

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

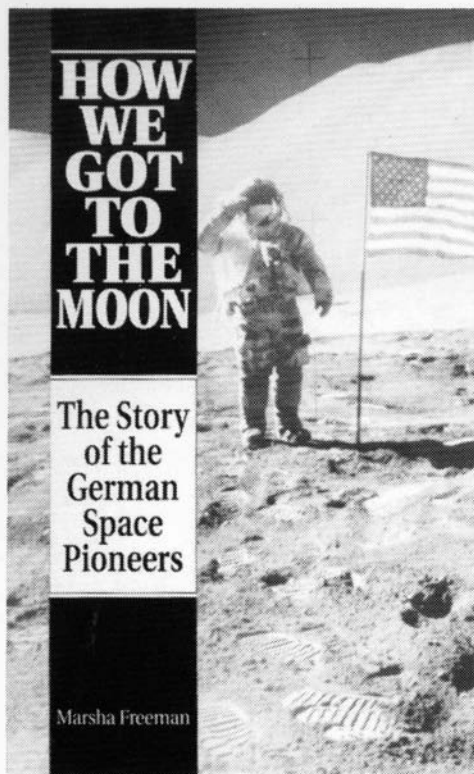
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Lessons of the Resistance, 1933-1994
U.N. depopulation lobby aims at Islam
Eleven big European rail projects planned

**Clinton in Berlin: a
new historic chance**





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The Story of the German Space Pioneers

by Marsha Freeman

\$15, illustrated, 385 pages, with index

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Konrad Dannenberg

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European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, 65013 Wiesbaden; Otto von Guericke Ring 3, 65205 Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (6122) 9160. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

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From the Editor

The Bastille Day parade in Paris provided a glimpse into how past history and current history sometimes come together. For the first time, German and French soldiers marched in the traditional military parade. The Franco-German detachment was led by the present Euro-corps commander, the German General Willmann. The soldiers marched to the theme of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony finale, played by an army band.

On the reviewing stand stood Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, accompanied by three sons of German Army officers who took part in the July 20, 1944 coup attempt against Hitler. They had been invited by French President François Mitterrand.

These events draw together the events of 1944 and 1994 which are highlighted in this issue. The international lead article reports on President Clinton's groundbreaking trip to Europe and especially, his speeches in Germany. The *Feature* is devoted to the World War II Resistance movements, especially in France and Germany (but see *Book Reviews* for the United States and Italian roles).

This is a good time to reflect on two other turning points in history, which are in the more recent past. One is July 1984, exactly ten years ago, when the Schiller Institute was founded at a moment of deepening crisis in German-American relations. The Schiller Institute, named after Germany's poet of freedom Friedrich Schiller, was the brainchild of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a modern German patriot married to the American economist and statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The institute evoked the American Revolution and the German Classic as the positive basis for a new relationship.

Five years ago, in the summer and fall of 1989, a wave of resistance to Bolshevik tyranny spread from Tiananmen Square in China into occupied Europe to culminate in the fall of the Berlin Wall and in 1990, German reunification. It was a joyful moment, but also, a squandered opportunity, because Margaret Thatcher and her stooge George Bush set out to stop the dawning of a new era of peace and development.

As Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche put it, Clinton gave "the speech of a kind *any* U.S. President should have given in November 1989." The historical opportunity has opened again, albeit after several needless wars and much loss of life in the meantime.

Nora Hamerman

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Is U.S. Congress waking up to derivatives danger?

by Anthony K. Wikrent

A marked shift in approach toward financial derivatives was evident in hearings July 12 on H.R. 4503, "The Derivatives Safety and Soundness Act of 1994," held before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs. Federal regulators and private bankers were told that Congress is not about to play along with the derivatives game, after having been so terribly burnt by the savings and loan crises in the 1980s. Regulators were asked bluntly whether they could prevent the world systemic crisis warned about in the May report on derivatives by the General Accounting Office (GAO). And J.P. Morgan's Mark Brickell, who appeared in his capacity as vice chairman of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, was told to his face that he is a liar. The confrontational stance taken by the congressmen contrasted sharply with the approach they took last year, when Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) first placed the issue of derivatives before his colleagues.

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is based on the price of stocks, bonds, bills, currencies, or even indexes of these, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average. These derivatives are traded, in turn, in an endless round of speculation. While it is impossible to determine the true volume of U.S. derivatives trading, it has grown at a breathtaking rate in recent years, to somewhere around \$14-16 trillion per year. This speculative bubble is looting the physical economy to the point that a financial blowout is now imminent. On March 9, 1993, Lyndon LaRouche issued a proposal for a 0.1% sales tax on these transactions. That proposal was later endorsed by Chairman Gonzalez.

H.R. 4503 is the merger of legislation introduced earlier this year by Gonzalez, with another bill introduced by Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa), the ranking Republican on the Banking

Committee. The major change is that the tax on derivatives transactions contained in the Gonzalez bill has been deleted. Drawn largely from the July 1993 report on derivatives by the Group of 30, a private group of central bankers and derivatives dealers, and headed by former U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, H.R. 4503 basically codifies the approach to derivatives now being taken by such U.S. regulatory agencies as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS). H.R. 4503 is thus not hostile to derivatives by any stretch of the imagination.

The subcommittee hearing was chaired by Rep. Stephen Neal (D-N.C.), who in his opening remarks assured the witnesses that Congress has no intention of outlawing or even constraining derivatives. "It is not our intention . . . to stifle the growth of derivatives . . . [which, when] used properly, can lower costs," Neal declared.

On the hot seat

This cordial atmosphere ended abruptly once the question and answer sessions began, when the congressmen wasted no time putting the regulators and bankers on the hot seat. The fun began with the third question Representative Neal asked the regulators: "The GAO report says that derivatives could turn panic in one market into a global crisis that would be beyond the ability of regulators to control. Do you agree or disagree?"

The crowded room was hushed with expectation. Seconds passed as the three regulators in the first panel—Comptroller of the Currency Eugene Ludwig, acting FDIC Chairman Andrew C. Hove, Jr., and acting OTS Director Jonathon

Fiechter—nervously looked at each other. Finally, Ludwig stammered, “Well, in the 136 years of its operation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has seen issues come and go.” Chuckles from the press and visitors’ galleries. Hove jumped in, saying, “The problem we have is a fast-changing environment. The banks we regulate are being asked to make decisions that are different than management decisions banks have made in the past.”

Representative Neal interrupted Hove, to ask his question again.

Silence.

Neal continued, “Do you agree, or do you just say, well, we’re on top of it?”

Hove replied, “I would hesitate to say it couldn’t happen, but I would say it is extremely unlikely to happen.”

Fiechter said that derivatives link markets together, so such a crisis “could affect a large number of institutions. I don’t think any of us could stand up here and say that there would never be a global collapse.”

Neal then yielded to Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), who told the three regulators, “You say you’re doing everything that is in this legislation already. What would happen if, God forbid, we get some laissez-faire regulators a few years from now? I sat here in ’81, ’82, and ’83, when we had a bunch of regulators come in and tell us, ‘Let the S&Ls do whatthey want.’ I thoughtthey were crazy then. . . . We have careful regulators now, but what if we don’t have them in a few years? What’s wrong with taking what you’re doing now, and putting it into law,” to guide regulators in the future?

Again, the three regulators stumbled about for an answer. Schumer interrupted them, “Do any of you feel confident that you can predict what will happen in the derivatives market five years from now?” Silence.

The question of whether the regulators could tell the difference between hedging and speculation was then batted around, with one very long, embarrassing silence by the regulators after a very direct question from Schumer.

Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.) asked about the potential of systemic risk causing “sequential damage” that the regulators could not stop. Ludwig started his answer with this memorable reply, likely to become famous last words: “It’s usually the lightning bolt you don’t see that kills you.”

All congressmen present demanded to know why the regulators were opposed to the legislation. The regulators explained that the derivatives markets were “so dynamic” and “changed so fast” that laws might hamper appropriate regulatory responses to new developments. The congressmen became increasingly frustrated and irate with this answer, pointing out that the law had been written with much input from the regulators, and would not constrain the regulators in any way.

The one major policy issue that emerged centered on “suitability,” which would require a derivatives dealer to determine whether a derivative instrument was suitable for

the customer to whom it would be sold. While the regulators were clearly not happy with this section of the legislation, the person who whined the loudest was J.P. Morgan’s Mark Brickell. Besides the violation of the sacrosanct free-market theory of *caveat emptor* (“let the buyer beware”), Brickell is upset by the suitability requirement because it would, he claims, put derivatives dealers at a competitive disadvantage not imposed on anyone else. But in the panel of regulators which appeared before Brickell, it was noted that securities dealers face a similar requirement—the “widow and orphan” test (don’t sell widows and orphans speculative investments, but “safe” investments, such as U.S. government bonds or blue chip stocks).

The other major issue discussed was whether banks should be allowed to invest in derivatives with insured money—i.e., knowing that they could take losses that the federal government would end up absorbing, because of the requirement of insuring savings deposits. It was apparent that very few people had reached any conclusions about this, with the exception of Representative Schumer.

