

EIR

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U.S. backs Cuba's 'Terrorist International'
Israel-PLO accord: a precious opportunity
Defeat of NAFTA can shift U.S. policies

**Mexican farmers cry
'enough!' to banking usury**



DERAIL NAFTA

fast track to rule by the big banks

EIR Special Report, May 1991

Auschwitz below the border: Free trade and George 'Hitler' Bush's program for Mexican genocide

A critical issue facing the nation in this presidential election year is NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. Bush and Clinton both back it. This proposed treaty with Mexico will mean slave labor, the rampant spread of cholera, and throwing hundreds of thousands of workers onto the unemployment lines—on *both* sides of the border—all for the purpose of bailing out the Wall Street and City of London banks.

In this 75-page Special Report, *EIR's* investigators tell the truth about what the banker-run politicians and media have tried to sell as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to get economic growth started across the Americas. The Wall Street crowd—led by none other than Henry Kissinger—are going berserk to ram this policy through Congress. Kissinger threatened in April: "It should be signed by all parties, and should be defended on all sides as a political vision, and not merely as a trade agreement." Kissinger's pal David Rockefeller added: "Without the fast track, the course of history will be stopped."

With this report, *EIR's* editors aim to stop Rockefeller and his course of history—straight toward a banking dictatorship.

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From the Editor

In the domain of political economy, which is the pivot of *EIR*'s unique authority, this issue contains several major stories which vindicate Lyndon LaRouche's published warnings and prognoses.

Our cover photo records the upheaval in Mexico against the imposition of NAFTA, which LaRouche denounced as an "Auschwitz on the Mexican border." LaRouche first delivered that warning — against an earlier version of the free-trade policy — in 1976 in his first nationwide presidential campaign broadcast. We reiterated it in our *EIR* Special Report in spring 1991, which foresaw that NAFTA would bring about hunger, the destruction of the labor force, the gutting of manufacturing and investment, and the onslaught of ecological holocaust — starting with Mexico and spreading to the United States.

The report also sketched LaRouche's alternative programs, embodied in the European "Productive Triangle" proposal of 1989-90, as well as his earlier plans for an International Development Bank, debt moratorium, and an Ibero-American Common Market. LaRouche's solutions are a big factor in the popular revolt in Mexico against the free-trade treaty. It is vital that this perspective be used to transform the resistance to NAFTA in the U.S. Congress, which is mainly occurring along the narrowest, most jingoistic of lines (see *National*).

In the Mideast, the historic accord announced on Aug. 31 between Israel and the Palestinians (see *Economics*) contains essential elements of the policy that LaRouche outlined for that region in personal discussions with leading Israeli and Palestinian figures starting in 1975-76. LaRouche insisted that no lasting peace could be achieved unless it were based upon an economic development program. This concept was later elaborated as the "Oasis Plan"; it specified the construction of infrastructure projects to "make the desert bloom." This approach, long rejected by the protagonists in the Mideast tragedy, is now reflected in the Israeli-PLO accord.

Finally, Richard Freeman's exposé on the recent flood disaster in the Midwest states, in *Economics*, provides another example of how *EIR* and LaRouche correctly foresaw the dire consequences of certain policy decisions. The devastation that occurred was absolutely not necessary, and the wrong policies that caused it must be changed, now.

Nora Hamerman

EIRContents

Interviews

- 38 Roberto Formigoni**
A member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the European Parliament, Mr. Formigoni is also a leader of the Catholic youth organization Communion and Liberation and its political arm, the Popular Movement. He is currently the undersecretary in Italy's Environment Ministry.
- 44 Abdalla Deng Nhial**
The Minister for Peace and Reconstruction of Sudan discusses his government's view of the decision by the Clinton administration to place Sudan on the list of terrorism-supporting nations.
- 63 Nancy Spannaus**
The editor of *New Federalist* newspaper and a longtime associate of Lyndon LaRouche, Mrs. Spannaus is running as an independent candidate for governor of Virginia.

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Departments

- 13 Report from Bonn**
Can labor stop deindustrialization?
- 49 From New Delhi**
India-China relations at a new stage?
- 72 Editorial**
Investigate OSI's link to the KGB.

Books

- 52 Russia's Peter the Great: 'Bronze Horseman' revisited**
The Reforms of Peter the Great: Progress Through Coercion in Russia, by Evgenii Anisimov, trans. by John T. Alexander.
- 54 Inside the mind that built the nuclear navy**
The Rickover Effect, How One Man Made a Difference, by Theodore Rockwell.
- 56 FDR's second term: a study in opposites**
FDR: Into The Storm, 1937-1940, by Kenneth S. Davis.

Economics

- 4 Israel-PLO accord stresses infrastructure development**
Lyndon LaRouche commented on the historic agreement, "We should take it very seriously and we should push it; but also recognize that there are people who will do their utmost to drown this agreement in blood, and to prevent this cooperation from ever occurring."
- 6 The damage of the flood of '93: It could have been prevented**
The measures that could have been taken to build and maintain water infrastructure, were not taken, and millions of people are now paying the price. Richard Freeman reports.
- 12 Currency Rates**
- 14 Banking**
The hair of the dog.
- 15 Agriculture**
Fallow soil syndrome.
- 16 Business Briefs**

Feature

18 State Dept. backs Cuba's 'Terrorist International'

At a meeting of the São Paulo Forum in Havana, a motley crew of socialists, communists, and narco-terrorists mapped out plans to march to power throughout Ibero-America in the next two years.

21 A rogues' gallery: Who's who in the São Paulo Forum

27 Terrorist arms cache explodes in Managua

28 ADL deepens ties with terror mafias

International



A demonstration by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers on Aug. 19 awaits the arrival of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the Guaymas Airport, with signs reading, "Down With Bankers' Usury!"

30 Mexican farmers cry 'enough!' to banking usury

The government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is on the hot seat, as angry producers in Sonora and Jalisco demand an end to bankrupt policies.

33 Hated Pérez is out of office in Venezuela

34 Danger of armed conflict looms between Russia and Ukraine

36 Geneva talks in Bosnia collapse as outcry against genocide grows

40 Bosnia demands International Court enforce genocide convention

42 Human rights lobby and a tale of two massacres

47 Yes, the British royals did use drugs

Documentation: From *Leopard* magazine's exposé of the Royal Family's consumption of heroin, cocaine, and opium at Braemar Castle, 1897-1914.

50 International Intelligence

National

58 Defeat of NAFTA can shift U.S. policies

Opposition to the North American Free Trade Agreement is surfacing from diverse political camps, and that's good news. But defeat of the treaty must include a rejection of the British free-trade philosophy behind it, in favor of the American System of political economy.

60 Michigan slashes funds for education

61 Governors embrace Dark Age education

A report from the conference of the National Governors' Association in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

65 Will U.S. troops enforce a Russian 'Monroe Doctrine'?

67 Schiller concert fills Constitution Hall

68 FBI in Paris targeted LaRouche, Cheminade

69 ADL hand in ouster of California minister?

70 National News

Israel-PLO accord stresses infrastructure development

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The news of an agreement reached between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli government came like a thunderbolt out of the sky, leaving many political observers in the troubled Middle East dumbfounded. Although the fact of Israeli behind-the-scenes negotiations with the PLO was an open secret, and mutual recognition was on the agenda, reportedly no one — not even the PLO leadership, the Palestinians negotiating in Washington, nor relevant Arab leaders engaged in the talks — knew that a concrete agreement regarding the interim phase of limited Palestinian self-rule was to be signed. No one, judging by official statements following the announcement, had been informed of the content of the protocol published by the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharonot* and reprinted by the French daily *Libération* on Sept. 1.

Regardless of whatever else may be involved in the secret diplomacy, the fact of the matter is that PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have endorsed a document whose economic policy content has the potential to provide the basis for a durable peace.

A new 'Marshall Plan'

Most important in the text are the Articles 7, 11, and 16, which call for a "Marshall Plan" on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a broad development perspective to be brought into being by authorities established by the Palestinian interim council, to develop necessary infrastructure like electricity, a Gaza sea port, a development bank, export promotion, and water resources. Annex 3, a "Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic Development Programs," states, "The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian Continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on . . . cooperation in the field of water . . . electricity . . . energy," and including gas and oil pro-

duction in the Gaza Strip and the Negev Desert; oil and gas pipelines to be built; industrial complexes to be built in the Gaza Strip; financial cooperation to encourage international investment in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank; a Palestinian development bank; creation of a Gaza Zone Port, transport lines to be built for the West Bank, the Gaza Strip to and from Israel and third countries, including rail lines; feasibility studies to create Free Zones in the Gaza Strip and Israel, and other forms of commercial cooperation; industrial cooperation, including an industrial development program for joint Palestinian-Israeli centers for development and research, including textiles, food, pharmaceuticals, electronics, diamonds, software, and scientific industries.

Annex 4 contains the following provisions, among others: Both parties will demand that the Group of Seven industrialized nations seek cooperation in a development program for the entire region, involving the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Arab states, and the private sector; there will be a regional development program, and a development program for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; the latter program will involve a social rehabilitation plan, including housing; a plan to set up small and medium-sized industries; a plan to develop physical infrastructure.

The regional development program will involve the development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian plan to exploit the Dead Sea Zone; the Mediterranean Canal (Gaza) to the Dead Sea; a regional desalination plan and other hydraulic works; a regional agricultural plan including a coordinated struggle against desertification; interconnecting the electric power lines; regional cooperation to transfer, distribute, and exploit gas, oil and other energy sources; a regional development plan for transport and telecommunications.

Political responses

The text of the protocol gave rise immediately to speculation, interpretation, and exegesis all around the world. From the United States, Lyndon LaRouche, in his weekly radio interview, "EIR Talks," hailed the plan on Sept. 1, identifying its "up side" as well as its "down side," and forecasting the possible consequences. With the exception of those protocols pertaining to tourism, LaRouche characterized the proposals contained in the first five points as conforming to proposals he had circulated to Peres and PLO circles since 1975-76, known later as the "Oasis Plan." "So it is good," he said. "On paper, those first five points of economic agreement between the two entities look excellent, and some of the details are remarkable for their excellence." On the "down side," LaRouche forecast: "This plan is going to have tremendous opposition from the friends of Ariel Sharon within Israel, inside the Israeli institutions, and from circles in the United States such as the Anti-Defamation League and others who have always been on the 'kill the Palestinians side' here, and who will press Israel to take the so-called Likud hard line, to try to disrupt this agreement." This means, he added, "they will be going for, possibly, stirring up as many assassinations of Palestinian leaders as possible, PLO leaders, as they have done in the past frequently, and other things to disrupt it, to say it violates international economic agreements and so forth."

Indeed, the prevalent view expressed by press and political layers among Palestinians and other Arabs in the region, in discussions with *EIR*, was that the agreement could be a prelude to violence, not peace. The fact that Arafat had agreed to postpone the central issue of Jerusalem's status, and to accept the "Gaza first" formula of establishing Palestinian administration in Gaza and Jericho, prompted fears that violence could erupt—or be provoked—between the Islamist Hamas Palestinians, who reject the peace talks with Israel, and the PLO. Such clashes (such as those which in fact erupted in Gaza on Sept. 1) could, it was feared, escalate into civil war among the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, and spill over into Jordan, whose population is over 60% Palestinian. Furthermore, persons within the Palestinian leadership voiced concern that Arafat's secret diplomacy could exacerbate frictions within that body itself. One very controversial aspect of the political agreement among Arabs is that the Palestinians will be assuming police functions in Gaza and Jericho, faced with putting down possible violence from among their own ranks.

LaRouche's recommendation is to seize the opportunity opened up. "This can be put through in its positive features only with a stiff fight, and only with strong encouragement to both Arafat's group and the group around Shimon Peres. . . . We should take it very seriously and we should push it; but also recognize that there are people in the United States, as well as in Israel, part of the Zionist lobby here, especially, who will do their utmost to drown this agreement in blood,



Palestinian refugees in Amman, Jordan. The new Israeli-Palestinian accord puts forward economic measures which could effectively underwrite a peace settlement. Only if the potential of such an agreement is realized, against those who would like to "drown it in blood," can there be a hopeful future for the Palestinians.

and to prevent this cooperation from ever occurring."

What is at stake, he stressed, is world peace. If the proposals outlined in the economic protocol "could be brought to fruition, to some degree of security, it would establish a point of stability in the Middle East between the Palestinians and Israel, or some of them at least, which could become a keystone for building peace based on economic cooperation of a new type in other parts of the world."

In point of fact, such economic cooperation must take place in Europe as well, as part and parcel of the economic development on the table for the Mideast. In this context, it is significant that both Peres and Arafat, following the news of the agreement, appeared in Europe to seek support. If the Europeans are not stupid, they will realize that the requests for aid are actually offers of help. The "Oasis Plan" for Mideast peace based on development, which LaRouche referenced, was originally outlined in the mid-1970s, and put forward again two years ago, as part of a package including the Productive Triangle program for continental Europe. Instead of implementing that project, Europe's leaders allowed shock therapy madness to ravage eastern Europe. Now, with the unexpected turn of events in the Mideast, the opportunity has been placed on a silver platter for past blunders to be corrected. The only way Europe can effectively further the cause of peace in the Mideast is by securing peace—through development—on the European continent.

The damage of the Flood of '93: It could have been prevented

by Richard Freeman

Amid all the blithering generalities, occupying tens of millions of column inches spewed out by the nation's media about the Flood of '93 over the last nine weeks, a most crucial piece of evidence, available in the public domain, has never been reported: Most of the damage could have been prevented if the Army Corps of Engineers had been allowed to build the same flood control infrastructure in the Upper Mississippi, as is *already in place* in the lower part of that river.

America's press establishment has practiced a huge deception upon the American people, through a ploy that is best described as "fallacy of composition." The press reported that during the last four decades, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has spent \$8 billion in constructing flood control projects on the Mississippi River system as a whole. Yet, look at the destruction, the press intones, showing pictures of broken levees, washed-out cities, and destroyed businesses and cropland. Clearly, the flood control infrastructure didn't work, the press snidely notes; indeed, it even intensified the flooding. The United States should abandon all science and engineering, and let the river run free, the press triumphantly concludes.

Such "fallacy of composition" deception can only work if the American people remain ignorant about how the Mississippi really works. Though it is one river, the Mississippi contains two distinct flood control systems: the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Mississippi systems. The dividing line is Cairo, Illinois located at the latitude of 37.5°N. The Mississippi starts about 150 miles north of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, at approximately the 46th parallel, and runs down to New Orleans, at which point the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico at approximately the 30th parallel.

Over the past 60 years, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has spent \$8 billion constructing flood control projects on the Mississippi River system, including its tributaries, the Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, Des Moines, Racoon, and other rivers, and another \$3.25 billion on operations and maintenance of the projects. But of the \$8 billion spent on constructing projects, \$5.5 billion was spent on the Lower Mississippi, and only \$2.5 billion on the Upper Mississippi. That is, 69% of the construction funds were expended on the Lower Mississippi. The Army Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for all phases of water management on the

Mississippi, completed one of the most spectacular infrastructure-water management jobs on the Lower Mississippi known to mankind. Working from the "Comprehensive Flood Control Plan" that the Corps developed starting in 1928, the Corps built a unified, system-wide flood control plan for the Lower Mississippi that could handle a hypothetical "project flood," i.e., a worst flood in 100 years. But because of restrictions imposed by financiers and environmentalists from the outside, the Corps of Engineers was not allowed to develop and implement a similar plan for the Upper Mississippi.

Just as an example, the Lower Mississippi, for its entire expanse, can now handle raging floodwaters traveling at the stupendous flow levels of 2.5-3 million acre-feet per second. The upper limit that most of the Upper Mississippi can handle, by contrast, is floodwater speeds of 250,000 acre-feet per second, and many stretches cannot handle maximum flows of more than 100,000 acre-feet per second. Yet the Flood of '93 deposited rains that caused the Mississippi to flow at 500-800,000 acre-feet per second. For the Upper Mississippi this spelled disaster, and caused massive damage of \$15-25 billion when the total bill is added up. Meanwhile, for the Lower Mississippi, this was just a drop in the bucket. That is why more than 97% or more of all the damage from the Flood of '93 happened on the Upper Mississippi. It was not a question of an act of nature; this was a question of man's deliberate decision not to build infrastructure.

If the correct projects had been built on the Upper Mississippi as they had on the Lower Mississippi, *at least one-third, and most likely, four-fifths or more of the damage would have been prevented.* The Army Corps of Engineers documents from its records that the \$5.5 billion it has spent on flood control on the Lower Mississippi has prevented \$125 billion in damages in the last 40 years. That is, every \$1 spent on flood control infrastructure saved \$23 in preventable damages.

This has been the consistent argument of *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche, one of the world's leading economists. LaRouche has stated that next to the role of scientific discovery and its implementation, infrastructure is the most important element in the economy. Each time that he has run for President, starting in 1976, LaRouche has sharply



Davenport, Iowa on July 10, during the flooding of the Mississippi River. The City Fathers did not think it politic to build levees to protect the town, because this would be bad for the casino gambling tourist trade.

focused on infrastructure a pivot of his program. (See his 1992 platform, *The LaRouche-Bevel Program to Save the Nation*, "Solving the Fresh Water Crisis," pp. 9-16, and "Building New Railways, Waterways, and Highways," pp. 17-24. Also see the 1984 LaRouche platform, *A Program for America*, pp. 290-303.) Tragically, he has been a lone voice, crying in the wilderness, as Americans, instead of voting for him, choose Presidents as if they were buying a soap powder, based on advertising "image" and saleability. Americans have been acting according to the principles of Greek tragedy: By disregarding LaRouche for 17 years, they are now paying an awful price.

The overriding importance of the Mississippi

Since the European settlement of North America, man has reclaimed 15 to 20 million acres of overflow lands in the Mississippi alluvial valley, and has perfected approximately 20,000 miles of previously precarious navigation. The Mississippi had to be tamed. The Mississippi lowland flood plains are immense, reaching within 250 miles of the East Coast and within 500 miles of the West Coast. Without flood control, cities such as New Orleans and Monroe, Louisiana, Vicksburg and Natchez, Mississippi, and St. Louis, Missouri

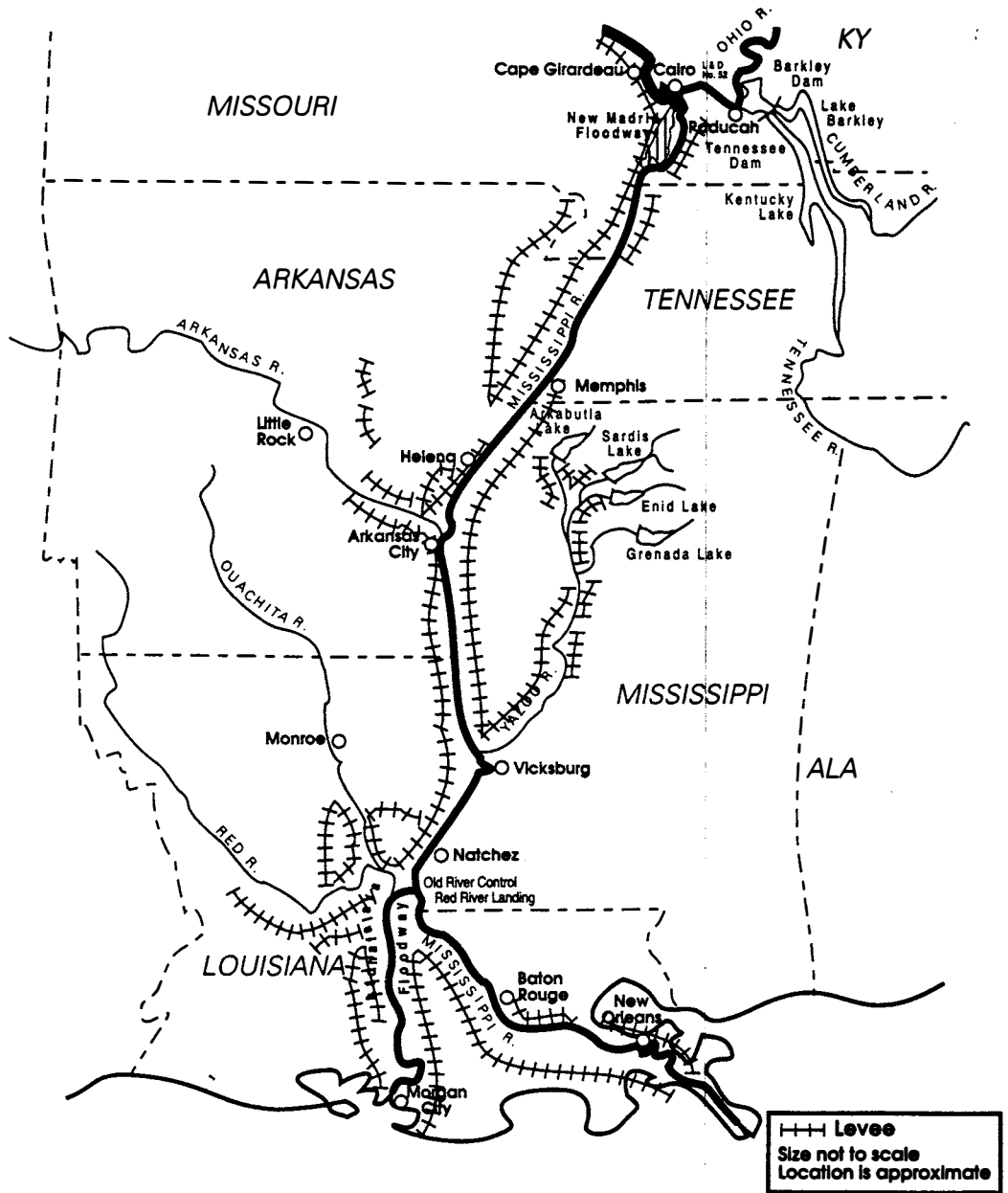
would not exist.

Alongside flood control, the development of the navigation and transportation of the Mississippi has been quintessential for the progress of America as a nation. The freight carried on the Mississippi is a measure of this. In 1920 — before the 1928 Flood and Harbors Act, sometimes called the "Flood Emancipation Act," and its successor in 1936, made flood control a priority — waterborne freight traffic on the Mississippi was less than 5 billion ton-miles. In 1940, it was 14 billion ton-miles. By 1960, it had grown to 69 billion ton-miles, and in 1989, it was 238 billion ton-miles, a nearly 50-fold increase in 70 years.

Taming the Lower Mississippi

The 1928 Rivers and Harbors Act finally authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to develop a unified flood control system in its own name in the entire alluvial valley. Before then, free-enterprise budget balancers in the Congress had insisted that flood control was not a federal responsibility, and that local residents of the riparian plain should pay for it. The act set up the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project to shackle the mighty river. The Army Corps of Engineers and Mississippi River Commission, along with the subse-

FIGURE 1
**Lower
 Mississippi River**



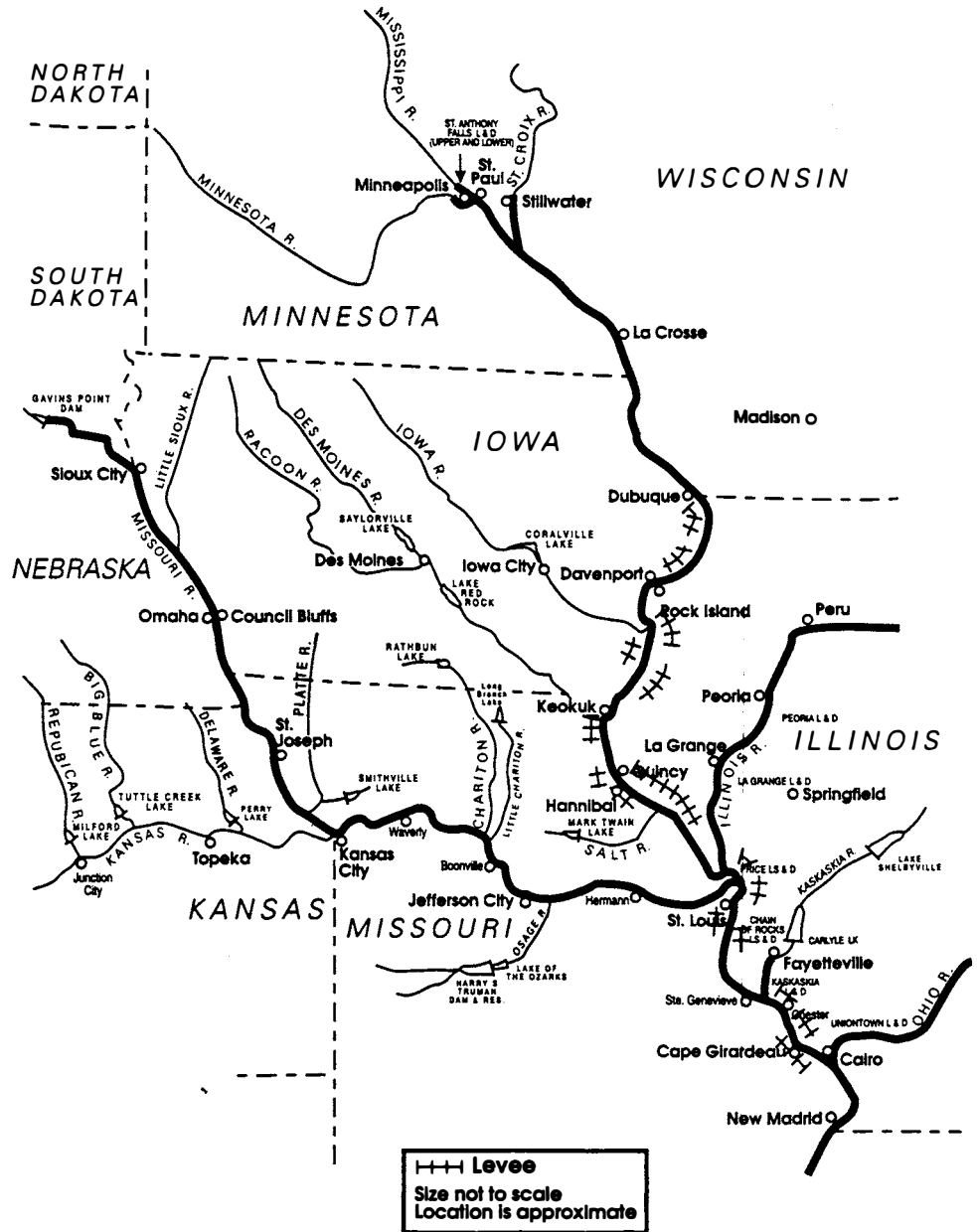
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control system for the Lower Mississippi River is extensive.

quently established parallel commissions for the Missouri, Ohio, etc., were instructed to follow certain methods for flood control, which are generally used in combination: 1) levees; 2) floodways, diversion channels, and other outlets; 3) dams and reservoirs, bank and channel stabilization; 5) cutoffs; and 6) contour plowing and reforestation. As a result, the Lower Mississippi has been continuously shaped, dredged, embanked, shortened, and fortified for the last 70 years, as flood control legislation for the Mississippi have been updated and refined.

Before the flood control construction was started, the Lower Mississippi was tested from a unified hydraulic-hy-

drodynamic standpoint. A working scale model of the Lower Mississippi covering several acres was built at the Army Corps of Engineers Water Experiment Station at Vicksburg. It was calculated how the Mississippi would handle "a 100-year project flood," that is, a hypothetical flood that would be the greatest in 100 years. Hydraulic, pressure, sediment flow, and other readings were taken on each part of the Lower Mississippi. The hydrodynamic effect of each part of the river upon the whole, and of the whole upon each part, was carefully measured and projected. It was decided to build a system that could handle, up and down the length of the Lower Mississippi, a water flow of between 2.5 and 3 million

FIGURE 2
**Missouri-Upper
 Mississippi
 Rivers**



The flood control system for this region is for the most part yet to be built.

acre-feet per second. It was a magnificent engineering feat.

Upper Mississippi neglected

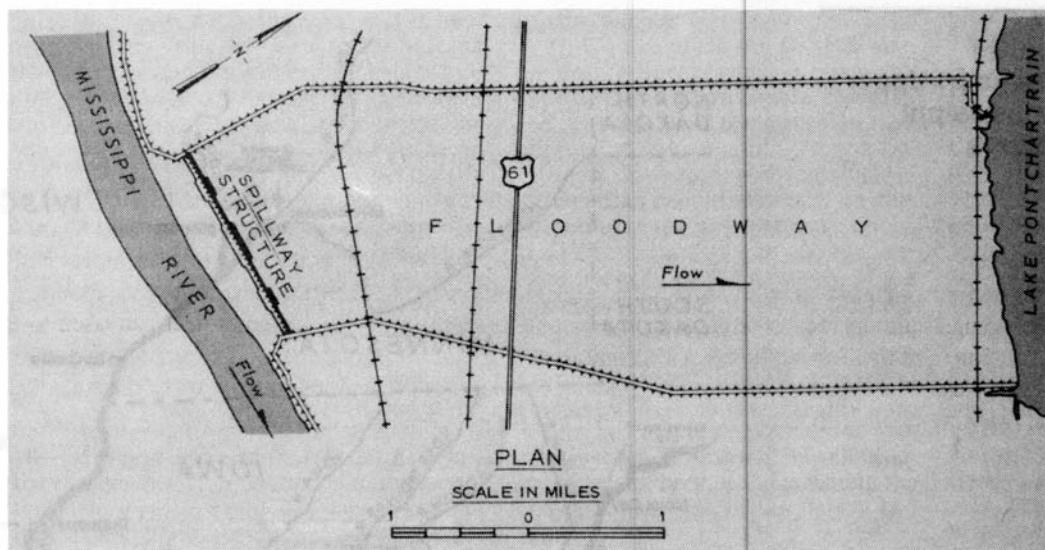
None of this was ever done for the Upper Mississippi, which runs above Cairo, Illinois.

The development of levees and of floodways, two critical elements of flood control, alone demonstrate the superiority of the Lower Mississippi over the Upper Mississippi.

- **Levees:** The picture of the levee systems on the Upper and Lower Mississippi, respectively, begin to give the story away. Levees are earthen embankments or ramparts, frequently composed of sand and clay, that can be placed on

either or both banks of a river to prevent its overflowing. They can be 10-15 feet high, or where needed, can range to heights of 60 feet. Compare the map of the Upper Mississippi River system (Figure 1) with the map of the Lower Mississippi system (Figure 2). Notice on each map the cross-hatches which designate the levee system. The Lower Mississippi has 1,608 contiguous miles of levees on the main stem of the river from Cairo, Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,700 largely contiguous miles of levees when the tributaries are counted. This includes levees on the Arkansas River, the Red River, the Yazoo River, the Ouachita River — any place where there could be trouble.

FIGURE 3
**Schematic of the
 Bonnet Carre
 Floodway and
 Spillway**



Now look at the Upper Mississippi. Start with the head of the Mississippi, north-northwest of Minneapolis-St. Paul, and follow its flow. *There are no significant levee systems for 260 miles, until one reaches Dubuque, Iowa.* This is not an act of nature; it is deliberate neglect. Levees were not built on the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi: the Missouri, Illinois, Raccoon, Des Moines, and Iowa rivers. In fact, of the 1,576 levees built on the Upper Mississippi, 85% of them were built not by the Corps of Engineers, but on a “free enterprise” first-come, first-serve basis. Some are well-constructed; most are small and inadequate. They are not standardized as they are on the Lower Mississippi. During the Flood of '93, only two of the Corps of Engineers levees were breached or disintegrated, whereas hundreds of others gave way.

- *Floodways and spillways:* These are diversion channels or outlets which relieve the alluvial region of the Mississippi of excess water. An opening in the Mississippi is created—this is called the spillway—and then the water is diverted through the channel, called the floodway. The floodway can be relatively short or long, and will usually lead into another body of water, which either already exists, such as Lake Pontchartrain, or is man-made. In the case of the Atchafalaya River, into which a floodway from the Mississippi pours excess water, it takes excess water more than 100 miles to the south, and dumps it safely into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Lower Mississippi is lined with a series of continuous, successive major floodways for constantly relieving pressure and over-concentration of water. The floodways are: the Bonnet Carre, Birds Point-New Madrid, Boeuf, Eudora, and Atchafalaya. The floodways serve to take water flow, where it is traveling at 3 million acre-feet per second, and divide it in two, so that only 1.5 million acre-feet per second would flow on the main-stem Mississippi and the remainder

would flow through the floodway into the alternative channel, much like the functioning of a parallel circuit in electricity.

By contrast, the Upper Mississippi does not have a single major spillway to divert water. If it did, such spillways could easily be integrated with the North American Water and Power Alliance (Nawapa) which was developed by the Ralph M. Parsons Co. and later promoted by Lyndon LaRouche and others to bring water from the MacKenzie River in Alaska to the lower 48 states. The spillways and Nawapa together could provide desperately needed irrigation for the Midwest and Southwest, such as the Ogalalla Aquifer in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Figure 3 is a schematic depiction of the famous Bonnet Carre Floodway and Spillway, a great achievement by the Corps of Engineers, which in case of need can carry 1.5 million acre-feet of water per second out of the river and through Lake Pontchartrain to the sea, sidestepping and saving New Orleans. The Bonnet Carre Spillway and Floodway was built as part of the great flood control infrastructure building project of the 1930s. The book *Amazing Mississippi* by Willard Price describes the test under fire of the Bonnet Carre in 1937: “In 1937 . . . the largest flood of historical times poured down the Mississippi. The Army was ready to evacuate a million people if the levees broke. . . . The river was three miles wide at Memphis and climbing into the town [of New Orleans]. The Bonnet Carre Spillway, completed only two years before, was opened, a gate at a time. . . . It was a near thing. In many places, the water was levee-high. [Newsman] Hodding Carter looked from his newspaper office window in Greenville [Mississippi] to see Coast Guard cutters moored 20 feet above street level. But the levees held, and through the Bonnet Carre enough water was drawn off to cover 1,250,000 acres 10 feet deep. *This lowered the river level for more than a hundred miles, and New Orleans was safe*” (emphasis added).

What went wrong?

Many wild explanations crop up when one seeks the answer to why a unified flood control plan was built on the Lower Mississippi, but not the Upper Mississippi. The real reason is that a combination of forces systematically sabotaged such a unified plan. Rabid environmentalists, maniac budget cutters of the Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) stripe, and the Morgan banking interests which operate in both the railroad and power utility sectors, functioned separately, but often ganged up together to do most of the blocking of the development of the Upper Mississippi.

One school of "experts," however, denies that the reason has anything to do with the activity of human beings. They say the issue only concerns the "natural" differences, and thus advantages and disadvantages, in geography, geology, and physics between the Upper and Lower Mississippi.

Let us test their argument. Now, the Lower Mississippi is a good deal wider than the Upper Mississippi — an average width of 1 to 1.5 miles versus an average 0.5 miles — and it is also deeper. On the other hand, the Upper Mississippi is on a slightly steeper gradient than the Lower Mississippi, and more confined between natural bluffs which should provide more "natural" flood control. While different points could be made either way for the relative strengths and weaknesses of the geography of these two halves of the Mississippi, in reality, these are nothing more than starting points for engineering studies to find the appropriate flood control solution. Competent engineers could find flood control solutions for either half.

Nor can it be said that during the last two and a half centuries, because the Lower Mississippi has had more violent floods and much greater resulting damage, therefore flood control was more of a necessity on the Lower Mississippi. For example, the April 1965 flood on the Upper Mississippi was the greatest one of record for a 700-mile stretch from Royalton, Minnesota 100 miles upstream of Minneapolis, to just below Hannibal, Missouri. Likewise, the 1973 flood on the Upper Mississippi was terrible. The Flood of '93 exceeds the floods of '65 and '73, but the earlier two floods certainly were fair warning, if any be needed, of the extreme vulnerability of the Upper Mississippi.

