no way to inform the women that they, and possibly their infants, carry the HIV virus.

● **A CLASSIFIED CIA** report says that Kuwait may have "cooked the books" on the alleged Iraqi plot to assassinate George Bush, according to the *Boston Globe* on May 28. The May 13 analysis by the CIA's Counter Terrorism Center says that the Kuwaitis may have used an unrelated Iraqi weapons-smuggling operation to try to puff a threat to western interests.

● **FLORIDA** state legislators approved a bill to cut back mandatory sentencing, by rewriting the state's 10-year-old guidelines on May 28. Attorney General Janet Reno, a former Dade County district attorney, has pointed to Florida's sentencing laws as an example of an ineffective policy which is forcing the state to release violent criminals because of prison overcrowding.

Editorial

On terror

The week of May 23 saw a new wave of international terror. While each of three major and several minor incidents appeared to be unique and distinct, taken together, an entirely different picture emerges.

First, on May 26, Mexican Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo was murdered. An attempt was made to stage the incident to appear as a drug-related shooting so that the death might seem accidental, but this was quickly disproven.

On the same day, a car bomb exploded near the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, destroying priceless paintings and sculptures and killing 5 and injuring 30 people. This has been officially attributed to the mafia; however, within and without Italy, such an action by criminal gangs alone is viewed as improbable, especially when coupled with the fact that another car bomb was placed near the seat of the government in Rome on June 2.

In Germany, there have been a number of arsons, with the most horrible being the burning alive of five long-time Turkish residents in Germany (three adults and two children). This has unleashed a typical gang-counter-gang operation, with neo-Nazi skinheads squared off against radical terrorists of the Danny Cohn-Bendit stripe. While there is extensive documentation that the neo-Nazi skinhead phenomenon is not a "German" phenomenon but is being led by skinheads from Britain and Ku Klux Klansmen in the United States, this incident is being used as the pretext to launch new scare stories about the emergence of a so-called "Fourth Reich."

All these incidents point to a massive destabilization campaign targeting the Vatican in particular, and western Christian culture in general. The fact that, on May 30, some 150,000 people marched in Florence to protest these outrages, was a hopeful indication that the bestiality signaled by these terrorist incidents will backfire. Of course, this is some 15 years overdue.

Fifteen years ago, the role of British Masonry and its offshoots in fomenting right- and left-wing terrorist

groups, and in arranging a series of assassinations, was well known to intelligence agencies in Italy, Germany, and the United States—in no small measure due to the work of *EIR* in exposing the matter.

This is a process begun in the 19th century, under the leadership of Britain's Lord Palmerston, who used assets such as Giuseppe Mazzini to destroy Italy, or at least to control it. The Versailles Treaty, the post-World War II Yalta agreement, and the New Yalta policies represented by the Thatcher-Gorbachov-Bush troika, represent a continuation of these same policies in this century. Anglo-American forces and their B'nai B'rith allies, organized through freemasonic channels, are working to destroy nations such as Germany, Italy, and Mexico.

Historically, Scottish Rite Freemasonry has been the ideological center of the British imperial faction, which itself was an offshoot in the 17th century of a Venetian grouping. The essence of the matter is the Venetian party faction, or the imperial faction of Britain, as exemplified by Lord Palmerston and the rule of the British Grand Lodge over such European lodges as the Grand Orient and the B'nai B'rith. This faction is determined to destroy the nation-states of the world, and to impose a new feudalism in the form of one-world government in its place. Such a plan is utopian and cannot succeed, but it is nonetheless extremely dangerous.

This faction is the global enemy which must be destroyed if civilization is to be preserved. It is not that they can win, but that all civilization may be destroyed, as whole nations become bestialized on the model of the Serbian monstrosity. A first step, is to recognize that terrorism is not a local occurrence, but that it is being directed by an international cabal and must be fought accordingly on an international level.

The post-Versailles world order is rapidly crumbling, and the situation is going out of control. The Anglo-American "Venetians" of today are far weaker than the British Empire was at the time of the American Revolution. Their defeat is long overdue.

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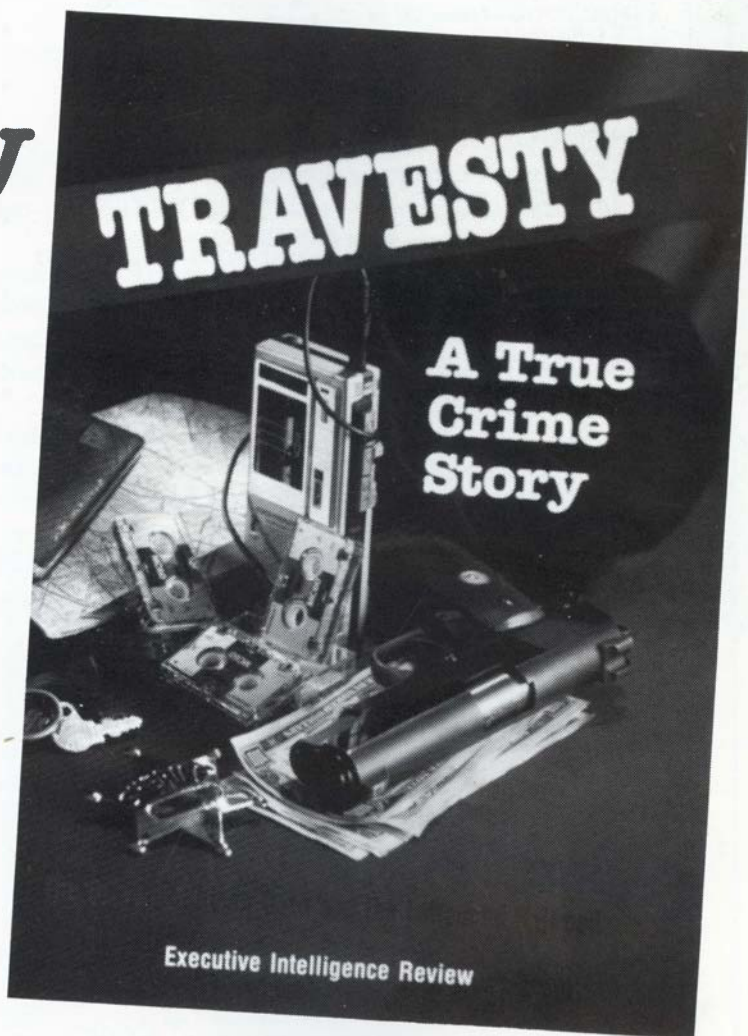
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