Bankers get broiled

The second panel consisted of J.P. Morgan’s Brickell and John Ward Logan, executive vice president of First American National Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, appearing as an officer of the American Banking Association. Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa) was waiting in ambush for Brickell.

Leach began by referring to an article in *American Banker* which appeared the day before the hearing, which quoted Brickell as saying that derivatives can serve as a supplement to capital, and demanded that Brickell explain how this was possible. Brickell tried to explain what his concept of capital was—which did not go down very well with Leach, who constantly interrupted Brickell to force him back to the standard idea of capital as basically a cash reserve. An exasperated Brickell finally blurted out, “I got the idea from an economics professor at Harvard who said derivatives are a substitute for capital.” Guffaws from around the room.

In the *American Banker* article, Leach said, “you claim that banks could become liable for every derivatives contract that loses money” under this legislation. “Now, my staff and I wrote this bill. I don’t recall putting that in there.”

A red-faced Brickell interrupted, “Perhaps I could reply.”

“Perhaps,” responded Leach, to the amusement of all present except the two bankers. Brickell got out about four or five words before Leach exploded, “You and your institution have been up here time and again, making misleading statements. ‘Banks could become liable.’ That’s a powerful statement, and one that is false.”

“The legislation requires directors to be knowledgeable about—” Brickell tried to explain.

“Oh,” Leach broke in, “you want Morgan to be run by people that are not knowledgeable. Yes, that I can understand,” as the room convulsed with laughter.

The Delors plan: European rail infrastructure program set to go

by William Engdahl

One of the more significant statements of American President Bill Clinton during his talks in Berlin with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and European Union Commission President Jacques Delors on July 12, was Clinton's whole-hearted endorsement of the Delors "White Paper" for Europe. On June 25, the heads of state of the 12 member nations of the European Union met at Corfu, Greece and formally approved a part of the Delors "White Paper," mandating immediate initiation of 11 major European-wide infrastructure projects.

The significance of this new European commitment to broad rail infrastructure cannot be underestimated. It represents the first concrete government-level action of significant scale since Lyndon LaRouche in late November 1989, on the opening of the Berlin Wall, called for an infrastructure program centered on high-speed rail linking the industrial capacities of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle as the basis for rebuilding eastern Europe into a modern industrial economy.

Since that time, the most hotly fought battles in Europe have been over this issue of large-scale infrastructure. The opposition, centered around powerful interests in the City of London and the British monarchy, seek with all means to block such infrastructure links. They reason, as did Sir Halford Mackinder on the eve of the First World War, that continental European rail links from France and Germany to the East would eliminate the "balance of power" controlling role of England. Since Margaret Thatcher's frantic efforts in 1989 to stop German unification, every effort has been made, especially by Britain, to block any infrastructure-led initiative.

Only the alarming and growing unemployment problem across Europe in the past two years has enabled the Delors plan to advance. Today, the 12 European Union (EU) countries have an average unemployment officially over 11%, in the case of Spain as high as 19%, the highest since the depression years of the 1930s, and there are some 17 million jobless across Europe. In 1989, when Europe was still experiencing strong economic growth, unemployment was 12 million.

What has Delors's group proposed to address this problem?

The Delors White Paper

On Dec. 5, 1993, Commission President Jacques Delors, a former French prime minister who is mooted as a likely

candidate to become the President of France in the 1995 elections, presented a proposal to the heads of state at their semi-annual summit talks. The White Paper was titled, "Challenges and Ways Forward Into the 21st Century."

While the document contains proposals for Europe-wide coordinated job-training and broad outlines of research and development support for new information technologies, the heart of the Delors proposal was the completion of vital transport infrastructure links, the so-called Trans-European Network. Taking existing national high-speed rail efforts such as the ambitious French TGV and Germany's comparable ICE, the Delors proposal would expand this into the basis of the most modern high-speed rail grid in the world.

The Delors paper states: "The establishment of networks of the highest quality throughout the whole Community and beyond its frontiers is a priority task. The potential to create jobs is substantial, both directly by initiating the large-scale projects, and through the beneficial effects in the long-term on production conditions in Europe." The commission estimates that by 1999, overall direct investment mobilized through initiation of the Trans-European Network rail links "could amount to 400 billion ECU [European Currency Units]." This is approximately \$540 billion, with 1 ECU equal to about \$1.30. Of this, ECU 220 billion (\$396 billion) alone would go to improve the trans-European transport grid.

The projects which have been selected have been given priority based on the criterion that they are of "Community-wide interest" in facilitating greater transportation efficiency in moving of goods and persons.

The result of the December heads of state decision was to mandate the European Commission in Brussels, together with representatives of the 12 heads of state, to work out a speedy set of proposals to begin implementation of the broad mandate. The initial part of this Interim Report was adopted in Corfu, to begin work within the coming two years:

- High-speed rail/combined transport North-South: Verona-Brenner Pass-Munich-Erfurt-Berlin; this would link Italy directly with the eastern part of Germany by high-speed rail;

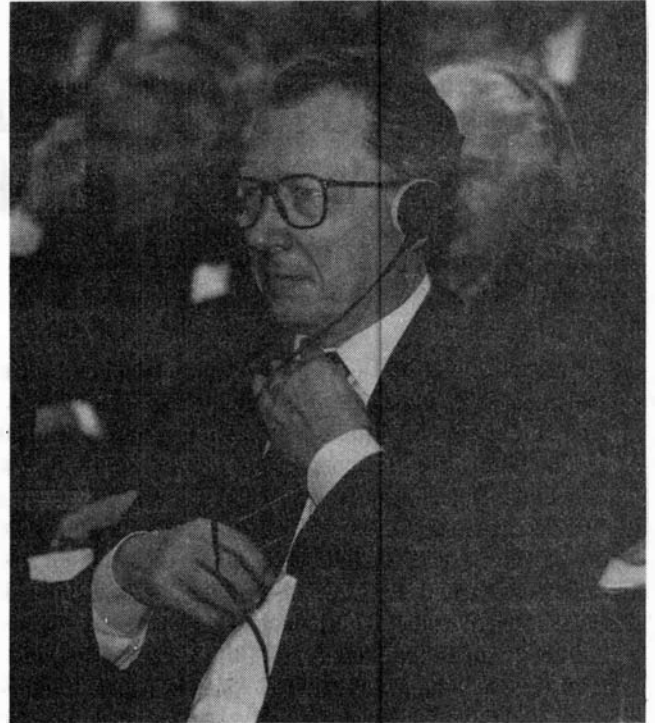
- High-speed rail Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam-London; this would link Paris to the Ruhr industrial heartland as well as to Dutch and Belgian industry, a vital prerequisite of LaRouche's Productive Triangle proposal;

- High-speed rail South: Madrid-Barcelona-Perpignan, France and Madrid-Vitoria-Dax, France; this would integrate Spain into the central European industrial region;
- High-speed rail East: Paris-Strasbourg-Karlsruhe, Germany with a link into Luxembourg; this ties Paris to the German industrial chemicals industrial concentrations;
- Betuwe Line: Rotterdam to the German border and on to Ruhr and Rhine links above;
- High-speed rail France-Italy: Lyon to Turin; this links the industrial center of north Italy to the second largest industrial region of France;
- Motor highway Greece-Bulgaria: part of the developing East-West highway corridor under way;
- Motor highway Lisbon-Valladolid; this links Portugal via modern road to Spain;
- Rail link (conventional) Ireland-U.K.; this links Dublin to London and on to continental Europe through the Channel Tunnel to France;
- New Milan airport, Malpensa;
- Road-rail link Öresund between Malmö, Sweden and Copenhagen, Denmark; this would link Sweden for the first time directly to the continent by road-rail rather than ferry, greatly facilitating development of a Baltic economic region which could better integrate parts of Russia (St. Petersburg) as well as Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland.

These 11 projects are to begin immediately. Then, a second list of projects for which feasibility studies are not yet complete, is expected to begin in about two years, which includes modern highways from Nuremberg, Germany to Prague; from Berlin to Warsaw to Moscow, and this in parallel with a high-speed rail link Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow. The latter was the subject of talks in June in Bonn between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and German Chancellor Kohl, and both sides gave approval to begin preliminary work. In all there are now 34 such European infrastructure projects under consideration.

Who pays?

With governments in deep recession across Europe, and national budget deficits and public debt at record high levels, the obvious question posed is, "Who pays?" For this, a series of innovative measures has been proposed. First, unlike the member states, the EU as a political entity so far has relatively little public debt outstanding. As a quasi-public body, its finance agency, the Luxembourg-based European Investment Bank, is in a position to issue new bonds for financing of these long-term projects, and this at below prevailing market interest rates. The Brussels European Commission has already freed ECU 2.4 billion for the 1994-99 period for financing the Trans-European Network (TEN). A separate EU Cohesion Fund is committing ECU 6.8 billion to TEN infrastructure projects; and a revised Regional Fund of the EU will invest ECU 1-1.6 billion annually to the TEN projects; as well the European Investment Bank (EIB) has already



Jacques Delors: His "White Paper" for European development includes the essentials of Lyndon LaRouche's railroad infrastructure program.

committed almost its full available issuing level of ECU 7 billion for the transport projects; and a newly established European Investment Fund set up by the 12 governments earlier this year began operation in June; in concert with the EIB, this new fund will play a key role in advancing the transport infrastructure.