The real culprits are not geography and geology, but such people as:

- *Anti-growth environmentalists:* In 1962, the Army Corps of Engineers recommended for the Kickapoo River — a tributary of the Wisconsin River — a multipurpose reservoir and dam system above LaFarge, Wisconsin that would provide flood control, a reduction of deposition of sediment in the main channel, along with recreation and fish conservation. Nine communities of between 100 and 700 people would be affected. The townsfolk, who were subject to periodic flooding, were strongly in favor of the project. The project was started in 1967. But by April 1975, after \$14.8 million had gone into the project and the dam and lake were

36% complete, environmentalists led by the Sierra Club, using provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, halted the project's construction. It was never built. This is only one of many examples.

- *Wall Street budget balancers:* Only one of hundreds of instances will suffice. In 1972, Iowa Rep. Neal Smith had lined up an appropriation of \$7 million for building a dam on the Skunk River in Iowa, which had flooded the city of Ames. But opponents of the project killed it. By 1982, the price of the proposed project had risen to \$38 million, and it could not be built. The overflow of the Skunk River contributed to the total inundation of the state of Iowa during the Flood of '93.

Overall, congressional appropriations for flood control have been kept on a tight leash. In Fiscal Year 1994, the Army Corps of Engineers' flood control construction budget will be down more than 20% in inflation-adjusted terms from its level in 1980. It is kept at the scandalously low level of less than \$1 billion per year.

- *Morgan-controlled railroads:* From 1880 through 1940, the railroads and power companies were much more powerful institutions than they are today. In the 1930s, the Nine-Foot Canal, a magnificent system of 24 (later 27) locks and dams, was built for navigation purposes by the Corps of Engineers on the Upper Mississippi, starting in Minneapolis. But flood control was not built in as a natural feature of the system, because the railroads, run by such banking interests as Morgan, Kuhn Loeb, Hill, and Vanderbilt, had lines at many points, running inside the Mississippi on rail beds barely above the river channel's water level. The levees and other flood control measures would have raised the water levels, forcing the railroad companies to move their tracks. But rather than incur that expense, the rail lines such as the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific moved with others to crush the flood control plans.

- *Riverboat gambling interests:* The town of Davenport, Iowa, did not build previously identified and desperately needed levees to protect itself, because the levees would have made the downtown riverfront area "look ugly," thereby deterring tourists from coming to the riverboats to gamble there. As a result of this "free enterprise" decision, the city of Davenport was swamped by the Flood of '93.

The net effect of this combined opposition, has been that for the past 50 years, the Upper Mississippi's flood control system has been built on a hodge-podge, locality-by-locality "project basis," rather than system-wide unified approach. On hundreds of miles of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, nothing at all was built. As a result, during the Flood of '93, in addition to all the other destruction, 24 people died.

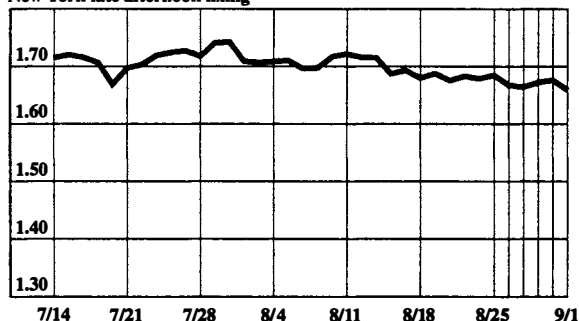
The anti-infrastructure mob

Unfortunately, we have not heard the last from the environmentalists and budget-slashers, who seem to have joined more closely together during the aftermath of the flood. Lead-

Currency Rates

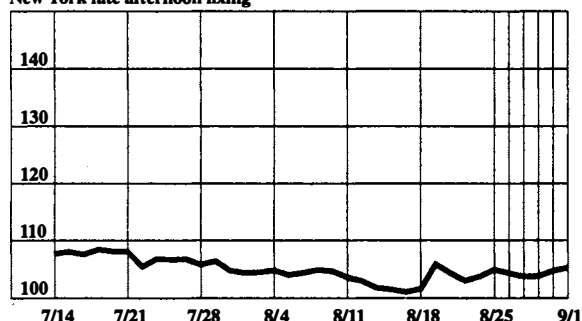
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



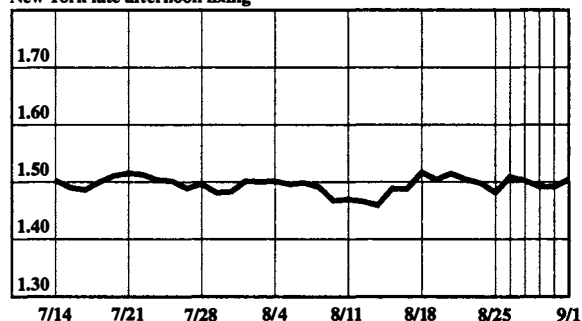
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



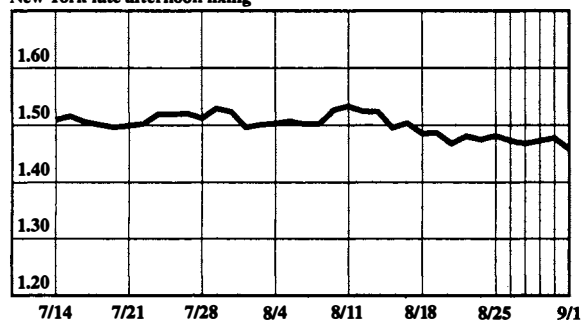
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



ing the way, is the fanatically anti-science *New York Times*, which in earlier days denounced Thomas Edison's light bulb and ridiculed the Wright brothers because, in the *Times*'s view, airplane flight was impossible. On July 18, only three weeks after the flood started, the *Times* was pumping out the line that levee building was wasteful and destructive of nature, headlining its article, "Like Flood, New Policy Could Inundate Levees."

A feature story in the July 26 *U.S. News & World Report*, weighed in with one of the most vehement attacks to date on the Army Corps of Engineers and flood control policy. The story, entitled "Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide," argued that "Dams and levees can never tame the Mississippi. The war between human ingenuity and nature is not a fair fight." In particular, "The Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, the [Army Engineers] Corps' crown jewel, designed to handle the largest flood imaginable on the giant river, stood last week as a vast monument to human hubris. The herculean engineering project, a 65-year struggle to bully, tame and confine the Mississippi River, to turn it into nothing so much as a vast plumbing system . . . all \$8 billion worth was no use when the rain fell on a part of the river the system was never designed to handle." Blithely ignoring the fact that the "system" was never built in that part of the Mississippi, it goes on to cite the damage which the alleged tons of U.S. government money supposedly did not prevent. Here we have a classic "fallacy of composition," constructed on an assumed lie. The magazine then cites what it calls the theory of "flood plain management," according to which "the idea is to step back from absolute control" of the Mississippi, and let it run freely.

This so-called policy would destroy farmlands and businesses, displace homes, slash waterborne freight traffic, and generally uproot civilization along the Mississippi River. It is the equivalent of the kind of subsistence-level "sustainable agriculture" which is being pushed upon Third World countries as an alternative to modern technology-intensive cultivation.

The White House seems to have swallowed the lies. On Aug. 23, it announced that the United States will consider no longer building levees, and will look instead at "flood plain management." Behind this policy is Kathleen McGinty, the head of what was the old Environmental Quality Administration, who is a former aide to Vice President Albert Gore, and who attended the Eco-92 environmentalist summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. If this policy is allowed to go forward, no important water infrastructure project will be possible for America in the foreseeable future.

Far better that we as a nation learn the lessons of the Flood of '93. Let us build the unified infrastructure flood control plan on the Upper Mississippi that already functions on the Lower Mississippi, so we shall not have to ever worry again about significant flood damage anywhere along the river.

Can labor stop deindustrialization?

Workers who are fighting to stop eastern Germany from being dismantled have shifted tactics.

For the fourth Tuesday in a row on Aug. 31, some of the bigger cities in the east German state of Thuringia saw well-organized "Tuesday Protest" actions. Interstate road blockades and protest rallies in front of municipal and state administration buildings were staged, all lasting only a few minutes.

This type of action by the "Alliance for Action by Workers of Concerned Industrial Plants" (or "Alliance for Action," for short) began in downtown Gera on Aug. 10. Their slogan is that it is "five minutes to midnight" (which the five-minute protests are meant to symbolize) and the last chance to stop the deindustrialization of eastern Germany, which in Thuringia has eliminated all but 25% of the industrial jobs that were there three years ago.

On Aug. 17, roads in seven cities (Erfurt, Weimar, Jena, Meiningen, Suhl, Altenburg, and Nordhausen) were blocked along the same model. Spokesmen for the initiative declared that these brief actions would become an institutionalized "Tuesday Protest." The term commemorates the historic "Monday Protests" that brought hundreds of thousands to the streets of East Germany in the autumn of 1989 and catalyzed the collapse of the communist SED regime.

In Jena, Gottfried Christmann, chairman of the local section of the national labor federation, the DGB, said at a central protest rally on Aug. 17 that "enough is enough" after the loss of roughly 78% of all industrial jobs in the state since German unification in late 1990. He said that the

example of the hunger strike of potash miners in Bischofferode in northern Thuringia, which has become a national symbol of "stubborn" labor protest, showed that only that type of resistance could turn the situation around.

The reference to Bischofferode was important, as that hunger strike, which began in early July, sparked an initiative of labor leaders at other Thuringian plants that were similarly endangered by the "privatization" policy of the Treuhand agency in Berlin, which determines the fate of the former East German state-run industries. That initiative by a handful of factory councilmen, most from plants in southern Thuringia, adopted the name "Alliance for Action" and showed that it had learned a lesson from the fact that the potash miners' hunger strike had been boxed in not only by the government, the Treuhand, and the banks, but also by the massive intervention of radical-leftist groups whose only "mission" seemed to be to create an excuse for politicians to call the strike a "provocation of crypto-communists" and to reject any discussion about the decision to close the Bischofferode mine.

When, for example, the 400 workers who remain out of the 2,200 employed as of 1990 in the Suhl Weapons Manufacturing Plant, decided to follow the Bischofferode potash miners in mid-July and occupied their plant to force renegotiations on the Treuhand plan for the foreclosure of the site, the main plant gate was crowded by radical groups distributing propaganda for almost two weeks. Workers

would at times find it impossible to enter the plant through this "siege."

The surprise five-minute "Tuesday Protest" actions do not have that problem. The "Alliance for Action" is investing more efforts into discussions of programmatic alternatives to the Treuhand privatization strategy, and less in time-absorbing actions which have unfortunately moved programmatic discussion into the background of the strike in Bischofferode.

While the programmatic work of the "Alliance" is at an early stage, some aspects are revolutionary simply because labor protests in Germany have been watered down over the years by corrupt and disoriented union leaders to such an extent that any genuine initiative of workers represents a revolt against the union bureaucracy and is labeled as "radical" from the start.

The courage of the potash miners in Bischofferode to strike for eight weeks in defiance of their own union leaders sparked other workers, including in western Germany, to either declare solidarity with that strike or, like the founders of the "Alliance," stage protest actions and strikes themselves.

As of late August, it is an open question whether the new types of labor protests in eastern Germany will prevail against massive pressure from the union bureaucracy, whether they will spark an in-depth reform of the union movement, or whether the labor leaders in the East will resist administrative corruption and keep their minds open for programmatic debates on economic and banking policies of the type offered by organizers of the LaRouche movement in Germany. If put into practice, the 1989 "Productive Triangle" proposal by Lyndon LaRouche for a recovery of the German economy would lead to the prompt reemployment of most of those 650,000 jobs that have been lost in Thuringia since 1990.

The hair of the dog

The financial experts are calling for more of the same policies that have wrecked the world economy.

With the world's financial system in the midst of the biggest blowout in modern history, it is useful to take a look at the latest proposals from the so-called financial experts, as a way of demonstrating their incompetence to devise a solution to a crisis for which they are largely responsible.

One such collection of experts is the Group of Thirty, a Washington, D.C.-based institution which counts as its members many of the more powerful banks and financial institutions in the world. The Group of Thirty, chaired by former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, includes the current heads of the Bank of France, the Bank of Tokyo, the Bank of Italy, and the Bank of Israel, and the former head of the German Bundesbank. Also represented are many of the top commercial and investment banks, including Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, Deutsche Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, and J. Rothschild International Assurance Holdings.

The Group of Thirty is, in short, a mouthpiece for the international financial operatives who created the speculative bubble that is now exploding. It is a sort of vampires' club.

In July, the Group of Thirty released a report, "Derivatives: Practices and Principles," outlining the bankers' plans for changing the laws and regulations of nations, in order to protect their derivatives trading and perpetuate the bubble as long as they can.

The report includes four recommendations for legislators, regula-

tors, and supervisors, and 20 recommendations for derivatives dealers and "end-users."

The recommendations for regulators involve changing laws and regulations to facilitate the derivatives trade.

The first such recommendation calls for the recognition of "netting," which is a way of minimizing an institution's apparent risk on its derivatives portfolio, which in turn allows for the overstatement of the institution's capital.

The second recommendation calls upon "legislators, regulators, and supervisors, including central banks," to work with derivatives dealers and end-users "to identify and remove any remaining legal and regulatory uncertainties" with respect to derivatives, including any application of statutes of fraud, the capacity of parties to enter into derivatives transactions, the enforceability of netting in bankruptcy proceedings, and the "legality/enforceability of derivatives transactions."

As we reported last week, speculative derivatives transactions are arguably in violation of the gaming and wagering laws of many nations, according to legal opinions included in the Group of Thirty's own report.

A third recommendation calls for legislators and tax authorities to "amend tax laws and regulations that disadvantage the use of derivatives." This call to increase the tax breaks to the speculators who have destroyed our economy, is a direct counter to

Lyndon LaRouche's March proposal to dismantle the derivatives bubble by applying a 0.1% tax on the notional value of each derivative transaction.

The fourth recommendation calls for the "international harmonization" of accounting standards for derivatives transactions.

The recommendations to dealers and end-users involve issues of management, valuation of derivatives portfolios, and quantification of market risks.

An institution's involvement in derivatives, the report says, should be overseen by the highest levels of policy- and decision-making, and executed by specialists, using computer systems that "minimize manual intervention."

Institutions should mark their derivatives portfolios to market value at least daily for internal risk-management purposes, "even if they use a different valuation method for external reporting," the report says.

The section on measuring market risk is particularly amusing, full of talk of standard deviations, confidence intervals, deltas, gammas, vegas, thetas, and rhos, as if the derivatives market were a stable environment in which non-linear collapse were not possible, much less inevitable.

Taken as a whole, the Group of Thirty's report is a demand for the further abandonment of national sovereignty, in the name of protecting speculation.

But such demands, especially in the wake of the wipeout of the reserves of the Bank of France — in effect, the bankruptcy of the fifth-largest economy in the world — in the July currency wars, have engendered a massive backlash and put the critical issue of national sovereignty and the right of a nation to control its own credit, back on the table.

Fallow soil syndrome

The Mississippi-Missouri floods have damaged farmland in a way that will have lingering effects into 1994.

The trendy farm magazines call it "fallow soil syndrome," but whatever you call it, the problems of deteriorating soil condition in the U.S. Midwest as a result of this summer's flooding and "ponding" are serious, and will not go away quickly or easily.

The facts of soil management are known to any good farmer, and make the current statements by so-called economists, to the effect that there will be little impact on the food chain resulting from the floods, just so much hogwash. The costs and problems involved in remedying "fallow soil syndrome" alone give the lie to that statement.

True soil is composed both of mineral and organic particles. Soil texture, a characteristic of the soil which has great importance for agriculture, refers to particle sizes, such as sand (the largest particle), silt (medium-sized), and clay (the smallest particle). These particles are mixed with the organic matter of dead plants, which is known as humus.

A healthy, dynamic soil is made up of some combination of the humus and soil particles along with micro-bacteria, fish worms, water, air, and living plant matter.

The micro-bacteria eat and digest inorganic fertilizer and dead plant material and convert it into a form that is available to the plant.

Fish worms eat the micro-bacteria and aboveground dead plant material and, by burrowing through the soil, allow oxygen to filtrate through it.

But when a soil becomes saturated with water over an extended period of

time, the lack of oxygen in the soil creates an anaerobic condition that can shut down the biological activity of bacteria and other living organisms that decompose the fertilizer nutrients into compounds that can be taken up by the root systems of the growing crops. Thus the crop produces abnormally low yields, grows poor-quality grain, or, in extreme cases, dies.

Very few scientific studies have been done on flooded field management.

The lingering and detrimental impact on flooded and rain-soaked areas of the midwestern farm belt will become worse if farmers are forced to harvest crops while the land is still rain-soaked.

Those soils hit by hard, driving rains, flooding, and erosion, have very poor soil structure now, and heavy farm equipment could leave deep ruts and compact the soil this fall, leaving the soil in very poor condition, which could seriously affect next year's crop. If soil freezes deeply this winter, the soil compaction will loosen up when the ground thaws out in the spring. Without a hard freeze, the soil could stay compacted into the next year.

Flooding or long-term wetness don't affect a soil's phosphorus or potassium content, as those minerals are not translocated in the soil. Nitrogen, however, will disappear from flooded or saturated fields, as it moves up and down in the soil with the water table, or volatilizes into a gas, or is converted into a chemical form that is not available to the plant for growth.

Fallow soil syndrome is caused by the loss of soil organisms that help roots take in phosphorus. When a field is flooded and left without plant cover for most of the season, the next year's crops will suffer from a phosphorus deficiency. Soil phosphorus may be at adequate levels, but, due to inadequate activity by micro-organisms, the amount of phosphorus available in a utilizable chemical form is too low. Thus, low yields can be predicted for the next growing season.

When fields went under water during this summer's floods, earthworm populations went way down. If the plant residue was covered by silt deposits, nightcrawler populations died out from lack of food. An estimated 17 million acres in nine states were flooded.

Most herbicides are broken down by aerobic bacteria. In most cases, herbicide residue will be diluted by the flood water, but if dirt is washed onto another field with heavy concentrations of herbicides, there is a problem with chemical carryover that could stunt the next year's crop. The anaerobic condition of flooded soil inhibits bacterial growth and chemical breakdown.

Normally, by the end of summer, the topsoil is about as dry as it gets, and can absorb the heaviest of fall rains. But in the flooded areas this year, the soil is like a water-soaked sponge, and there is no way that it can absorb more moisture.

This means that there's an unusually high potential for serious flooding this fall. Even though the Mississippi River is now falling, it is still well above normal levels.

Wet weather, floods, cool weather, cloudy skies, and the potential for a killing frost continue to cast a long shadow over the potential yield of the 1993 corn and soybean crop, and the 1994 crop as well.

Business Briefs

Demographics

Italy faces crisis of underpopulation

The population of Italy is reproducing itself at a rate of just 1.3 children per woman of childbearing age, the lowest rate in the world, according to data from the United Nations Population Fund, the Aug. 28 *New York Times* reported. That rate compares to a world average of 3.3, and an average of 1.9 for industrialized countries.

In mid-August, the government announced that the school system will drop 56,000 classes this year because of the decrease in pupils. According to a private sector survey, 21 million pensions are being paid out to 15 million retirees, compared to a work force of 20 million.

Health

Radiation adaptation said to occur at gene level

Raymond Latarjet, from the Curie Institute in Paris, reported in a paper at a June conference of the French Nuclear Society that recent studies at the gene level show that with low doses of radiation, a cell repair mechanism takes effect which seems to provide some protection against subsequent radiation exposure at high doses, the August issue of *Nuclear News* reported.

Experiments involved exposing specimens to low and then high radiation doses compared to a control group that received only high doses. The specimens exposed to low-dose and then high-dose radiation produced less than half the number of genetic mutations that were produced in the control group. Latarjet said that the beneficial effects of low-level radiation (hormesis) from his experiments and many others around the world indicate that it is not right for the international radiation standards to be based on linear extrapolations from high-dose effects to low-dose predictions.

Meanwhile, two new studies published in the May and June issues of the *British Medical Journal* refute the much-publicized hypothe-

sis put forward in 1990 by epidemiologist Martin Gardner that radiation exposure of workers at two nuclear facilities, Sellafield in England and Dounreay in Scotland, caused their children to develop high rates of leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The studies, conducted by Leo Kinlen of the Cancer Research Campaign Epidemiology Unit at Oxford University, suggest that the more probable cause of the cancers was "an infective epidemic promoted by unusual population mixing in an isolated area." Both Sellafield and Dounreay are rural areas, and both had an influx of thousands of workers brought in to work on offshore oil rigs. Kinlen said that outbreaks of many diseases are produced by mixing large numbers of people who are susceptible to or infected with microorganisms.

Algeria

New prime minister hand-picked by IMF

Redha Malek, former Algerian foreign minister and member of the ruling High State Council, became the new prime minister of Algeria on Aug. 21 at the bidding of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and western creditors. He replaced Belaid Abdessalam, who refused to negotiate a new debt agreement with the IMF.

Abdessalam became prime minister in 1992 following the assassination of President Mohammed Boudiaf, and for the last 13 months had reversed some of the IMF-inspired economic reforms, including reintroducing import controls, extending credits to state companies, and reversing some of the legislation regulating foreign investment. According to the Aug. 24 London *Financial Times*, Abdessalam's "dismissal is the direct consequence of his unwillingness to usher in essential economic reforms and broker an agreement with the International Monetary Fund." According to this report, pressure was brought on Algeria by "the IMF, World Bank, and the European Commission."

The appointment of Redha Malek was "welcomed by senior European and U.S. officials." He is described as an "implacable opponent" of the banned Islamic National Front,

as well as any form of democracy. According to the *Financial Times*, he is opposed to any democratic reforms "until the economy was reformed." The paper commented that "western countries appear prepared to turn a blind eye to the abuses of human rights so long as economic reforms are pursued."

Petroleum

China confirms one of world's largest basins

China has confirmed the existence of one of the world's largest oil basins, according to well-informed European petroleum industry sources. The current geological estimate is that it contains some 15-20 billion barrels of petroleum, making it far larger than Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.

The government of China has confirmed a huge oil reservoir in the southeast Tarim Basin, in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region in the far west of the country. "The crucial question is how and who will finance the 3,000-kilometer pipeline to bring the oil to the industrial cities along the coast," said one European oil industry source. "The field is China's great hope to avoid a crippling energy import dependence over the next years."

Biological Holocaust

Economic crisis brings back killer epidemics

Economist Lyndon LaRouche's warnings in 1974 that the world was headed toward a "biological holocaust" of new plagues and epidemics if economic policy were not reversed, received belated confirmation in a London *Observer* feature story on Aug. 29 entitled "Global Plagues in a World of War and Poverty."

"Across the world, diseases that doctors confidently predicted in the '60s would soon be wiped out, are suddenly back with a vengeance," the paper said. The main thrust of the piece is that there is a causal link between "the

Briefly

● **JAPAN** will ask Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan to participate in building a 3,700-mile oil and gas pipeline to bring Central Asian petroleum products to the Pacific rim countries, Reuters reported on Aug 22. Japan is already helping to build a refinery in Uzbekistan.

● **GERMANY'S** big industrial companies reported major losses in the first half of 1993. The profits of the chemical giants BASF and Bayer fell by 50% and 20%, respectively, and that of the tire maker Continental dropped by 75%, compared to the same period last year. Despite drastic "cost reduction" programs, Volkswagen reported that operating losses hit DM 1.2 billion (\$750 million).

● **CHINA** has decreed a 10% increase in state-set cotton prices in a bid to halt a fall in cultivation, the Aug. 24 *China Daily* reported. China produced 4.6 million tons of cotton in 1992, a 20.2% drop in output that reflected drought, floods, and boll weevil infestation.

● **TEXAS INSTRUMENTS** projects 4,800 layoffs in its Defense Systems and Electronics Group by the end of 1996 if the company does not win major new military contracts, a company spokesman said. The group currently employs 13,300 workers, close to 95% of whom work in the Dallas area and north Texas.

● **46% OF SOUTH AFRICA'S** labor force is unemployed or working in the "informal sector," up from 39% in 1988, according to the annual report of the South African Reserve Bank, the Aug. 24 London *Financial Times* reported. Annual income, equal to \$950 in 1985 prices, is the same level as in 1971.

● **A STOCK MARKET CRASH** may be near, John Crudele warned in the Aug. 29 *Washington Post*. "Wall Street fears Autumn means it's headed for a fall," he wrote. The warning was echoed by the German business daily *Handelsblatt* and the Swiss financial daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

poverty and poor standards of public health" seen worldwide, and the upsurge of more powerful bacteria and viruses in the 1990s.

"In the slums of Brixton and the Bronx, thousands are succumbing to tuberculosis, a disease believed to have been eradicated from the developed world decades ago. . . . New York and south and east London now have proportionately as many TB victims as several Latin American cities. . . . The World Health Organization recently declared tuberculosis a global emergency, warning that it was making a 'powerful comeback' and would claim 30 million lives in the next decade. Tuberculosis now affects 8 million people a year and kills 3 million."

Meanwhile, "in Dakar, Delhi, and Kabul a deadly new strain of cholera, resistant to vaccines, is claiming tens of thousands of victims . . . [and] is sweeping the Indian subcontinent." Malaria is described by the WHO as a "worsening problem" with "a multiplicity of new strains now infecting 100 million people a year in 90 countries, killing a million of them. . . . Thirty years ago, it was hoped the huge DDT-spraying programs in Africa and Asia would wipe out malarial mosquitoes. But the spraying was halted because of environmental damage and the malarial organism has since mutated many times to become drug-resistant." And, "in Russia, diphtheria and typhoid have returned to Moscow and St. Petersburg."

Black Economy

Economist okays Mafia takeover of Italy

Senior editors of the London *Economist* said that the Mafia takeover of the Italian economy would not necessarily be a bad thing, in an interview with the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* in London on Aug. 19, published Aug. 24. The interview, conducted on the 150th anniversary of the *Economist*, was done "collectively," that is, none of the respondents to the questions was identified.

One interlocutor insisted that "privatization" of state-owned industries is the "top priority" for Italy at this moment. Asked about the danger that the Mafia could exploit privatization to take over chunks of the Italian econ-

omy, he said, "Concerning the Mafia, there is a paradox. Even if the Mafia buys companies now being privatized, at least the money accumulated through organized crime would end up in legal investments. Sure, this is a simplification, but the fact is, the preoccupation over the Mafia [in Italy] is done precisely to slow down the privatization."

Implicitly, the *Economist* is also defending the increasing Mafia takeover of chunks of eastern Europe and Russia, since there, too, it is the Mafia which takes over significant parts of the economy through British-mandated "privatization." The interview is headlined "Italy Needs a Thatcher."

In recent years, the *Economist* has been a persistent proponent of the legalization of drugs. Its former chief editor, Rupert Pennant-Rae, who has since moved to the Bank of England, attended a conference in Rome a couple of years ago of the International League against Prohibition, where he defended drug legalization.

Asia

Tyumen River Delta project set to go

The Tyumen River Delta project is set to be launched in September, the *China Daily* reported on Aug. 23. The \$30 billion project on the border of China, Russia, North Korea, and the Sea of Japan will combine rail and port development.

Representatives of China, Russia, North Korea, South Korea, and Mongolia met recently under the auspices of the U.N. Development Program to discuss the project, which would construct an international free port zone on the Tyumen River. The development of railroads in the region would shorten the rail route from the Sea of Japan to Europe by thousands of kilometers. Japan has provided \$50 million in loans to fund construction of a China-Russia railway linking the project with Russian ports on the Sea of Japan.

The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and "international conglomerates" are indicating interest in the project, *China Daily* reported.

State Dept. backs Cuba's 'Terrorist International'

by Gretchen Small

Over July 21-24 of this year, friends and allies of the Cuban Communist Party from across Ibero-America convened in Havana under the aegis of the São Paulo Forum, to map out plans to take power throughout the continent *over the next two years*. Socialists, communists, narco-terrorists, and assorted leftists proclaimed that the tide has turned in Ibero-America. The long dark night of isolation and demoralization suffered following the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the Soviet Union is over, they rejoiced. The economic devastation and collapse of national institutions brought about by the "neo-liberal" free trade policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have given them a new lease on life, they crowed. Spokesmen for the group announced that the Forum will come to power by offering a "Third Way" between capitalism and communism.

Over 120 political parties and movements attended the Fourth Meeting of the São Paulo Forum in Havana; yet it has been largely ignored outside the region. Where it was covered, the meeting was presented as merely another advance in the institutionalization of "democracy" in Ibero-America. The Washington liberal establishment, including those dominating Clinton administration policy toward Ibero-America, has given credence to this view, and is actively backing the Forum "democrats."

But the reality is that the Havana gathering marked the beginning of a march for power which, if not stopped, will turn the region into a hell of ethnic wars led by narco-terrorist armies, combined with governments directing a satanic Cultural Revolution, on the Maoist model. Among the dangers posed is that of Mexico, with its long border with the United States, where São Paulo Forum leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas heads a national movement which in short order may well transform that Mexico into a center of "indigenist" and other communist-sponsored violence.

The following pages will demonstrate how the São Paulo Forum serves as the political-electoral arm of a centralized continental narco-terrorist *military* apparatus run out of Cuba and Nicaragua. Last May, a secret arms cache held by this continental apparatus exploded in Managua. The material uncovered at the site destroyed the myth that Cuba and its allies have laid down their arms on the altar



Cuba's Fidel Castro at a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi in 1983. Some people say that Castro has changed, but really the only thing new about him is that the U.S. State Department is now supporting him.

of democracy. Along with sophisticated weapons was found documentation that the terrorist groups using the facility had set up a *continental* kidnapping and terrorist network.

Target: western civilization

You will also learn, from the mouths of the São Paulo ideologues themselves, that their ultimate strategic goal remains unchanged from the heyday of communism: the eradication of industrial society and western civilization itself from Ibero-America. The "march through the institutions" by means of electoral politics was never meant to replace terrorism and armed warfare; it simply opened another battleground for their war.

The membership of the coordinating committee of the São Paulo Forum since its founding in early 1990 tells much: the Cuban Communist Party, the Sandinistas of Nicaragua (FSLN), El Salvador's Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), the Colombian M-19 which assaulted the Justice Palace in 1985 for the drug mob, the "necklacers" of Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide's Lavalas movement in Haiti. The committee was expanded at the July 1992 meeting in Managua, by the addition of the terrorists of the National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG). Joining these armies are the Brazilian Workers Party of Luiz Inácio da Silva ("Lula"), Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's Democratic Revolutionary Party of Mexico, and the advocates of Chinese communism in the Free Bolivia Movement.

Are we really to believe that democracy is now to come from the barrel of these guns?

Cárdenas and Lula declared during the Fourth Meeting that it is now possible that member parties of the Forum will form governments over the next 24 months in at least six countries. Targeted are Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Mexico. "Today, more than ever, because of the failure of the neo-liberal model and the difficult conditions of life for the dispossessed masses, the Latin American left has the possibility of assuming power," Lula told the hundreds of attendees, according to Mexico's *La Jornada* July 23.

But elections are not the only means being planned to assume power. Two days before he left for Havana to attend the São Paulo Forum, the former dictator "President" of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, promised a demonstration of over 40,000 supporters in Managua on July 19 that the Sandinistas will be back in power before the 1996 elections, one way or the other.

Brokering a deal with Castro's Cuba

Are Cuba's allies situated to establish governments in at least six countries in Ibero-America over the next two years, as they now claim? Has the tide indeed turned so dramatically since the crushing defeat delivered to the world communist movement in 1989-90?

If one were to judge by the internal politics of Ibero-America alone, this would be a long shot. There is no question that radical ferment is spreading throughout the area against the IMF's economic genocide and the governments which have imposed it, and that in some cases the "Narco-Terrorist International" is trying to muscle in on it. But in others, nationalist civic-military movements are looking in-

stead to the institutions which founded the nations of Ibero-America in the first place, including the military and the Catholic Church. This can be seen, for example, in Venezuela, Peru, and Brazil, where civic-military movements are taking shape which adamantly reject both the IMF and the São Paulo communists.

Predictably, the final document issued from the Havana São Paulo Forum attacked the institution of the armed forces in Ibero-America as one of "the gravest threats to political democracy." In fact, in each and every case, the parties of the São Paulo group have made reduction or elimination of the military institutions in their respective countries the highest priority in their campaign platforms.

But the São Paulo Forum poses a major strategic threat to the western hemisphere because of *outside* support for their activities—support which is coming principally from within the United States! The center of support for this Cuban terror operation is the Anglo-American establishment's Washington-based think-tank, the Inter-American Dialogue. Clinton administration policy toward Ibero-America is in fact being defined by the Dialogue (four cabinet appointments, several top State Department positions, and the Latin American post at the National Security Council are all held by Dialogue members or officials), and the Dialogue's policy of *promoting* Cuba's "Narco-Terrorist International" as a group of friendly "democrats" has become U.S. *government* policy. The lunatic commitment to reinstating Jean-Bertrand Aristide and his Lavalas movement in power in Haiti at all costs, including deployment of U.S. military force if necessary to do so, is only the most dramatic example of this policy.

In 1991, the Dialogue established a special task force on Cuba, including such leading establishment figures as Elliot Richardson and McGeorge Bundy as well as current Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. The task force traveled repeatedly to Cuba, establishing itself as a semi-official back channel with the Castro dictatorship. In October 1992, it issued its public recommendations, calling for governments of the region to "deal constructively with the Cuban government," provided it made at least symbolic concessions to "democracy" internally.

At the end of 1992, the Dialogue announced that it was undertaking "a new phase of work on Cuba." In August, less than two weeks after the Havana São Paulo Forum had concluded its proceedings, Fidel Castro was given a royal reception at the inauguration of the new President of Bolivia, Gonzalo Sánchez de Losada—a longstanding member of the Inter-American Dialogue. Castro was invited to Bolivia by outgoing President Paz Zamora. From there, Castro went on to Colombia, where he held long private talks with President César Gaviria, during which he reportedly offered to broker a deal with Colombia's murderous terrorist groups.

There is no longer any question that negotiations between the U.S. administration and the Castro regime are in full swing. Ricardo Alarcón, president of the National Assembly

and the number-three man in the Castro regime, told the Argentine daily *Clarín* on Aug. 30 that "there are official contacts between Cuba and the U.S."

What is most shocking, however, is the *content* of the deal now under way: not the long-overdue restoration of freedom in Cuba, but *expanding* the power of Castro and his allies across the continent! The deal being brokered between the Dialogue and Castro is precisely that announced by Cárdenas and Lula in Havana in July: The São Paulo Forum assumes power throughout the region within the next two years, and these governments in turn agree to impose IMF austerity to the satisfaction of the Anglo-American establishment.

Interlocking directorates

The way this works becomes clearer once the ties between the São Paulo Forum and the Inter-American Dialogue are examined more closely. Those ties are formal, public, and extend even to common membership. One of the featured speakers along with Daniel Ortega at a February 1992 São Paulo Forum conference in Lima, Peru was Sandinista ideology and Theology of Liberation proponent Xabier Gorostiaga—a member of the Dialogue since its founding in 1982. Lula, head of the Brazilian PT, joined Gorostiaga as a member of the Dialogue—after he had personally convoked the founding conference of the Forum in Brazil immediately after returning from a trip to Cuba.