By using the credit-creating capacities of the EU rather than national government resources, the Delors proposal has been able to silence the obstructionist British and others who until June had blocked anything other than endless "studies" from being approved. It now remains to be seen whether the national governments realize what a wealth-creating potential they are about to unleash, and how fast this can be extended to the east of Europe, to integrate that region. Evidently some in the circle around Delors have grasped the "secret" of the right kind of public economic infrastructure investment. As studies of the U.S. space program during the 1960s showed, for every tax dollar spent on developing such an advanced technological base for the economy, an average of \$10 is repaid to the state in the form of increased tax revenues from growth of industry. Creation of tens of thousands of new high-skill construction jobs in infrastructure building, added demand for steel output, construction of advanced rail locomotives and electronics, all create an enormous economic impulse to lift Europe out of its economic depression.

Germany and China sign agreements for development of infrastructure

by Rainer Apel

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng led a 150-person delegation of top business leaders to Germany at the beginning of July, where they signed \$3.5 billion in contracts and letters of intent, and broad-ranging cooperation agreements, during a five-day tour.

The agreements signed could contribute decisively to allowing the mainland Chinese economy to overcome its chronic problems, the heritage of the Maoist era, and could lead the country out of its current chaos into an era of reconstruction. Certainly the massacre of Chinese students at Tiananmen Square five years ago is not forgotten. But it is still necessary to draw China into the development of a modern Eurasian infrastructure, to prevent the collapse of this immense country. It is only under such conditions that it will be possible to assert human rights in China.

No one can ignore the fact that the internal situation on the Chinese mainland has hardly improved since the demonstrations and the massacre in 1989. But it is also questionable whether the protests against Li Peng's visit in Berlin and Weimar (which led to clashes with the police), as justified as they are, actually help to change the situation, particularly when these protests are voiced by people who care nothing for contacts with the real opposition in China, who are the ones most interested in economic development there. Instead, those who protested against Li Peng merely exploited what is indeed a weak flank in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's China policy—its purely technical and pragmatic aspect, and the fact that it ignores the Chinese opposition—as an electioneering gimmick.

Energy and transportation

The chief problems of the mainland Chinese economy are a chronic scarcity of energy and a miserably inadequate transportation infrastructure. Most of the Chinese railroad capacities are tied up in transporting coal, and the collapse of the older sections of track and engines, in which the Chinese have hardly invested at all for many years, cuts growing sectors of industry in the south of the country off from coal supplies. This has led to the absurd situation where coal-burning power plants in the south supply themselves with imported coal from Australia, because they cannot afford to wait for months for supplies from the north of China.

Since there are only three nuclear power plants in the

country, nuclear energy cannot currently fill in the energy gap of the coal power plants. And the single nuclear power plant which the Siemens company is supposed to build in the vicinity of Hangfeng will not significantly improve the supply of energy. Additional contracts for nuclear power plant construction are expected, however.

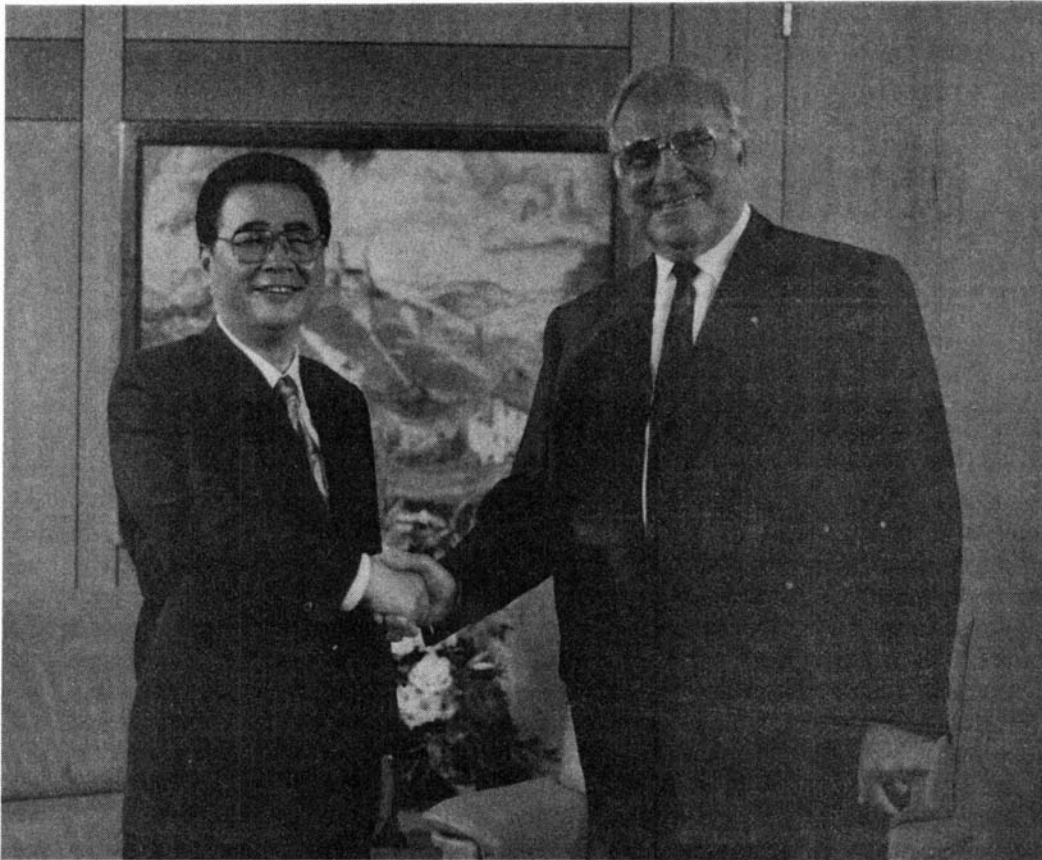
Instead of building additional coal-powered plants, it would be better to exploit the robust and safe German power plant technology, particularly high-temperature reactors, which would allow process-heat technology to better utilize the immense Chinese coal reserves. But German industry should not wait until South Korea, Japan, and even Taiwan—all of these countries are currently researching high-temperature reactor technology—push into the Chinese market in a few years to sell their own reactors.

German-Chinese cooperation in the field of nuclear energy does include construction of production facilities in China for the new generation of very safe containers for used fuel elements. This will not only facilitate waste-disposal from Chinese power plants, it will also supply the growing Asian nuclear power-plant market. Prospects in this area are good because Germany still produces the world's leading nuclear-waste disposal technology.

The seven agreements signed in Bonn are particularly important, given the condition of the Chinese railroad system. One agreement will establish a joint Control Commission of government and industry representatives of both countries, which will work out proposals for a comprehensive development of transportation and communication infrastructure in the coastal regions of China. Horst Teltschik, board member of BMW and Kohl's former top foreign policy adviser, will chair the committee, along with China's deputy planning chief Ye Qing.

Teltschik said that four projects would be considered over the next 18 months:

- a 2,000-kilometer rail and ferry link between the port of Dalian in northern China to Shanghai, which would later be extended to the southern province of Hainan Island;
- a 600-km rail link from the coal fields south of Beijing to Huanghua;
- new transport and communications infrastructure in the Huangshan region of Anhui province;
- a new international airport in the Pudong Special Eco-



Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, July 4, 1994. Their economic accords can pave the way for solid industrial and infrastructural development in China, by contrast with the free-market cheap labor zones that are otherwise being set up in China by western financial interests.

nomic Zone near Shanghai.

Another agreement will establish a German-Chinese Railroad Commission, which will work on the project for a high-speed rail line from Beijing to Shanghai, in addition to the construction and modernization of additional rail lines, and joint projects for construction of railroad stock and engines.

In addition to the perspective of creating many new jobs in the German railroad industry, particularly for the east German DWA, the agreement not only opens the doors for export of the German high-speed train ICE, but also for the Transrapid, the most advanced technology, using magnetic levitation. Spokesmen for Thyssen Industrie AG, the producer of the maglev trains, indicate that there are good chances that this technology will be employed on future Chinese railroad lines. The Chinese have already signalled their interest in this, but this interest would be even greater if there were a freight version of the Transrapid. In view of the enormous transportation distances in China, which sometimes run thousands of kilometers for bulk freight transport, the magnetic levitation technology would be an optimal solution.

Credits for production

Agreements reached up to now, comprising a volume of some DM 6 billion (\$3.7 billion), have been far more generous than the Bonn government has been toward Russia and

eastern European nations. Many of the contracts with China have been granted the coveted Hermes export credit guarantees, and there are also plans to extend this to cheapened credits, via an agreement between the German Credit Institution for Reconstruction and the Bank of China. This represents a strategic political decision in the area of financial credits for the deals with China, which is long overdue, in cooperation with Russia and eastern Europe. The most appropriate means to that end would be the establishment of an investment bank operating on new principles, to finance larger infrastructural and industrial projects in the East and Far East with long-term credits at low interest rates.