In April 1993, the Inter-American Dialogue sponsored a visit to Washington, D.C. by three presidential candidates of Forum parties (Lula, Radical Cause's Pablo Medina, and the M-19's notorious Antonio Navarro Wolf). The Dialogue organized a meeting with five senior officials of the U.S. government for the three to outline their planned programs of government.

At an Aug. 24 briefing for journalists dealing with Ibero-America, Inter-American Dialogue president Peter Hakim and member Jorge Domínguez emphasized the importance of that meeting in establishing "genuine ease of communication" between the São Paulo candidates and the Clinton administration. Hakim gave a ringing endorsement of these candidates: "They recognize the importance of the relationship with the U.S. . . . They are not looking to use democracy as a means towards socialism."

Hakim dismissed the Forum's speeches against neo-liberal economic policies as campaign rhetoric to be ignored. He suggested they will follow in the steps of Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez and Argentina's Carlos Menem, who campaigned against the IMF but then turned around and implemented the most draconian of IMF programs. Hakim's confidence in Castro's São Paulo Forum is based on the knowledge that Forum leaders, from Aristide to Navarro Wolf, have already made their deals with the IMF and the bankers' "global economy." After all, Castro himself is now presiding over the return of Cuba to the economic program of the Batista days: tourism, dollarization, and mass prostitution.

A rogues gallery: Who's who in the São Paulo Forum

by Carlos Méndez

Several dozen leftist parties and organizations met in Havana July 21-24 to participate in the Fourth Meeting of the São Paulo Forum, among them the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) of Mexico, the Workers Party (PT) of Brazil, the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador, the M-19 and the National Guerrilla Coordinator (CNG) of Colombia, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG), Causa R of Venezuela, the All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP) of Argentina, the Broad Front of Uruguay, the United Left of Peru, the new Chilean Socialist Party, and the Free Bolivia Movement.

Prominent among those attending were Rigoberta Menchú and Brazilian Marxist Theology of Liberation proponents Leonardo Boff and Frei Betto. Cuba's Fidel Castro himself was there to attend the opening and closing ceremonies, and to personally oversee the work.

The Forum has significantly expanded its ranks since its founding meeting in São Paulo in 1990 under the sponsorship of the Cuban Communist Party.

Although the São Paulo Forum declared itself in Havana to be the continental alternative to collapsing British-style free-market economic policies — what is called “neo-liberalism” by many Ibero-Americans — the truth is that its proposals are identical to those of neo-liberalism, since they both stem from the same premise that the usurious foreign debt must continue to be paid, no matter what. The Forum came out against “militarism” — a pretext for attacking the armed forces of the continent — and supported “human rights,” the United Nations, and “the efforts of the FMLN, the FSLN, and the URNG to strengthen the peace processes that are developing in the region.”

State Department leftists

Despite the fact that all of the Forum's members and observers are self-declared leftists and some are even openly narco-terrorists, their leaders have received ringing endorsements from the U.S. State Department, and in particular, from the Inter-American Dialogue. The Forum's “star,” Luiz Inácio “Lula” da Silva, is a Dialogue member.

In April 1993, several of the stars of the Havana meeting were launched into the limelight in the United States through a conference entitled “Options for Latin America: A Committee of Presidential Candidates for 1993-1994.” The conference was held at the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Relations at Princeton University. Participants were Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of the PRD, “Lula” from the PT, Antonio Navarro Wolf from the M-19, Rubén Zamora of the FMLN, and Pablo Medina of Causa R.

After the conference, the Inter-American Dialogue and Aspen Institute organized a meeting between U.S. government officials and several of those who had participated in the conference: Lula, Navarro Wolf, and Pablo Medina. The high-level meeting included Peter Hakim, co-chairman of the Inter-American Dialogue; Richard Feinberg, former president of the Dialogue and current director of Latin American Affairs for the U.S. National Security Council; Harriet Babbitt, U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS); Tim Wirth, of the State Department; and Luigi Einaudi, State Department official and former U.S. ambassador to the OAS.

The ‘super-stars’

Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas

Leader of Mexico's Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) and a former presidential candidate, Cárdenas is currently running for the presidency in the 1994 elections. At the Havana meeting, Cárdenas declared: “I find that this has been a purposeful forum . . . with possibilities to form governments in the near future. The Broad Front of Uruguay, the Brazilian PT, the MAS and Causa R of Venezuela, FMLN-Democratic Convergence in El Salvador, PRD in Mexico. *All hold similar positions [and] very similar concerns which surely will allow us to establish at some point common policies of social improvement and political autonomy for Latin America*” (emphasis added) (*La Jornada*, July 24, 1993).

Economy: Although in the early days of his movement Cárdenas spoke of the injustice of the foreign debt and attacked the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he soon abandoned these issues, and today is in agree-



Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's movement may transform Mexico into a center of "indigenist" and other communist-sponsored violence.

ment with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). "We don't reject NAFTA. The truth is, we don't exactly know what it is, what its clauses are. It smells like it should be a bad agreement. In that case, we want it to improve, to be acceptable to the three participating countries. We are seeking a good agreement. Mexico cannot isolate itself," said Cárdenas in an interview with the Argentine daily *Página 12* on Aug. 1, 1993, conducted in Havana during the Forum meeting. Cárdenas also said that "when it comes to privatizations, we won't bring in ideologies. We will say yes to some and no to others. . . . We will review the way the privatizations are being carried out, case by case, because some were conducted in total secrecy."

Drug trade: Two of the top leaders of the PRD, economist Ifigenia Martínez de Navarrete and Heberto Castillo, have proposed drug legalization, with Cárdenas having made no comment at all on the matter.

Ifigenia Martínez de Navarrete said that "the problem of the drug trade in Mexico will not be solved by changing a few constitutional articles," and therefore it is preferable that "the use of drugs in the country be decriminalized, as long as there are norms which will allow the federal government to keep track of the quantity of narcotics in the country," according to the daily *El Universal* on June 14.

A few days later, Heberto Castillo declared that should he become president of his party, he would fight for the decriminalization and regulation of narcotics consumption "to lower the costs and thereby end the trade," according to *El Día*, on June 25 and *Impacto* on July 2.

Adolfo Gilly

The person who has perhaps most clearly expressed the thinking of the PRD is this Argentine Trotskyist living in Mexico, one of Cárdenas's leading gurus. In his speech at the Winter Colloquium held in Mexico City in January 1992, Gilly attacked those who "wasted" the decade of the 1980s campaigning with "illusory political slogans, such as not paying the foreign debt." According to Gilly, "the international economic system . . . and its agencies, such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, have built-in and inescapable guarantees so that no government in its right mind would undertake that kind of measure at its own risk, without paying an intolerable price. . . . The new social movements in Latin America are forced to proceed from these great realities, many of them irreversible. . . . The restructuring of Latin American capitalism . . . has put an end . . . forever to the old-style populist national pacts. . . . Any proposal to revive these pacts would only serve as a diversion."

As is the case with other members of the São Paulo Forum, Gilly's speech is based on an openly satanic New Age agenda. In the Winter Colloquium, Gilly urged the unification of the new political parties with "the new social movements" which seek "global rights," such as "diversity of sexual options," abortion, feminism, environmentalism, the "ethnic minorities," etc. Democracy, he said, should be based on a combination of "epic changes" in sexuality and the freedoms won during the countercultural uprisings of 1968.

Luiz Inácio da Silva

A leader of the Marxist Workers Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores — PT) of Brazil, and the brightest star of the São Paulo Forum, Lula is also an official member of the Inter-American Dialogue, which only goes to show how the narco-terrorist side of economic neo-liberalism works.

The PT is most dangerous in that it could trigger a civil war in Brazil, as Brig. Gen. Ivan Moacyr da Frota warned in an Aug. 15, 1993 interview published in the *Jornal do Brasil*. Da Frota explained that today, "the PT is very organized," and that "despite the fact that the PT has no military organization, nor soldiers, nor weapons, it would provide the foundation of an opposition structure which could lead this country to civil war."

Da Frota is right, but it is nonetheless necessary to point out that the foundation of that "opposition structure" which could turn into a terrorist army is precisely those Base Communities (CEB) which have been taken over by the Marxist Theology of Liberation and which are run in particular by heretics Leonard Boff and "Frei" Betto, with the latter also serving as Lula's leading spiritual adviser. In fact, the ranks of the PT are not workers at all, but members of those Base Communities now run by Liberation Theology. The PT hopes to use the CEB in the same way that the Marxist liberation theologians did so in Nicaragua: turning them into support committees for the Sandinista revolution.

As part of this strategy, sociologist Herbert de Souza formulated a project for creating "Citizen Action Committees" throughout Brazil, which in the short term would be turned into support committees for Lula's presidential campaign. On Lula's direct recommendation to President Itamar Franco, De Souza was recently named to head the Brazilian government's "program against hunger," which has provided him the vehicle for creating his "Citizen Action Committees." Those committees would not only be made up of the CEB, but also a host of other non-partisan (e.g., neighborhood) organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The first experiments in these have already begun in São Paulo, Brasília, and Rio de Janeiro.

Herbert de Souza, known as "Betinho," is director of the Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analysis (IBASE), a private intelligence center which is closely linked to Marxist Theology of Liberation circles, and which provides information to the PT and to the left in general — a fact which does not prevent it from receiving money from the Ford Foundation.

Lula and Washington

Following the dramatic fall of Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in 1992, the Inter-American Dialogue and the State Department are playing the "Lula" card for the 1994 presidential elections. After his presentation at the Princeton conference, Lula met in Washington, D.C. on April 19 with various officials of the Clinton administration, and with members of the Inter-American Dialogue; the president of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Enrique Iglesias, gave a dinner for him. In particular Lula met with Bernard Aronson, then assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, with whom he agreed to press for the signing of a tripartite nuclear pact among Brazil, Argentina, and the International Agency of Atomic Energy, a pact whose terms imply "technological apartheid."

In Brazil, Lula has held a series of meetings with bankers and businessmen, and the CUT labor federation — out of whose ranks the PT was forged — reports that it is trying to purchase TV Manchete, one of the country's most important television networks, to use in the electoral campaign. The CUT has proposed the involvement of television magnate Roberto Marinho in the deal. Marinho is the owner of the satanic *O Globo* chain. For some time, Lula has maintained a special relationship with Marinho, who also has good relations with Fidel Castro.

Economy: Lula has little to say personally on economics, but until now he has not come out in opposition to the barbarous economic policy of Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who is also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue. In his commentary in the Inter-American Dialogue report "Convergence and Community: the Americas in 1993," Lula has limited himself to noting that he does not accept economic neo-liberalism in the terms proposed by the Dialogue.

Strictly speaking, the PT's economic program is a proletarian version of neo-liberalism, as shown by the fundamental idea behind the emergency measures it has proposed to President Franco: Omitting even the word "moratorium," the PT only makes a vague allusion to debt renegotiation, and then proposes that the Brazilian government acquire U.S. government bonds, which would be given as guarantees to domestic creditors willing to extend the term of their debt holdings.

However, Lula has supported a Brazilian version of Mexico's National Solidarity Program (Pronasol), the apparatus through which President Carlos Salinas de Gortari hands out a few crumbs as a means of maintaining political control, and which incorporates a large percentage of Mexico's communist and terrorist left.

Antonio Navarro Wolf

Navarro Wolf is the chief ideologue and commander of the gnostic and narco-terrorist M-19 of Colombia, which in November 1985 stormed the Justice Palace and murdered more than half the Supreme Court magistrates, who were overseeing cases against drug traffickers at the time. The M-19's satanism is not merely expressed by its narco-terrorist actions, but also by its philosophy. As its founder Jaime Bateman declared, the M-19 gets "spiritual protection" from the Gnostic Universal Church of Colombia.

In an interview published in December 1985 with the Mexican magazine *Cuadernos Políticos*, Navarro Wolf defended the M-19's assault on the Justice Palace, saying that the M-19's objective was to destroy "one of the last, if not the last, respectable institution the country has left. . . . [We] measured the significance of the Supreme Court in a country which no longer believes in anything and which only has two institutions left: the Catholic Church and the Court of Justice."

Economy: The policies of the IMF "have been a scourge, our blood is being squeezed from us with debt payment, but in the midst of this we must recognize that they have imposed discipline in monetary management and that helps integration. . . . Today there is monetary management imposed by the international banks, which makes the monetary question homogeneous in the region. This contributes to the internationalization of the economy, which logically benefits the great economic power blocs, but on the other hand this reality forces us to do what we would not have known how to do voluntarily, namely, to integrate. We are forced to do it of necessity. I would say that that is the positive side of neo-liberalism that forced Latin American businessmen to be more responsible," said Navarro Wolf in a Jan. 31, 1992 interview with the Argentine newspaper *El Cronista*, under the headline, "Former Guerrilla Praises the IMF."

Apart from his presentation in Princeton and his attendance at the meeting with U.S. government and Inter-American Dialogue officials in April 1993, Navarro Wolf attended the August 1992 Democratic Convention in New York as a



Antonio Navarro Wolf, the chief ideologue and commander of the narco-terrorist M-19 in Colombia.

“special invited guest.”

The Free Bolivia Movement (MBL)

The MBL has formed part of the coordinating committee which runs the São Paulo Forum since its founding. As a promoter of radical indigenism, the MBL seeks to reorganize Bolivian society and institutions on the basis of ethnic, rather than national identities.

In March 1992, the MBL sent a three-man delegation to China to establish fraternal relations “at the highest level” with the Chinese Communist Party. The MBL delegation toured five cities and held “various working meetings” with the top leaders of the International Department of the Chinese Communist Party. An editorial in the MBL’s May 1992 *International Bulletin* hailed China as “the leading socialist country in the world, with its own renovated proposals which keeps alive the idea of the battle for a society of communitarian values.” The MBL singled out China’s turn toward free-trade economics and its creation of special foreign economic zones for praise, asserting that the political situation in the country is “completely controlled” after “adjustments” made after the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, thus guaranteeing conditions for foreign investment.

The MBL delegation then went onto North Korea, where, after meeting with President Kim Il Sung, the party established “fraternal relations at the highest and most promising level” with the North Korean communists.

Yet, in August of this year, the newly elected President

of Bolivia, Gonzalo Sánchez de Losada, a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, brought the MBL into his government coalition, and is reported to be considering handing the MBL the post of foreign minister in his cabinet. Here, too, the strategy of using communist muscle to impose a liberal free trade dictatorship stands out clearly: Sánchez de Losada (who has spent so much of his life in the United States that he no longer speaks Spanish well) is the man who, as economics minister of the Paz Estenssoro government (1986-90), oversaw the economic shock therapy program of Harvard free trade maniac Jeffrey Sachs, a program which handed Bolivia over to the drug trade.

Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)

The FSLN is a key part of the controlling apparatus of the São Paulo Forum and its Narco-Terrorist International.

Tomás Borge, interior minister in the Sandinista regime and the sole survivor of the founding group behind the FSLN, is an example of how Sandinismo functions in the Narco-Terrorist International which the Forum shelters. On March 26, 1992, in a speech in Managua, Borge came out against the existence of Ibero-America’s armed forces, and said that “armies are only used for coups d’état and to repress the people and, further, eat up a large part of our budgets.” He added that the militaries are “a cancer in our countries,” and that he sees “no reason for armies to continue to exist.”

On May 22, 1993, Borge was the first to show up, still in his pajamas, at the site where a clandestine FMLN weapons cache blew up in Managua (see p. 27).

Borge is former president of the Conference of Latin American Political Parties (Coppal), and official biographer of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Daniel Ortega, former Sandinista President of Nicaragua, is also a perfect example of the narco-terrorist underpinnings of the São Paulo Forum. In a March 1, 1992 interview with the Lima newspaper *La República*, Ortega said, “Yes, I am ready to serve as mediator between the Peruvian guerrillas and the democratic forces of the country, to try to avoid the spiral of violence that is laying waste to Peru. Just as I participated in the El Salvador and Guatemala negotiations, so I am prepared to do so here to make peace a reality.”

Economy: In his March 1 interview with *La República*, Ortega “acknowledged that this government, upon finding itself blockaded and under siege, had to resort to the instruments imposed by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, with anti-popular prescriptions, since this was *the only way out* given the lack of financial oxygen” (emphasis added).

Against national sovereignty: In early July 1993, Daniel Ortega’s brother Humberto Ortega, head of the Sandinista People’s Army — the official name of Nicaragua’s army today — sent a proposal to the United Nations that Nicaragua host a school for training Central American troops deployed by the U.N. for regional operations. On July 3, Antonio

Lacayo, presidential minister and leading ally of the Sandinistas in the Chamorro government, announced that the government supported Ortega's proposal.

Theology of Liberation: According to *La República*, Daniel Ortega "said that socialism in this part of the world is also different from that which reigned in eastern Europe, because Christianity is not excluded as a social practice." He "offered the example of his country, where the Sandinista revolution achieved success through the backing of progressive sectors of the Catholic Church," the latter a euphemism for the Marxist Theology of Liberation.

Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front

Despite the FMLN's communist identification, in January 1992 its leader Joaquín Villalobos welcomed the United States as "guarantor" of the "peace pact" between the Salvadoran government and the FMLN guerrillas. In a Jan. 20, 1992 interview published in the Peruvian magazine *Sí* following the signing of the peace accord, FMLN head Shafik Handal stated: "The U.S. government today has a different view of things, and its Latin America policy is on a different track. . . . Of course, the U.S. government has, as we also do, its own proposals and hopes. The coming years will tell us who will achieve them and who will not. But I don't believe that our proposals and hopes, especially during this period, are totally antagonistic to the proposals and hopes of the United States government. They will have a strategy that doesn't entirely cohere with our own, but there are points of coincidence. And it is worth developing those."

Shafik Handal also told *Sí* that the "key aspect" of the so-called peace agreement "is that the armed force, the Army, which has been the hegemonic force in the country for more than 60 years . . . be subordinate to the democratically elected civil authority." Handal added that the new relationship between the FMLN and Washington is due precisely to the fact that the United States has promoted "civilian society to take a leading role."

Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG)

The URNG is the spearhead of what has been dubbed "Shining Path North." Created in 1979 after Fidel Castro gave orders that the four Guatemalan guerrilla organizations join forces or lose Cuba's substantial financial backing, the URNG shares with Shining Path its barbarism and the fact that the drug trade serves as one of its financial sources.

On Feb. 23, 1993, a news story from EFE wire service reported that URNG leaders welcomed the creation of the so-called Group of Friends—Colombia, Spain, Mexico, and Venezuela—to collaborate in the pacification of Guatemala, just as that same group had already done in El Salvador.

According to news stories from both EFE and Associated Press, URNG representative in Europe Jorge Rosal declared on Oct. 20, 1992 that Nobel Peace Prize winner **Rigoberta**

Menchú would help to push the peace talks between the URNG and the Guatemalan government forward. Rosal added that "that prize [to Menchú] should help the international community pressure the military, who are the true rulers in Guatemala, to return to the negotiating table."

Ever since the early 1980s, Rigoberta Menchú represented the URNG in international forums. In 1983, the newspaper *Indigenous World*, published in the United States by anthropologist Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, founding member of the Revolutionary Communist Party of the United States, published a series of articles supporting the URNG, one of which is illustrated by a photograph of Menchú with the following caption: "One of four people who made up the URNG delegation from Guatemala" to the meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Menchú was launched as a political figure in 1983 by the Casa de las Américas publishing house in Havana, which gave her a prize for her book *I, Rigoberta*.

On Aug. 3, 1992, Fidel Castro honored Menchú, who agrees with Castro on a fundamental point: his hatred of the evangelization of America. In October 1992, Menchú declared that she had been thinking of using the Nobel Prize money to halt the celebrations of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in America (Reuters, Oct. 19, 1992).

Venezuela's Causa R

The Radical Cause Party (Causa R) in Venezuela has been the pampered darling of Washington because of its willingness to back the IMF economic program adopted by Carlos Andrés Pérez, and for its attacks on the Armed Forces. On several occasions, Causa R came out against the Venezuelan Congress and demanded Pérez's resignation. It also urged that those military officers who had rebelled against Pérez retire from the Armed Forces in exchange for a pardon.

In an interview with *El Diario de Caracas* of Feb. 7, 1992, Causa R's Secretary General Pablo Medina said that Causa R's relationship with U.S. ambassador to Venezuela Michael Skol began "one year ago. Friends, no. They are political relations, one couldn't call it friendship." And yet, one of the invitees to Skol's house to watch the U.S. presidential election results of 1992 was Causa R presidential candidate Andrés Velásquez.

On Jan. 2, 1993, Ambassador Skol attended the swearing-in of Causa R leader Aristóbulo Isturiz as mayor of Libertador township, the most important in Caracas. Skol told the press that he was at the event because for the United States, "democracy is the most important thing, and I am here to witness a democratic act." According to the daily *El Universal* on Jan. 3, 1993, "Mayor Isturiz would later comment that the presence of the ambassador at the event meant support for national democracy and an end to commentaries claiming that members and leaders of Causa R were a bunch of 'stonethrowers.'"

In April 1993, after participating in the Princeton University meeting of the Woodrow Wilson School for Political and International Affairs, Pablo Medina also attended the meetings organized by the Inter-American Dialogue with various high-level U.S. government officials.

In late July 1993, Andrés Velásquez made a tour of the United States, during which he spoke before David Rockefeller's Americas Society. The tour was coordinated from Caracas with U.S. Ambassador Skol.

Economy: According to Causa R leader Pablo Medina, in a Feb. 7, 1993 interview with *El Diario de Caracas*, Causa R leaders assured U.S. Ambassador Skol at a Dec. 20, 1992 meeting at the U.S. embassy that "If we have a Causa R government here, there is not going to be any problem with the foreign debt, because we will pay it."

According to Medina, "we would pay the debt, but not with oil income, nor by tightening the belt of the people further. Rather, by imposing a tax on capital held abroad. Nothing more than these taxes would pay the debt, and would even yield a surplus."

In an advertisement published Oct. 20, 1992 in the Caracas daily *El Nacional*, entitled "There Is a Way Out," Causa R proposed an economic plan of sacrifice. "The sacrifices imposed by a plan like this could only be demanded by a leadership with credibility among the people: *Neither Democratic Action, nor COPEI, nor adventurers, nor tyrants, could offer this.*"

Armed Forces: In his speech to the Woodrow Wilson conference in April 1993, Pablo Medina attacked the military, and stated that "without a defined role in the international arena, and with the internal conditions of the economy aggravated by their high cost of maintenance, the militaries have become a serious problem for democracies" (*El Globo*, April 18, 1993).

In July 1993, Andrés Velásquez announced that Causa R had offered Lt. Col. Francisco Arias Cárdenas, one of the leaders of the Feb. 4, 1992 uprising, the opportunity to head Causa R's congressional slate as a senatorial candidate. Arias accepted, and requested his retirement from the military.

Fidel Castro

Regarding this key man behind the São Paulo Forum and its "Narco-Terrorist International," it should suffice to remind the reader that Castro attacked the quincentenary celebration of the evangelization of America; he opposed debt moratorium, and has defended usurious international banks and the IMF; and he harbors drug money-launderer Robert Vesco as his personal guest.

In July 1985, Castro described the Spanish conquest and colonization of the New World as a "genocidal" and "unfortunate and fateful" event, and declared that Oct. 12, 1492 "opened up one of the most scandalous pages of universal history."

Also in 1985, Castro proposed solving the problem of

Ibero-America's foreign debt and saving the banks by making the United States pay that debt with money taken from cutbacks in the U.S. defense budget. Castro also said that the IMF had to be saved as an institution.

Theology of Liberation

The role of prominent Marxist liberation theologians in the São Paulo Forum is relevant, in particular that of Castro intimate **Frei Betto**, who is also the spiritual adviser to Brazil's Lula and director of the recently created magazine *América Libre*, the official organ of the Forum. Another such influence on the Forum, and on Lula, is the former Franciscan **Leonardo Boff**. Frei Betto and Boff are true promoters of the Black Legend against Catholic Spain, as well as promoters of indigenous peoples and a return to primitive pagan religions.

In an article published Oct. 19, 1992 in the Mexican newspaper *El Día Latinoamericano*, Frei Betto said that the Spanish Conquest was genocide, and that "with Christianity, an entire cultural, political, and economic system was imposed on the New World." He stated that in the first evangelization, "the theology of domination predominated."

But in practice, Frei Betto has little interest in justice, but rather in "class struggle." In September 1990, in an article published in the Brazilian magazine *Tiempo e Presença*, No. 252, Frei Betto said, "The great challenge facing humanity today is to find an alternative to both capitalism and state socialism. It is not a question of finding a 'third way,' since there is no alternative to the suppression of poverty in which two-thirds of humanity lives except socialization of the goods of the earth and of the fruits of human labor."

Boff, who has just abandoned the Catholic Church, promotes a return to Pelagianism and to primitive indigenous paganism. In his recent book *América Latina: de la Conquista a la Nueva Evangelización (Latin America: From the Conquest to the New Evangelization)*, Boff calls the Spanish conquest genocidal, although he himself promotes genocide by insisting that defense of the environment is the new "paradigm of development" in which all should be sacrificed to the altar of nature and to the Sacred Mother Earth. Says Boff: "In the development-ecology relationship, one should always opt for ecology, even at the cost of development."

In his book, Boff also says that one must rescue "the identity [of the Indians], suffocated by European culture and the Christian religion." In his public letter renouncing the priesthood, published June 29, 1992, Boff says: "I wish, through my intellectual work, to involve myself in forging an Indo-Afro-American Christianity, rooted in the people, in the skin, the dances, the suffering, the joys and in the language of our people, in answers to God's Gospel."

In an interview published in the daily *El Día Latinoamericano* on Sept. 7, 1992, Boff said that "one must always remember that Christianity is a western version of faith. And the West is an accident. It does not represent the totality of human experience."

Terrorist arms cache explodes in Managua

by Cynthia R. Rush

The May 23, 1993 explosion of a weapons bunker in Managua, Nicaragua, did more than blow up hundreds of sophisticated weapons. It exposed the existence of an *active* international narco-terrorist apparatus, run by Cuban and Nicaraguan Sandinista intelligence, responsible today for directing kidnappings, extortion, gun and drug trafficking, and terrorist operations throughout Ibero-America and beyond. The Colombian FARC, ELN, and M-19, the Andean Americas Battalion, Peru's Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), Ecuador's Alfaro Vive Carajo, Argentina's All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP), and Spain's ETA are only some of the groups functioning as part of this extensive apparatus.

The enormous vault, with hydraulically operated metal doors and chambers connected by tunnels, contained 310 passports from 21 countries, many of them blank, falsified identity papers and documents belonging to a kidnapping ring, as well as several tons of weapons, explosives of the kind used in terrorist bombings, and 19 surface-to-air missiles. One diplomat told the *Washington Post* that the bunker "looked like a one-stop shopping center for terrorist activities, where you could get guns and documents. You would have to be extraordinarily naive to think this was not under the aegis of some part of the intelligence operation of the Sandinistas."

As documented below, the Sandinista-Cuban intelligence involvement is at the center of this still-functioning apparatus. It is no accident that the pajama-clad former Sandinista Interior Minister Tomás Borge, one of this network's top coordinators, was first on the scene of the May 23 explosion, despite the fact that he holds no official post. The Sandinistas have shared power with President Violeta Chamorro since her 1990 electoral victory.

Also under scrutiny is the involvement of the Israeli intelligence agency, the Mossad, which was invited by Chamorro to reorganize Nicaraguan intelligence after she took power. Despite the Mossad's presence, many assets of Middle Eastern terrorism made Managua their home base. When authorities in New York arrested Ibrahim Elgabrowni, a suspect in the February bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City, they discovered five Nicaraguan passports, birth certificates, and drivers' licenses. According to the *Washington Post*, the passports contained photos of El Sayyid Nosair, who was acquitted of the 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane,

but is currently in prison on a weapons charge.

Backed by parts of U.S. government

The extent of this network's activities not only debunks the arguments of those in the Anglo-American policymaking establishment who assert there is no communist threat to Ibero-America. It points to the complicity of such entities as the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), which runs the Clinton administration's Ibero-America policy. While the IAD promotes presidential candidates in several Ibero-American countries who are part of this narco-terrorist apparatus, under the aegis of the São Paulo Forum, at the same time it demands the crushing of the armed forces, the only institution capable of defending national sovereignty from narco-terrorist subversion.

These views are shared by Tomás Borge, who considers the armed forces a "cancer" to be eliminated, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), whose Ibero-American assets openly defend this terrorist network's operatives (see box).

The Managua explosion also exposed the farce of the Salvadoran "peace process" model which the United Nations wants imposed on other Ibero-American countries. Salvador Sánchez Ceren, a former guerrilla commander, admitted that some of the weapons found in the bunker belonged to his faction of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), the Popular Liberation Forces. Not only did Sánchez Ceren lie that all the FMLN weapons had been destroyed before the December 1992 deadline established by the U.N., but even after May 23 and the establishment of a new deadline for handing over weapons, another 48 FMLN arms caches were discovered, in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

Contrary to Sánchez Ceren's assertion that no FMLN weapons had been moved from the Managua arms cache since the signing of last year's peace accords, investigators have determined that the bunker explosion was set off when guns and explosives were being loaded from the vault into a car, probably for a sale. A former Salvadoran guerrilla explained, "Nicaragua was a large arms fair, a sort of huge gray market. You could get anything." Authorities in Colombia and Venezuela confirm that particularly since the signing of the "peace accords" in El Salvador, the flow of illegal weapons to both countries has dramatically increased.

'Same old happy people'

Another diplomat in Nicaragua quoted in the July 14 *Washington Post* article explained that "it is just too easy to do these types of things here. The intelligence apparatus that was in place is still there, with the same old happy people."

Who is he talking about?

When the Sandinista National Liberation Front took power in 1979 following the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza, its leaders set up the National Directorate for State Security, modeled on the Cuban intelligence agency, G-II. Those in-

ADL deepens ties with terror mafias

In both Brazil and Argentina, some of the strongest defenders of narco-terrorism are assets of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Posing as defenders of human rights, these individuals work hand-in-hand with the Inter-American Dialogue to destroy the armed forces.

They have also issued broadsides against the chief U.S. foe of their policies, Lyndon LaRouche, and against his wife, German political leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

One such individual is leftist Jair Krischke of the Justice and Human Rights Movement (JIDH) of Porto Alegre, Brazil. Along with agencies such as the Simon Wiesenthal Center, Krischke has been instrumental in promoting international Nazi-hunting campaigns, such as that involving Nazi official Josef Mengele, which was

used to exert fierce political pressure on Brazil in early 1992. In fact, he handed over to Brazilian Judge João Carlos da Rocha Mattos the secret report prepared by Israeli Police Col. Menachem Russek to ensure that the Mengele case would not be closed.

In May 1989, Krischke echoed the ADL's line that Lyndon LaRouche "is a danger to Latin America; using the pretext of uniting left and right in a nationalist project, he seeks to impose fascist, Nazi, and anti-Semitic ideas." Krischke was particularly irate that numerous Brazilian congressmen had signed a statement calling for a full review of the politically motivated frameup of LaRouche in December 1988.

Some months later, in August 1989, speaking on a Brazilian television program, Krischke issued a violent personal attack on Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who had visited Brazil to press her husband's case.

But Krischke is very selective as to whose human rights he defends. In October 1989 in Porto Alegre, he hosted a group from the Committee of Mothers and Family Members of the Dead, Disappeared, and Political Prison-

involved in creating it included Sandinista founder Tomás Borge, Sandinista Lenin Cerna, and Argentine Enrique Haroldo Gorriarán Merlo. Cuban involvement came via Renán Montero, a colonel in the Cuban Interior Ministry who posed as a Nicaraguan to help set up and run the new intelligence agency. Gorriarán, formerly of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), subsequently founded the All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP) which staged the January 1989 terrorist assault on the La Tablada Infantry Regiment in Buenos Aires in which 39 people died. Lenin Cerna was only recently removed from his post in Nicaraguan military intelligence, to which he had been assigned after Chamorro took power, as a sop to Chamorro's political opposition which wants Sandinista Humberto Ortega removed as defense minister.

These are the forces which ran Ibero-American terrorism in the 1980s, and still do so today, despite some name changes. Under the direction of Tomás Borge, Gorriarán Merlo led the squad which in September 1980 assassinated Anastasio Somoza in Asunción, Paraguay, personally pumping 30 bullets into the former Nicaraguan dictator. Hailed as a Nicaraguan national hero, he then set up headquarters in São Paulo, Brazil — supposedly so as not to "implicate" the Sandinista government — from where he traveled frequently to Managua, Peru, and Ecuador.

As reported in the book *Gorriarán: La Tablada and Latin America's "Intelligence Wars,"* by Juan Salinas and Julio Villalongas, Gorriarán proceeded to organize the military machinery of Peru's MRTA, Ecuador's Alfaro Vive Carajo, and established contacts with Colombia's M-19, at that time

linked to the two other groups in the regionwide "Americas Battalion." Only days before the La Tablada assault, the MTP was preparing a warm welcome for Inácio "Lula" da Silva, the head of Brazil's Workers' Party and founder of the São Paulo Forum, to Buenos Aires; but the trip was canceled at the last minute.

According to the Aug. 1 *Miami Herald*, Tomás Borge admitted that Renán Montero used a network of "Guatemalans, North Americans, Venezuelans . . . Argentines" to carry out acts of terrorism throughout the 1980s. "It was a strong unit," Borge said, "helped a little by the solidarity of the people who came to us." In exchange for that solidarity, the Sandinistas granted Nicaraguan citizenship to 890 foreigners from more than 30 countries in the two months prior to relinquishing power, according to diplomats and other sources cited in the *Washington Post*.

Evidence presented by the *Miami Herald* points to the Sandinista role in the 1984 attempted assassination of former Sandinista leader Eden Pastora. Argentine ERP member Vital Roberto Gaguine, who lived in Managua in the early 1980s and was trained in weapons use by the Sandinistas, has been positively identified as the man who planted the bomb at a press conference of Pastora's. Known by the pseudonym "Martin," Gaguine was killed in the January 1989 attack on La Tablada, as was MTP'er Roberto Sánchez, who served as Managua's deputy police chief in the early 1980s. According to Vincent M. Cannistraro, former CIA chief of counterterrorism, the weapons used by the MTP at La Tablada came from the Sandinista arsenal.

ers of La Tablada, a front group for the Argentine All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP), which led the January 1989 assault on the La Tablada Army base in Buenos Aires. Krischke not only disseminated the MTP's lying justification for assaulting La Tablada, but offered protection to MTP members who took refuge in Brazil. In February 1991, he held a well-publicized meeting with another Argentine terrorist asset, former Montonero leader Mario Firmenich.

When the ADL's director for international affairs, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, visited Buenos Aires in early May and publicly attacked LaRouche, his attack was almost immediately repeated by socialist Dep. Alfredo Bravo. Bravo, along with several leftist deputies, claimed that *EIR*'s report on ADL espionage in the United States was an "insult" to Rosenthal, and alleged that LaRouche was financing the political activities of jailed Army Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín. He demanded an investigation of all visitors to the Magdalena prison where Seineldín is jailed, and introduced a resolution into the Congress demanding that *EIR* itself be investigated. He also ranted

about the alleged "privileges" enjoyed by imprisoned Army nationalists.

Bravo is the vice president of the Rights of Man League, a group which has been organizing to obtain amnesty for jailed MTP members who assaulted La Tablada. Among other things, he claims that the MTPers' human rights were violated when the Army repressed their bloody attack. Bravo also collaborates with the local Committee of Mothers and Family Members of the Dead, Disappeared, and Political Prisoners of La Tablada, which Jair Krischke welcomed in Brazil, to obtain unprecedented privileges for the jailed MTPers. Security and intelligence officials have expressed the suspicion that many of the MTPers' visitors are themselves terrorists, and that their extended visits in prison include planning sessions for future terrorist attacks.

According to a 1987 report on the MTP prepared by the Argentine State Intelligence Service (SIDE), Alfredo Bravo was one of the founders of the Trade Union Training and Studies Center (CEFS), which organized with the MTP. — *Cynthia Rush*

'Democratic' terrorists?

If the Inter-American Dialogue is to be believed, "former" Ibero-American terrorists have given up their nasty ways and are vying for political power in a more respectable fashion in several countries. Even the Cubans are leaning toward democracy, the IAD affirms.

Sure. In 1981, the Colombian government broke diplomatic relations with Cuba to protest its training of Colombia's Marxist guerrillas in Havana. According to Colombian military sources today, that hasn't changed. The most recent "graduating class" of Cuban-trained guerrillas arrived from Havana in January of this year and were immediately incorporated into Colombia's National Liberation Army (ELN), created with Cuban backing in the 1960s. While President César Gaviria told the daily *El Tiempo* that "Cuba no longer supports the Colombian guerrillas," sources close to the presidential palace reported that Gaviria and his closest advisers have had in their possession since early 1993 detailed evidence of Cuba's role in training ELN cadre and yet have failed to make any public revelations of this fact.

During the July 23-26 meeting of the São Paulo Forum, Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega met with representatives of Colombia's National Guerrilla Coordinating Committee (CNG) which groups together all of the country's narco-terrorists, and praised them for desiring a "dialogue and a peaceful solution" to the country's armed conflict. Peaceful? A special report published in the Aug. 9 issue of Bogotá's *El Espectador* revealed that the CNG has just launched a new plan for generating "income," based on extortion of oil com-

panies, bombing of pipelines, kidnappings, and confiscation of lands whose owners fail to pay taxes to the guerrillas. Ortega neglected to report that one of the CNG's conditions for dialogue is that the government agree to dramatically reduce the size of the Armed Forces.

Kidnapping, Inc.

According to Brazilian Romeo Tuma, vice president of Interpol for North and South America, documents found at the bunker reveal the existence of a large, currently active kidnapping ring, run by Spanish Basque ETA leader Eusebio Arzalus Tapia, who traveled to Managua in the early 1980s to establish ties with the Sandinistas and the FMLN and organized an international network of 35 kidnapers. Among the papers found in the vault were a list of 77 "kidnappable" businessmen, 65 of whom were Brazilian, as well as photographs and other documents relating to the 1989 kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket magnate Abilio Diniz.

Tuma explained that the Diniz kidnapping, carried out by Chilean, Argentine, and Canadian leftists, offered the first hint that Ibero-American terror groups had allied sometime in the late 1980s to form a kidnapping ring. According to Mexican sources, hundreds of kidnappings have already occurred in that country in 1993 alone, although the government of Salinas de Gortari is doing everything possible to cover it up. That is hardly surprising, given the fact that Tomás Borge is Salinas de Gortari's official biographer and travels to Mexico frequently to consult with the Mexican President.

Mexican farmers cry 'enough!' to banking usury

by Hugo López Ochoa

August 1993 will go down in Mexican history as the "hot summer" of Mexican agriculture. Producers from two leading grain-producing states—Sonora (wheat) and Jalisco (corn)—decided to say "enough!" to the usurious banking practices that are destroying both their livelihoods and the country's food-producing capacity, and have begun an escalating series of protest marches and tractorcades to stop bank foreclosures against their farms and equipment, due to debt arrears that have grown 1,000% in the last five years, and which now reach nearly \$4 billion.

While government policy seeks the complete restructuring of Mexican agriculture by eliminating at least one-third of the country's producers, this problem is by no means limited to the agricultural sector. Payment of an illegitimate and unpayable debt has taken priority over real production throughout the national economy, the direct result of International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies which have been imposed on Mexico for a decade. These liberal free-trade policies will be dramatically aggravated by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) currently under consideration; it is no accident that the producers are also demanding that the Salinas government refuse to sign NAFTA.

Most importantly, these developments in Mexico are being closely followed by producers facing the same problems in half a dozen countries across Ibero-America, including Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, and Colombia.

Debt: the rallying point

Headed by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers (FPPR) which was founded in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora on April 23-24, growers from Sonora and Jalisco are now at the center of a national debate focused around the issue of the illegitimacy of 80% of Mexico's agricultural debt, a debt which snowballed out of control due to factors totally beyond the producers' responsibility.

Among those factors are a freeze on parity prices, the stratospheric rise in interest rates, indiscriminate imports of grain, milk, meat, and other products at prices well below those of local producers, the high cost of farm inputs, and the fall in prices paid for their products, and a collapse in the buying power of the citizenry under the government's strategy of "drying out" the economy to force inflation under 3%.

Given this reality, the FPPR is proposing a moratorium on debt and arrears for the entire agricultural sector, including capital and interest, while the terms of an overall financial reorganization to revive the sector is worked out between government and the commercial banks. That reorganization "would have to be oriented toward issuing central bank bonds, which would turn the entire debt into fresh credit for production, payable over 25 years and at interest rates of between 2 and 3%, the minimum necessary to cover the banks' administrative costs."

The demands of the producers are not the traditional petitions usually submitted to government. On the contrary, they are urging a global strategy based on the concept of national economy, a national bank, and national sovereignty. Only such a strategy can take on the underlying problems that are behind the country's agricultural catastrophe, while offering an alternative to the free-market liberalism that has reigned since 1982.

Although the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has steadfastly refused to break with IMF policies and implement such measures, on Sept. 3 Mexican radio reported that the Finance Ministry had made a major political concession to the movement, ordering a three-month moratorium on all farm foreclosures.

The FPPR, however, is demanding far more of the government. In a half-hour meeting with President Salinas in Empalme, Sonora on Aug. 19, FPPR coordinator Jaime Mi-

randa Peláez read a document to Salinas whose central points are those mentioned earlier, and which concludes:

“Dear President, with all due respect and with the frankness of Sonorans, we have the moral duty to tell you that binding us to the globalist design of free trade has destroyed our national industry, driven our rural producers into bankruptcy, led to the unemployment of millions of Mexicans, depressed our internal market, ruined our buying power, driven 30 million Mexicans into extreme poverty, significantly increased the incidence of infectious disease. In effect, Mr. President, it has caused a national disaster. Therefore, as producers and as citizens, we tell you that we must have the courage and patriotism to recognize our errors and undertake, along with all Mexicans, a national reconstruction program based on the principle of a national and sovereign economy. Therefore, Mr. President, do not sign the Free Trade Agreement.”

The meeting with Salinas was also attended by Sonora Gov. Manlio Fabio Beltrones, and by FPPR leaders Adalberto Rosas, Alberto Vizcarra, José Mendivil, Crecenciano Audeves, and José Bórquez. Farmers Obed Torres, Bérnabe Arana Rodríguez, Mario Gallegos, and Reginaldo Regalado also signed the document.

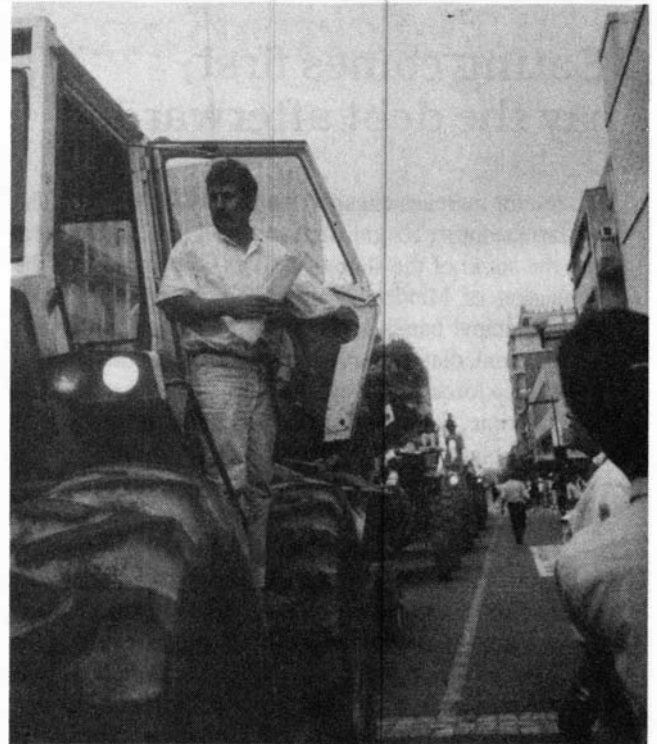
The President agreed that the banks should be called upon to halt their unrestrained policy of foreclosures, and he also agreed that the debt should be reviewed to determine what part is illegitimate and what part real. He ordered Sonora Governor Beltrones to pull together an interdisciplinary committee toward that objective, with the participation of the FPPR producers.

For 14 long days, the national press remained silent on the proposal, refusing to report anything about the FPPR meeting with the President, out of fear that the demand would then be taken up by similarly besieged industrialists and merchants, whose arrears are even greater than those of the rural producers.

This fear has, in fact, been so great that officials of the Agriculture and Finance ministries assigned to deal with the FPPR in Sonora and with the protesters in Jalisco not only refused to consider the FPPR proposal for a total economic policy overhaul, but have also rejected the more limited — if positive — proposal adopted by the Jalisco protesters that all interest rates on agricultural debt — current and arrears — be forgiven, as the departure point for an acceptable restructuring of all arrears.

An alarm to Congress

Fourteen days after the FPPR’s meeting with President Salinas, their proposal suddenly erupted into the limelight of the National Congress, when Congresswoman from the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM) Cecilia Soto announced it before a full congressional assembly. On Sept. 2, the newspaper *La Jornada* bore the headline, “National Moratorium for Arrears; Debate in the House over the



The mayor of San Sebastián del Sur, José Ramírez Yañez, leads a demonstration (250 tractors and other vehicles) in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Serious Situation of Mexico’s Countryside.”

According to the newspaper, the FPPR proposal was endorsed by representatives of the National Action Party (PAN) and the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), while legislators of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) universally rejected any proposal which proposes “a global solution” for arrears, limiting themselves to repeating the Treasury Ministry’s arguments on behalf of a “case-by-case” approach.

The case-by-case strategy is nothing but a plan to eliminate one out of three farmers, through a system of triage. This was discussed at a meeting among bankers and officials of the Sonora state government and the government farm credit agency, FIRA. As reported Aug. 23 by the Sonora daily *El Imparcial*, the bankers and government officials there discussed dividing farms into three groups: one-third which can survive without restructuring their debt; one-third which can survive only with aid; and one-third which, “regrettably,” cannot survive at all, even if their debts are restructured — i.e., they are not considered viable candidates for credit.

Thus the demand for a debt moratorium, silenced since 1982, was heard once again in Congress. It was a heated debate, in which PAN Congressman Juan de Dios Castro shot back, when a PRI congresswoman asked him not to shout: “If you would see how the peasants of Mexico clamor

'Eating comes first; pay the debt afterwards!'

Two tractor marches changed the history of Mexico. The "hot farm summer" began on Aug. 2, when 1,500 farmers from the south of the state of Sonora — until recently the grainbasket of Mexico — held a demonstration in front of the principal banks and courts of Ciudad Obregon to demand immediate intervention by the federal government to stop foreclosures against farmers in the region. At the same time, farmers from Sayula, Jalisco marched to the central plaza of that town.

Two mass tractorcades followed. The first, from Ciudad Obregon to the port of Guaymas, in the state of Sonora — 200 farmers, 25 tractors out of a total 55 vehicles, 160 kilometers round-trip — organized by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers, on Aug. 18-19. This concluded with a picket line at the airport of Guaymas, Sonora, for the arrival of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, which sported huge banners reading "Stop the foreclosure proceedings; we are not criminals!" as well as the central demands of the movement, "Eating comes first! Pay the debt afterwards!" and "We demand economic, not judicial, solutions!"

President Salinas was forced to grant an unplanned meeting with the representatives, which lasted more than 30 minutes.

In the second march, baptized the "El Barzón March" and taking place in the state of Jalisco, more than 1,000 farmers, with 100 tractors and a total 150 vehicles, marched from 35 municipalities beginning Aug. 23, to the state capital, Guadalajara, where they arrived on Aug. 25 and set up a "picket line" of tractors in the central square of this beautiful city. As of this writing, on Sept.

2, farmers are still joining the demonstration, with tractors now totalling 200 of some 350 vehicles, closing off three sides of the square as well as other city streets.

Thousands of Guadalajarans greeted the tractorcade with applause, while posters abounded with slogans such as "Onward! Don't give up!" Two radio stations began covering the march when it came within 40 kilometers of the Jalisco state capital, calling upon its listeners to support the farmers.

El Occidental, the largest circulation daily in the state, published on Aug. 24 an article reporting on support messages sent to the Mexican farmers by labor and farm organizations of the United States, Europe, and South America, including the U.S. Food for Peace movement, the Association of German Farmers; the Milk Producers Association of Saskatchewan, Canada; the Argentine Rural Confederations (which organized a tractorcade of 10,000 farmers and 3,000 farm vehicles to Buenos Aires's Plaza de Mayo on July 27); the Yuca Producers Association of Venezuela; the Workers Federation of Bogotá and Cundinamarca, Colombia; International Trade Union Solidarity of Colombia, led by former Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo Rojas; the National Agrarian Federation of Colombia; and the European Agricultural Commission of the Schiller Institute.

On Aug. 26, the Catholic bishop of Guadalajara, Lázaro Pérez Jimenez, held a mass in thanksgiving that the march had concluded without incident. In his homily, the Bishop condemned "savage capitalism" and reminded people that Pope John Paul II had declared that economics cannot be separated from morality. "First comes man; money comes second," he stated. This echoed the numerous banners on the tractorcade which proclaimed: "Usury to the firing squad," "NAFTA means slavery and looting for Mexico," "IMF=speculator, usurer and thief," and "Mexico: Neo-liberalism will not give you food!"

for us to shout! Because the problem, Congresswoman, is not one of a voice, but of deaf ears."

Under the headline "National Moratorium for Debt Arrears," *La Jornada* ran a subtitle: "Treasury Convokes Banks to Suspend Foreclosure Proceedings." This decision, the first sign that the government was considering making at least some concessions to the FPPR and the farm mobilization in Guadalajara, was announced by José Ramirez Yañez and Maximiliano Barbosa Llamas, representing the farmers participating in the Guadalajara protest, at the conclusion of a meeting with Undersecretary of the Treasury Guillermo Ortiz, the directors of the National Bank for Rural Credit, and representatives of FIRA.

Later, *La Jornada* reported that the Treasury undersecre-

tary had suggested that an interdisciplinary commission be formed with representatives of the federal government, farmers, and private and development banks, to analyze the overdue debts on a national scale, and not case by case, "in order to find the amount of capital which never reached this area's physical activity, but which the banks seek to collect," in the words of Alberto Vizcarra, a delegate of the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers of Sonora.

La Jornada added that the representatives of El Barzon and the FPPR of Sonora announced that they will hold a Congress of agricultural producers in Guadalajara Sept. 3-5, attended by producers from Sonora, Sinaloa, Baja California, Guanajuato, and Colima. The FPPR will propose to this congress that it adopt its program as a national program.

Hated Pérez is out of office in Venezuela

by Peter Rush

Late in the evening of Aug. 31, the Venezuelan Congress voted overwhelmingly to make permanent the suspension from office of President Carlos Andrés Pérez (known as CAP), thus ending his hopes of returning to office to serve out the last five months of his five-year term. By this vote, the Congress withstood the threat by CAP's political machine of thugs and crooks to unleash civil war, and also withstood the behind-the-scenes continued backing for the corrupt CAP by the U.S. State Department and the Inter-American Dialogue, a very influential organization of former government ministers, bankers, and others promoting the Anglo-American agenda for Ibero-America (see *Feature*).

What remains to be seen is whether the government of interim President Ramón Velásquez, which was appointed three months ago when CAP was suspended pending his trial on corruption charges, will reverse CAP's hated free-market economic policies, and proceed to crack down effectively on the wave of violence, especially bombings, that have racked the capital city of Caracas. The terror wave is widely believed to be the work of CAP's private paramilitary organization within his Democratic Action (AD) party, the apparent strategy being to use the bombings to destabilize the country and create such chaos that next December's elections would have to be cancelled.

CAP is so unpopular, blamed for both the disastrous International Monetary Fund-approved economic policy and the rampant corruption by which a tiny elite has enriched itself at the expense of the country, that his AD party is expected to get less than 10% of the vote, virtually annihilating it from the public scene after three decades of being the largest party in Venezuela. The party's turn to violence was its last card to play to forestall this outcome.

CAP's definitive ouster is a ringing victory for the majority of Venezuelans, who for years have demanded such a move along with an end to his hated economic policies. In 1992, two military coups were launched to oust him, and although they were not immediately successful, they received strong backing from the population.

CAP's backers

CAP's principal backing throughout came not from inside Venezuela, but from the U.S. State Department, which

denied his notorious corruption and bolstered him as the flagbearer of International Monetary Fund-style "democracy" and other "new world order" policies throughout Ibero-America. Prior to his suspension, State Department honcho Luigi Einaudi and U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela Michael Skol made clear, amply and often, to all Venezuelan political parties and the Armed Forces that the United States wanted CAP to complete his term, no matter what. In the international arena, CAP has been a stalwart backer of former President Bush's new world order, and domestically, did the bidding of the major banks and the IMF in turning over the Venezuelan economy to speculation, free-trade looting, and drug money laundering.

CAP's other stronghold of international support is the pro-terrorist apparatus of the Socialist International. Meeting in the Dominican Republic on the very day on which CAP was fired, social democratic parties from 23 Ibero-American countries voted a resolution in total support of CAP, their longtime friend. Nicaraguan Tomás Borge, the architect of the Sandinista victory in 1979 and a leading terrorist controller on the continent to this day, gave a speech in fawning praise of CAP. Another one of CAP's good "democratic" supporters over two decades has been Fidel Castro.

These and other details of CAP's corruption were published in a pamphlet released by the Venezuelan Labor Party and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) earlier this year which has received very wide circulation in Venezuela and other Ibero-American nations. (The pamphlet was serialized in *EIR*, July 30-Sept. 3, 1993.)

A strategy of terror

The rash of bombings over the last months — mercifully there were no deaths — has instilled fear throughout Caracas, in particular. The very night before the vote, a bomb went off outside the headquarters of the AD party. Two months earlier, letter bombs were sent to members of the Supreme Court who voted that CAP should stand trial for embezzling \$17 million in government money. And there have been persistent rumors of a planned assassination of a top political leader, possibly former President Rafael Caldera, currently the front-runner for the December presidential elections. In fact, Caldera issued a statement from Brazil at the end of August, blaming the coterie of CAP and another AD ex-President, Jaime Lusinchi, for being behind the wave of terrorism.

Despite the bombings, it became apparent a few days before CAP's final demise that not one member of any of the opposition parties in Congress was going to vote for his return. As a result, the AD party, fearing an even worse backlash against their members, decided to abstain, and the final vote was therefore unanimous for CAP's ouster. CAP immediately announced that he would appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, and said he would address the nation the following day.

Danger of armed conflict looms between Russia and Ukraine

by Konstantin George

As of late August, the nightmare threat of armed clashes leading to outright war between Russia and Ukraine, the two largest states of the former Soviet Union, has become a very real possibility. Such a war, involving two nations with a total population of more than 200 million, would dwarf anything seen to date in either the Balkans or in the Caucasus and Central Asia. It would create the gravest international strategic crisis since World War II. Even were escalation up to a world war averted, a war between Russia and Ukraine would ruin or devastatingly weaken both states. Whatever certain short-sighted and stupid imperial Russians in Moscow might think, a Russian-Ukrainian conflict is an insanity that would only serve British-centered interests, whose geopolitical doctrines demand a protracted, devastating destabilization and weakening of the leading Eurasian states.

The danger has been highlighted through a significant, ugly shift in coverage of Ukraine by the Russian Defense Ministry daily *Krasnaya Zvezda*, notably in articles on Aug. 24 and 25 ostensibly on the winding down of the war in the Georgian region of Abkhazia. The articles cited the involvement of some 1,000 Ukrainian "volunteers," drawn exclusively from West Ukraine (Galicia), who fought on the side of Georgia against "Russian imperialism." *Krasnaya Zvezda* describes these Ukrainians as planning, now that the war in Abkhazia is over, to send about 600 of their number to the Crimea to wage the next fight against "Russian imperialism" in Sevastopol, the main base and headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet, adding that such a fight could occur as early as late September.

The scenario given by *Krasnaya Zvezda* as to how the conflict could start is of cardinal importance. The war would not result from a general "inter-ethnic" conflict between Ukrainians and Ukraine's 10 million-plus Russian minority: To date, there has not been even one single incident of "inter-ethnic" violence in Ukraine. Rather, *Krasnaya Zvezda* is talking about a conflict being initiated by two gangs of provocateurs, one "Ukrainian," with the smell of a hidden British hand behind it, and the other Muscovite. As *Krasnaya Zvezda* writes, the "Ukrainian" component is all drawn from West Ukraine, and the Russian component is the fleet, thus admitting that not one inhabitant of Crimea will be involved in the

initial fighting.

We have here a threatened repeat of the type of covert operations employed by Britain in Bosnia to ignite a war between Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, as documented by the Croatian weekly *Danas* (see *EIR*, Aug. 27, 1993, p. 32).

'At the very edge of the abyss'

Ukraine itself is in the throes of internal economic-political collapse, which has brought this strategically crucial nation of 54 million to the brink of catastrophe. Addressing the Ukrainian Parliament on Aug. 31, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma warned that Ukraine is "at the very edge of the abyss," and its fate would be decided probably within days. Ukraine's crisis of national existence has been caused in large part and aggravated by Russian slowdowns and shutoffs of vital oil and gas supplies, combined with an ironclad western credit and aid embargo. The extremely vulnerable position of Ukraine is tempting Moscow forces devoted to imperial restoration to add military options to their repertoire of intimidation and blackmail measures against the Ukrainian nation, employing Russian forces to seize parts of Ukraine, such as Crimea.

Prime Minister Kuchma, who has been demanding since May emergency powers to stabilize the collapsing economy, told the Parliament that this is Ukraine's last chance. He presented to Parliament an "anti-crisis program for economic stabilization," calling for declaring a "state of emergency for the economy . . . without delay," in which the prime minister would rule by decree. The Parliament, dominated by "former" communists representing the old *Nomenklatura*, and which has repeatedly sabotaged all attempts by Kuchma to give Ukraine a strong government, was told, "This is a tough measure, but if we postpone it until tomorrow, we will lose everything."

The elements of the Kuchma package dovetail with certain key demands of the national independence movement Rukh, such as holding early elections, and thus form the basis for a concerted cross-party effort to save the nation. The package specifies: 1) the prime minister rules by decree until early elections are held; 2) all structures of the executive

and presidential administration should come under the power of the prime minister; 3) the central bank is to be transferred from the control of Parliament to the prime minister's control; and 4) the prime minister retains the right to fire any minister except the foreign minister, defense minister, or security minister.

Finally, Kuchma insisted on receiving a mandate from Parliament to conclude the final drafting and signing of an Economic Union with Russia. Kuchma had signed, on July 17 in Moscow, the agreement for a Slavic Economic Union among Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, and that agreement stipulated that the final treaty would be signed in September. Joining this Russian-led Economic Union is a bitter blow to Ukrainian sovereignty, but it may be the only immediate way to avert an armed conflict and/or the disintegration of the Ukrainian economy, so thoroughly dependent on Russia.

The first point, danger of armed conflict, is known all too well, but remains unspoken, at least in public. The second point, the economic aspect, was stressed by Kuchma. He said that neither a stabilization of the economy nor of the interim currency, the karbovanets, was possible unless reduced prices for Russian energy supplies could be negotiated. This was a direct attack on the currency stabilization measure decreed a few days earlier by President Leonid Kravchuk, which pegged the karbovanets at 5,970 to the dollar. Its actual trading rate was 19,000 to the dollar, and it has remained there since the "stabilization." Kuchma has also begun a purge of the free marketeers in the cabinet, causing Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reforms Viktor Pynsenik to resign on Aug. 27, and firing Economics Minister Yuri Bannikov on Aug. 30. These measures will prove meaningless, however, should the Parliament continue to sabotage the government.

Imperial Russia debates

The next nodal point is the summit of the Community of Independent States (CIS) set for Sept. 7 in Moscow. The faction in Moscow favoring military action is not yet hegemonic. Its plan — which dovetails neatly with that of the British geopolitical interests, as mentioned above — is to provoke initiating points of conflict, using small organized bands of provocateurs on both sides, to create a series of *faits accomplis*, leading to a general conflict. The still dominant view in Moscow is that Ukraine can be "brought back into the fold" through means short of war, and this brutal application of economic blackmail will be employed in full force.

Entering September, Russia had completed the international isolation of Ukraine. The late-August visit of President Boris Yeltsin to Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia exemplified this, above all the agreements reached in Warsaw. In an act of apparent magnanimity, Yeltsin dropped all Russian objections to having Poland and the Czech Republic join NATO. This shift, however, signalled a new East-West line of division worked out with the western powers, putting

Poland and the Czech Republic in the western sphere, thus giving NATO an eastern glacis. In exchange, Slovakia was excluded from the West and thrown to Russia. Above all, everything east of Poland's eastern frontier, historically known as the Curzon Line, namely the entirety of the former Soviet Union, was recognized as being in the Russian sphere of interest, and the *quid pro quo* for Poland was to abandon its support for independent Ukraine. Thus Ukraine, already abandoned by the western powers, lost its last remaining pillar of support from a larger European state.

During the autumn, Moscow will further increase the pressure on Ukraine from another direction, by having the other Slavic non-Russian republic, the Republic of Belarus, declare an end to its independence and seek a "confederation" with Russia. Belarus, in contrast to Ukraine, has been independent since August 1991 in name only. With the exception of President Shushkevich, who is a mere figurehead, the entire leadership, the government of Prime Minister Kebich and the overwhelming majority of Parliament, have always been totally in the hands of the former Soviet *Nomenklatura*. This was illustrated on Aug. 25, Belarus's Independence Day, where there was no celebration or commemoration. In September, not only will Belarus join the Economic Union, but Shushkevich will be forced to sign the CIS Defense Pact.

All groups in the Russian elite support the policy of reconquest of the "lost" territories. Mitigating against war is a predominant, cocky view that Moscow can dictate terms to Ukraine without war. This "enlightened" imperialist view was presented in late August in the weekly *New Times*, No. 34: "Ukraine seems to have already entered a period of prolonged instability, and many deem it logical to make use of this situation in order to, firstly, get the Crimea back, and secondly, start shattering Ukraine with the Crimea. But isn't it more likely that aggressive actions and instigation on the part of Moscow will bring extreme nationalists to power in Ukraine? . . .

"And what is more important for Russia's foreign policy than a close union with Ukraine? Nothing, from any point of view: geopolitical, economic, strategic, psychological or moral. . . . While most other conflicts are marginal to Russia and Eurasia, this one may turn out to be fatal."

The Russian elite knows that armed intervention by Moscow on the territory of Ukraine could escalate into an armed conflict dwarfing anything seen to date in the Balkans or in any of the conflicts of the former U.S.S.R. This would be true even should no nuclear weapons come into use — a danger not to be excluded. A poignant warning should be addressed to those in Moscow toying with this lunacy: Any attempt to conquer Ukraine by armed force or to dismember it will backfire, and be met with bitter armed resistance. Moscow got a taste of what such a phenomenon can mean for Russia in the 1945-50 Ukrainian armed resistance against Soviet occupation, when the war was largely confined to West Ukraine, which would not be the case now.

Geneva talks on Bosnia collapse as outcry against genocide grows

by Umberto Pascali

Lord David Owen, the British mediator in the Serbian aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, whom the Bosnians nicknamed "Dr. Death," failed again in his latest psychological warfare project. Having tried all his dirty tricks to force the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to sign on in Geneva to the disintegration of the country through a nightmarish racist partition, Owen was forced to witness the collapse of the "peace talks." In a burst of homicidal fury he screamed at reporters, "The greatest danger facing Bosnia is fragmentation, anarchy, warlords, and chaos. It's not that very far away." A Bosnian official commented, "Isn't that amazing—the man who did more than everybody else to fragment Bosnia, now, in the middle of a holocaust, is crying wolf because his ultimatum did not work. Actually those words are very revealing, revealing of what Dr. Death has in store for us."

What had happened? On Sept. 1, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic simply presented a few requests, in the context of the Owen-imposed three-way partition. He called them "minimum of minimums," and said that the Bosnians could accept nothing less because they were essential to guarantee the survival of the small "Muslim state" imposed by Owen. But the Greater Serbians rejected the requests despite the fact that Owen's plan granted them more than half of the territory of Bosnia. Also, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman rushed away from the negotiations, stating that the requests are unacceptable. In reality, it is the whole racist plan, which not only cannot bring peace, but will guarantee the escalation of the war, that is unacceptable.

A U.S. State Department official told the press, "The stubbornness of the Serbs in the face of reasonable demands by the Muslims is responsible for the collapse." Asked about the breakdown of the Geneva talks, the general secretary of the ruling Bosnian party (Democratic Action) in Croatia, Faris Nanic, told *EIR*: "This is the first step toward restoring and regaining the full sovereignty of my country. Now the mediators will try to continue the negotiations on a so-called bilateral basis, and they will try again to have President Izetbegovic sign. . . . But in reality, a lot will depend on the United States. I think we have some time now; perhaps time is on our side."

Australian parliamentarians act

While Lord Owen was temporarily defeated in Geneva, his geopolitical strategy received an even bigger blow internationally. The worldwide movement to stop the mass murder in former Yugoslavia scored an unexpected victory in Australia. Members of Parliament of both the ruling and the opposition parties created the "Save Sarajevo Parliamentary Group."

On Aug. 19, a motion presented by one of the members of the group, Ted Grace, was debated for 90 minutes in the House of Representatives. Grace stated that if nations had stood up to Adolf Hitler in the 1930s, "the horrible atrocity of World War II might not have occurred and the world would have been spared." Another leading member of the group, Ken Aldred, denounced the "duplicitous play and procrastination by the United Nations." Sen. Brian Harradine has introduced a similar motion in the Senate.

Though Australia has not been in the forefront in the fight to stop the genocide, the parliamentarians are escalating their activities. In the last days of August, the group invited Stephan Corkovic, leader of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Center in Ottawa, Canada to come to the country. The visit of Corkovic worked as a catalyst for an unprecedented ecumenical movement in Australia. The Parliament received messages to act on Bosnia from the highest spokesmen of the Muslim, Jewish, and Catholic communities. In particular, breaking the myth so dear to Lord Owen that the Serbian genocide is a racial and religious war, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic of Zagreb, the leader of the Catholic Church in Croatia, had a private audience with Corkovic. The cardinal was in Canberra visiting the large Croatian community living in Australia.

Religious leaders speak out

Cardinal Kuharic issued a statement on Aug. 30 addressed to members of the Australian Parliament, on the occasion of the debate on Bosnia. It read: "As you assemble in the nation's Parliament and speak for all Australians, it is my prayer that you will turn your hearts to the suffering of my people in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and to the destruction of their families, homes, and lives. The people

of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Croatia are the victims of evil forces that would destroy nations and the harmony of peoples."

The cardinal made a direct reference to the sentence of the International Court in The Hague. The court had recognized that Bosnia is a victim of genocide by the greater Serbians of Slobodan Milosevic. Currently, the court is in the process of issuing a verdict on a request by the Bosnian government to declare the negotiations in Geneva null and void because the Bosnia delegation is being forced to negotiate under duress. "I beseech your Parliament to re-affirm the Provisional Measures ordered by the International Court of Justice."

That same day, the Senate of Australia received a message from the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils entitled "Help in Stopping the Genocide of Bosnians." It read:

Blatant U.N. corruption in Sarajevo exposed

The London *Guardian* of Aug. 26 featured a full-page report from Sarajevo, Bosnia on the widespread corruption, drug trafficking, and profiteering by United Nations soldiers. "The U.N. is the most corrupt organization I ever worked for; everybody is on the take," said one senior U.N. official.

A special military investigative team is being sent to Sarajevo, according to the article, to investigate U.N. soldiers suspected of smuggling heroin into the besieged Bosnian capital. Twenty-two soldiers of Ukrainian and French origin have already been sent home for "profiteering," but, wrote correspondent Maggie O'Kane, these cases "only scratch the surface" of what is happening in Sarajevo. One senior narcotics officer of the Sarajevo police told the *Guardian*: "Since the U.N. came in August 1991, the amount of drugs on the market has been growing. We have information from inside the organization that drugs are brought in to Sarajevo on supply convoys. . . . You should tell the world that we never lived like this before, I hope never again."

The paper reported that "the U.N. soldiers are making themselves and the Sarajevo mafia rich. . . . [They are] stripping the people of Sarajevo of all their savings and valuables." Many Sarajevo women are reportedly forced to sell themselves to U.N. soldiers in order not to starve. One woman told O'Kane that this was being done "because of their stomachs. The humanitarian aid we get is barely enough to fill a spoon."

"The situation in Bosnia has reached unprecedented, atrocious proportions of genocide, piercing the international conscience to the core. It demands a decisive intervention to achieve the cessation of hostilities and protect the lives of innocent victims by taking action against aggression. We urge you in the name of the Islamic Community in Australia to spare no effort to implement the United Nations convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide by affirming this convention in your deliberations and translating it into immediate action by our Australian government. The need is most urgent. The time is now." The message was signed by the chairman of the organization's Foreign Relations Committee, Dr. M.N. Haque.

The Parliament also received an appeal from the Association of Rabbis and Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, which speaks on behalf of all rabbis in the two countries. The association called on "our elected representatives to turn your attention to the loss of life and general destruction occurring in Bosnia and implore you to use all the influence of Australia as a nation to implement a cessation of hostilities."

Another message arrived from the personal representative of President Izetbegovic in the United States, Nedzib Sacirbey. "The people of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina need your support, so that the killing of the citizens will stop. The humiliation and the eternal injury of innocent women and children by acts of rape must end. The destruction of works of generations, our cultural monuments, places of worship, our homes, places of work. . . . The Berlin Wall has fallen; we do not need new walls in Sarajevo and Mostar. The end of apartheid arrived in South Africa, we do not need a new apartheid in Europe. We do not have peacekeepers in Bosnia and Hercegovina; they are peace observers at a time when the situation calls for peacemakers. The aggressor smells victory because the victims of the aggression are tied with an illegal arms embargo; the killing of the victims is easy because the victims cannot respond."

Documentation

Statement of the Christian Democracy International

On Aug. 20, the Human Rights Commission of the Christian Democracy International in Brussels issued a statement calling for the defense of Bosnia-Hercegovina and opposing the "peace plan" of European Community negotiator Lord David

Owen. The document was signed by Jaime Castillo, president; Anna-Maria Cervone, vice president; and José Esteban González, executive secretary of the commission. According to the statement:

"1) The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is a war of aggression, initiated and fostered by the Milosevic government and by other Serbian leaders. . . .

"2) The war has led and continues to lead to crimes against humanity. . . .

"3) At the present time, the Geneva negotiations seem to be leading towards the creation of ethnic states, i.e., states constituted on a *racial* basis, in total contradiction with the U.N. Charter and inalienable human rights principles.

"4) The result would legitimate the violation of international law by accepting borders modified by means of force and the destruction of a country member of the U.N.

"5) It is intolerable and an aberration that in the very U.N. HQ in Geneva, in the same building where the Subcommission on Human Rights is currently meeting, individuals directly responsible for crimes against humanity are acting in total impunity, and that the President of Bosnia is compelled to sit down with the very persons who are victimizing his own people.