Under the condition that the German-Chinese planned projects lead to creating a large number of highly skilled and suitably paid jobs in China itself, the current agreements are a welcome sign. If Chinese productive capacities are developed and channeled in a more stable direction than is now occurring with the unbalanced Special Economic Zones, so that economic development actually benefits the Chinese population, then we will see an improvement of the conditions of human rights for China's citizens.

This would also be in line with the ideas advanced by the great Chinese reformer Sun Yat-sen at the beginning of the century, before British intrigues paved the way for Mao Zedong and the communists to seize power.

Can we produce enough food to feed 10 billion people?

by Rosa Tennenbaum

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) recently released an analysis by its vice president John Bongaarts, which was published among other places in the May issue of the German monthly *Spectrum der Wissenschaft*, under the title, "Enough Food for 10 Billion People?" It is clear that there is widespread opposition among agrarian scientists to the lie that the world's agriculture cannot keep pace with world population growth. But since precisely this lie plays a key role in the plans to drastically curtail the numbers of people, which dominate the agenda for the September U.N. International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the Population Fund is trying to legitimize its policy of population control with this study.

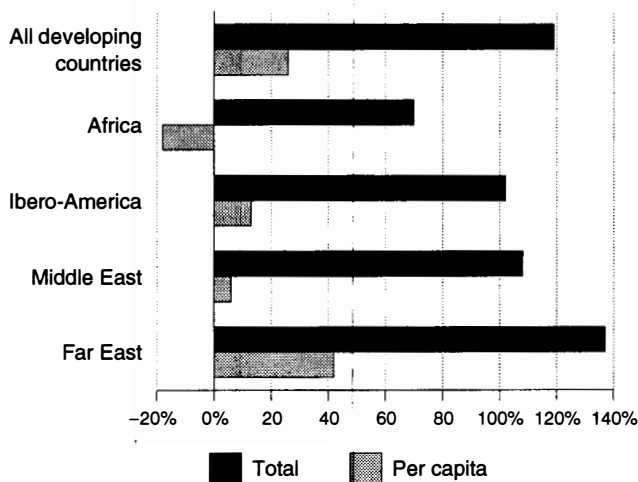
The article weighs the arguments of the environmentalist apostles and their hangers-on for a stringent policy of population reduction, against the arguments of agrarian scientists that feeding the world is a political, and not an agricultural, problem. In the past three decades, thanks to extraordinary efforts, enormous gains have been achieved in crop yields, such that the supply of food has grown more rapidly than the number of inhabitants of the Earth (Figure 1). Even in the developing sector, the yield increases are impressive: The total harvests in the 25 years between 1965 and 1990 in the developing countries went up by an average of 117%, with the successes in Asia being particularly striking. In Africa, Ibero-America, and the Middle East, the yields increased more slowly, and the per capita food supply sank in this period. The blame for this does not lie in the fact that more people were being born, but in the debt policy of the international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, both of which work closely with the United Nations. They have forced developing sector countries to pull investments out of agriculture and to export more agricultural products in order to pay off their debts. The reason for the shortages, therefore, is not the number of people, but rather the banks' debt and interest policies.

Optimists vs. pessimists

Bongaarts describes the viewpoint of the ecologists, whom he aptly labels as "pessimists." In their opinion, the catastrophe is already upon us, and Bongaarts concedes that their view is "widely circulated by the media." Their doom-saying rests exclusively on the claim that farming hurts the

environment. To feed more people would mean "intensifying those very same methods of cultivation which have already caused heavy ecological damage," he writes. "The natural resources and foundations of life, already stretched by population growth to date, would simply not be able to withstand this additional burden." "Population pressure on sensitive ecosystems" is therefore incessantly harped on. Arable land risks becoming scarce, and we will see a "large part of the remaining fertile land" endangered by erosion. Even the ecologists confess that despite everything, the Green Revolution was able to multiply the yields per hectare many-fold, and that this example can always be repeated everywhere; but they counter that this would promote the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and therefore has to be rejected. The same goes for irrigation. It would certainly be possible to make broad tracts of land fertile by irrigation, the ecologists say, but that would be "too expensive." In short: Even the ecologists cannot deny that it would be possible to feed more people, but they don't want to. These folks' contempt for mankind is

FIGURE 1
Growth in world food supply has been greater than population growth
(percent change between 1965 and 1990)

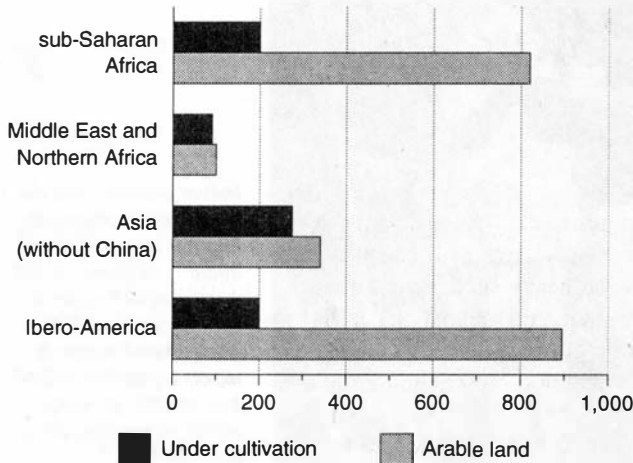


Source: FAO (1991).

FIGURE 2

Arable land, compared to farmland currently under cultivation

(millions of hectares)



Source: Alexandratos (1988).

summed up in the image that Paul and Anne Ehrlich of Stanford University flaunted in their book, *The Population Explosion*, and which Bongaarts quotes: “the reshaping of the earth into a gigantic human feeding trough.”

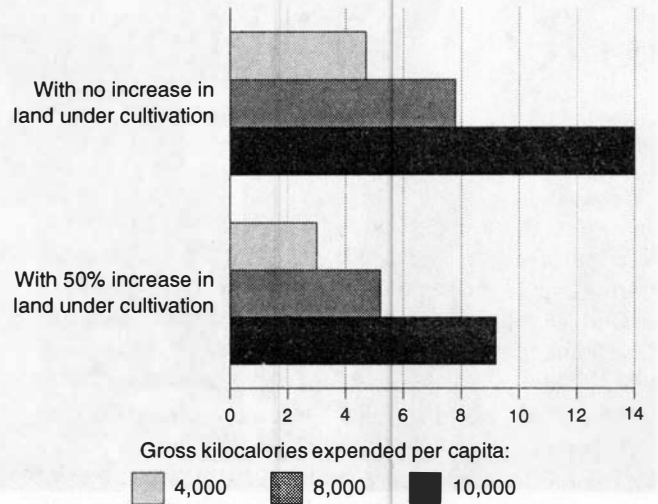
The “optimists,” on the other hand, do not deny the immense problems confronting world agriculture, but they want to tackle them vigorously. Bongaarts asserts in a surprised tone, “Such optimism arises, of all things, from the extrapolation of the very same development which other researchers see as an alarming sign of a threatened catastrophe.” The agrarian researchers point to the successes in improving the food supply that they have achieved in the recent past, and Bongaarts writes: “Statistics show in fact that in the developing countries, between 1965 and 1990, the average daily per capita food supply grew by 21%.” Even the supply of essential proteins clearly improved. “If we follow the optimists, the global food situation could be still further improved considerably as in the last decades,” admits the leader of the U.N. Population Fund.

To clinch their argument, the agrarian scientists allege that only a fraction of the arable soil has been cultivated up to now. “Almost three times today’s arable and pasture lands [could] be opened up for agricultural use . . . hence, 1.4 billion hectares.” The reserves of extremely fertile arable land, especially in Africa and Ibero-America are huge, as **Figure 2** shows. “But even where farmland can perhaps only be expanded to a limited extent (as in the Near East and Asia), more crops could be harvested during the year than at present. . . . All regions are capable of enhancement. Moreover, higher yields are attainable for single crops, above