"6) To seek peace or a cease-fire at any cost, even at the expense of human rights and the respect for law itself, is unacceptable. . . .

"7) If an agreement is reached along the abovementioned lines, it will lead to the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons and will not impede the Serbians from engaging in new territorial conquests.

"8) From the ethical point of view, there is ample justification to resort to armed force in order to — as the Pope has stated it — 'disarm the aggressor and defend his victims.'

"9) Maintaining the current situation of non-action will aggravate even further the future consequences for world peace.

"10) To depend exclusively on U.S. initiatives is neither sane nor reasonable, particularly in view of the current inconsistency and incoherence of the U.S. administration on this issue, which is causing it to lose all credibility.

"11) Even less should one depend on current EC decisions — regardless of the positions of individual countries — which appear to be more directed toward blocking, paralyzing, or diluting any U.S. initiatives rather than supporting them."

The document goes on to call for the U.N. to establish a protectorate over Bosnia, "not to substitute its government but to adequately support it"; for the U.N. to impose, through NATO, a cease-fire; for the establishment of a war crimes tribunal; and for immediate moves to rebuild Bosnia's economy. It concludes:

"The Christian Democratic heads of state and government should assume leadership and spare no efforts in fulfilling their historical and moral responsibilities."

Interview: Roberto Formigoni

'There is an attempt to weaken Europe'

Roberto Formigoni is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the European Parliament, a leader of the Catholic youth organization Communion and Liberation and its political arm the Popular Movement, and currently the undersecretary to the Environment Ministry in the Italian government. This interview was granted to Liliana Celani on Aug. 24 during the "Meeting of Friendship Among People," the biggest annual Catholic youth gathering in the world. Organized by Communion and Liberation and Popular Movement, it is held in Rimini, Italy on the Adriatic Coast, not far from the military airport in Falconara where wounded Bosnian refugees are being landed daily to be taken to Italian hospitals. Last year the theme of the meeting was America, and one of the honored guest speakers was civil rights leader and Schiller Institute vice chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson, who spoke on the theme "Is America Still a Melting Pot?" She addressed 4,000 young people on the issue of personal freedom for U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

This year the theme was "Something Is Happening in the Orient," meaning not only Russia and eastern Europe, but also the area in which three major religions were born, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and which is currently engulfed in wars. On this theme and that of European unification, an important debate took place on Aug. 22 featuring German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Deputy Formigoni, and Dep. Mino Martinazzoli, general secretary of the Italian Christian Democracy, which was recently renamed the Italian Popular Party. Formigoni asked Kohl and Martinazzoli why it is so important today to have Christian parties in Europe, and whether there is an attempt to prevent Europe from assuming a more important role internationally. Mrs. Celani interviewed Formigoni the day after the debate.

EIR: You asked Chancellor Kohl and Deputy Martinazzoli whether we can speak of a conspiracy against Europe in light of the current events in Bosnia and the collapse of the European Monetary System. I pose this question to you.

Formigoni: Maybe the term "conspiracy" is not the most appropriate. There is certainly an attempt to weaken Europe, to weaken its economic and political structure. We have a tragic war and genocide happening on our continent under the apparent indifference of many, together with the dissolution of that European unity which we were trying to create.

These are facts. We are obliged to ask whom to blame, but it's obviously more difficult. One thing is certain: There are people who profit and draw satisfaction from this weakening of Europe. I am thinking about the international speculation against this or that currency, which means against this or that country, because we are talking about real transfers of wealth which mean an impoverishment of the people. It is certainly easier for international big capital to buy up cheaply entire chunks of the productive system, for example here in Italy, and it is certain that the difficult economic autumn in our country will also be due to the fact that entire chunks of our productive system have been sold out, or are going to be sold out, to foreign capital. It is certainly indicative that for a long time, Anglo-Saxon forces have been trying to fight European unity, and now they see their plans, if not fulfilled, at least closer to fulfillment.

EIR: U.S. Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.) and the former Bosnia desk head at the State Department, Marshall Harris, recently demanded, in press conferences in Washington and Geneva, that Lord Owen resign, since his "peace plan" would dismember Bosnia, favor the Serbs, and condemn a nation to death. Do you agree with them, and what do you think about the situation in Bosnia?

Formigoni: What one can see clearly is that the negotiations which have taken place up until now, starting with Lord Carrington's negotiations, when Croatia was under the heel of the aggressor, although they pretended to seek peace, in reality always presented peace plans which were either impossible to implement or which favored, sometimes even openly, the aggressor.

This is connected to what I was saying before: Inside Europe, the viewpoints regarding the interests of the continent, and also on human rights and people's rights, are widely divergent. And it is obvious that people in the Anglo-Saxon sphere gave first priority to their atavistic relations with one part of the inhabitants of former Yugoslavia, and instead of conducting an even-handed negotiation, they favored this kind of interest.

EIR: The Catholic bishop of Sarajevo, interviewed recently by the Catholic daily *Avvenire*, spoke of the "collapse of civilization" if the principle of brute force were accepted in international relations, as seems to be happening. What are the consequences of western inaction?

Formigoni: There are two kinds of consequences. One, what is being undermined are the foundations of international law, of human rights, people's rights, and state rights, and it is important to put them in this order: first human rights, then people's rights and state rights. What is happening is challenging the illusion, the unfounded optimism, which many cultivated, that after the collapse of communism a golden age would start, which is not taking place. The first consequence is therefore a juridical one, in terms of coexis-



A demonstration in Munich in March 1993, calling for solidarity with Bosnia-Herzegovina. "The negotiators always presented peace plans which were either impossible to implement or which favored the aggressor."

tence among people. There will, however, also be practical consequences: A Europe in which the problem of former Yugoslavia is not resolved, but on the contrary remains tragically open, is a Europe which sees its economic and political strength shaken, to the advantage of other reference points which aim at hegemonizing the world. Therefore, the whole world suffers consequences from this.

EIR: Another American politician, Lyndon LaRouche, sees the attack against Italy and against the Vatican, and the attempt to reduce the international role of both, in the context of the Balkan crisis, and recently raised the question whether the bombs in Florence, Milan, and at St. John Lateran in Rome were discussed by the same circles which decided to privatize the Italian economy, at the secret meeting which took place on the Queen of England's royal yacht *Britannia* off the coast of Italy near Rome. What do you think about this connection?

Formigoni: Such a connection can be plausible, and I understand that somebody may pose the possibility of such a connection. I have no concrete element or evidence to reach such conclusions, but there is no doubt that, from different fronts, people are trying to weaken the role of Europe, and of Italy inside Europe and in the world. This is a fact. Personally I have been convinced, at least since the time of the terrorist murders of Judges Falcone and Borsellino, that the matrix of these attacks is not domestic but international. Many people are apparently disturbed by the important role Italy has assumed in the last decades. Italy is no longer a frontier province, and they decided to make us pay for it.

Bosnia demands International Court enforce genocide convention

by Katharine Kanter

In the face of unabated aggression and mayhem by the rump state of Yugoslavia, on July 27, the government of the Republic of Bosnia, represented by Prof. Francis Boyle as plenipotentiary agent to the International Court at The Hague, filed an emergency application to demand enforcement of the 1948 Genocide Convention, and, further, to demand urgent conservatory measures to prevent partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its extinction as a member state of the United Nations. Among these measures is the lifting of the arms embargo, which, be it continued, will lead to the fall of Tuzla and her province where over a million Muslims are now concentrated. On April 8, the court found that the rump Yugoslavia had violated the 1948 Genocide Convention in the war against Bosnia, but, as expected, the court, even as the war was raging, did not see fit to call for steps to enforce its ruling in any way at that time.

After having rejected repeated requests from Professor Boyle, a specialist in international law from the University of Illinois, for an immediate audience, the International Court of Justice finally met on Aug. 25 to consider Bosnia's case. Serbia-Montenegro, for its part, made a claim for countermeasures, based on the court's statement of April 8, that "both sides" should refrain from acts of genocide.

As the Aug. 25 hearing was being opened, the Bosnian Presidency was heading back to Sarajevo from the negotiations at Geneva, to put before the Bosnian Parliament and military leadership the so-called Owen-Stoltenberg plan, which, as we showed in our last two issues, is nothing but a plan to dismember Bosnia.

Telling the court the truth

The first to address the court was Mohammed Sacirbey, Bosnia's ambassador to the United Nations. Departing from his wonted, somewhat cautious manner, Dr. Sacirbey startled the court by opening his remarks with a vitriolic attack on the ongoing Geneva "peace" talks.

Three issues, he said, had to be dealt with by the court:

- first, whether the right to self-defense, under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, can be abridged by the Security Council;
- second, whether the Security Council can be allowed

to limit the obligation on those countries who signed the Genocide Convention, to actively intervene to stop this crime;

- third, whether any agreement signed by the Republic of Bosnia, under "the compulsion and threat of continuing genocide," could be held as binding upon that republic.

"The genocide continues," said Dr. Sacirbey. "We, the government of the Republic of Bosnia, are now being forced to negotiate with the perpetrators of this crime, while the threat of ongoing genocide is held as a loaded gun to our head. . . ."

"Certain influential members of the European Community and certain powerful permanent members of the Security Council, have unduly used their influence to maintain an unjust and genocide-abetting arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia, and to effectively prevent third countries from taking the necessary measures to confront the Serbians. . . ."

"Certain members of the international community have offered the services of mediators to assist in the negotiations. Lacking the means and/or will to compel the Serbians to comply with the resolutions and orders of the Security Council, the General Assembly, the London Conference, and this court, the mediators effectively legitimize the ambitions, pretenses, and ultimately, the consequences of the crime. The rule of law is overridden by the rule of force. The more brutal, determined and criminal the force, it seems, the less will there is to confront it.

"Because of a clear lack of will to confront the perpetrator, the Bosnians must pursue negotiations as a substitute for justice. . . . [But] should we even expect that an agreement delivered under such inequitable circumstances would be durable?"

Raising the stakes, Ambassador Sacirbey put the court itself on notice: "The court is faced with the prospect, that the failure to implement its order of April 8, 1993 has, in fact, been utilized as means to coerce the victim to accept, rather than resist, the consequences of the crimes that this court has already condemned. Despite some reasons to fear that this court may become subject to political pressure, we, the Bosnians, must deliver our confidence in the independence of the court. . . . A failure by this court to confront

the Serbian aggression . . . and the consequences thereof, would not only be a tragedy for Bosnia, but also a denigration of the international legal system.”

Ambassador Sacirbey concluded by drawing the court’s attention to the fact that the Government of Serbia-Montenegro actually sent documents to the court, denying the existence of the plaintiff, by referring to the “so-called” Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. These documents, unbelievably, were *accepted* by the court.

‘Legal equivalent to Munich’

Francis Boyle, assisted by the English barrister Dr. Khawar Qureshi (*pro bono*), by the Cambridge jurist Dr. Marc Weller, and by Mr. Phon van den Biesen of The Hague, then addressed the court. He noted that Bosnia’s July 27 request for provisional measures had been accompanied by 30 pages of single-spaced documentation on what has been done to Bosnia since the court’s ruling of April 8, documentation that had been gathered by bodies not associated with the government of Bosnia.

In their counterstatement read the following day by Professor Lopacic, the government of Serbia-Montenegro baldly stated that their own “documentation” of alleged “crimes of genocide” by the Republic of Bosnia had been gathered by the “Army of the Republic of Srpska,” i.e., the Chetnik militiamen of Serbian puppet Radovan Karadzic.

Taken as a whole, Professor Boyle’s peroration was extremely far-reaching in the way it put on the same plane as a blueprint for genocide both the plan to partition Bosnia and the individual acts constituting war crimes by the Serbians:

“We have asked the court,” he said, “to issue a cease-and-desist order to public officials in [Serbia-Montenegro] and especially Mr. Milosevic, concerning all schemes, proposals, plans, and negotiations to partition, dismember, annex or incorporate the sovereign territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the event that the partition, etc. is actually carried out, there will inevitably occur further acts of genocide against the staggering figure of almost 1 million more human beings. . . . [But] the annexation or incorporation of even one centimeter of the sovereign territory of Bosnia shall be illegal, null, void *ab initio* . . . that cannot be recognized by the international community for any reason or at any time for the rest of eternity.

“The so-called Owen-Stoltenberg plan is a diktat that is the legal equivalent to what Hitler presented to Czechoslovakia at Munich in 1938.”

Attempting to force the court to come out of hiding on the fundamental issue, Professor Boyle demanded that it state clearly the precise legal responsibility of all those countries which signed the Genocide Convention, and which are, therefore, under an absolute legal obligation to act to prevent genocide, all public statements by their leading officials notwithstanding. This necessarily and unavoidably means

raising the arms embargo unlawfully imposed upon Bosnia.

Few members of the general public are aware that none of the U.N. resolutions re-affirming the arms embargo has ever dealt with the question of whether that embargo can lawfully be applied to the Republic of Bosnia, because Resolution 713, instituting the embargo, came into force in 1991 before that republic, admitted to the U.N. only in May 1992, had ever been proclaimed! Not one of the relevant resolutions even mentions the republic’s name.

Last among the measures of protection called for by Professor Boyle, which include forcibly cutting off the Serbian supply lines, was his demand that the court order the U.N. Protection Forces (Unprofor) in Bosnia’s Tuzla province, to supply relief without let or hindrance. “I have been advised by my government,” he said, “that the Unprofor in Tuzla have been obstructing the delivery of relief. . . . Some believe that this is a measure of compulsion designed to coerce the government of Bosnia into going along with the so-called partition plan.”

Professor Boyle warned that, although specious reasons may always be found to punt in a case of such strategic import, the court cannot evade its responsibility in this case: It was specifically decided in 1948 that the Security Council *should not* be given exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the Genocide Convention, while that jurisdiction should be granted to the International Court. He continued, “We ask the court to take judicial notice of the serious political disagreements among the Permanent Members of the Security Council that have so far prevented them from taking decisive action. . . . In default of such action by the Security Council, it now becomes incumbent upon the court to prevent the people of Bosnia from being massacred before the completion of proceedings instituted with the International Court of Justice.”

He ended: “This will be the last opportunity this court shall have to save both the people and the state of Bosnia from extermination and annihilation by the respondent. God will record your response to our current request for the rest of eternity.”

This was one of the rare occasions where truth has been spoken in a court of law.

Serbian arrogance, Serbian lies

The second day of the audience was accorded to Serbia’s replies, to which very little thought and attention had been given; the Serbians know they are winning the war and nothing that happens in the court — so they think — can make any difference.

In their pleadings, the government of rump Yugoslavia deliberately adopted a testy tone of having their “finger on the trigger,” to see whether the court would throw their spokesmen out for contempt. But they were not. Thus, Miodrag Mitic, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry at Belgrade, referred to the Serbian invasion as a “civil and reli-

gious war"; Bosnia's declaration of independence as "forcible and illegal secession"; Bosnian borders as "internal administrative boundaries of the former Yugoslavia"; the Bosnian government as a "so-called government"; its republic, a "so-called republic," and so forth.

Mitic's provocation was succeeded by the truly scandalous presentation of Djordje Lopicic, chargé d'affaires at the Serbian embassy in Holland. His catalogue of falsehoods is best characterized by one glaring slip of the tongue, when he averred that "3,000 Serbian Muslims attacked the town of Bradina and burned it to the ground." Unless he is referring to the oppressed Muslims in the Serbian region of Sandzjak, suddenly falling upon Bosnia, who in heaven's name *is* he talking about?

Finally, the Serbians rolled out their big gun, Dr. Shabtai Rosenne of Jerusalem, possibly the world's leading authority in the jurisprudence of The Hague court. As Dr. Rosenne clearly does not want to go down in history as the elderly Jewish scholar who has boldly stood up for genocide, wherever and whenever it takes place, his deal with his Serbian employers appears to be that he will stick to shooting holes in the Bosnian case on pure technicalities. Droll, courtly, witty as always, Dr. Rosenne could charm the pants off just about everyone, so long as they are willing to forget this is mass murder we are dealing with.

After 90 minutes of juridical fireworks, just as he did to great effect on April 8, Dr. Rosenne pulled out the knife on the court, stressing that the court was being invited to take *political decisions*, to substitute itself for the Security Council and the nation-states involved. The court has always refused to substitute its judgment for those of the states before and should continue to do so, he argued, and concluded that according provisional measures would not *facilitate the negotiations*, but rather *harm the delicate measures now in progress of negotiation*.

Stinging rebuttal

Exercising his right of reply, Professor Boyle shook everyone present — one would hope also the court — as he ended the proceedings:

"The Security Council decides not under the rule of law, but according to *Realpolitik*. These are disputes between the great powers. Our rights are up to the highest bidder in the Security Council. We are going to be carved up and eaten for breakfast. So you of the court have to act. What the other contracting parties to the Genocide Convention do is up to them. But if you clarify our rights, the obligation will be undeniable. Dr. Rosenne insists upon the proper procedure. That's great! Come back in a year! We won't be here in a year!

"I'm not getting paid here. This is not a publicity stunt. Are people going to get away with partitioning us, dividing us, or exterminating us?"

A judgment is expected in early September.

Human rights lobby and a tale of two massacres

by Valerie Rush

The international human rights lobby and its "indigenous rights" offshoots have raised a hue and cry in recent weeks over a supposed massacre by Brazilian wildcat goldminers of somewhere between 70 and 100 Stone Age Yanomami Indians, which is alleged to have occurred somewhere in the Brazilian Amazon in July. Their charge is that government "indifference" to the Yanomamis' plight plus covert encouragement of the miners' aggressions makes the Brazilian state fully complicit in the bloody deed.

No bodies or physical evidence of mass killings were discovered at the massacre site, and a respected anthropologist hired to investigate the incident reports that no more than 16 were killed, and that this occurred on the *Venezuelan side of the border* in a series of separate incidents. But this has not deterred such organizations as Amnesty International, Survival International, Americas Watch, the World Wildlife Fund, Friends of the Earth, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Washington Office on Latin America, and others, including the U.S. State Department, from launching a full-scale assault on Brazilian sovereignty over its territory and resources.

The irony is that many of these same self-appointed "watchdogs" over the behavior of sovereign governments were inexplicably silent when another massacre of Indians, this time of Ashaninka tribesmen and women in the forests of Peru, came to light at approximately the same time. The difference was that the Peruvian massacre was carried out by the Shining Path narco-terrorists, in whose defense these international "human rights" organizations, and the State Department, have been highly vocal for years.

Where's the evidence?

The exaggeration of the Brazilian incident can be laid squarely at the door of Brazil's National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), a government-appointed agency infested with anthropologists who share the view that Indians should be preserved in their "pristine" and "natural" state of starvation, backwardness, and pagan superstition. FUNAI claimed to base its version of the massacre on the tales of two or three "survivors" who supposedly straggled into FUNAI's jungle office nearly a month later, bearing gory tales of beheadings.

Despite the fact that the site these "survivors" pointed to revealed only scattered bullet casings and piles of ashes, FUNAI went with the story. Some now say FUNAI created the entire story.

Despite the lack of evidence, Brazilian Attorney General Aristides Junqueira, a friend and supporter of Amnesty International, did not hesitate to issue the charge of "genocide," which was all his friends in the international human rights movement needed to go into action.

Calls for creating a separate Yanomami nation are now being circulated; the *New York Times* declared that this was "the largest massacre of Brazilian Indians in this century" and blamed the Armed Forces; a spokesman for the Environmental Defense Fund used the pages of the *Times* to demand that the World Bank punish Brazil financially until it shows "a minimal concern about human rights"; and foreign diplomats and journalists have tried to visit the alleged massacre site without government permission.

Nobel Peace Prize winner and "indigenous rights" mouthpiece Rigoberta Menchú condemned the Brazilian "massacre" and urged immediate U.N. intervention to protect the indigenous population. According to the daily *O Estado de São Paulo*, diplomatic sources have revealed that the United Nations is, in fact, seriously considering "a concrete initiative in the Amazon," which could possibly include sending a mission of "human rights" observers into Yanomami territory.

Brazilian fears of foreign interference in the Amazon, about which the Armed Forces in particular have been warning, are more than justified. And yet, such non-government organizations as the Europe-based Survival International are charging that "Brazil's military, politicians, and businessmen are warning against the 'internationalization' of the Amazon to avoid having to recognize Yanomami territory." Yanomami "territory" consists of an area the size of Portugal, and was granted (under intense international pressure) to the country's 9,000 Yanomami Indians by the former Collor de Mello government on the eve of last year's Eco-92 greenie bash in Rio de Janeiro. The fact that the mineral-rich reserve is located along the Brazilian-Venezuelan border makes it a high-priority national security concern for the Brazilian Armed Forces.

Narco-terrorist massacre

The details of the Peruvian massacre are that a large number of Indians who had been "force recruited" by the Shining Path to cultivate drugs and undergo terrorist training on pain of death, managed to escape their captors. In retaliation, Shining Path assassins invaded 10 Ashaninka villages on Aug. 16, using machetes to take revenge on especially women and children. The death toll was initially placed at 70, and is still rising. Another 40 persons were seriously wounded.

The terrible brutality of the assaults, which included tor-

ture and mutilation, stunned even the United Nations and Organization of American States, which issued statements of concern, while Pope John Paul II sent his own expression of pain and horror "at this abominable massacre."

And yet Americas Watch waited nearly a week before criticizing Shining Path for violating the rules of war by attacking non-military targets, a formulation justifying its terrorist activity generally as acts of war. Embarrassed by the failure of its home office in London to issue a statement after more than a week, Amnesty International in Peru offered the press the explanation that London needed to determine the "veracity" of the story so as not to adversely affect "the credibility of this organization." On Aug. 26, Amnesty finally issued a statement which refused to condemn or censure Shining Path and instead "exhorted" the narco-terrorists "to repudiate these acts."

The newspaper *Expreso* editorially trounced Amnesty for describing Shining Path as belligerents "on a par with the [Peruvian] Armed Forces." Roger Cáceres, head of the Peruvian Congress' human rights commission, denounced the "excessively cautious" nature of the Amnesty statement. Echoing Cáceres, former U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, a Peruvian, called on the likes of Amnesty, Americas Watch, and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) to "urgently alert world public opinion on the truth of these terrorist movements."

The explanation for such hypocrisy on the part of these self-appointed defenders of human rights worldwide perhaps lies in the fact that putting the limelight on Shining Path's atrocities would seriously undermine the Anglo-American establishment's ongoing campaign to halt Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's exemplary anti-terrorist offensive. A case in point is the *New York Times*, which on Aug. 18 editorially endorsed an open letter by U.S. Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.) and Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) calling on Secretary of State Warren Christopher to withhold all aid from Peru until it dismantled the most important elements of its anti-terrorist campaign—in the name of "human rights," of course.

Lying that Peru has "the worst human rights record on the continent," the *Times* demands that the Clinton administration "champion" Peru's human rights victims, such as the Shining Path terrorists who are finally being tried, convicted, and imprisoned for their barbarous acts after nearly a decade of virtual impunity. The daily *Expreso* responded to the "incredible" editorial: "We should ask the relatives of the 59 children, women, and men assassinated by Shining Path a few days ago . . . if they also believe the United States is their strongest defender. . . . Who defended the eight Peruvians who no longer die every day? The United States? It was Peru, the barely reconstructed Peruvian state, with a determined anti-subversion strategy and the backing of the population. Never has the state of human rights been better in Peru."

'The U.S. wants to prevent Sudan from becoming a model for the Third World'

Abdalla Deng Nhial is Minister for Peace and Reconstruction of Sudan. Born in southern Sudan, he studied in Sudan and Egypt. He left his teaching position at Juba University in 1989 to become Minister for Guidance, and was later transferred to his current post. He was interviewed by Dean Andromidas.

EIR: The U.S. action to place Sudan on its terrorist nations list represents the implementation of a threat first made by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger under the Bush administration. How do you evaluate the decision taken by the Clinton administration?

Abdalla: The decision by the U.S. administration to list Sudan among the so-called countries supporting terrorism does not surprise us, mainly because their definition of terrorism is from their own dictionary. If you look at the countries listed, you find that they are countries which are self-reliant and committed to liberty, or are not with the new world order, or even countries who used to support the ex-socialist system, like Cuba and North Korea. The rest of the countries on their so-called list are Arab and non-Arab Islamic countries. We think it is a political decision designed to put pressure on Sudan in hopes of diverting it from its objectives or of clamping down on its own political and economic decisions which is based on Islamic principles open to everybody in all aspects of life—politically, economically, and socially. This, of course, does not fit with the new world order led by the United States. Therefore, Sudan has to be punished by listing it among the so-called countries supporting terrorism.

EIR: Does the U.S. government have any factual evidence to substantiate the charges? What are the charges based on?

Abdalla: The United States of America made some baseless allegations which supported their decision to list Sudan among the countries supporting terrorism. They contacted the enemies of Sudan, the opposition and the rebels, and even countries which are on bad terms with Sudan. This is where the United States of America extracts its information upon which decisions are based. The Sudanese government asked the U.S. administration to produce material evidence

to support their allegations, but they failed to produce any. We, in principle, differ with the United States on the definition of "terrorism." We as a nation are known throughout history as not practicing terrorism. Our history and files are clean, even before independence. These allegations are baseless, and were just directed toward putting political pressure on Sudan, and also at destroying our reputation, at home and abroad, especially the regime of the present government, through the help of their international media and information system.

Therefore we feel that it is an unfair decision. But what could you expect from a country which has been practicing slavery and racial discrimination among its own citizens since long ago and until recently?

EIR: What are the strategic reasons for Washington's targeting of Sudan? When did the targeting begin, and what is the purpose?

Abdalla: We think the strategic reason which led the United States to focus on us, is that we have started to reconstruct the Sudanese citizenry and nation to participate in the development of the country according to Islamic principles, and that this could even become a model and an example to the entire Third World.

Putting our hands together, we will be able to utilize our huge resources, such as mineral, agricultural, and animal resources, including water and wide spaces of land, and within a couple of years we could have economic and political power. However, the United States wants Sudan to be under its control and subject to the new world order within its orbit. Therefore, in order to achieve its objectives, they have to destroy the present government.

The United States claims that we are Islamic extremists, trying to create a new religious extremist country or nation. I don't know exactly what they mean by a religious country or nation; I don't think we can differentiate between nation and religion, and nobody would draw a line between the two. Does peace derive from the "nation"? Are human rights a question of "religion" or of the "nation"? All are mixed together; even the American administration cannot distinguish between what is religion and nation.

EIR: Sudan has been accused of being a “Trojan horse” for alleged Iranian subversion of Africa. Can you outline the nature of relations with Iran and with other Muslim states?

Abdalla: Our relation with Iran is a normal relation between any two Islamic sister countries. Iran, according to my understanding, has relations with most of the countries in the world, and nobody murmured about relations with those countries; even the United States of America has good relations with Iran.

Iran is an Islamic country and we are Muslims, and according to our Islamic belief we must have religious, human, cultural, economic, and social relations with Iran and all other Islamic countries. Why do the westerners stand together in favor of their interests? Our religion teaches us that we as Muslims must live together and that we are brothers and sisters. Islam does not have borders. Therefore, again I say our relations with Iran are normal relations, and I don’t see why the United States government is disturbed about them.

EIR: Sudan was punished for its defense of Iraq during Desert Storm, as was Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Jordan. Yet recently, Sudan seems to have begun to mend fences with some of the Arab states that were in the anti-Iraq coalition. The recent meeting between General al Bashir and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) conference marked an important step in the direction of easing tensions. This seems especially important, considering that Egypt has been portrayed as a country threatened by “Sudanese-backed Islamists.” Can you comment on this?

Abdalla: Sudan supported Iraq and stood against the coalition attack, but not in support of Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait. I think we had better make this point clear: that our siding with Iraq was not in taking over Kuwait, but against the intervention of the West. We could have solved the problem internally, alone, as Muslim Arab countries.

Sudanese-Egyptian relations are very strong and everlasting, and no government in Egypt or Sudan can dissociate the two countries from each other. What happened was just a misunderstanding between the two governments which was almost cleared up when the two Presidents met at the OAU conference in Cairo. A committee was formed, chaired by the ministers of foreign affairs from both countries, to clear up whatever remaining issues there may be. We don’t support the Islamic-non-Islamic extremists. These are once again western allegations to divide Muslims.

Islam entered Sudan through Egypt, and we cannot dictate to Egypt what to do, because these are internal affairs. We confirmed this fact to the Egyptians, and also asked them to produce material evidence showing that Sudan is involved in supporting the Islamic extremists in Egypt. I don’t want to go further on this point, because we also have

some reservations about Egypt. They are accommodating the Sudanese opposition as well as the rebels, who have an office in Cairo.

EIR: Can you tell us about the background of the civil war?

Abdalla: The current civil war in the South has nothing to do with the implementation of *Sharia* laws, but started long ago, especially during the British colonization. They placed barriers between the different areas in Sudan, and restricted movement of citizens, especially in the South and the Nuba Mountains. There used to be some kind of a visa to enter those parts to prevent penetration of Islamic-Arabic culture. The Islamic national costume was prohibited. These were all pre-set bombs, which created the first 1955 civil war. Therefore most of our problems were caused by the British colonialists with their policy of creating a cultural and social gap between the different groups in Sudan.

We are not angels; sometimes we do make mistakes, and in any society we find mistakes, politically or culturally. These mistakes can be straightened out through dialogue.

EIR: The Abuja II talks to end the war seem to have failed. What are the reasons? And what are the economic dimensions of the war in the South? If peace were secured, what kind of economic development approach would you take, and what kinds of joint projects would you propose to neighboring states, especially Egypt?

Abdalla: No agreement was signed in Abuja II, because while we were holding talks, the rebel Garang was on a tour to the United States, talking about the problems of Sudan. He returned with instructions from his supporters not to sign any agreement with the government, although we had agreed on some points and differed on others. The two delegations could have signed a preliminary agreement on the points agreed upon. The entire blame is to be put on the rebel Garang for the continuation of this war.

Since the current government came to power, it has been genuinely looking for peace. The National Dialogue Conference was convened in 1990, proposals were placed on the table on how to achieve peace. Nearly all the political bodies in Sudan participated in the mentioned conference. We are ready to sit down with the SPLA [Sudanese People’s Liberation Army] anywhere and at any time for talks.

We as the government are genuinely for peace, because there is a huge disaster in the South and economic disaster in Sudan in general. The war is consuming a lot of money every day. Therefore, to stop the war and achieve peace is the only way to development. *No peace without development, and no development without peace.* When peace is achieved, then development has to start by rehabilitating the damaged areas, especially in the South. With the Egyptians, I think we ought to put our hands together and make joint efforts to achieve and secure food for the two countries and the whole world.

EIR: Before the United States announced its decision to blacklist Sudan, the International Monetary Fund had withdrawn your voting rights. Prior to that, the IMF had withheld a loan which had been promised. What is your view of the IMF's strategy and policy?

Abdalla: The IMF is one of the U.S. toys, and is used as a weapon against Sudan. Again I say, it is a political decision, not an economic decision against Sudan, and we are still not surprised. Before we came to power, aid and loans were suspended from Sudan, and yet we have been making great achievements, especially in agriculture. We should be encouraged by the IMF, not discouraged.

EIR: Can you explain what Sudan, as an Islamic state, wants to achieve?

Abdalla: Sudan wants to practice Islam in its everyday life to establish a just and clean nation. Why should we not do that? Even the United States as a democratic country would like to achieve better social life.

EIR: A delegation of U.S. congressmen was scheduled to visit Khartoum recently, but according to reports, crossed the border from Kenya illegally to conduct a secret "fact-finding" mission. Is this the case? What has your government done to protest this border violation?

Abdalla: The U.S. Congress delegation visited some neigh-

boring countries and held talks with the rebels. They did not come to Sudan to find out facts. How can you try a guilty person without listening to what he has to say? The U.S. Congress delegation conducted their fact-finding among the rebels and enemies of Sudan in Nairobi, and did not even come to Sudan, although there was an open invitation extended to them. This shows that their decision was already taken.

Violation of borders is against international law, and reflects badly on the country violating them.

EIR: General al Bashir has indicated that he would reject the \$50 million in humanitarian aid which the United States would send this year, because it would involve an "American intelligence presence in Sudan." Can you explain how humanitarian aid groups, non-governmental organizations, really function in Sudan?

Abdalla: Since the current government came to power, we have been rejecting, and will reject, any pre-conditioned aid, as mentioned by the President in one of his speeches. Humanitarian aid is usually welcome if it is really meant to aid the concerned country.

As for the NGOs in Sudan, we have a commission to organize their activities, and they signed with the commission voluntary agreements to work according to jointly agreed-upon terms of reference.

'I enjoy reading the EIR.'



"I READ IT religiously. I don't agree with everything you say all the time. We send it to our Foreign Ministry, we tell our people to read it, and they read it. It gives us a window into things which we ourselves have been feeling instinctively, but you articulate it very well. You construct the debate for us."

Dr. Kofi Awoonor,
ambassador and permanent
representative of Ghana
to the United Nations

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Yes, the British royals did use drugs

by Mark Burdman

Over the past years, tens of thousands of articles have appeared in the international press characterizing Lyndon LaRouche as “the political extremist who says the Queen of England pushes drugs.” This line has been repeated by androids working for various U.S. government agencies, members or agents of the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League, and countless others who have never read a sentence of anything LaRouche has written. Obviously, the mere fact that the same words have been obsessively repeated, like a Hare Krishna chant, would indicate that there has been a well-organized effort, probably abetted or instigated by the British Royal Family itself, to discredit and isolate LaRouche.

This operation may now blow up in the face of its architects. Over the past days, revelations have come from Britain which show that, earlier in this century, the Royal Family spent large sums of money on, and extensively used, such hard drugs as heroin, cocaine, and opium. The magazine *Leopard*, which is published in Scotland near Aberdeen, has discovered that the entourage of Queen Victoria and its hangers-on in the Churchill, Rothschild, and other clans “put in regular orders” with a local pharmacy “for opium, heroin, and cocaine.”

In LaRouche’s view, the leaking of this information now, and the high-profile coverage of it in the establishment daily press, is one prominent indication of the massive ferment and turbulence within the highest echelons of the British establishment.

Given the dismal worse-than-Munich-1938 appeasement policy of the British in Bosnia, the increasing attacks on “British geopolitics” from the European continent, the bankruptcy of political leadership in London, and numerous other factors, this turbulence is hardly surprising.

Queen Elizabeth is there

Emblematic of how the *Leopard* story was received was a front-page article in the Aug. 28 London *Times* headlined “Royals Kept High in the Highlands.” Before reviewing the *Leopard* findings, it stated: “Queen Victoria, the stern-faced monarch who was famously not amused, appears to have ordered enough cocaine and heroin for the royal household at Balmoral to keep an entire glen [valley] high in the Highlands.” The records unearthed by *Leopard* “show that the royals and their guests were regularly supplied with sizeable quantities of cocaine and heroin solutions.” In the course of

disclaimers that such drugs were not illegal at the time, the *Times* drew attention to the fact that “cocaine was used by Sigmund Freud in neurology and was used in dentistry in the days before anaesthetics were readily available. Rumor has it that Freud himself used to take cocaine.”

On the same day, the London *Guardian* ran the headline “Royal Drug Record Reveals Old Habits.” The article stated: “The Royal Family has endured many scandals, but none has involved the taking of large quantities of hard drugs. Until now.”

The Aug. 29 Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, in a manner typical of the pleasure that the Italian press gets from sniping at the British royals, linked the *Leopard* story to the current array of scandals hitting the House of Windsor. The paper headlined its account “Drugs at the Palace, a Victorian Scandal,” with the kicker “Cocaine, heroin, and opium: Churchill, Rothschild, and English princesses.” The article was accompanied by a weird snapshot of Winston Churchill, looking like he is throwing a tantrum.