FIGURE 3

Crop yield that would be required to feed humanity in the year 2050

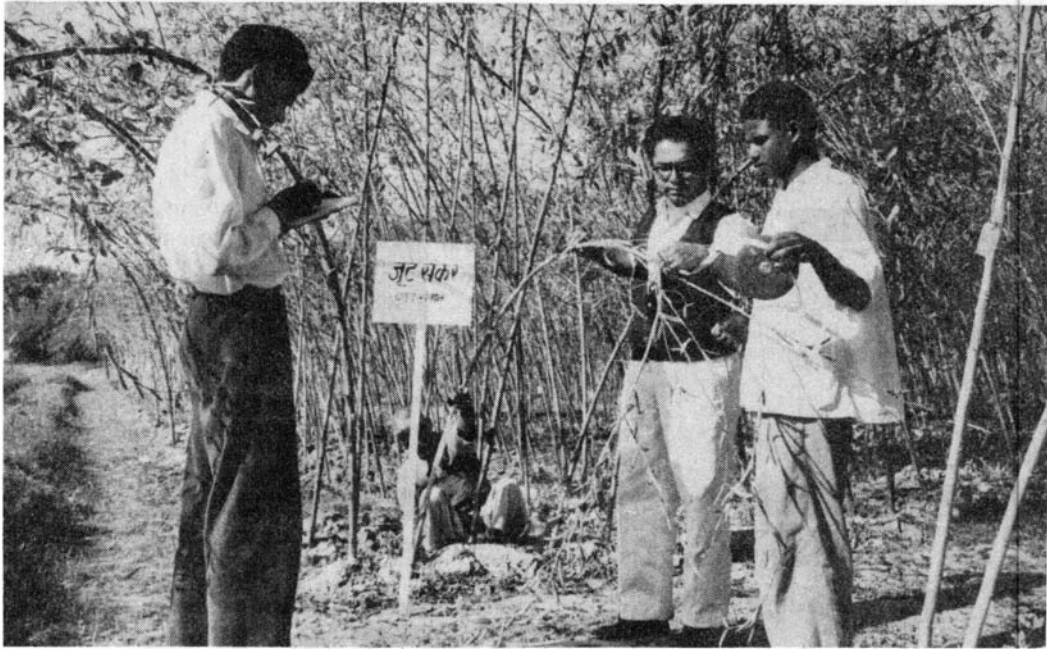
(tons of grain equivalent per hectare)



all in Africa and in the Middle East.” Through the use of high-yield varieties, and inputs of fertilizer and pesticides, yields could be multiplied. Yet in Africa only one-fifth, in Ibero-America two-fifths, and in the Middle East something less than half is harvested, compared to Europe or North America, per unit area. These “fans of a permanent Green Revolution,” as Bongaarts calls such scientists, are convinced that the cultivated land in the developing nations could be sharply increased fast, and that most developing sector countries could feed themselves in a short time, because their population density is very small as a rule.

“In order to provide 4,000 gross kilocalories daily (including what gets lost during the harvest, storage, and transport), per capita even in the year 2050 for the 8.7 billion people in the developing countries (hence for double as many people as today), agriculture has to produce 112% more,” calculates Bongaarts. “For 5,000 gross kilocalories, which is slightly under the world average of 1990, an increase of 218% would be required, and for about 10,000 gross kilocalories (as in the industrial nations at that time), an increase of around 430%” (**Figure 3**). If the developing countries are self-sufficient in basic food supply and at the same time can improve the supply to their populations, then they would have to increase their crop yields sixfold. “This is certainly impossible, if no decisive breakthrough in biotechnology of food production is achieved,” concludes Bongaarts.

But it is totally possible, as the per hectare yields which have been achieved in Europe demonstrate. And in Europe, climatic conditions do not allow several harvests per year, as there are in most developing countries.



Indian scientists test the use of atomic energy to improve the quality and quantity of plants, at the Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi. Agricultural research makes it possible to feed a constantly growing world population, as even the U.N. Population Fund admits.

We can also “rightly assert that the worldwide food production in the next decades will rise considerably,” he admits. What would be required is “a well thought-out policy, which guaranteed the supply of the necessary fertilizers and other means of production, a solid infrastructure buildup, and procuring access to the market for the producers. . . . The central question then will no longer be, how more food can be obtained, but how methods can be introduced from which a boost in food production can be expected.”

All well and good: There are no objective problems which prevent us from feeding a growing world population, everything can be easily brought within our grasp. What is missing, is the political will to do it, and one would seek that in vain from the United Nations Population Fund.

An environmental catastrophe?

Bongaarts stresses ecological problems at the end of his article, since it is easy to make policy with the word “ecology.” “A difficult problem is how to achieve these technological advances at ecologically sustainable costs. Here the arguments with particular weight are those which forecast environmental catastrophe.” Then he dedicates a chapter to the “Effects of Global Warming.” But even here, he has to admit that such an “eco-catastrophe” would have manifold positive effects on the growth of plants, lengthening the growing seasons, and so forth. Hence he has to pull in another argument: “the ecological costs.” In the future, these would be added into the prices of farm products, claims Bongaarts. That would, of course, send food prices skyrocketing, he says—without any basis, since soil, water, and air have been used ever since man has existed.

But one could even “limit future price rises, if unused

agricultural resources in North America and elsewhere were brought into production,” says Bongaarts, thereby indirectly pointing to the importance of farmers and agricultural policymakers in the industrialized countries. Price rises would in fact have only a small effect, if agricultural production in the high-yield countries were expanded. It is well known that the exact opposite policy is followed, as the farmers in these countries and the consumers in the developing sector experience every day.

“Technically it is feasible to better supply a growing world population with food, qualitatively as well as quantitatively,” concludes Bongaarts. “For many poor countries, however, the economic and ecological costs which a strong increase of production brings with it, could be absolutely untenable. . . . In any case, the tasks of the future will be easier to solve if we succeed in slowing down the growth of the human race,” says the author in his political, and not scientific summary, wherein he lines up with the “pessimists,” those who promote a policy of depopulating the Third World. There are no valid scientific or economically based arguments against the growth of world population; rather, there are only ideological and political ones. And they can be defeated.

And thus, even a publication of the U.N. Population Fund, to which the most emphatic advocates of the lie of overpopulation belong, has proven that a constantly growing world population not only can be fed, but that even a high level of nutrition can be assured. It also proves that those who want to push the drastic reduction of world population, for example at the Cairo conference, want to do it exclusively on political and racist grounds. They thus willingly line up with those who supply grist to the mill of the greatest genocide in history.

Interest rates, drought devastate Australia's rural areas

by William Bensted

The state of South Australia has recently released the results of an unprecedented survey it commissioned in January on rural debt. The survey showed that 657 family farmers, out of the 10,377 farmers holding debt in the state (and 14,300 total), have been classed as unviable by major lending institutions and will be forced out of business by those institutions in the next 12 months. But that's just the tip of the iceberg.

The survey also showed that in addition to these 657 "Category C" farmers, who hold 30% or less equity in their farms, there are another 2,500 in "Category B," that is, those who are having debt servicing problems and whose position is deteriorating. These latter, though the report did not specify it, will, under current conditions, likely be forced out as well, some in two or three years, some in a bit longer, depending on interest rates, commodity prices, and so forth. Thus, approximately *one-third* of all farmers who hold any debt will disappear in the near future.

The report was released by state Primary Industries Minister Dale Baker at a meeting in early May of industry representatives, bankers, and bureaucrats. The study is reputedly the first of its kind in Australia, in which private banks and other lending institutions have disclosed the total debt of their combined rural borrowers. But the report has been met with almost deafening silence, both in the country's major rural weeklies, most of which are controlled by the Fairfax newspaper chain, in turn controlled by British intelligence operative Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp., and in state and federal parliaments, in terms of any meaningful action to forestall this disaster.

Real problem understated

And useful though it is, the report substantially understates the real problem. Take, for instance, the indebtedness figures. The combined debt of the 657 "unviable" Category C farmers is over \$166 million, with an average farm family debt of \$252,000, representing 13% of the state's total rural indebtedness for 1991-92 of \$1.528 billion. Category B farmers have a total debt of \$325 million, with an average farm family debt of \$130,000.

Yet these debts are greatly understated because they

were arrived at by offsetting farmers' assets against their total debt, to give a figure of *net* debt. And as the farmers' aging asset base becomes devalued by non-replacement and high maintenance costs, as is rapidly happening, the *true* situation is worse still.

The debt has risen dramatically, in face of cartel-controlled commodity prices and years of 20% or higher interest rates. According to federal government figures, farm debt in 1977 was \$9.311 billion, zoomed to \$15.545 billion in 1993, and has just hit \$18 billion. In other words, the banks are in a major crisis as well.

Given the immense debt levels, farmers are unable to either replace their machinery or to maintain the land. Thus a recent study on Australian grain drew attention to the discrepancy between the value of crop nutrients removed in grain sold annually from South Australian farms, and the value of the nutrients replaced as purchased fertilizers. The study calculated that the cost of replacing nutrients removed in a ton of wheat was about \$28, money which farmers don't have. Buyers are beginning to complain about the low nutrient content of Australian grain.

Problem is nationwide

But the situation in South Australia is not atypical for the country as a whole. Nearly four years of continuous drought have devastated much of rural Australia. In Queensland, for instance, the Queensland Graingrowers Association has said that since 1991 the drought has cost the state \$2.65 billion in lost revenue. Some 34% of the state is drought-declared, with another 30% well on the way; of Queensland's 36,000 farmers, 9,200 are drought-declared. It is predicted that approximately 20% of the state's grain growers will be forced from the land in the next three years. Destitution is such that the Drought Funds Coordinating Committee has made an urgent appeal for even such basic items as toothpaste, shaving cream, band-aids, pain relievers, and soap.