Corriere noted that the activity of the 1897-1914 period took place at Balmoral, the summer residence of the Royal Family: “The Royal Family is involved in gossip, which is now even affecting the myth of Queen Victoria, who ruled for more than half a century over the most powerful empire on earth.” The scandal reveals that “major doses of drugs were directed to Balmoral, which still hosts the ruling family during the summer. In fact, just in these days, Queen Elizabeth is there.” What is being revealed by the pharmaceutical reports from that period, is that Balmoral “anticipated Woodstock,” site of the rock festival of the late 1960s. Even if these substances were not illegal at the time, the Italian daily noted, it is not surprising that the story has made a “small scoop,” given the “situation around the Windsor House” today.

In a short item, citing a Reuters wire, the Spanish daily *El País* on Aug. 29 ran the headline “The Royal Family and Drugs.”

One Scottish source told *EIR* that he agreed with LaRouche that the appearance of such a scandal, and the widespread reportage of it in Scotland and other parts of the U.K., is an indication of great turmoil erupting within the higher echelons of the British establishment. Said the source: “It’s worse than a tempest in Britain, the whole thing is in great disarray, people are tearing themselves apart, there is ferocious rivalry at the highest levels. The elites in Britain have made some very serious blunders, they don’t know their left from their right.” He added that there is a growing perception in the U.K. that “this government is only out to loot the country. The old, normal tradition of patronage has turned into a form of national corruption that has become unbelievable. In fact, the feeling is growing that what we have here is not a government but a conspiracy. It almost confirms the famous Marxist injunction, that the elites only exist to enrich themselves.”

Documentation

The following are substantial excerpts from an article published by the northeast Scotland magazine Leopard, in its issue made available to the public on Aug. 27. The article documents how the British Royal Family and its immediate entourage was extensively involved in use of hard drugs like heroin, cocaine, and opium in the period from 1897 to 1914.

The title of the piece is "On Royal Deeside: 'Menthol and Cocaine Lozenges—To Be Sucked Occasionally.'" The blurb reads: "Cocaine supplied to Winston Churchill. Heroin sold to members of the Royal Family. Deadly poisons available on demand. Cannabis issued to young women. Abortion-inducing potions on sale. These sound like a good week for headline-writers on The Sun [British tabloid], but are simply part and parcel of everyday trading for a Braemar retail chemist between 1897 and 1914. Ian Sutherland reports."

Pharmacist A.R. Clark trained with Aberdeen firm Davidson and Kay. In 1893, he joined a firm in Brighton. Both of his employers held Royal Warrants. In 1897, Clark set up shop on Royal Deeside—a venture which coincided with the so-called "Golden Age" of late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain, when the Empire basked in that sun which would never set.

Clark obtained a warrant to supply medicines to members of the Royal Family who came to stay in the area. Many of his customers were well-heeled London notables who flocked to Deeside, hoping to rub shoulders with the nation's First Family.

Most of Deeside's native inhabitants were too poor to afford medicines. Their access to such care only came with the introduction of National Insurance, shortly before World War I.

Four of Clark's record books have survived, covering the years between 1897 and 1914. All human life is there, along with recipes for "Mrs. Menzie's horse." "Phil. Rhei Co"—essence of rhubarb—eased life's passage of "The Nurse, Rowan Cottage." And mornings after nights before brought brisk business for the Braemar emporium. Copious quantities of bismuth and sodium bicarbonate revived the spirits of "Charlie, Waiter, Fife Arms," "Lady Churchill's Butler," "Telegraphist, age 15 yrs," "Sister Rosalie" and "The Cook, Invercauld Arms." . . .

But Clark had more serious items for sale. A century ago, narcotics and stimulants were uncontrolled by law. Anti-drugs legislation didn't come in until the 1920s. Victorians and Edwardians did not "demonize" drugs. So, fractious children were quieted by opium—and Sherlock Holmes indulged freely in the use of cocaine. Tonics, cough medicines and headache cures were based on alcohol mixed with everything from heroin to chloroform. Clark offered "Menthol and

Cocaine Lozenges—to be sucked occasionally."

And wealthy clients—with home addresses in fashionable London streets such as Grosvenor Square, Curzon Street and Hyde Park Corner—put in regular orders for cocaine, heroin and opium. When the renowned Rothschild family arrived for the Glorious Twelfth, the Braemar pharmacy sent cocaine to their temporary abode. Ditto with continental aristocrats ensconced at Braemar Castle. The Countess of Londesborough, also at Braemar Castle, was supplied with a mixture containing heroin.

And between 1901 and 1914, female members of the Royal Family—in residence at Mar Lodge—received large quantities of sleeping pills, bromides, chloroform, heroin, cocaine and adrenalin. In August 1906, the Princess Royal was supplied with cocaine in solution. In September that year, she called for "Cocaine Ointment."

H.R.H. [Her Royal Highness] was scarcely alone. The Master of Peterhouse availed himself of "Belladonna and Chloroform Linament." A Mrs. Lilywhite (though we have no reason to suppose she was of the well-known sporting-goods family) regularly purchased Veronal—an early sleeping tablet. A Miss Kelly, address unknown, took bismuth, powdered acacia and morphine, in a mixture. Clark's ledger records: "Taken as a snuff, the *Lancet* says it causes disappearance of symptoms." A Miss Rothnie, of Aberdeen, sought strychnine and quinine.

Events later in this century give some limited support for the suspicion that Clark's records reveal disturbing evidence of drug abuse at the very summit of society. During World War II, Nazi propagandists claimed repeatedly that Winston Churchill was a drug addict. Of course the Allies said the same of Adolf Hitler. Both men could stay on their feet when ordinary mortals collapsed from sheer exhaustion.

But Clark's books state that, in September 1912, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill MP was supplied with a cocaine solution, while staying at Invercauld House.

There could be an innocent medical explanation. But did the Nazis know something denied to the British public?

By 1913, legislation allowed poor people to obtain medicines from the Braemar pharmacy. On 1 April that year, John Mitchell of Glen Eye was given digitalis and became the first entry in the register to have "insurance" written beside it. But there is scant evidence that the large numbers of Inverey residents (previously too poverty stricken to contemplate anything other than folk remedies) who came for medication used "medicines" such as Veronal, heroin or cocaine. That apparent omission can only fuel the feeling that addiction—and not illness—brought the rich to Clark's door.

But sensationalism is best avoided. A.R. Clark was not an evil drugs-pusher but a man of his time. If they could afford them, all classes of society used opiates in various forms. Narcotics brought easy oblivion, whether from grim social conditions or from illnesses for which there were no cures. . . .

India-China relations at a new stage?

Washington is flexing its muscle on Chinese missiles, which may affect Sino-Indian relations.

Washington's reimposition of sanctions on China for allegedly supplying M-11 medium-range missiles to Pakistan, violating the 23-nation cartel prohibiting transfer of missiles, was seen by some in Delhi as an "evenhanded approach" by the United States. In 1992, Washington had imposed a two-year sanction on the Indian Space Research Organization for its efforts to purchase cryogenic rocket engine and related technologies from Russia.

However, Washington "evenhandedness" may turn out to be a sleight of hand, as there is evidence that Washington is determined to dismantle India's burgeoning missile defense system.

The sanctions against China and Pakistan were imposed less than a fortnight before Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's scheduled departure for Beijing. The Rao visit is perhaps the most significant effort to enhance Sino-Indian relations since the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's trip in winter 1987-88. The first to China by an Indian prime minister in 34 years, the Gandhi visit was considered a qualitative breakthrough in relations, as expressed directly by Chinese Communist leader Deng Xiaoping himself.

The Rao visit has been built up as a major event in both India and China, in light of the increasingly hostile policy of the West toward both countries on security matters. This was articulated by Beijing's envoy to India, Cheng Ruisheng, at a recent forum in Delhi. Referring to the prevailing world scene, Ambassador Cheng

pointed out that three factors augur well for Sino-Indian relations: "the end of the Cold War leading to unipolar polity in international affairs; liberalization in the economic scene within both countries; and the realization among the leaders [of the need] to depend upon each other in building bridges of peace and amity leading to development for the good of the people of the region."

Referring to the doubling of trade between the two countries in the last few years and reduction of tensions along the disputed Indo-China borders, Ambassador Cheng said that India and China were already complementing each other's initiatives in international affairs, given the similarity of views on a host of issues. "From the stance at the U.N. to questions of human rights, the two countries are already linked in projecting a unified stand at various world forums," he added.

Furthermore, the ambassador said, "China is prepared to provide launch facilities for Indian satellites from its soil, given the sophistication of its space technology." Besides the optimism expressed by the Chinese envoy, independent observers have also noted that the Chinese have much less of an "enemy image" of India than Indians have of China.

One modus operandi of the Clinton administration is to exploit the differences on security issues between the two countries, to widen the rift between them.

With the imposition of sanctions on the missile transfer from China to Pakistan, the United States has con-

veyed the message to Delhi that the threat from Pakistani nuclear warheads has been significantly reduced, and that therefore India has little reason to continue with its own missile defense program or nuclear power program.

The United States has already surfaced demands for the de-nuclearization of South Asia and has issued demarches to India to stop the deployment of Prithvi short-range battlefield missiles.

On the other hand, India has steadfastly rejected the concept of de-nuclearization of South Asia, or any zone for that matter, as it demands global de-nuclearization and overall opposition to nuclear proliferation. India has also repeatedly pointed out that with hundreds of Chinese nuclear warheads and missiles in Kazakhstan and intermediate-range missiles in Saudi Arabia and Israel, India has no reason to dismantle a major part of its national defense.

Delhi has also noted that Washington's supplying of Pakistan with F-16 aircraft, which have a longer range than short-range missiles, has given Pakistan the capability to strike various Indian cities. Even if Pakistan's missile program is canned under pressure from Washington, India's defense will remain vulnerable on that score.

At the same time, India's repeated citing of China as a potential threat to India has the potential to create uneasiness within the Beijing leadership, especially among those who are most favorable to building relations with India.

It will be important for Prime Minister Rao to inform the Beijing leaders that India is entitled to a modern army, as China is also, and that the purpose of citing China's nuclear arsenal is not meant as pressure on China, but to indicate strategic realities to the West.

International Intelligence

Russians in Baltics are not 'ethnic minorities'

Russians in Estonia and Latvia are not "ethnic minorities," but remnants of the occupational forces, Dr. Kazys Bobelis, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lithuanian Parliament, told a hearing of the U.S. House Republican Research Committee, chaired by Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Calif.), on Aug. 25.

"These people are remnants or relatives of the Russian occupation forces that came illegally to Estonia and Latvia," he said. "They established themselves, and now that the troops are withdrawing, their families and relatives don't want to leave Estonia and Latvia because the living conditions are much better there, they consider themselves, all of a sudden, an ethnic minority." He contrasted this to regions where ethnic minorities were not brought in by force but instead have been established for hundreds of years.

Serbs prepare for war with Croatia

Serbia has reconstructed much of former Yugoslavia's vast arms industry on its territory and is gearing up in preparation for war with Croatia, *Jane's Defence Weekly* magazine reported on Aug. 28, according to Reuters.

Production of ground-attack aircraft and battlefield weapons is being given top priority at factories, some of which were rebuilt in Serbia after being dismantled in other republics as the Serb-led Yugoslav Army pulled out.

The Serbs, who dominated the Yugoslav Army command and ensured that key arms manufacturing was based in Serbia, have been relatively untouched by the two-year-old U.N. arms embargo on Yugoslavia which has crippled Bosnia. Defense experts say Serbia has enough basic weaponry and ammunition to last for years.

Jane's said that aerospace development was progressing, using a factory which was removed to Serbia from the Bosnian town

of Mostar. A new armaments heartland in Serbia's central Morava Valley and in the town of Valjevo, 90 km southeast of the capital Belgrade, is now turning out weapons and ammunition which used to be made in republics which seceded. *Jane's* said the army procurement department, now a holding company called Jugoimport, had "re-grouped the defense industry from Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia."

"Serbia is determined to have a functioning arms manufacturing business for the so-called Third World market should sanctions be lifted, but it also continues to prepare for a possible conflict with Croatia," *Jane's* said.

Jordan's Shubeilat leaves politics

Laith Shubeilat, the independent Islamist politician who served as the most popular member of the Jordanian parliament, announced on Aug. 28 his intention to quit politics, in protest against an election law reform passed by the government. Shubeilat was subjected to a political frameup last year, and narrowly escaped the death penalty (see *EIR*, May 7, 1993, for an interview with him).

The reform, which allows citizens to vote for one candidate only (whereas previously slates could be voted), was put through by a caretaker government, put into place to ram through the law. This, Shubeilat has contended, is illegal, as only the parliament should hold legislative power. The parliament, which recessed at the end of April, was abruptly dissolved just before the electoral reform was introduced.

Shubeilat's decision to leave parliamentary politics stems as well from his disappointment with fellow parliamentarians, according to his close associates. "Political groups incite Shubeilat to lead the opposition, but in the end he emerges a lonely voice," said one associate. Shubeilat fought corruption and what he saw as a perversion of the democratic process, but did not get the support he sought.

Shubeilat plans to continue social and cultural activities, but does not want to pro-

vide political cover for perversions of the democratic process, which he has characterized as a "farce."

Turkey seeks to restore ties with Iraq

A senior Turkish official told the London *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 28 that Turkey will begin trading non-sanctioned exports to Iraq without seeking prior United Nations approval. The move is seen as part of a broader effort to "defrost" relations with Baghdad.

The Turks' position is that the U.N. sanctions committee is partial to western countries, particularly Britain. "The U.N. sanctions committee has been approving the sale to Iraq by various western countries of a number of items. Permission for the sale of the same goods has been denied to us," the Turkish official charged. The Turks are also said to be concerned that the U.N. has allowed the sale of goods to Iraqi Kurds which it does not allow Baghdad to purchase.

Turkey has called on the U.N. to review its imposition of trade sanctions against Iraq at a forthcoming session. Turkey is also said to have held recent talks with Iraqi officials over re-opening the Turkey-Iraq oil pipeline for maintenance purposes.

French police trace KKK ties of rightists

Recent investigations by French police establish new evidence that the neo-Nazi resurgence in Europe is not a local phenomenon, but is part of an international drive by the U.S.-based Ku Klux Klan and other assets of diverse intelligence agencies.

Police apprehended three individuals in their car in the suburb of Villepinte outside Paris, supposedly for traffic violations, according to the Aug. 24 daily *Libération*. In the car, they found pistols, grenades, and other weaponry, as well as stickers with the slogans, in French, "Hitler was right," and "Stop immigration." According to *Libération*, the stickers "carry the address of a post office box in the United States, and, ac-

ording to the first steps in the investigation, they are of the same type as those distributed by the American Ku Klux Klan."

The three apprehended men are known to be sympathizers of extreme right-wing groups, including one called Hammerskin, a "skinhead" group active mainly in the United States.

German minister calls for NATO expansion

German Defense Minister Volker Ruehe on Aug. 28 called for NATO to export stability to the former Soviet bloc by accepting eastern European nations as members, Reuters reported. A NATO summit to be held in January 1994 should discuss extending membership to Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, Ruehe said.

"Germany and France have a special interest in the export of stability in this direction," said Ruehe, addressing an Aug. 27 news conference in Rastatt, Germany with French Defense Minister François Leotard. "NATO should not be a closed society. It is important for the stability of Europe."

"The process has started and we on the French side will certainly not raise any obstacle in this expansion," responded Leotard.

Outside intervention stirs up Sri Lanka

Four Nobel laureates, George Wald, Ilya Prigogine, Jan Tinbergen, and Malread Corrigan Maguire, have announced a "peace plan" for Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces.

The intervention is not being received well in Sri Lanka. The government maintains that the ethnic conflict there is Sri Lanka's own problem and that there is no need for outside intervention. A Tamil group which is not otherwise averse to outside mediation has questioned the credentials of the organization that initiated the move, the World Council for Global Cooperation.

It is reported that the catalyst for bring-

ing the four eminent persons together is James Nicholas, international secretary to the World Council for Global Cooperation. Nicholas is a Sri Lankan Tamil who is now a citizen of Canada.

The thrust of the peace plan is that the Sri Lankan government and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) should invite the U.N. secretary general to send an envoy to the island to mediate a negotiated settlement. Such an agreement would include: 1) a cease-fire verified by the U.N.; 2) disengagement of military forces in selected areas; and 3) U.N.-sponsored elections. The plan also promotes a federal form of government and granting to minorities some form of regional autonomy.

Both the President and the prime minister have rejected the plan.

Schools burnt down in southern Thailand

Over 30 schools were burnt down in three provinces in southern Thailand during August, the *Bangkok Post* reported. Most accounts blame the arson on Muslim separatists, whose base is in the jungle areas between Thailand and Malaysia, but one report in the *Post* on Aug. 13 said that the National Security Council was investigating whether former members of the National Peacekeeping Council (which ruled Thailand after the military coup in 1991) were involved, in an effort to discredit the government of Prime Minister Chuan.

Former Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, ousted in 1991, indicated that disaffected persons would do better to burn a few political parties in Bangkok than schools. Muslim leaders have denied responsibility for the attacks, which have destroyed 34 schools and terrified teachers and pupils. Mosques have also been ransacked.

On Aug. 17, separatists ambushed a group of Thai soldiers, killing two, and injuring several civilians. A group also reportedly attacked a train on Aug. 22, and police reinforcements were sent to the southern region. Police identified a Muslim separatist group, the PULO, as responsible for the train attack.

Briefly

● **DAVID OWEN'S** agenda is a *Pax Britannica* for the Balkans, which means only the fittest will survive, charged the German magazine *Focus*, which also reports that the European Community's "mediator" is acting out a colonial attitude by having himself driven around by an Ethiopian chauffeur, in his limousine in Geneva.

● **THE PRESIDENTS** of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania issued a joint statement on Aug. 27 deploring Moscow's decision the week before to halt the withdrawal of Russian troops from Lithuania. Moscow charged that Lithuania was making "unjustified claims" for compensation for 50 years of Russian occupation.

● **THE CHINESE** Communist Party's National Commission for Inspecting Discipline launched a nationwide campaign against corruption, at a meeting in mid-August. The meeting emphasized "foreign influences" as the chief cause of the national crisis, according to the *London Times*. It also banned party officials from playing the stock market.

● **PHILIPPINES** Archbishop Cardinal Jaime Sin denounced the claim of President Fidel Ramos that slowing population growth would help the economy. The cardinal said that the population programs are being pushed by international agencies that have "their own materialistic objectives and use their command of funding and aid to pressure nations into dancing according to their tune."

● **BOSNIAN SERB** leader Radovan Karadzic was made a Knight of St. Dennis of Zante by the archdiocese of the Greek Orthodox Church, for his efforts "in the cause of peace." The award was presented to him at a ceremony at the Serbian military headquarters in Pale, by businessman Mladin Zarubica, born in Los Angeles of Serbian parents.

Russia's Peter the Great: 'Bronze Horseman' revisited

by Denise M. Henderson

The Reforms of Peter the Great: Progress Through Coercion in Russia

by Evgenii Anisimov, trans. by John T. Alexander
M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, N.Y., 1993
327 pages, hardbound, \$39.95; paperbound,
\$19.95

I love you, Peter's creation, I love your stern
Harmonious look. . . .

— A.S. Pushkin, *The Bronze Horseman*

With Russia currently going through a major phase change which could lead to a new aggressive policy toward the West or to chaos and Balkans-style wars throughout the territories of the former Soviet Union, many scholars—Russian and western—are searching for both the underlying causes of Russia's condition as well as policy solutions. Evgenii Anisimov, a senior research scholar at the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, is no exception. In the conclusion of his book, he writes: "Right here the most important, fundamental problem of transformations on Russian soil arises: By what means and by what route to realize truth and justice for universal happiness? Should it be by the route of coerced progress, when it is considered normal and permissible to sacrifice one part of the people for the bright future of the rest, when coercion and compulsion in their most-varied forms are chosen as the means to achieve lofty aims?"

Anisimov hopes to find some of the answers for Russia

in his study of the Petrine era of the late-17th to early-18th century. His thesis—which may startle those who have always thought of Peter the Great as the "great westernizer"—is that it is "no accident that some commentators and historians have subtly turned to Peter's epoch in search of the first causes and sources of the *Stalinshchina*," referring to the years of Stalin's reign of terror. Anisimov then documents what he means by that: the shaping of all state institutions according to a militarist world outlook, the commitment to empire by crushing the national aspirations of separate states like Ukraine, the setting up of what became the institution of serfdom, the creation of an internal passport system, the secularization of the Russian Orthodox Church by means of putting it under state control, and the "clockwork regularity" by which the state machinery functioned.

The western reader will be struck by the full portrait of Peter that Anisimov provides. Most westerners have a very poor idea of who Peter was, a caricature really. They know that he was over six feet tall, that he was a hands-on czar who learned shipbuilding in Holland. They might be familiar with Pushkin's somewhat sympathetic portrayal of Peter in his *The Negro of Peter the Great*, or with his more ambivalent portrayal in *The Bronze Horseman*. But this is no substitute for being able to place Peter's role in the formation of Russia as an imperial power during the age of balance-of-power politics in Europe. And what Anisimov has done, by returning to primary source materials, is to provide the reader with the basis for filling out the sketch of Peter.

Anisimov's study raises the question of whether the traditional view of Peter as a westernizer can any longer be accepted by scholars, analysts, and even the informed layman. From that standpoint, Anisimov's book is a revelation. The reader is led to conclude that Peter was not so much a western-

izer as a Russian ruler who saw the advantage of utilizing certain features of western culture, to make Russia the great power it was to become.

One of Anisimov's more striking examples of the dichotomy between Peter's desire to modernize Russia, to bring it closer to the standards of western civilization while retaining the imperial, top-down form of government, is the example of how Peter applied the Swedish model of local administration to Russia. "The lowest important link of Swedish administration was the parish. Its activities were based on the active participation in administration of the people, the peasants, and electors from whom entered the administrative and court offices of the parish. Moreover, an important role was played by the pastor, the highest moral authority in the parish. Having acquainted himself with the parish system, Peter and the senators rejected it completely: There could be no thought of any participation in administration by the people and clergy in the system of Russian autocracy. Refusing for Russia the system of lower elected ranks, the Senate directed: 'There not be a *kirkshpil'fokht* [parish warden] and electors from the peasants with the courts or in administration because all kinds of orders and dispatches come by order from the towns, and not from the churches; and besides in the district from the peasantry there are no qualified persons.' " Notes Anisimov pointedly, "And this was said about a people who, acting on the regional and communal tradition of long ago, had once saved the country and the throne from destruction! Anyway, it is hardly surprising that authoritarian power and bureaucratic disdain for the 'stupid' people went hand in hand."

The first third of Anisimov's study is devoted to Peter's military expansionism, how he built a Russian army and navy, and his war against Sweden (1697-1721). For someone familiar with the balance of power intrigues being played out in continental Europe at that time, the role of Venice, Britain, and Amsterdam in providing workmen and advice on shipbuilding and military strategy is quite intriguing; unfortunately, Anisimov chooses not to explore this in any detail.

Anisimov addresses the question of the treason of the Ukrainian *hetman* (leader) Mazepa against Peter as a nationalist question. Noting that "Petrine propaganda did everything to present Mazepa's 'treachery' as political crime," Anisimov insists, "In the saga of Mazepa all the problems and tragedy of the Ukraine were reflected as if in a drop of water." Anisimov then provides the background of Ukraine's circumstances in that period, to demonstrate that what was really at issue was the right of Ukraine to a sovereign existence independent of Russia.

Beginnings of a police state

In order to pay for his 24-year war against the Swedes, Peter needed to reorganize the economy of Russia—both its manpower and the flow of money coming into the State Treasury. To obtain manpower, Peter demanded that each village designate men who would be forced to serve, either

as soldiers or in military construction projects, for life. This system was a conscript system which was soon extended to everyday Russian life. To collect taxes, the czar needed accurate head counts which were to be obtained by setting up a system whereby the peasant could not leave his village without permission and was assigned to an estate (the beginning of serfdom). In Peter's Russia, no one, not even the clergy, could escape taxes—or the secret police.

And informants were to be found in many guises, including, according to Peter's decrees, in the newly secularized Russian Orthodox Church. As the church was reorganized under the control of the state, clergy were required to report any acts against the state, particularly treason; failure to do so, would lead to imprisonment. Even potential acts—or "thought crimes," (i.e., contemplating acts of treason)—admitted to in the confessional, were to be reported. With this one decree alone, suggests Anisimov, the independence of the church was completely undermined. "The church started to serve the regime of autocracy and started submissively to consecrate all the latter's initiatives."

Great Russian bias

As revealing as Anisimov's book is, *caveat lector*: The author has a distinct bias, that of a Great Russian.

Most significantly, Anisimov either does not understand or has chosen to blot out the role of the great 17th-century scientific thinker Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in relation to Russia. Anisimov has reduced him to one sentence: "It is no accident that in Leibniz's correspondence with Peter the problem of state reforms is touched upon and that Leibniz presents an image of the state in the form of clockwork, all the gears of which would work in ideal conjunction. There can be no doubt that this image was close to Peter's view of the world, as a true son of his century." For the rest of his book, Anisimov calls up this clockwork image as the sum of Leibniz's contribution to Petrine Russia, thus demonstrating a complete ignorance of Leibniz's proposals.

Leibniz had proposed that Peter the Great found a Russian Academy of Sciences, which he did, and to finance scientific research as well as expeditions into Siberia, where, Leibniz was convinced, the future of Russia would lie, as well as the path to China. The Russian Academy and the Leibnizian tradition in Russia have been crucial to whatever scientific and technological progress has been achieved both in Imperial Russia and in the former Soviet Union. That tradition was carried forth into the Russian space program and into its advances in military technology. The failure of Russia to use its scientific capabilities in the civilian sector, however, would have disappointed Leibniz and has led to economic disaster in the recent period.

Anisimov also blindly defends the Russian Orthodox Church without examining its doctrines or theology in any way. The ROC, reports Anisimov, under Peter became completely secularized. "The church, with its thousand-year tra-

ditions of preaching morals and defending the downtrodden and those subordinated by the state . . . became a submissive tool of the authorities and thereby largely forfeited the people's respect as a preserver of spiritual principles." The theology of the Russian Orthodox Church (so respected by Anisimov) was, and still is, however, antithetical to the idea of *man in the image of God*, man as creator. Peter, however, refused to consider reopening negotiations for a union with the Catholic Church based on the principles of the Council of Florence, which would have meant an acceptance by the ROC of the *Filioque*, that is, that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father *and from the Son*, signifying that each and every individual is potentially capable of creative reason. Peter met this idea, we are told, with "complete passivity and deprecation." The Russian Orthodox Church under state control was more suited to the czar's need to be able to control the Russian population.

Anisimov also defends the communal system. As Count Sergei Witte pointed out in the late 19th century, the communal system itself was a cause of the backwardness of the Russian peasantry. Because the land belonged to the commune, and not to individual families, no one farmer could ever separate himself from the commune in order to make improvements on the land. This system, which predominated in western Russia, was often contrasted to the success of the Ukrainian kulaks, who were productive farmers because they each owned and worked their land.

Even more startling is Anisimov's rejection of Peter's creation, St. Petersburg. Known as "the city built on bones," St. Petersburg certainly does exemplify the principle of "progress through coercion." Tens of thousands of men died in the building of that city. Anisimov tells us that Peter's vision of St. Petersburg was as a new Amsterdam, but grander. But Anisimov believes that St. Petersburg should never have been built, that it is the home of the Devil. " 'Regularity' and the military element set into the idea of Peter's city, it might seem, ought to have conferred the weight of the barracks, the despondency of the dusty parade ground, and the tedium of endless monotonous lines. But this did not happen. Built on a marsh by a wave of the czarist hand, it bore the stamp of illusion, the lightness of a phantom, a mirage, the Northern Lights that had visited the city earlier."

St. Petersburg has always been identified with those Russians who are called "westernizers," who wish to see Russia turn its face westward in order to assimilate Western ideals and principles.

Thus, the answer to Anisimov's question—the often-asked "Whither Russia?"—lies precisely in what Anisimov has chosen to omit. Just as Leibniz had laid out a true westernizing project through the Russian Academy of Sciences, today, Lyndon LaRouche has proposed a broad-based scientific and economic program, the Productive Triangle, to extend from Paris to Vladivostok and to eventually encompass Chi-

na, as the means of lifting the East out of its current state of economic ruin, and herald an economic and scientific revival throughout Eurasia. Such a program means sacrificing only one thing, and that is the state-enforced backwardness which has harmed the peoples of the former Soviet Union for so long.

Inside the mind that built the nuclear navy

by Stuart Lewis

The Rickover Effect, How One Man Made a Difference

by Theodore Rockwell

Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 1992

411 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Theodore Rockwell's book tells the story of how it was one man's idea to build a nuclear submarine, and how he brought it forth. It was clear that "the problem boiled down to convincing the top levels of the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) that building a nuclear submarine was an important national priority. It was clear that no one else who mattered held that view at that time." The only one who held that view in the late 1940s was Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who was responsible for starting the job and getting it finished, with the official launching of the *Nautilus* in 1954. Equally important, along the way, as a result of the success of the nuclear submarine program, Rickover was asked to develop the first commercial nuclear plant at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, thereby launching the creation of what became a highly trained staff within the military, research laboratories, training schools, and the commercial nuclear industry.

The author, who was a member of Rickover's engineering team, gives an inside view of Rickover's drive and how he moved others to accomplish his nuclear goal, and Rockwell makes clear that the admiral did not see the building of the submarine as a monument to himself. On the contrary, according to Rockwell, Rickover had a strong sense of history and was intent on developing a well-trained cadre who could take over after he was gone. In his foreword, former Secretary of the Navy Adm. James Watkins writes that Rickover's passion was the "never-ending process of education and training prospective leaders for the Navy." As part of this process, Rickover helped set up a master's degree program in nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology, which trained many of Rickover's engineers. Exemplary of his farsightedness, the admiral once expressed his thinking: "We can steal trained people from the laboratories and then have them stolen from us, or we can arrange to create more nuclear engineers, to train our own, and to create a national asset that will benefit everybody. I choose the latter course."

Concern about American education

Later in his life, Rickover became increasingly involved in upgrading American education. Rockwell tells the story of a conversation Rickover struck up with a young sailor who was assigned to him as a driver. The young man had graduated high school with above average grades, and yet, he confirmed for the admiral that the Civil War had occurred "two or three hundred years ago." Rockwell reports: "The admiral managed to sound noninquisitorial, just friendly, and the sailor seemed relaxed. Rickover reviewed a number of topics—history, geography, politics, literature—and the sailor consistently revealed an appalling ignorance. . . . When [the sailor] was gone, Rickover said, 'You see why I'm concerned about our education system? Here's a kid, obviously brighter than average, not lazy. . . . Our schools have betrayed him. They took 12 precious years of his life, the years when he was most capable of learning, and taught him almost nothing. What I could have done with him in those years!' " Of course, in the few years since his death in 1986, the situation in education has become critical with the spiritual child molestation called outcome-based education sweeping many areas of the country.

In 1984, Rickover set up the Rickover Science Institute, which for six weeks every summer would provide "intensive classroom instruction and internships in scientific research for 60 high school students from the United States and abroad who had demonstrated excellence in mathematics and the other sciences." Alumni proudly referred to themselves as "Rickoids," even after he had his name removed from the foundation in 1986, when he became too ill to continue his involvement.

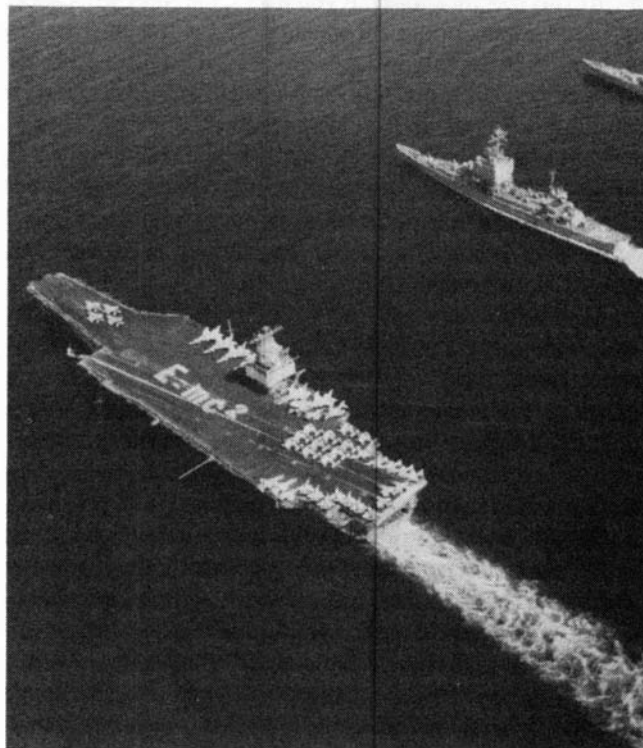
The birth of the nuclear navy

Rickover knew that in order to get the ball rolling for a nuclear navy he would have to convince the Navy's top brass and eventually the secretary of defense. "Trying to persuade all these Navy jokers is a waste of time," he said. "If the secretary declares the nuclear submarine a military necessity, they'll all fall in line." Rickover and an associate drafted a letter for Chief of Naval Operations Chester Nimitz—described as a "submariner"—to send to the secretary of the Navy. Shortly after, the Navy went on record: "There was a military need for a submarine with unlimited endurance at high speed submerged. Only nuclear power could meet that need."

The Nimitz report outlined its assessment of the strategic

situation: "The seriousness of the Russian submarine menace is emphasized by the fact that they now have over five times the number of undersea craft that Germany had at the outbreak of World War II." Another Navy report found that "the tactical characteristics of the medium-speed, deep-diving, snorkle-equipped submarine have virtually nullified the effectiveness of most of our World War II ASW [anti-submarine warfare] procedures, tactics, and doctrines." Diesel-powered submarines could not stay under water continuously and had to spend most of their time at periscope level. Nuclear submarines are able to remain submerged for long periods and can go where diesel submarines cannot.

Rickover rubbed many lesser spirits the wrong way. When *Nautilus* traveled beneath the polar ice cap, it was considered a marvelous feat, and the vessel's captain was invited to a White House reception. Rickover, however, was left off the Navy's invitation list. Adm. Elmo Zumwalt once expressed what not a few felt about the way—or perhaps the fact—that Rickover accomplished things: "The Navy had three enemies: the Air Force, the Soviet Union, and Hyman Rickover." And when Commanding Naval Officer Arleigh Burgh took the decision to put missiles on submarines, "To ensure that Rickover did not dominate the project, Burke gave strict but unwritten orders to keep all news of the project secret from Rickover," says Rockwell.



The sailors in formation on the deck of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise spell out "E=mc²," as it cruised the Mediterranean with other nuclear ships in this June 1964 Navy photo.

However, there were civilians who knew that Rickover was a rigidly honest man who could be relied upon in an emergency. After the March 1979 nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, President Jimmy Carter, who had been a nuclear engineer in the Navy, called on Rickover for advice. Rickover submitted a report to the President and met with the President's appointed group, the Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island. Later, in 1983, the Metropolitan Edison Co. itself called on Rickover to help it get its undamaged plant, TMI-1, started up again, because, as the utility representative said, "We don't seem to be able to persuade anyone to examine us and pronounce us ready to go." On the basis of Rickover's favorable recommendation, the plant was allowed to start up in 1986.

Committed to the best

The admiral's zeal for technical improvements did not begin with the nuclear navy—it was a lifelong obsession. As an engineering officer on the S-48, an old submarine, Rickover put out a fire caused by the main batteries. When he discovered that the design of the motor was at fault, he redesigned and rebuilt the motors.

As second in command of the Electrical Section of the Bureau of Ships, Rickover decided that some of the hardware on ships was too big and heavy. He drew up a new set of plans for control panels, warning the manufacturer to make them to his specifications: "If you won't, the Navy will cancel all future orders for control panels work [and] with someone who will." In another instance, writes Rockwell, a "vendor announced proudly that it [a redesigned instrument] was now a fully shockproof design. He handed it over to Rickover, expecting the commander to look it over admiringly and perhaps comment on its sleek appearance. But Rickover merely hurled it against the old-fashioned radiator and didn't even wince as it shattered. He then turned on his heel and strode silently back to his office."

Rockwell writes that "one of Rickover's greatest assets, as leader of a technically sophisticated project, was incredible technical intuition," and he quotes a General Electric executive that "his engineering intuition is eerie." It was Rickover's design for a pressurized-water reactor to power nuclear submarines that won out over the many others, when detractors felt that it was "too unimaginative." But, continues Rockwell, "essentially all of the world's nuclear power plant builders have independently come to adopt Rickover's design concept and technology." The author also shows how Rickover's work acted as what Lyndon LaRouche has called a "science driver" in the U.S. economy: "Whole new industries were set up to produce tonnage lots of zirconium, hafnium, uranium oxide, and other exotic materials previously known only as laboratory curiosities. Totally new types of valves, pumps, heat exchangers, and control systems were developed, which quickly found application in fields as diverse as biomedical research and water treatment plants."

FDR's second term: a study in opposites

by Stuart K. Lewis

FDR: Into The Storm, 1937-1940

by Kenneth S. Davis

Random House, New York, 1993

691 pages, hardbound, \$35

Some of the major events in President Franklin Roosevelt's second term, such as his trying to pack the Supreme Court, his struggle to get the National Recovery Administration programs passed, and his fight against isolationism, which Roosevelt saw as crippling his efforts to rearm the country in the face of expanding fascism in Europe, are thoroughly discussed in this long book by Kenneth Davis. Unfortunately he never deals with the British-steered geopolitical control over American policy, which set the forces in motion for both world wars, and of which FDR was sometimes the instrument, and other times the opponent; but for the student of history who is aware of those more fundamental causes, the book's detailed account of certain secondary features of the times and the gigantic personality of FDR, the last U.S. President to make such a mark on history, is both useful and fascinating.

Timely, in the context of today's western impotence to oppose Serbian fascism, is a long discussion of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy of telling Czechoslovakia, which had one of the best armies in Europe at the time, to just give up its Sudetenland region to appease Hitler's Germany. Some other subjects Davis details are: the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which helped in flood control and gave the TVA area twice the national average in per capita use of electricity at half the national average in cost; a letter to Roosevelt from scientists concerning the use of nuclear power as a weapon, led to a whole discussion of the history of nuclear radiation; and the Russian invasion of Finland.

Spiteful appointments

Roosevelt's choices for Supreme Court justices and ambassador to England reveal the way his petty frustration would boil over into intensely damaging policy results. One of the most disastrous of all such decisions was his choice of Hugo Black for Supreme Court justice. Davis writes that

Roosevelt, seeking revenge against the Senate for its opposition to his New Deal legislation, thought, "if possible, the appointment should be one the Senate would have to confirm, yet whose confirmation would be as gall and wormwood to many senators, to all conservatives." Davis continues, "Roosevelt himself had no high opinion of Black's abilities as a lawyer; he confessed as much to [Harold] Ickes." It came out that Justice Black had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and possibly continued to be after his election to the U.S. Senate; at least, he likely continued his ties, if not his secret membership. Of course, our country is still suffering today for that nomination through Black's leadership in erecting the "wall" of separation of church and state, which has thrown all notions of God and morality out of the schools.

Similarly, Roosevelt's appointment of Joseph Kennedy as ambassador to Britain was also made to spite someone. Davis writes: "The idea of naming an Irish Catholic to the Court of St. James . . . was initially so hilariously outrageous, according to son James that 'he almost toppled from his wheelchair' with laughter." Roosevelt was annoyed by a snub from Neville Chamberlain for "the arrogance with which Chamberlain had refused his recent invitation to come to Washington for talks." Roosevelt felt that Kennedy was "a very dangerous man — too dangerous to have around here" in Washington.

As it turned out, the Kennedy posting not only did not pique the British, but the ambassador also became a member of the notoriously pro-Nazi Cliveden set and gave Roosevelt headaches with his numerous statements calling for the appeasement of Hitler.

Roosevelt's worst concession to crass pragmatism was his refusal to change immigration quotas to allow entry to more Jews from Nazi Germany, and the regulations took no account of horrendous circumstances: They couldn't prove they could support themselves in the United States, because if they left Germany, the state would take 95% of their personal property. Davis writes that Roosevelt feared popular opposition to raising the quotas for Jews to immigrate: "He was determined to conserve every bit of his depleted political capital for expenditure on matters he deemed of supreme importance, and the Jewish refugee crisis was not one of these."

Roosevelt's defense posture

Thankfully, Roosevelt was not a crass pragmatist when it came to defending the country from the threat of German and Japanese expansion. One shudders to think what would have happened if the United States had been unprepared for World War II. The book recounts Roosevelt's efforts to re-arm the country over the violent opposition of American isolationists, many of whom were blindsided by an understandable fear that the United States would be dragged into a war to promote British oligarchist interests.

According to Davis, Roosevelt warned Senate leaders of

"the Nazi-Fascist aggressions, the democracies' yieldings to these aggressions, whereby Europe had been brought to the verge of a world war, which, he stressed, could now break out at any moment." Roosevelt also thought the efforts to help our allies in Europe was severely hamstrung by neutrality legislation, and he "spoke of his own efforts to save the peace and of how these had been hampered and weakened by existing neutrality legislation." However, Sen. William E. Borah told Roosevelt, "he had his own sources of European information which he deemed 'more reliable than those of the State Department,' and they told him emphatically 'that there is not going to be any war.' "

Roosevelt also had to put up with the antics of aviation hero Charles Lindbergh, who preached against any intervention in Europe; Roosevelt said he was "absolutely convinced that Lindbergh is a Nazi." Lindbergh, for his part, vastly overestimated the number of planes in Nazi Germany, in order to instill a false fear of German air strength. In a radio broadcast, Lindbergh railed: "Our bond with Europe is a bond of race and not of political ideology. . . . It is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow. Racial strength is vital — politics a luxury. If the white race is ever seriously threatened, it may then be time for us to take our part for its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French, and Germans. But not with one against the other for our mutual destruction."

Davis documents communications between Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the latter's request for military ships to help in the Battle of Britain. (Of course, Davis does not reference the well-known fact that Churchill himself was an early Fascist sympathizer and advocate of "racial purity" who had turned against the Nazis when Hitler went out of control.) Churchill, telling Roosevelt that Britain could not build destroyers in time, said, "The American destroyers presently immobile in American ports, doing no good to anybody, could make at this juncture, if properly employed, the difference between death and survival for freedom's cause, but the time in which they could do so, as Churchill warned, was rapidly running out." Roosevelt's efforts to increase military production, including his famous call for 50,000 airplanes a year, are described in the book.

In the realm of economics, the book provides an interesting reflection on today's depression dilemmas. Then, as now, there was furious debate between those who wanted to build infrastructure to stimulate an economy and those who thought "balancing the budget" was more important than anything else. As Davis points out, despite many of Roosevelt's social programs, unemployment never really started going down to acceptable levels until production for the war mobilization started. The 1939-43 gearup to defeat the Nazis was Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment, suitably followed later by his determination — as reported by his son Elliott Roosevelt — to prevent the reestablishment of the British and French colonial empires after the war.

Defeat of NAFTA can shift U.S. policies

by H. Graham Lowry

Ratification by the U.S. Congress of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has suddenly become far less than a sure thing. The pet project of former President George Bush, now embraced by Bill Clinton, ran into a storm of opposition during the two weeks prior to Labor Day, from such diverse camps as organized labor, conservative libertarians, leading House Democrats, Ross Perot, and Jesse Jackson.

The defeat of NAFTA — a malthusian scheme for financial looting on a vast scale — could turn into a significant reversal of the ruinous policies which have driven the United States to the point of collapse. Seizing that opportunity depends on accurately identifying and fundamentally rejecting NAFTA for what it really is, and not for the limited flaws cited by various critics.

During his campaign for the 1992 presidential election, independent Democrat Lyndon LaRouche blasted the proposed NAFTA treaty as a blueprint for “an Auschwitz below the border.” As his official campaign platform described it, “It is a blueprint for looting and destroying the labor force of all of North and South America, to prop up the bankers’ bankrupt financial institutions and unpayable foreign debts. Since 1982, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the international banks, and the western governments led by Washington, have enforced a brutal regime of debt-looting, extracting from the impoverished economies of Ibero-America over \$250 billion in interest payments alone, even as the debt rose.”

The low-wage, disease-infested labor camps along the Mexican-U.S. border — the infamous runaway shops called *maquiladoras* — have proliferated for more than 25 years under NAFTA-like tariff exemptions. NAFTA, LaRouche’s 1992 platform noted, “will turn all of Mexico into one giant *maquiladora*. It will also be used to smash the U.S. labor movement, collapse wages, and eliminate a million or more

industrial jobs over the next few years.”

Allowing NAFTA to be ratified now would simply lock the United States into accelerated economic collapse, which is already threatening the very existence of the institutions of government. As LaRouche declared in his weekly radio interview, “*EIR Talks*,” taped from prison on Aug. 25, “If we take the current projectable rate of decline, we’re in a spiraling worldwide economic depression. All this talk about recovery, is all nonsense. There has been no recovery anywhere in the world since the 1987 stock market crash, which actually was an early derivatives collapse.”

LaRouche warned, “If present policies continue, if people continue to listen to Phil Gramm and Milton Friedman and people who say you can’t touch the Fed, and people who defend derivatives, then in two or three years from now, we will begin to have a process of disintegration of government.” Collapsing employment, declining wages, and a dwindling tax base are already forcing the elimination or shutdown of vital public functions — from education to health care to public safety — of state and local governments around the country. It is in the context of this broader threat to the nation’s institutions that NAFTA’s destructive effects must be understood.

NAFTA under fire

The recent public brawling over NAFTA has demonstrated its vulnerability to defeat in Congress, despite the fundamental shortcomings in much of the opposition’s attacks. The most striking evidence, in fact, comes from the treaty’s advocates, whose media mouthpieces have poured forth some revealing hysteria about the larger stakes involved.

On consecutive days, both the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Washington Post* were driven to foaming at the mouth over a small demonstration of about 150 people against NAFTA in

California. The *Journal's* "Business World" commentary of Aug. 24 focused on an Aug. 18 "mini-rally against free trade" coordinated by California's freshman Democratic Rep. Jane Harman, and the "jarring alliances" against NAFTA which were on display. The elements involved included "the comical and the portentous," the *Journal* noted. Besides the Liberty Lobby, the turnout included some of Ross Perot's "lost souls," who also attacked the treaty as a Trilateral Commission plot, while one quoted Henry Clay against free trade. The president of a longshoremen's union local raised the cry against "international government." Other vocal opponents included an AFL-CIO official from Los Angeles, a Los Angeles city councilman, and leaders from the teamsters and machinists.

The *Journal* railed against the population's despair over "joblessness in the Depression" as a threat to George Bush's "boldest legacy." Even more revealing, it expressed fears that "this new mass, or perhaps new majority, is pitted against what it sees as a corrupt elite presiding over the ruin of their land."

In its lead editorial on Aug. 25, "NAFTA and 'One World,'" the *Washington Post* cried that there was no reason for the treaty's opponents to raise an obsolete issue like "national sovereignty," and attacked the same California rally for raising the charge that a vote for NAFTA was a vote for "treason." Any criticism, the *Post* declared, must be limited to "more reasonable grounds involving fears of job losses and worries [about the environment]. . . . The argument here is over evidence and its meaning, and the same cannot be said of those who claim to see in NAFTA the shadowy hand of villainous forces," and those "who would use the NAFTA debate to sell their favorite theories about the plots and schemes of unspeakable, sinister forces."

The *Post* followed this up Aug. 29 with a front-page open letter to President Clinton by columnist Hobart Rowen, who told the President, "as I write, you are losing the battle for the North American Free Trade Agreement . . . and you can't afford to." Noting the declared opposition of the Democrats' House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt and Majority Whip David Bonior, Rowen went so far as to suggest they "should be tossed out of their party posts." Rowen also flatly informed Clinton, "Your administration's entire international credibility is on the line. . . . How could you negotiate a trade agreement with any country in the world if you can't get a deal with neighboring Mexico through Congress?"

Jumping into the spotlight at a Washington press conference on Aug. 26, former Republican presidential candidate Pat Buchanan declared that NAFTA "is not a free trade treaty at all, but an insiders' deal among the transnational elites of three countries, an American Maastricht, and an economic Munich." NAFTA would establish "supernational enforcement panels," Buchanan charged, that could challenge U.S. state laws "and interfere in American business and American industry," with power to prohibit "rolling back the labor and environmental excesses of very recent years. Big government

would be frozen into federal law by a treaty which has the same standing virtually as the Constitution of the United States. NAFTA adds up, then, to an insiders' deal for the leveraged buy-out of American liberty."

Buchanan added, "I noticed the *Washington Post* said yesterday that it was illegitimate for me even to raise the issue of national sovereignty. . . . Let me tell you something. Henry Kissinger has just praised this treaty to the skies. It's the beginning of the new world order, what he calls a new international system. It's where the globalists in Paris, and London, and New York, and Tokyo decide the destiny of countries and impose economic decisions on them. If we can defeat NAFTA here, I think the internationalists will be rolled back."

Opponents still embrace free trade

But Buchanan's proposed cure is just as bad as the disease. Buchanan talked about building a movement of "free traders," of "America Firsters," and of pursuing "free trade between comparable economies, where the wage levels are similar"—instead of restoring national sovereignty according to principles of American System economics, and repudiating the supranational looting schemes typified by the British Empire. Buchanan went so far as to conclude his remarks by declaring, "For example, if Britain somehow dropped out of the EC [European Community], I would think the U.S. ought to make a move to try to bring Britain into some kind of agreement with the United States to weld the countries together through trade. But Mexico, with all due respect to the folks who are here from Mexico, is a Third World country."

As for opposition among House Democratic leaders, Majority Whip David Bonior has presented a case which is also still enmeshed in the destructive axioms of British free-trade thinking. In an Aug. 29 appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press," Bonior appropriately noted a Commerce Department report indicating that NAFTA could eliminate "up to 40% of [U.S.] jobs in auto, steel, apparel, [and] textiles, and that means whole communities being devastated." Yet he also argued for imposing free-market "reforms" on the Mexican people: "And they're right on the cusp of changing the political, the social, and the economic system. There are some wonderful people in Mexico, people that equal the likes of Havel in Czechoslovakia and Walesa in Poland who are ready to change that system. . . . And by passing this treaty all we are doing is institutionalizing the corruption over there and impeding . . . a real treaty in the future."

As LaRouche pointed out, "as we see happening in eastern Europe and Russia, where institutions are disintegrating, as the economic basis for tax revenues and other essential functions of society break down economically, we see a breakdown in the corresponding institutions of government." It can happen here too, unless we scrap prevailing notions of free trade and free markets in their entirety.

Michigan slashes funds for education

by Suzanne Rose

Michigan's "New Age" Republican Gov. John Engler signed legislation on Aug. 19 which will eliminate the use of local property taxes to fund public schools, beginning with the 1994-95 school year. Approximately two-thirds of the education budget is currently financed by property taxes. The legislation does not contain a proposal for an alternate source of funding.

Observers believe that the events which led to this astonishing act were orchestrated by the lobby in the state which is promoting the satanic "outcome-based education" program (the governor is a backer of OBE). They are seeking to use the budget crisis to complete a transformation of the education system from one appropriate to the requirements of a scientifically and technologically advancing economy, to one which only requires slave labor in "free-enterprise zones." What made the state vulnerable to such dismantling of education, was the elimination of hundreds of thousands of auto industry jobs in the 1980s. This caused a collapse of the state's ability to finance essential services. In 1989, Michigan took the barbaric step of eliminating the general assistance welfare program, the last-ditch income support system of the childless unemployed. The latest actions of the legislature portend the end of public education in the state.

A bitter fight

The collapse of the tax base in Michigan has led to a bitter war on the education front among families who have children (a declining portion of the population), retired people with no children to support and rising taxes consuming an increasing portion of their income, and corporations trying to escape taxes. Inequalities in education funding between the depression-ravaged inner cities and the more affluent suburbs have also become a populist issue. The fascistic social engineers sponsoring "outcome-based education" are seeking to exploit the passions of the population in order to tie shrinking budget resources to state-mandated "performance outcomes."

Amid the growing attacks on property taxes to support education, in a state where today only 20% of the families have children in the schools, and stoked by populist rhetoric from the politicians about the inequalities which result from this method of financing, the legislature was induced to refer the matter of school funding to the voters in a referendum last spring. The governor joined the fray by promoting the

idea that excessive property taxes make Michigan economically "uncompetitive" with other states by discouraging industry from locating there, and driving existing industry out. The referendum was set to abolish property taxes and increase the state sales tax funding for education from 4% to 6%. The referendum went down to defeat. Four populous and heavily industrial and commercial counties defeated it — Oakland, Wayne, Genessee, and McComb. These are relatively poor areas with many children, which relied heavily on corporate property taxes to fund education. Other counties, which have a larger portion of retirees, supported the referendum.

In the ensuing uproar, a Democratic legislator introduced a bill to abolish real estate taxes as the method of funding education. It was reported that the Democrats in the legislature hoped to use the bill to discredit the governor, a Republican and proponent of eliminating the property tax, who would be forced to veto it because it contained no alternative method for funding the schools. But Governor Engler signed the bill, and four weeks later the legislature released a proposal for a new formula for state aid to education, without dealing with the question of funding.

The funding proposed for each district is well below the previous average — a reflection of the fact that Michigan has been conditioned to accept the collapse of the economy as inevitable. The elimination of funding parallels the elimination of educational content which the state has already accepted, albeit on an optional basis, with the adoption by the legislature of Public Act 25 in 1990, the OBE Core Curriculum. Districts that "choose" OBE get generous grants from the state.

The case of Minnesota

Similar moves are afoot to cut education funding in the state of Minnesota. The Education Finance Subcommittee of the Minnesota Business Partnership issued a report in July, indicating the direction in which certain corporations intend to move. Entitled "Education Finance: Education Quality and Funding Reform," the report represents the views of banks and corporations whose "post-industrial society" policies are bankrupting small businesses and farms. The likes of Cargill, Honeywell, and Norwest Bank argue in the report that education does not require more funding, just a reallocation of existing resources: "We have enough resources now if distributed according to improved funding."

The report proposes that property taxes be eliminated as a method of funding education, and be replaced with state financing based on the willingness of the district to carry out the New Age restructuring of educational content. The amount recommended by this group to be expended by the state on each child to implement the OBE Core Curriculum is \$3,125 — lower than the \$3,600 currently being spent in one of the nation's most impoverished inner-city school districts, Detroit.

Governors embrace Dark Age education

by Brian Lantz

The National Governors' Association conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma Aug. 14-17 was devoted to the theme "Strategic Investment: Tough Choices for America's Future." Since a major agenda topic was education "reform" of the kind Lyndon LaRouche and others have exposed as "spiritual child molestation," it can be fairly said that our nation's governors have been driven to consider whether we might survive the economic crisis by devouring our young.

Outgoing chairman Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado set the tone of resignation to the economic collapse imposed by international speculative finance, stating that today's crisis "is silent and insidious. If the stock market crashed and investors stopped buying bonds to fund the deficit, our nation would come to grips with the budget problem. The price of such a disaster is too great. The looming crisis we face is perilous, even though it is not immediate. We are witnessing the slow but steady deterioration of our economic and social well-being."

The NGA commands plenty of political clout. Composed of the governors of all 50 states, it maintains standing committees on a range of topics and creates task forces of governors and staff to consider pressing issues. Its research institute has a full-time staff. The Tulsa conference was addressed by President Clinton and members of his cabinet. Yet incoming NGA chairman Carroll Campbell, the governor of South Carolina, genuflecting in the direction of Sen. Phil Gramm and H. Ross Perot, told reporters at the final press conference that times require "getting more for less," "downsizing," and "streamlining." Thus the governors have reached a consensus, at least for now, which dooms their own institutions to dry up and blow away.

Deconstructing education

Nowhere was this folly more obvious than in the NGA's adoption of outcome-based education, the satanically inspired "reform" agenda which proposes to complete the transformation of public education into a brainwashing conveyor belt for slave labor. OBE jargon filled the remarks of Secretary of Education Richard Riley to the governors: "We

are not talking about traditional input standards, such as class size or the number of books in the school library, which show little promise of helping to define the conditions that need to be met in order to promote the type of student learning we need. Instead, new standards must be more closely tied to content standards, and must reflect the quality rather than just the quantity of school resources."

The meaning of "content standards," "quality" not "quantity," and other gibberish is scattered through the pages of two reports released by the NGA's Task Force on Education, "Building Public Support for Education Reform," and "Transforming Education: Overcoming Barriers."

According to the reports, college admission standards and "Carnegie units" will make way for nebulous "new curriculum content or frameworks." (Carnegie units refer to specific hours of time spent on academic subjects such as English, mathematics, and science.) "Waivers will be granted so federal regulations [governing use of Chapter 1 federal funds] that prescribe time by subject area . . . total time spent by teachers with students and required textbooks," can be ignored. Instead, urban schools will be turned into social engineering centers, "providing a range of services for children and their families directly on a school campus." "Continuous improvement toward standards" will replace "national norms"; the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) will be phased out.

The future would hold more: "Waivers, especially from subject-specific state learning objectives," will be sought to allow for "team learning and integrated subject areas. Teachers are in self-selected peer support groups with time for planning together and opportunities for peer coaching." To ensure that the new curriculum is accepted by teachers, seniority clauses in teacher contracts will be torn up to guarantee that "a faculty or team is philosophically in tune with the other teachers."

You might wonder how 50 governors dreamed up such wicked insanity. The reports were paid for by the Carnegie Corp. and the Lilly Endowment, Inc., two faceless foundations bankrolling the "America 2000" agenda. The Nazis' educational reforms, or Mao's Cultural Revolution rightfully come to mind.

The 4,000-year-old monk

Among the major players in outcome-based education is Robert Muller, a former deputy director of the United Nations. The Robert Muller School in Arlington, Texas and its "World Core Curriculum Manual" have served as a Unesco Associated Schools Project. The 1986 Manual of the Robert Muller School states that "the underlying philosophy upon which the Robert Muller School is based will be found in the teachings set forth in the books of Alice A. Bailey by the Tibetan teacher, Djwhal Khul." Mr. Khul was the name given by Bailey, an occult Theosophist, to the 4,000-year-old monk she "spoke to"!

Bailey's *Education in the New Age*, quoted at length in Muller's *World Core Curriculum Manual*, lays out the rationale for using schools to turn children into docile helots for the oligarchy: "Education should be the process whereby youth is taught to reason from cause to effect, to know the reason why certain actions are bound inevitably to produce certain results and why (given a certain emotional and mental equipment, plus an ascertained psychological rating) definite life trends can be determined and certain professions and life careers provide the right setting for development and a useful and profitable field of experience. Some attempts along this line have been undertaken by certain colleges and schools in an effort to ascertain the psychological aptitudes of a boy or a girl for certain vocations but the whole effort is still amateurish in nature."

Opposition feared

OBE was denounced as "spiritual child molestation" at an Aug. 17 press conference on the steps of the Tulsa Convention Center by community leaders and Schiller Institute spokesmen. Rev. Wade Watts, executive director of the Oklahoma state NAACP charged, "Outcome-based education is just another form of tracking. the way things are now, you pretty much know by the seventh grade whether you are going to be a doctor or chemist, or whether you are being sent to vo-tech [vocational trade school]. Outcome-based education just starts the whole business sooner. . . . It is racist, worse than what we have now."

The mounting opposition to the satanic "reforms" has not gone unnoticed. The NGA report "Building Public Support" warns: "In public hearings, newsletters, and videos across the country, opponents are charging that states are trying to control the children, putting them all into a dumb-down" conformist mold. "In some places, state education departments have created problems by using the documents that focus heavily on what may be considered 'touchy-feely' issues — self-esteem, values, and peer pressure — rather than on academic standards and learning. Directing the debate toward emotional or behavioral issues can result in a loss of support from citizens who are already skeptical about the schools and particularly insistent that the basics come first."

Both reports issued at the NGA conference by the Task Force on Education complained that "many citizens do not really understand 'systemic reform,'" and that turning children into members of a suggested third or fourth sex goes against "practices supported by deeply held beliefs in the local communities." As a result, the reports suggest that the "jargon" be dropped.

New standards?

EIR's reporters queried several governors on the growing opposition to OBE and Core Curriculum programs. Gov. John Voinovich of Ohio, co-chair of the Task Force on Education, said that the solution was to "get out to the public."

"We have to make clear that we're only interested in standards. We're not trying to influence family values," he lied. Gov. James Hunt of North Carolina was blunter. "I don't think we should listen to them. We have our standards and I think we should set out to meet them." Incoming chairman Governor Campbell's answer was that citizens "cannot afford to stick their heads in the sand." Vermont Gov. Howard Dean, incoming NGA vice-chairman, added, "We have to set standards . . . then let the ingeniousness of local folks figure out how to meet the standards."

What are these "standards"? In conjunction with "values clarification" in support of sodomy and "resolving inner conflicts," another OBE and Core Curriculum shibboleth is supplanting standard curricula with incompetent "vocational-technical skill standards" and testing procedures. Rather than mastering mathematics, a student will learn only specific applications, which will be added to his "portfolio." (At McDonald's you don't even have to add or subtract.)

An NGA brief, "State Initiatives on Industry-Based Skill Standards," circulated at the conference, proposed: "A system of skill standards and credentials can be the driving force to effect changes in curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment practices throughout the education and training systems." Moreover, "states are planning to abolish the general track and develop a core curriculum for college-preparatory and technical preparation students." Knowledge is to be "boiled down." The open secret is that the faceless foundation policy makers have written the United States off as an industrial nation. "Outcomes" measuring fixed skills are to replace a foundation in academic subjects in grades K-12—which means that workers cannot cope with high rates of technological attrition produced by advances in science and technology.

In 1992, Bush's Labor Department launched efforts, with the "America 2000" program, to set up a national system of narrowly defined industry-based skill standards and certificates, the apparent origin of the "mastery certificates" advocated in OBE programs to replace high school diplomas. Since most of the manufacturing base has been wrecked over two decades, the focus of the 1992 survey was on the Aquarian "services" paradigm — auto repair, printing, fast food management, and non-union construction. This lunacy is continuing under Clinton. In his Tulsa speech, Education Secretary Riley promoted the administration's GOALS 2000 education bill. "Just two weeks ago, President Clinton transmitted to Congress legislation which Secretary of Labor Bob Reich and I developed jointly, to build a school-to-work transition system. . . . We will give the states the flexibility they need to form partnerships and design problems that reflect and respond to their own needs. And we will provide waivers to restrictive rules and regulations in other related education and training programs." In other words, each state will set standards based on the remains of locally based, depression-savaged businesses.



Spannaus for governor drive targets New Age barbarians

Nancy Spannaus, the editor of New Federalist weekly newspaper and a longtime associate of Lyndon LaRouche, is running for governor of Virginia as an independent, against Republican George Allen and Democrat Mary Sue Terry. She was interviewed by EIR on Aug. 31.

EIR: You have made opposition to Virginia's proposed outcome-based education plan a centerpiece of your campaign, and you have called for the firing of Virginia's Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Spagnolo, because of his promotion of this program. Why do you think the issue is so important? Do you think OBE can be stopped in the state?

Spannaus: The question of outcome-based education is the question of whether Virginians who have become disgusted with politics and basically "dropped out," are going to mobilize themselves to save their children, the next generation, from being destroyed.

The fact is that the United States has gone through a 25-year process of being subjected to New Age ideology, including the rock-drug-sex counterculture, with disastrous results. This cultural shift has accompanied a collapse of our industrial base and our infrastructure, and produced an economy dominated by drug money and usurious speculation. It has also been responsible for the changes in the education system which created the dramatic collapse in performance we all bemoan today.

But, instead of reversing direction, we find the educational establishment today proposing to administer another massive dose of the same poison which created the disease!

This new poison, which comes out of institutions like the Carnegie Endowment, the United Nations, and the National Education Association, amounts to spiritual child molestation which will murder the minds of children. As the "reforms" have been described to me, and as they are outlined in the literature, they will subject children to hypnosis and brainwashing, turn them against their parents and traditional religious values, and make them vulnerable to being manipulable tools of the state.

In Virginia, the program actually got its start in 1986-87, with the introduction of mandatory guidance counseling programs which amount to brainwashing children to "feel

good." An OBE plan was put explicitly on the table in 1991, and is now being implemented in various experimental schools around the Commonwealth.

Yet when parents' groups question or oppose the plan, they are told that it is not yet final. But it is going ahead, even without a vote in the state legislature, which is technically scheduled for early 1994. I believe that the educational bureaucracy is committed to implementing their OBE plans no matter what, and that's why the chief executor of the program, Dr. Spagnolo, should be fired.

EIR: Where do the other candidates stand on this issue?

Spannaus: There is a total uproar in Virginia about OBE, mostly stimulated by the organizations associated with the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, Michael Farris. Farris has addressed meetings of up to 800 people around the state in opposition to OBE, and Republican gubernatorial candidate George Allen has also come out unequivocally against it. This is in addition to the agitation which my campaign is doing, with the circulation of tens of thousands of leaflets, community meetings, and so forth.

Thus the supporters of the OBE plan, particularly in the Democratic Party leadership, are on the defensive. Mary Sue Terry, for example, has issued a wishy-washy statement on the issue, citing various "positive" and "negative" features of the program. In reality, she's historically and currently supportive of OBE. If she's not fighting it, she's for it.

Although the legislature does not come into session until January, I think OBE is going to be the hottest issue of the electoral campaign. It can be stopped, no doubt about it, if parents actually intervene in the schools.

EIR: Virginia is internationally notorious for its barbaric criminal justice system. Two members of the European Parliament recently came to the state to petition Gov. Douglas Wilder on behalf of former death row inmate Joe Giarratano. Several associates of Lyndon LaRouche are serving or will soon be serving long prison sentences as the result of a political railroad run by former Attorney General Mary Sue Terry. In your campaigning around the state, do you find a

basis for optimism that justice can be restored? What do you think should be done?

Spannaus: The barbarism around the criminal justice system is going to increase, unless my campaign either wins or garners a significant vote. The unfortunate fact is, that both Mary Sue Terry and George Allen are competing to put forward even more draconian measures for those accused or convicted of crimes in Virginia—going so far as to say that such measures are part of the solution to the economic collapse. George Allen has called for ending parole altogether, and Terry is crowing about her record of executions and the political prosecution of LaRouche and his associates.

From the beginning, my campaign has stated its opposition to the death penalty, and identified the larger philosophical issue: that Terry has put conformity to judicial procedure above the issue of truth. This is recognizable by pensioners, for example, who have been denied equity by Terry, and by others who have been forced to depend upon the dispensation of the state. Unionists, for example, who have generally supported the death penalty, have come forward to support my campaign on the general issue of justice, despite that disagreement.

The real issue for the population is fear, which has been engendered by the corrupt administration of justice. People generally know that LaRouche and his associates were railroaded, but they are frightened of retribution if they come out and fight for the truth.

Thus, the role of my campaign is to put a spotlight on the truth about the justice system, including the fact that the attorney general's office under Mary Sue Terry has acted as a hired tool of corrupt private interests. In the case of the coal miners, those interests are the major coal and financial corporations. In the case of the LaRouche political movement, those interests include the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which has had leading officers contribute heftily to Terry's campaign this time around.

Mary Sue Terry, despite her money and quasi-incumbent status, is seen as a witch. She can be beaten, I believe.

EIR: There is a great deal of concern in Virginia over unemployment and labor issues, particularly as the government cuts back the military sector and base closings loom. Governor Wilder has come out against the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), on the grounds that it will cost American jobs. There are strikes in Virginia's coal-mining sector. What are the issues here? You have addressed numerous labor groups during your campaign. What do you tell them?

Spannaus: Most of the politicians in Virginia breathed a sigh of relief when the Base Closing Commission spared the major naval shipyard in Norfolk, but the situation is actually quite grim. The general military cutbacks are going to directly eliminate more than 10,000 jobs, and the related layoffs will be much larger. And more of the military facili-

ties within the state will be up for review again as early as next year.

This underlines the point that the economic collapse of Virginia, as all other states, cannot be dealt with simply within the state. All the lotteries and budget cuts you can come up with, won't compensate for these job losses. You have to have a job creation program, centered on infrastructure projects, and with the credit being provided by Treasury notes from the federal government.

More specific to Virginia is the plantation mentality of the corporate and party leadership in the state. There is an ideological commitment to a cheap-labor policy, which mirrors that of the free-trade outlook of the establishment as a whole, but is more firmly entrenched as an anti-labor, anti-union position here.

The one major exception to the suppression of labor here has been in the mine sector, but there is an advance of non-union operations. In 1989 the United Mine Workers of America won a big strike victory over attempts by a Virginia-based mine company, Pittston, to renege on health care commitments to retirees. But the coal companies have not given up on busting union standards, and currently the Consolidated Coal Company has provoked a strike, by refusing to abide by an agreement to hire a certain percentage of union workers at new mines. Interestingly, Consolidated is largely controlled by the Bronfman-DuPont interests.

I have addressed hundreds of unionists, particularly among the strikers, and the response is good. My speeches to them are similar to those I give elsewhere—the challenge to create a future for the next generation by dealing with the economic crisis, and stopping outcome-based education.

EIR: What do you think your chances are for winning this election?

Spannaus: The question is whether we can agitate enough people to create a visible movement, that will bring out the vote against Terry and OBE.

Any election-as-usual strategy isn't going to work, because the media know the potential of my campaign addressing those Virginians who are not represented by Allen or Terry, and have decided to almost totally black out my existence as a candidate. The major newspaper in the state, the *Washington Post*, has not even acknowledged that I have qualified for the ballot, much less covered anything which I have to say.

The same is true about debates. Very few institutions, with the exception of the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), have agreed to include me in their candidate forums or debates. In some cases, this is because Mary Sue Terry has declined to participate if I'm invited; in others, they are just too timid.

So, it's dependent upon our creating a political movement.

Will U.S. troops enforce a Russian 'Monroe Doctrine'?

by Edward Spannaus

A confused policy debate (perhaps deliberately so) has broken out in Washington around proposals for the United States to become involved in "mediation" of conflicts and peacekeeping in the former Soviet Union. Two issues have become linked in the debate: 1) the appointment of diplomat James Collins as a so-called U.S. "mediator" for conflicts involving Russia and the former Soviet republics, and 2) a proposal that U.S. troops would serve under United Nations command as peacekeeping troops in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere.

However, neither effort can be expected to accomplish anything useful unless the United States first were to reestablish its credibility by taking forceful action to stop Serbian genocide in Bosnia, and were to abandon its support for free-market "shock therapy" reforms in Russia. Western policy toward Russia is creating an enormous anti-western backlash, which is only compounded by talk of intervention and mediation.