Under these conditions, suicides have reached epidemic proportions. According to the Lifeline organization, a counseling service, over 2,600 Australians committed suicide last year. Though figures of rural suicides have been kept top secret by state and federal governments, anecdotal and other evidence shows that the rural sector has been the hardest hit.

Australia is one of the world's largest food exporters. If a tragedy for the Australian farmer, as well as the desperately hungry in Africa and elsewhere, is to be avoided, drastic measures are required. Such measures have been proposed by Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinkers in the Citizens Electoral Councils, who have just released a package of draft legislation necessary to revive the nation's physical economy, which includes a four-year moratorium on the debt of all family farms, and the extension of new, low-interest credits to the rural sector through a new national bank.

Brazil's 'real' currency plan will accelerate economic bloodletting

by Lorenzo Carrasco

On July 1, the Brazilian government imposed on the country its latest monetary reform, advertised as intended to stop inflation in a single blow, but which in practice threatens to bring on a violent deflation that could lead to an economic collapse without precedent in the economic history of Brazil. There could be no more fitting homage to the Bretton Woods accord, as the respected journalist Rubens de Azevedo Lima pointed out in the Brazilian daily *Correio Brasiliense*, than the fact that exactly on the 50th anniversary of that world conference which imposed the current international monetary system on the world, Brazil should decide to totally surrender its monetary sovereignty and credit-issuing power in order to adopt the use of the U.S. dollar as its own, under the guise of introducing a new monetary unit, the "real" (pronounced "ray-ahl").

In reality, the "real" monetary reform plan establishes a monetary straitjacket of the British colonial type, formerly based on a fixed gold standard, which limits the volume of circulating currency and credit to the quantity of physical reserves of dollars in the Central Bank. With this maneuver, the economic team of the cabinet, led by Finance Minister and former Ambassador to the United States Rubens Ricupero, has cut the volume of currency in circulation by 50%, from \$18 billion worth of cruzeiros, the former currency, to \$9.5 billion reals, equal to \$9.5 billion at a one-to-one real-dollar parity, which limit is to prevail until 1995.

In the initial phase of the plan, which began on July 1, only 7.5 billion reals have so far been issued. In practice, the adoption of this plan represents the abolition of the right to issue money or credit, passing these vital functions to groups of international financial speculators who, along with the U.S. Federal Reserve System, determine the flow of resources of dollars that circulate internationally.

According to the quantity theory of money used to justify this plan, the reduction of currency in circulation below that necessary for the circulation of goods and services, which the real plan will bring about by and of itself, will impose the sought-for "monetary stability." This turns out to have the effect of up-valuing the real with respect to the dollar. Thus, in the first week after the introduction of the

real, the value of the dollar fell 15% against the real to 85 centavos.

No credit for production

Reminiscent of medieval doctors who bled their patients until they were too weak to survive, a handful of monetarist doctors from the principal universities of the United States and Great Britain will administer the plan, releasing currency, drop by drop, to the National Monetary Council. Representatives of the Banco do Brasil, which has historically been responsible for the distribution of credit for the productive sectors of the economy, including for agriculture and industry, are expressly barred from this council under the new legislation.

The government is confident that the nation's dollar reserves, in excess of \$35 billion, which are controlled by the Central Bank, will be sufficient to maintain the new parity of the real with the dollar. In reality, this volume of dollars is not stable and, at the first sign of any perceived instability, could flee the country in short order. Much of the funds coming in have gone toward purchase of portfolio investments which, by contract, can be converted back to dollars immediately, and then pulled out of the country.

Dollar inflows tied to public debt

The inundation of dollars actually derives from the extremely high rates of interest, an incredible 50% a year above the inflation rate, that the government guarantees for the holders of these stocks and bonds. At this usurious interest level, Brazil experienced an influx of \$12.2 billion in such "investments" just from January to May of this year, which raised the reserves to their present level, at the cost of increasing public indebtedness by about \$9 billion.

The direct relation between dollar inflow and public debt is due to the fact that the Central Bank is obligated to spend national currency to buy whatever dollars enter the country, offering at the same time government bonds intended to absorb the extra money thereby pumped into the economy so as not to increase monetary liquidity. This mechanism clearly demonstrates the insanity which underlies a system

that must maintain super-high interest rates. This problem will become even more serious now, because the government has decided to raise interest rates even higher.

The artificial upvaluation of the real vis-à-vis the dollar, according to monetarist logic, will provoke a mass buying spree on the part of those who have substantial savings.

To prevent this, the interest rates are being raised again. The overnight rate was just raised by the Central Bank to 8%, which rate serves as a reference point for the entire banking and credit system, at the same time as the reserve ratio for deposits in the banking system was raised to 100%. With this measure, those who keep their reals in savings or investments can earn 4 to 5% a month, while those who try to withdraw funds from the banking system will have to pay interest rates above 10% monthly, an insane level of usury.

Deflation and hunger

This reform could bring about "monetary stability" in the short term as intended, but its effects on the circulation of physical goods and services will be disastrous: First, because it is insane to promote a reduction in consumption in a country in which 50% of the population lives in misery and 34 million are at the point of extreme hunger, verging on starvation. In 1993 alone, under the effects of previous economic "therapies," Brazil reported 530,000 cases of malaria, 5 million cases of schistosomiasis, 5 million cases of Chagas disease, 200,000 cases of leprosy, and 100,000 cases of tuberculosis. The fascist doctors who are administering this new plan are able, in the face of this, to hail the fact that in the first week of July, i.e., the first week of the new plan, consumption in the main cities of the country fell approximately 40% compared to the first week in June.

High interest rates and a precipitous fall in consumption will result in a sudden deflation, but one which will lead mainly to the bankruptcy of the small and medium-sized industries that lack the financial capacity to survive such declines, and which will feel severe price rises in the cost of their inputs. This, in turn, will quickly lead to an increase in unemployment, as layoffs will be the main means of cutting costs in an economy that is violently contracting. And there is no doubt that in the medium term, this violent deflation will provoke in its turn a decline in tax revenues that could deal a mortal blow to the already weak central government finances.

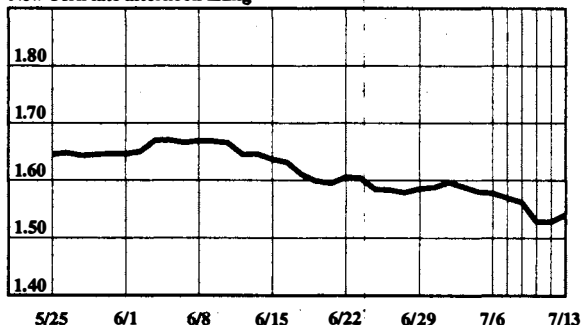
Trade and balance-of-payments deficits

The exchange rate upvaluation will, in a very few weeks, bring about a drastic decline in Brazilian exports and an increase in cheap imports that will very shortly erase the current sizable trade surplus, now running at \$15 billion a year. This tendency will be encouraged further by the lowering of tariff rates and the overall program of liberal reforms being introduced. Within a few months, Brazil will join the

Currency Rates

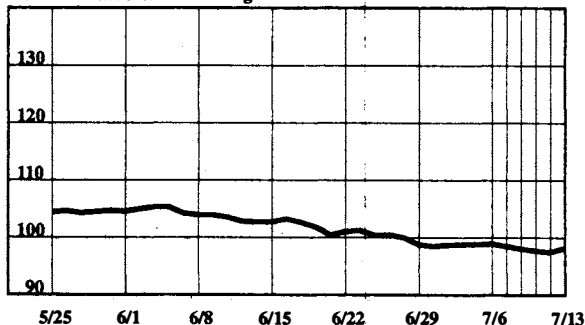
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



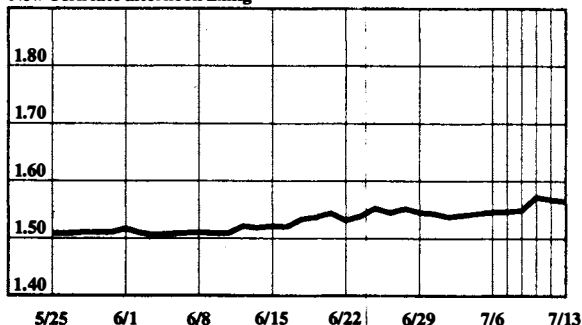
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



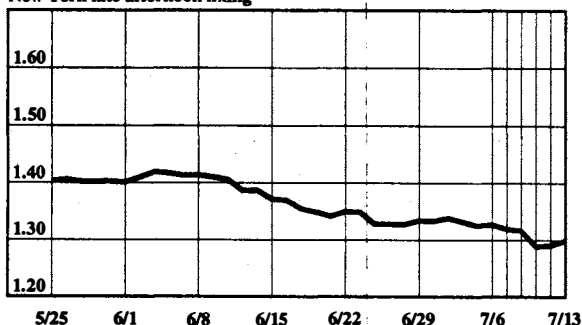
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



club of free trade orphans, to which Argentina and Mexico already belong, and begin racking up growing and unsustainable trade and balance-of-payments deficits.