And so long as the United States continues to capitulate to the British-French-U.N. game in the Balkans, it has no credibility for any efforts anywhere else. Particularly in Russia, the United States is increasingly viewed as a paper tiger, willing to use its power only against far weaker adversaries.

U.S. mediator named

On Aug. 10, the U.S. State Department officially announced that the deputy chief of mission in Moscow, Jim Collins, had been named to coordinate U.S. efforts to "encourage peaceful solutions to conflicts" in the former Soviet republics. The announcement did not say when Collins would take up his new assignment or exactly what it would entail, but he will report to Strobe Talbott, the special ambassador to Russia and the other former Soviet states.

State Department spokesman Michael McCurry had said the day before that the United States has been working, mostly through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), "to play an intermediary role between parties that are in conflict in each of these former Soviet republics." He referred specifically to Georgia, Tajikistan, and the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan. "Our interests are, 1) in making sure that the violence is quelled, and 2) to see if they can enter into any type of long-

range negotiations that would prove to be fruitful in creating peaceful conditions there," McCurry said.

The appointment of such a U.S. mediator had been forecast by columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak on Aug. 2. They said that Collins was being given the mediation job because of "rising U.S. alarm about free-wheeling Russian maneuvers against weak, independent states of the former Soviet Union." They added that, up until now, President Clinton "has done little to restrain Moscow, fearing damage to President Boris Yeltsin. That has to change."

U.S. troops under U.N. command

The appointment of Collins was followed the next week by leaks concerning plans to put U.S. troops under U.N. command for peacekeeping deployments in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. On Aug. 18, the *New York Times* quoted Clinton administration officials as saying a presidential policy directive, a draft document known as Presidential Decision Directive 13 (PDD 13), permitting regular assignment of U.S. troops to U.N. command, had been drafted "and is expected to be signed by President Clinton next month."

That same day, a State Department spokesman officially confirmed that a fundamental policy review was under way, but said that "substantial questions" remained to be addressed before changing the traditional policy of having only U.S. commanders for U.S. troops.

The general idea of putting U.S. troops under U.N. command was met with an immediate barrage of criticism. Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) denounced the plan as a "nutty idea," and said, "I can't imagine the Congress going along with it." Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) termed it a "dangerous precedent." Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) said, "I'm surprised all this has occurred without much discussion with the Congress." Lugar said that U.S. troops would come into harm's way, and "the War Powers Resolution would have to at least be adhered to by the administration." He also pointed out that integrated commands have not necessarily worked very well in the past, and pointed to the example of Somalia.

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) characterized the plan as "more than dubious," in a commentary in the *New York Times*. As an example of the problems inherent in such a

plan, he cited the U.N. operation in Somalia as “not worth American lives lost and injuries sustained.” Byrd called for the removal of U.S. combat forces from Somalia as soon as possible.

Russian-centered policy

PDD 13 reportedly contains a section on the former Soviet Union and the variety of ethnic and regional conflicts which beset Russia’s periphery. The PDD 13 sections on the former Soviet Union were combined in some press accounts with the appointment of Collins as signalling a “tilt” in U.S. policy away from a “Russian-centered” policy to one giving more U.S. support to the claims of the former U.S.S.R. republics and the regions of the new Russian Federation.

Warning about the dangers of such interventions came in recent editorials in the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times*, which attacked the idea of sending U.S. troops to the former U.S.S.R. as peacekeepers, or even of direct diplomatic intervention. The *Times* argued that such efforts would be seen by many Russians as humiliating and provocative.

The *Wall Street Journal* warned that the interventions envisioned under PDD 13 could risk both “fanning the flames of Russian nationalism” and “blowing Boris Yeltsin’s reform efforts out of the water.” The editorial was accompanied by a commentary by Therese Raphael, one of its European editors, entitled “Russia and the Perils of Intervention.” Raphael wrote that PDD 13 seemed to be an attempt to correct the imbalance of the present “Russia-centered” U.S. strategy, but she also warned that U.S. and U.N. mediation “is more likely to fan Russian nationalism than to suppress it.” She pointed to the killing of CIA operative Fred Woodruff, which “has all the earmarks of an assassination,” as an example of the dangers of interventionism.

The *Wall Street Journal* contended that “Directive 13 is a tilt away from a Russia-centered policy and toward greater recognition of the ethno-centric claims of new nations on Russia’s periphery.” However, this claim of a “tilt” was denied by a State Department source who argued that there is no new tilt, and that the official U.S. State Department policy is what is called the “new partnership” with Russia—being conducted in the belief that the United States can save Yeltsin and influence Russia positively through this “new partnership” policy.

The leaks around PDD 13 did indeed provoke angry reactions in Russia. *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*), the Russian Defense Ministry newspaper, in its Aug. 10 issue, called PDD 13 “blatantly cynical” and “outright brazen interference in the internal affairs of Russia and a number of neighboring states.” It said that it is “an attempt to cause confrontation between the Russian authorities and the Army,” and that it represents “an unconcealed desire to see a headlong collision between the Russian political leadership and the military.”

The liberal *Moscow News* of Aug. 15 said that PDD 13 smacks of “arrogant force” and that Moscow is regarded “not

so much as a partner, [but] as an object of possible U.S. pressure.”

The reactions in both Russia and the United States quickly led the administration to deny any intention of trying to act as a third-party mediator between Russia and its former states, or of having U.S. troops be part of peacekeeping operations in the former Soviet Union. According to the Aug. 23 *Washington Post*, an unnamed “senior administration official” called reporters to the White House to “correct the record” on news reports that the administration was planning direct intervention and direct mediation of disputes in the former Soviet Union.

Likewise, the *New York Times* on Aug. 29 quoted “senior American officials” as denying that the U.S. intends “to intercede in or formally mediate conflicts in the former Soviet Union,” and as proclaiming that the United States “has no intention of getting involved in conflicts within the Russian Federation or intervening in domestic Russian politics.”

One informed Washington source told *EIR* that this was the intention: to float the proposal, let others shoot it down, and then use this as an excuse to do nothing.

Cover for Russian actions

Other Washington intelligence sources contend that Yeltsin himself is not adverse to such a plan, and indeed would favor it under certain circumstances, as a way of weakening his opponents. The Russian government has asked for U.S. support in financing its own “peacekeeping” efforts in the region, so as to bypass the rigid financing requirements on official U.N. peacekeeping forces.

Recently, Russia and the United States obtained U.N. Security Council approval for 88 observers to be sent to Georgia. The Aug. 29 *Boston Globe* reported that, while some in the former Soviet Union see this as an opening for a counterbalance to Russian power in the region, others believe that Russia is backing U.N. involvement in order “to receive an international blessing for reasserting its military might in the former republics.”

Regarding the Georgia operation, the *Globe* quoted former State Department official Paul Goble: “The Russians want to have enough military power inside the Republic of Georgia in order to make sure the government in Tbilisi will be pliant. It’s called neo-imperialism when other countries do it. If the Americans are craven enough to let the Russians have their way on this, then maybe you’ll have in effect a U.S. cover for Russian policy.”

If there is to be any U.S. intervention or “mediation,” a State Department source told *EIR*, it will only be done in “partnership” with Russia. The State Department “will deny it up and down” that it accepts a Russian “Monroe Doctrine,” this source said, but it will show extreme sensitivity to Russian concerns, and U.S. troops won’t get involved in peacekeeping in the former Soviet Union unless there is a “heavy Russian influence” in the peacekeeping forces.

Schiller concert fills Constitution Hall

The Schiller Institute filled Constitution Hall with nearly 3,000 people on Friday evening, Aug. 27, for a "Musical Tribute to the Struggle to Secure the Inalienable Rights of Man" at the highest artistic level.

Schiller Institute vice chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson had proposed holding the concert to celebrate both the 30th anniversary of the March on Washington in 1963, and the late Marian Anderson's struggle to open Classical music to African-Americans. Mrs. Robinson, the heroine of the 1965 Selma, Alabama march for voting rights for black Americans, conceived the evening a more fitting tribute than the next day's "official" commemoration, which was directed out of the National Education Association headquarters and attempted to make the absurd case that "gay rights equals civil rights."

No color barrier for Classical art

In 1939, Marian Anderson was denied the use of Constitution Hall, which is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, because of racial prejudice. Instead, she sang at the Lincoln Memorial, in a historic concert that drew 75,000 people. Anderson died last April 8 at the age of 96, after having become one of the world's most beloved singers of European Classical music. The Schiller Institute's concert was designed to celebrate Anderson's career, by performing some of her best-known repertoire of opera arias, German lieder, and Spirituals; and especially, to encourage youth to emulate her today.

The concert featured the works of Johannes Brahms, the last of the great Classical composers, as well as his pupil Antonin Dvorak, who worked in the United States from 1892 to 1895. Dvorak taught black American composers such as Harry Burleigh to apply to Spirituals the compositional method which Brahms used to transform the folk tunes of Central Europe into art-songs. The way in which all Classical music was developed out of the human singing voice by this process, was highlighted by the performance of Brahms's "Regenlieder" ("rain-songs") by Washington soprano Detra Battle, followed by the playing of one movement of the Brahms violin-piano sonata which picks up the "Regenlied" theme from the songs. This was played by violinist Seth Taylor, the concert-master of the orchestra in Eisenach, Germany (the birthplace of J.S. Bach), and Italian pianist Monica Ripamonti.

Baritone Robert McFerrin, who together with Marian Anderson broke the color barrier at the Metropolitan Opera with his debut there in 1955, was the featured soloist. He

sang works of Schubert and Verdi, and Spirituals arranged for him by Hall Johnson, the most outstanding of the school of American musicians engendered by Dvorak.

Other African-American artists who performed in the program were sopranos Regina McConnell, Elizabeth Lyra Ross, Detra Battle, and Melinda Young; mezzosoprano Hilda Harris, tenor Gregory Hopkins, and baritone Reginald Pindell. They were accompanied by pianist and vocal coach Sylvia Olden Lee, and concert pianist and scholar Dr. Raymond Jackson.

The festivities began with a surprise appearance by comedian and civil rights veteran Dick Gregory. Speaking for nearly 15 minutes, Gregory had the audience in stitches at the banality of the "gay rights" theme, and the grotesque state of race relations in America today.

Following Gregory, the Rev. James Bevel greeted the audience. As notes in the commemorative program point out, it was Bevel who initiated the 1963 March on Washington, as Direct Action Coordinator for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Then Amelia Boynton Robinson, who has spent at least 50 of her 82 years in the civil rights struggle, received warm applause when she stressed, "The battle is still engaged." Greetings were read from Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly by an official of her cultural affairs office.

Opening the musical program, and after the intermission, a 100-person chorus filed onto the stage. Directed by John Sigerson, they sang two verses of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Lift Every Voice and Sing," known as the Negro National Anthem. They then sang an arrangement of Beethoven's setting of Friedrich Schiller's "Ode to Joy" (Mr. Pindell sang the thrilling baritone solo); another anthem of freedom, the haunting prisoners' chorus "Va Pensiero" from Verdi's opera *Nabucco*; and Mozart's "Ave Verum." The singers combined the Schiller Institute chorus (including several youngsters) with the Nevilla Ottley Singers from Tacoma Park, Maryland, and volunteer singers from area neighborhoods and churches who are being trained by Schiller Institute personnel.

An important facet of the concert was that it was performed at the "Verdi" pitch of middle-C=256 Hz. Since 1988, the Schiller Institute has been leading the fight to reestablish this as the standard pitch, instead of the arbitrary higher tunings which prevail in concert halls today. Thousands of leading musicians worldwide have joined this campaign; recently, Metropolitan Opera tenor Carlo Bergonzi gave master classes for the Schiller Institute at Carnegie Hall and over WQXR radio in New York to promote the C=256 tuning as the only way to save the singing voices of the future and the Classical repertoire. At Constitution Hall, the richness of sound resulting from the lower pitch was evident throughout the concert. The three hours of music were offered free to the public. When there were no more reserved seat tickets available, but many more eager to hear, the program was piped over loudspeakers into the adjoining park.

FBI in Paris targeted LaRouche, Cheminade

by Mary Jane Freeman

Foreign government sources used the FBI office in Paris during 1983-85 to target Lyndon LaRouche and his associate Jacques Cheminade, then secretary general of the European Labor Party (POE) in France, according to newly released FBI documents. The FBI files include 56 pages dating from 1982-84, which was the crucial period when LaRouche and Cheminade were holding seminars across Europe to win support for LaRouche's new strategic doctrine, which became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The documents came to light under a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit. While 85% of the documents have been blacked out to withhold "national security" information, some reveal that a "foreign government" source was feeding information on Cheminade to the FBI legal attaché ("Legat") in the U.S. embassy in Paris as a means to instigate a national security investigation against LaRouche. One document reads: "LaRouche is a U.S. citizen [redacted] information on Cheminade [redacted] has been passed to Legat in order to show LaRouche's associates taint him and that he should be the subject of FBI inquiry and investigation."

The Paris FBI Legat proposed that a foreign counterintelligence investigation (FCI) should be opened on LaRouche, but left the final decision to FBI Headquarters. The FBI has no jurisdiction to investigate foreigners on foreign soil; but in this case, they tried to circumvent this by combining the Cheminade investigation with one against LaRouche.

In late August 1993, Cheminade filed an affidavit challenging the FBI's withholding of information, and exposing what was behind this concocted investigation. He stated, "While the President of the [U.S.] had adopted and announced the new strategic policy, there were many forces mounted against the new policy." The affidavit says it was "a grouping within the U.S. government identified with 'Project Democracy' — most notably Walter Raymond, Kenneth de-Graffenreid, and Roy Godson, and the Soviets" who opposed the SDI. Cheminade suggested that some hostile French, Israeli, or Soviet source was utilizing the Paris FBI office to poison the SDI efforts.

Battle over the SDI

A chronology drawn from Cheminade's affidavit shows that at the time he and LaRouche were meeting with European leaders to win support for the new strategic doctrine, the

Paris FBI was going after LaRouche:

November 1982. LaRouche holds meetings on a new military strategy — later known as the SDI — in Paris and Strasbourg with high-level military and political figures.

Feb. 2, 1983. LaRouche speaks at an *EIR* seminar on beam weapon defense in West Germany, attended by East bloc and U.S. diplomatic personnel.

Feb. 3, 1983. Paris FBI requests FBIHQ files on LaRouche.

Feb. 9 and 17, 1983. LaRouche participates in a briefing to the Planning Staff of the German Defense Ministry on beam weapon defense, and then goes to Paris to again meet high-level French political figures.

March 23, 1983. President Reagan announces SDI.

Aug. 10, 1983. The Soviet journal *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes article by Fyodor Burlatsky attacking President Reagan's SDI policy as a "*casus belli*."

Sept. 21, 1983. Paris FBI "reopens" investigation of LaRouche and requests information on Cheminade.

Oct. 5, 1983. *EIR* press conference in Bonn on the SDI is addressed by LaRouche, French military leaders, as well as Italian and West German generals.

Oct. 23, 1983. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes an attack on LaRouche and the development of beam weapons.

Nov. 9, 1983. *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation sponsor a beam weapons conference in Rome. Speakers include LaRouche and French, Italian, West German, and U.S. generals.

Nov. 15, 1983. Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* publishes an attack on LaRouche and the Rome beam weapon conference.

Dec. 9, 1983. Paris FBI sends another request to FBIHQ for information on Cheminade.

Dec. 12, 1983. Paris FBI passes information on Cheminade to a foreign agency.

Feb. 23, 1984. Paris FBI asks FBIHQ to expedite its review of its files on Cheminade.

March 12, 1984. *Izvestia* publishes an attack on the "scandalous" links between LaRouche and the Reagan administration.

March 23-24, 1984. LaRouche and Cheminade address a Paris beam weapon defense seminar.

March 26, 1984. FBIHQ asks Paris to explain "the purpose, direction and objectives" in the Cheminade case.

March 28, 1984. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes an attack on the Paris beam weapon conference.

April 2, 1984. Soviet newspaper *Pravda* denounces the Paris beam weapons conference as a "seminar of murderers."

April 5, 1984. Paris FBI replies to FBIHQ's inquiry, citing a 1982 FBI memo which states that LaRouche's "statements and policy positions dovetail nicely with Soviet propaganda and disinformation objectives. . . ."

Throughout the rest of 1984, the Paris FBI disseminated information to foreign sources about Cheminade, and did not close its illegal investigation of him until October 1985.

ADL hand in ouster of California minister?

by Robert Ingraham

On Aug. 23, following a two-month controversy, San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan fired the Rev. Eugene Lumpkin as vice chairman of the city's Human Rights Commission. The firing had been demanded since June by both a majority of the board of supervisors and all of the city's major "gay rights" organizations, after he had been quoted in the press stating that he supported the Biblical view that homosexuality is inherently sinful. After leaving the mayor's office, Reverend Lumpkin and his attorney Brad Dacus announced that they will be filing a lawsuit within 30 days against the city of San Francisco for violating the minister's freedom of religion and freedom of speech.

The witchhunt against Reverend Lumpkin, a black Baptist minister, goes back to June 25, when Evelyn White, a *San Francisco Chronicle* columnist, called his church for an interview, claiming to be writing an article about "gays in the military," and to be interviewing numerous city officials. In the discussion, Lumpkin stated his support for President Clinton's plan to lift the ban on homosexuals and also described his ministerial work with AIDS patients in the city's hospitals. When pressed on his religious views on homosexuality, the pastor said that, while he favored Christian love and human rights for all people, he agreed with the Bible that homosexual acts themselves were sinful.

On the next day, the *Chronicle* ran an article, not on "gays in the military," but on anti-homosexual bias in the black community. Reverend Lumpkin was the only city official quoted in the article, and his redacted comments, taken out of context, were used as an example. Within 48 hours, five members of the board of supervisors, led by Terrance Hallinan and including all three homosexual members, were demanding the resignation of the "bigot" Lumpkin. Within days, the homosexual political machine in the city, led by the Alice B. Toklas Gay and Lesbian Democratic Club, was fully mobilized, issuing statements likening Lumpkin to pro-Ku Klux Klan white southern ministers. During the summer months, the political life of the city was dominated by the "gay lobby's" efforts to force Lumpkin's ouster.

The fervor and hate-mongering of the anti-Lumpkin campaign is inexplicable from an objective standpoint. His votes on the Human Rights Commission consistently supported full human rights for homosexuals, and his personal and church activities belie any charges of bigotry.

The question arises, was Reverend Lumpkin specifically targeted, and if so, why?

The ADL connection

Reverend Lumpkin has been a collaborator of the Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for a number of years, and, in 1992, served on the advisory board of Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign. On April 28, amid investigations into allegations of widespread illegal spying by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) on American citizens, he submitted a formal request to the San Francisco Police Commission demanding a probe into ADL spying on San Francisco's African-American community. According to documents seized by the San Francisco police last winter, ADL spy Roy Bullock was maintaining computer files on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, the Nation of Islam, and many other African-American organizations.

During May and June, Reverend Lumpkin distributed more than 100 copies of *EIR's* book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, to political and religious leaders in the city. And on June 26, the very day that the Evelyn White article appeared, Lumpkin hosted in his church a parallel event for the Schiller Institute-sponsored Declaration of Independence Co-Signers' Convention in Philadelphia. It is not implausible that, in the wake of the spying revelations, the ADL was desperate to stop the potentially explosive impact of his activities.

The ADL has a long history of manipulating San Francisco's "gay" leadership in anti-LaRouche efforts. Documents released by the California Attorney General's office show that it was the ADL that approached the "gay political leadership" to lead the fight against the LaRouche-sponsored "AIDS Initiative, Proposition 64" in 1986. The ADL has also collaborated with the so-called gay lobby in installing their pro-sodomy "A World of Difference" program in every public school in the city.

But the most rabid of Reverend Lumpkin's attackers has been Supervisor Terrance Hallinan. On Aug. 7, his brother, Patrick, was arrested for drug smuggling and drug money-laundering in what one police official called "the largest marijuana-smuggling operation on the West Coast." He is now free on \$300,000 bond. The Hallinan law firm, including both brothers, has longstanding ties to the drug scene, having represented clients like the Grateful Dead rock music group going all the way back to the Haight Ashbury days during the "summer of love." The father, Vincent, was indicted in 1951 for sharing profits with a convicted narcotics smuggler. During the public outcry against the ADL spying last winter, the "leftist" Terrance Hallinan played a prominent role on the board of supervisors in attempting to deflect community outrage against the ADL toward the San Francisco Police Department. Recently released police documents show that it was then-Mayor Dianne Feinstein, an ADL supporter, who initiated official contacts between the ADL and the SFPD back in 1979.

National News

State Dept. dissenters speak out on Bosnia

John Western, who left his job at the State Department in protest over U.S. Bosnia policy, spoke out against what he said amounted to U.S. countenancing of "systematic rape, systematic torture, instances where Serbs have raped [Muslim] pre-teens in front of parents and left them to wallow in blood and die over the course of days. These are the kinds of things with which we, collectively, were aware of on a daily basis. It's a very tragic commentary that at the end of the 20th century, we are not able to respond to genocide." Western, whose job was to compile evidence of war crimes for the department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, was the third of four dissidents to quit; the most recent resignation in August was Croatia desk chief Stephen Walker.

Meanwhile, Marshall Freeman Harris, who recently quit as Bosnia desk officer and joined the staff of Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), said of President Clinton's zig-zag policy: "Each time we saw signs he would do more, we would get excited. But, eventually, we'd get rebuffed for counseling action."

He added that Secretary of State Warren Christopher, after Harris and others had introduced the term "ethnic cleansing" to State Department briefings, refused to use the term "genocide": "It's genocide and the secretary of state won't identify it as such. That's where we get beyond the political to the moral."

Judge blasts government conspiracy in BNL case

Federal Judge Marvin Shoob in Atlanta on Aug. 23 dismissed as "never-never land" the statement by the U.S. prosecutor John Hogan that there was no conspiracy by President George Bush and senior aides to arm Iraq secretly, in part through "illegal loans" by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL). The comments were made in the context of the trial of Atlanta BNL manager Christo-

pher Drogoul, who had earlier pled guilty, and then withdrew his plea last year, claiming that he was acting on behalf of the Bush administration. Judge Shoob greeted the findings of Hogan's investigation with skepticism bordering on outright disbelief.

Shoob elicited disclosure from the Central Intelligence Agency that BNL's senior managers were aware of the loans, and so could not have been defrauded. Drogoul is scheduled to go on trial on bank fraud charges again on Sept. 8.

At the same hearings on Aug. 24, Judge Shoob refused to give jail sentences to five of the six Atlanta bankers who had pled guilty to various felony counts. The judge said the government's contention that they defrauded the parent bank in Rome, Italy was incredible. When prosecutors led by Hogan objected, saying these bankers were largely responsible for their secret loans, Judge Shoob instead characterized them as "pawns and bit players in a far more wide-ranging conspiracy."

Pedophile ring tied to 'Man-Boy Love Assn.'

Two men from the Silver Spring, Maryland suburb of Washington and a New Jersey man were arrested in late August and charged with enticing teenage boys in Maryland to perform in sexually explicit films that could be part of an international child pornography ring. The Aug. 24 issue of the *Washington Times* reports that the boys were recruited from parks and storefronts in Baltimore and Dundalk, Md. One man is an unemployed computer engineer being held on \$1 million bond; the other is an alarm expert for a McLean, Virginia security company. FBI agents also arrested a New Jersey man.

The amount of money spent on the organization and "sheer volume" of homemade pornographic videotapes may indicate a "worldwide network," according to Stephen Lear, a U.S. postal inspector. Pamphlets and magazines published by the North American Man-Boy Love Association (Nambla) were found in storage facilities and the Silver Spring apartment utilized by the men.

The publisher of Nambla's aboveground material is Alyson Publishers, which also published two books to acclimate elementary schoolchildren to homosexuality for the notorious "Rainbow Curriculum." The books are *Heather Has Two Mommies* and *Daddy's Roommate*.

Houston EIR chief replies to ADL

After a Houston Jewish newspaper published a scurrilous attack on Lyndon LaRouche, occasioned by the growing popularity of EIR's exposé *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, Houston EIR bureau chief Harley Schlanger wrote an open letter on Aug. 20 to the slander's author, Barbara Harberg, the ADL Southwest director. "There is more than meets the eye in your recent attack on Lyndon LaRouche. Of course, you do present the standard printout of ADL myths, lies, and slanders against LaRouche. And you do report the ADL's intention to 'monitor and counter LaRouche and his organization and make our information available to law enforcement agencies. . . ."

"... Please correct me if I'm wrong, Barbara, but isn't the ADL under criminal investigation in San Francisco for its 'monitoring' and 'countering' there? Hasn't an avalanche of paper been released there, showing the ADL financed a spy ring, paid for from a phony account with checks issued by 'Fact-Finding Division' Director Irwin Sull? And that among those who were targeted were civil rights activists, anti-apartheid fighters, and Jewish opponents of the ADL. . . . ?

"In fact, you even forgot to tell your readers why you are upset, that you don't like the book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*. . . . And, adding insult to injury, I see that your old water boy, Dennis King (former scribbler for the pro-drug magazine *High Times*, who worked with the ADL to concoct the big lie campaign against LaRouche), has taken to the pages of the *New York Times* to denounce the ADL. Nothing so ungrateful as a former employee, is there?

"Barbara, I have offered repeatedly to discuss with you your problems with LaRouche, including your insidious la-

bellings of him as an anti-Semite. No one in the ADL . . . has been willing to take up that offer. Instead, you spread hate-filled lies and slanders against LaRouche, and against me. Well, I'm still waiting. . . ."

Former SDIO chief criticizes planned cuts

The last head of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO), Henry F. Cooper, called the acquisition programs to defend the United States against missile attack "imprudent" on Aug. 25. He told a hearing of the House Republican Research Committee, chaired by Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Calif.), "I do not believe there is any basis for confidence that the United States could not be threatened with at least a limited ballistic missile attack before we could have provided a defense, even under the plan I left behind, which would've provided an option to at least deploy prototypical hardware by the end of this decade."

He also said that the SDI was worth the \$30 billion spent over the last 10 years and that it has already brought innumerable technical and strategic benefits. He said that the SDIO was pulled together from several different programs that had their origins in the 1970s, such as the successful 1984 homing overlay experiment (HOE), and "the only real question ought to be whether there was value added by the advent of SDI." He continued, "SDI has paid, and is paying, for itself in the technical advances that now make effective defenses feasible, viable and less expensive. We can in fact begin deploying prototypical hardware within five to six years if we're willing to pay for it."

Corrupt efforts continue to get kidnapper Kelly off

New court documents in the case of the Cult Awareness Network's top body-snatcher, Galen Kelly, give more details on the corrupt efforts to undo his conviction for the May 1992 kidnapping of Debra Dobkowski. According to a memo filed by prosecutor

Lawrence Leiser and an affidavit filed by Kelly's new lawyer Frank Dunham, IRS Special Agent Lance Lydon visited Kelly in jail on June 11, 1993 supposedly to seek his help in the prosecution of Kelly's victim, Dobkowski.

Just days before Kelly's trial earlier this year, the IRS raided Dobkowski's apartment, seizing, among other things, her private papers on the kidnapping. During his meeting with Lydon, Kelly learned of the pages from Dobkowski's diaries, which Kelly claimed would have helped his case. Dobkowski was then charged with bank fraud. Lydon then met with Kelly's lawyer to say he had material that was helpful for the defense. The prosecution is arguing that the missing pages are irrelevant because there is overwhelming evidence of Kelly's guilt, which the missing pages would not have mitigated at trial.

During the kidnapping, Kelly had told Dobkowski he would make her very sorry if she told anybody, and that he would seek "bloody revenge."

Policy lessons from loss of Mars Observer

Although the loss of contact on Aug. 26 with the Mars Observer spacecraft just as it neared the red planet has been treated as a great national tragedy in the press, as serious for NASA as the Challenger accident, there is always the risk of failure of any spacecraft, according to Marsha Freeman, associate editor of *21st Century Science & Technology* quarterly. Such losses are more likely with an unmanned craft which cannot be fixed en route and has to travel hundreds of millions of miles.

Until the late 1970s, NASA only sent spacecraft bound for the outer planets in pairs: Pioneers 9 and 10 were the first to fly by Jupiter and Saturn; later, Voyagers 1 and 2 flew by all of the regular outer planets; Vikings 1 and 2 orbited Mars and each sent down a lander. Only in the austerity regime of the past 15 years has the space science community been forced to rely on single spacecraft, increasing the risk of mission failure.

Briefly

● **MARY SUE TERRY**, Virginia's former attorney general and currently Democratic candidate for governor, is becoming known as an "invisible candidate," even coming under attack from Gov. Doug Wilder, who criticized her for fundraising instead of meeting voters on Aug. 27. She has also come under fire from the state National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for her backing for the death penalty.

● **THE INTERIOR** Department proposed Aug. 26 to designate 6.2 million acres of mostly federal land in California, Nevada, and Utah as critical habitat for the threatened desert tortoise, according to the *Washington Post*. The Bureau of Land Management is also proposing to designate 42 square miles of the Killpecker sand dunes in Wyoming as wilderness.

● **NEIL BUSH** went to Kuwait with his father, the former President, last April, according to Seymour Hersh in the Sept. 6 *New Yorker*, for the purpose of negotiating new, lucrative business deals with the grateful leaders of the oil-rich kingdom. The Emir of Kuwait was previously a client of George Bush's Zapata petroleum company.

● **U.S. PACIFIC FORCE** levels should be maintained, Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Frank Wisner told the Aug. 30 *International Herald Tribune*. "We learned during World War II that not having forces in the region in adequate strength cost us dearly. Since then, we have expended a great deal of blood and treasure in keeping the balance of power in Asia," he said.

● **MAYORKURT SCHMOKE** of Baltimore and the Drug Policy Foundation will host U.S. mayors and representatives from 75 nations at a November conference in Baltimore. The meeting is expected to go beyond the Traditional pro-legalization stance of the sponsors.

Editorial

Investigate OSI's link to the KGB

The deportation of American citizen John Demjanjuk to Israel on the unsubstantiated allegation that he was the infamous concentration camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," has been conclusively proven to have been based on a fraudulent concoction. Finally, on July 29, after an innocent man had already served five years in an Israeli prison under sentence of death, the Israeli Supreme Court acquitted him of the charges.

This naturalized former Ukrainian was stripped of his American citizenship and shipped to Israel, violating due process by American standards of justice. Indeed, a review of the case shows misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), which was complicit in withholding exculpatory evidence from defense lawyers and is still arguing against Demjanjuk's right to return to the United States.

The OSI's police-state apparatus must be stopped. Clearly, the OSI would like to avoid an investigation of its behavior in this case, not least because of its close cooperation with the KGB over a period during which Demjanjuk was stalked as an accused Nazi war criminal by U.S., Soviet, and Israeli secret police. Despite the many contradictions in the case against him in the United States and in Israel, only the release of 15,000 pages of Soviet documents after the fall of that tyrannical regime forced reconsideration by the Israeli courts, and ultimate vindication of Demjanjuk.

Not only had the KGB withheld this evidence which would have exonerated Demjanjuk, but it forged a Nazi SS identification card with John Demjanjuk's signature and photograph, and this was given to U.S. and Israeli prosecutors. The trial of Demjanjuk in the United States, and later especially in Israel, was conducted in a climate of hysteria against Ukrainians and other eastern Europeans on the allegation that they had collaborated with the Nazis to exterminate Jews. This was in the interest of the KGB, which wished to prevent the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the liberation of the captive nations.

Now, the Soviet weekly magazine *New Times*, in a recent issue (No. 34), ran an article under the headline

"No Acquittal Possible for Ivan Demjanjuk." This is the same newspaper which ran a vicious slander against Lyndon LaRouche on Sept. 15, 1986. Just as tensions have been building between Ukraine and Russia, *New Times* is attempting to inflame Russian public opinion against Ukraine.

The article raises the demand that Demjanjuk not be released despite lack of evidence against him. It attributes the appearance of exonerating evidence to the Ukrainian Rukh, a political movement which played a key role in that nation's independence struggle. *New Times* writes that Demjanjuk's life was saved because of "documents received from the *currently independent* state of Ukraine. To be more exact, the Rukh movement had come to the aid of their ex-compatriot in the dock" (emphasis added).

Among other things, the *New Times* article contains a spirited denial that the KGB forged the spurious Demjanjuk identity card: "With all due respect to the professional skill of experts for the Criminal Political Department [of Germany's criminal police which discovered the forgery], it is hard to believe that the Soviet state security bodies could have forged this document. What for?" No doubt there are many victims of Soviet injustice who do not find the crimes of the KGB so incredible to conceive.

The article includes an explicit statement on the role of Soviet senior prosecutor Natalia Kolesnikova, who was active since at least 1976 in building the case against Demjanjuk. She worked directly with Neal Sher of the OSI. She is quoted calling for still another trial of Demjanjuk, rather than his immediate release as justice would require. Her justification for this scapegoating of a man now proven to be innocent is to preserve the memory of the Holocaust.

Similar reasoning has led these same networks to mis-characterize Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates as Nazi sympathizers and anti-Semites for their opposition to KGB justice in the U.S. court system. If real justice is to be restored, there must be a thorough investigation of the OSI's sordid role in the Demjanjuk affair.

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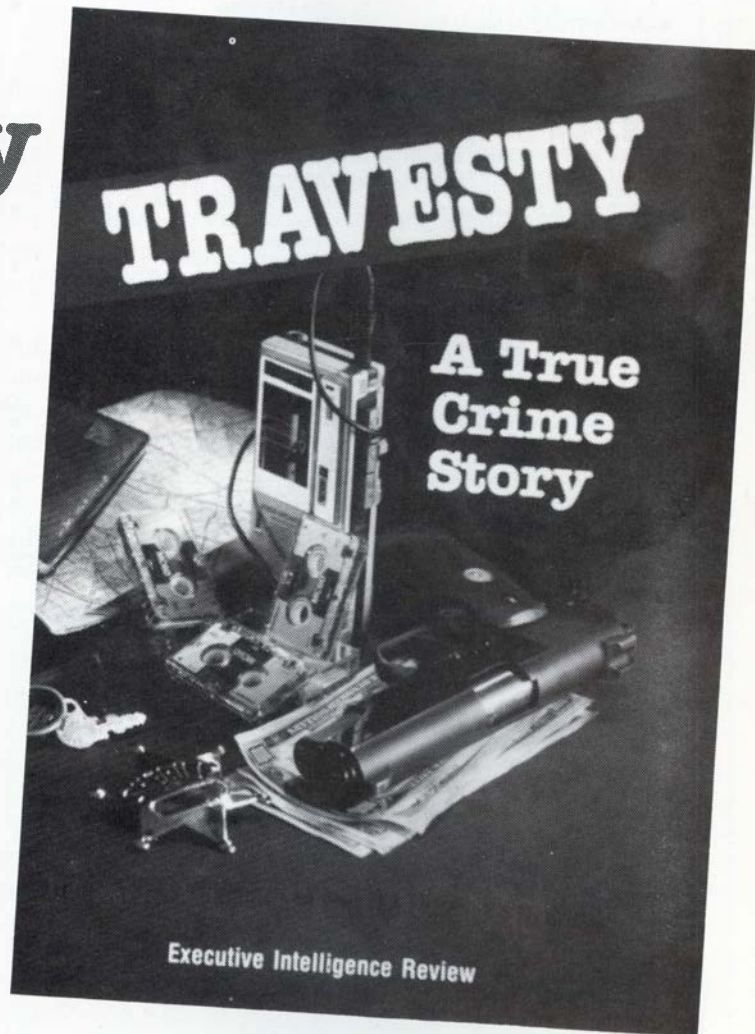
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