Finally, and disastrously, this new monetary policy will provoke a huge increase in internal public debt, especially that denominated in bonds and national treasury notes. In April 1994, the debt in bonds and short-term paper totalled around \$72 billion, whose refinancing was costing the government around \$15 billion a year. With the increase of overnight interest rates to 8% and assuming an inflation rate of 3-4% a month, the usury "spread" will jump dramatically, which implies that the internal debt will soar correspondingly, rapidly exceeding the historical high of \$100 billion. At this rate, all of the available money in the banking system will be engaged in buying bonds and government paper, eliminating all remaining credit flows to the real economy.

Public patrimony for sale

An integral part of this plan, enshrined in the Decree Law which establishes the real, establishes in Article 29 the creation of a Fund for the Amortization of the Public Debt, charged with paying off government debt by selling off the public sector industries and other assets.

By this measure, the public sector can be freely sold without the previously necessary approval of the National

Congress, a provision that is *prima facie* unconstitutional. By this administrative mechanism, the public sector will be governed by a merely monetary dynamic subject to the whims of financial speculators who will manage the privatized companies with the sole aim of acquiring wealth, and not the national interest.

Even more serious is the fact that the revenue received from the sale of the national patrimony will be destined exclusively for amortizing the public debt. The absurdity of this monetarist algebra is that the estimated value of the public sector assets scheduled to be privatized is only \$20 billion, little more than the amount currently being paid annually in interest on the government debt.

Politically, the purpose of the present reform is to hold things together just long enough to reach presidential election day in October without a monetary blowup. But, despite the optimism flowing from the government, it is clear that any stability achieved will not be durable, and, depending on the levels of inflation over the next three months, the program could suffer insupportable pressures and fall apart even before the elections.

Moreover, by tying itself to the U.S. dollar, itself subject to wild instabilities at the present time, at a time when the entire world financial system could blow apart any day, this program may prove to be nothing but a ticket to one of the best staterooms on the world financial *Titanic*.

U.S. environmental groups were given millions of dollars in the past five years to spread scare stories about a man-made ozone hole that would cause cancer on Earth.

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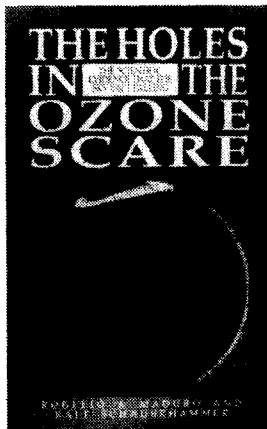
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EIR special report exposes U.N.'s depopulation drive

EIR News Service is rushing into print an updated and expanded version of its special report on the subject of population policy and the "new world order." The new report is expected to be published by the end of July and will cost \$250.

The May 1992 original version, titled "The Genocidal Roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is sold out, but the battle over population policy is now red hot. The Vatican, leading Muslims, and the political movement headed by economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche have taken a strong stand in opposition to the depopulation policies represented in the draft document for the September 1994 United Nations International Conference on Population in Development (ICPD), planned for Cairo, Egypt, and in plans for other U.N. global conferences on the same theme in the next two years.

Hitler in Blue Helmets

In a full-page advertisement taken out by the Schiller Institute in the June 29 *Washington Post* opposing the Cairo conference, LaRouche says, "There is no difference between those in the U.N. who are convening and supporting this population conference, and Adolf Hitler." The ad also quotes Pope John Paul II saying that what is at stake at the Cairo conference is "the very future of humanity." The ad was signed by nearly 300 leading religious, political, and community spokesmen from around the world.

The revised special report is titled "Stop the 'New World Order': Hitler in Blue Helmets." It is a nearly 300-page documentation of the genocidal, malthusian policies which the United Nations is carrying out today, including a full exposé of the policies which the global depopulation lobby hopes to push through at Cairo.

As the Foreword to the new edition states, "This report was first issued in 1992 during the disastrous administrations of George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, as the United Nations was transformed into a world empire administering and sanctioning genocidal wars against and within developing nations. It was clear with the Gulf war (Operation 'Desert Storm'), that 'the coalition' (as Bush and Thatcher called the United Nations-sponsored U.S. bombing force), was deliberately seeking *the destruction of Iraq's economic in-*

frastructure to reduce its population by a sharp, sustained increase in death rates.

"Since then, this has been the repeated feature of U.N.-regulated warfare in Croatia, Bosnia, Somalia, Rwanda. The same sustained increase of death rates has been the effect of International Monetary Fund 'shock therapy' against Russia and eastern Europe, where national populations are declining or stagnating on the brink of decline.

"With the U.N. encouragement of Serbian outright genocidal war against the recognized sovereign nation of Bosnia, the U.N. imperial-colonial policy of population reduction by any means became a clear scandal, discrediting international law and the morality of the complicit governments.

"Events of 1994, of two crucial features, created a wide new demand for this special report, which exposes the evil roots and full current history of the malthusian doctrine of 'overpopulation,' of 'carrying capacity' limiting population, and of the fixed bestial model of human capabilities.

"First, a general financial crash of colossal magnitude began unfolding, with the emergence of the 'financial derivatives crisis' which Lyndon LaRouche and this news service had forecast. That crash will discredit the financial elites who demand depopulation of the Third World, and the conservationist and environmentalist foundations they so grandly fund. It will demand of each nation and region, emergency measures of physical-economic reconstruction and development. Such measures require high rates of fertility and population growth over a generation span, and *large younger generations with a period of 20 years or so education and training*, if they are to be carried through. Above all, they will require the strengthening of the family throughout the developed and undeveloped nations alike, as the only institution through which the next generation of young people can develop as loving, productive human beings who conceive of themselves as in the living image of God the Creator.

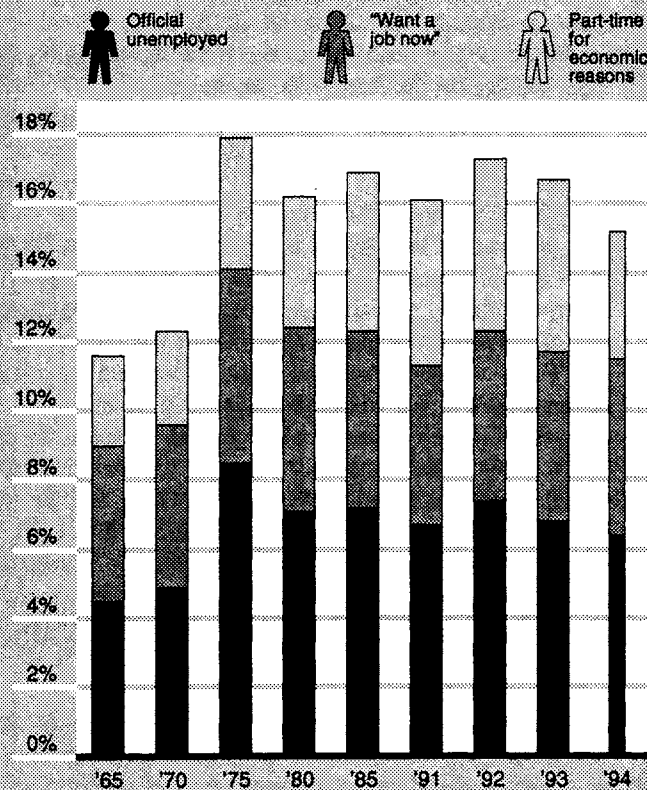
"Second, the United Nations with its 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, has launched an escalated drive to force sovereign nations to limit and reduce their populations and to impose, as a matter of state policy, hedonistic lifestyles which are designed to destroy sane family life and deliver the control of those children who are born, into the hands of a satanic world dictatorship explicitly modeled on Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*."

Not a partisan issue

While George Bush, the target of the original report, is no longer U.S. President, the policies of the "new world order" that he and his backers brought into existence continue to guide the United Nations and, in many ways, the United States. The depopulation lobby is not a partisan grouping, and the battle for the sanctity of the human family and the sovereignty of the nation-state has its partisans in all political parties.

U.S. Unemployment Coverup

Total unemployed and partially employed
(percent of total civilian labor force)



MAY 1994

Official unemployed	7,817,000	6.0%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>7,902,000</i>	<i>6.0%</i>
"Want a job now"	6,498,000	5.0%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>7,297,000</i>	<i>5.6%</i>
Part-time for economic reasons	4,785,000	3.7%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>4,878,000</i>	<i>3.7%</i>
Total	19,100,000	14.7%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>20,077,000</i>	<i>15.4%</i>
Civilian labor force	130,248,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>130,774,000</i>	
Employed	122,430,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>122,872,000</i>	
Non-farm payroll employees	113,330,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>112,847,000</i>	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Data from the Household Survey for 1994 are not directly comparable to data for 1993 and earlier years, because of a major redesign of the BLS Survey, and the implementation of new data collection procedures.

Compiled by Anthony Wilkrent

What the graph shows

The U.S. Labor Department's monthly unemployment rate (U-5b) is based on a statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as *not in the labor force* and is ignored in the official unemployment count.

But over 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the quarterly survey indicating that they "**want a regular job now.**" These appear in the graph in dark gray shading. In addition, over 6 million more people are forced into **part-time work for economic reasons**, such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics, even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week. These appear in the graph in lighter-gray shading.

Total unemployed and partially employed (1965-94)

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed		"Want a job now"		Part-time for economic reasons		Total unemployed and underemployed	
		(b)	(b/a) %	(c)	(c/a) %	(d)	(d/a) %	(b+c+d)	(b+c+d)/a
1965	74,455	3,366	4.5%	na	—	1,928	2.6%	na ¹	—
1970	82,771	4,093	4.9%	3,881	4.7%	2,198	2.7%	10,172	12.3%
1975	93,775	7,929	8.5%	5,271	5.6%	3,541	3.8%	16,741	17.9%
1980	106,940	7,637	7.1%	5,675	5.3%	4,064	3.8%	17,376	16.2%
1985	115,461	8,312	7.2%	5,933	5.1%	5,334	4.6%	19,579	17.0%
1990	124,787	6,874	5.5%	5,473	4.4%	4,860	3.9%	17,207	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	6.7%	5,736	4.6%	6,046	4.8%	20,208	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	7.4%	6,181	4.9%	6,385	5.0%	21,950	17.3%
1993	128,040	8,734	6.8%	6,319	4.9%	6,348	5.0%	21,401	16.7%
1994 ¹	130,631	8,315	6.4%	6,672	5.1%	4,871	3.7%	19,858	15.2%

1. Cumulative average.

Green terrorist war against Norway

While the international media flocked to film the confrontation on the high seas, the truth was somehow blacked out.

Starting on July 1, two ecological terrorist groups, Greenpeace and Sea Shepherd, began simultaneous operations against Norway's whaling fleet that could have resulted in the deaths of dozens of Norwegians. While two Greenpeace ships launched assault boats against Norway's whaling ship *Senet*, Sea Shepherd's flagship, *Whales Forever*, set out to sink the rest of the Norwegian whaling fleet.

Fortunately for Norway's sailors, the Norwegian government deployed Coast Guard vessels to defend its whaling fleet and territorial waters. The final tally, so far, has been one Greenpeace ship and four assault boats captured, and more than a dozen Greenpeace activists arrested. Sea Shepherd's *Whales Forever* escaped after ramming Norway's Coast Guard vessel *Andenes* on July 6.

The Green assault succeeded in disrupting the whaling season; however, it could have been much worse. Greenpeace activists, using assault boats, succeeded in boarding the *Senet* repeatedly. According to Norwegian press accounts, the objective of the Greenpeace activists was to destroy the ship's cannon and remove its harpoon. When a harpoon is loaded into the cannon, its grenade is automatically armed, and the grenade contains over 10 kilograms of high explosives. Had the harpoon been removed, the Greenpeace activists would most likely have killed everyone on board the ship, including themselves. It was for this reason that the *Senet*'s crew grabbed the Greenpeace activists and threw them overboard, and then threatened them with knives as they attempted more assaults.

A well-informed observer noted that either the ecologists were extremely stupid, or they were sent in deliberately to be killed in action. A bloody shirt would definitely lay the basis for future fundraising by the group.

Sea Shepherd's assault was certainly meant to provoke violent incidents. In a press release distributed at the start of their cruise, Sea Shepherd announced that the destination of their ship was "the northern coast of Norway," and that they would have "a showdown with any whaling ship found to be in violation of the worldwide ban on commercial whaling."

At a press conference before their departure from a Dutch port, Lisa Distefano, the strategist of the terror campaign, told the press, "We have already sunk two Norwegian pirate whalers" and "we intend to sink more." She added "this isn't some namby-pamby banner-hanging Greenpeace protest. This is a whale war. I would be very nervous right now, if I were a Norwegian whaler or an underwriter of a Norwegian whaling ship."

Distefano contacted all Norwegian maritime insurance companies to warn them that all Norwegian-registered whaling ships are targets for Sea Shepherd. Sea Shepherd said that they also intended to attack whaling ships from the Danish Faeroe Islands and Iceland.

Distefano and her cohort Paul Watson were tried *in absentia* in Norway in May, for last year's attempt to sink the *Senet*. They were found guilty and face an outstanding arrest order.

On board the *Whales Forever*

there was a veritable circus. The ship had a crew of 20, representing 13 nationalities. In addition there were 20 journalists armed with cameras, and sophisticated satellite equipment that enabled the reporters to provide a "live feed" of the confrontation.

As *Whales Forever* was leaving port on July 1, Greenpeace activists deployed from the *MV Solo* assaulted the *Senet*. The assault was broken off by the intervention of the Norwegian Navy vessel *Volstad JR*, which sent inflatable boats to protect the whaling ship.

Less than a week later, the *Senet* was assaulted again by Greenpeace, this time by the *MV Sirius*. During this assault, the *Senet*'s crew threw two Greenpeace terrorists overboard. The Greenpeace commando teams, however, were able to cut loose a whale that had been harpooned by the Norwegian vessel.

While Greenpeace was busy assaulting the *Senet*, Sea Shepherd had entered Norway's territorial waters and was refusing requests by the Coast Guard to leave. As the Coast Guard vessel approached the *Whales Forever*, the Sea Shepherd ship made a hard turn to starboard and rammed the *Andenes* amidships. Incredibly enough, the international media rushed to claim that it was the *Andenes* that had rammed the Sea Shepherd vessel. Norwegian television footage taken from a helicopter demonstrated clearly this was a lie.

Claims that the *Whales Forever* had been attacked by commando groups, bombed, and fired at with cannon and machine-guns, were fabrications, according to Norwegian reporters. After ramming the *Andenes*, the *Whales Forever* left Norwegian waters and started to send SOS messages all over the world, claiming that the ship was sinking and that several of the crew had been injured.

Business Briefs

Infrastructure

Cost of deficiencies high even in Germany

The deficiency of transport infrastructure in Germany causes 200 billion deutschemarks (\$125 billion) per year in unnecessary economic costs, according to a study by the German automaker BMW.

According to the study, 580 billion kilometers pass over Germany's roads every year, including highways and city traffic. But beyond the normal time consumed for this traffic, the study estimates that there is an additional time expenditure of 4.4 billion hours due to infrastructure shortcomings.

The cost of "lost time" was calculated in the study as DM 20 per hour for private travel and DM 100 per hour for work-time travel. This amounts to a cost of DM 185 billion per year. Another DM 17 billion of unnecessary costs comes from the additional gasoline that is wasted in traffic jams. That means a yearly cost of DM 6,000 per employee.

France

'Corruption' charges leveled at Anglo-Saxons

The "Anglo-Saxon" financial press focuses on "corruption" in France, in order to cover up for uncontrolled speculation and wild liberalism worldwide, Alain Duhamel, senior commentator for the Paris daily *Libération*, charged on July 8.

In an article entitled "The Myth of the Mafioso France," Duhamel wrote: "The specialized Anglo-Saxon press—the *Wall Street Journal* and [London] *Financial Times* at the forefront—jumped on the Suard affair . . . to pose questions gravely, abundantly and, especially, spectacularly, on corruption à la française." Everyone knows that France is not the center of a "new Puritanism," he said. "Since the Cathars, France doesn't aspire any more to perfection."

Pierre Suard, the head of the Alcatel-Alsthom (the producer of the high-speed train,

TGV, and a leader in the field of telecommunications) and one of the 10 top industrialists in France, was jailed overnight in early July on corruption charges. The main competitor of Alcatel-Alsthom internationally is ITT. The arrest is part of a supposed anti-corruption campaign now in full swing in France, as more and more judges in "revolt" are being used by foreign financial powers to destabilize the country. The majority of the industrialists being targeted on corruption charges are in areas which would be key to an infrastructure program, including construction, nuclear power, and telecommunications.

"The pressure of the global market, the international monetary and financial disorganization, the climate of brazen speculation, the all-points deregulation, the senseless toleration of fiscal paradises . . . in short, the flamboyant liberalism, all that produces a permanent and profound corrupting effect on the totality of western societies. Strangely, that seems to shock the Anglo-Saxon moralists a lot less," Duhamel said.

Labor

Russian atomic workers chafe under no pay

Without pay for several months, atomic industry workers in Russia are posing social and even security risks, according to Moscow sources. Political protests following the example of the coal mining sector can't be ruled out. Experts at Rosenergoatom, the state company that controls all nine Russian nuclear power complexes with more than 21,000 megawatts of capacity, have pointed out that protests launched at the end of June at the gates of the parliament in Moscow by enraged and desperate atomic workers, must not be taken lightly.

Over 674 billion rubles have not been paid to the workers so far by the state, leaving many of them starving and unable to get medical treatment. Many atomic workers are reported suffering from serious health problems, related to the horrendous conditions under which they are forced to work. Atomic specialists at Arzamas 16, once one of the most privileged centers of the Soviet nuclear technology sector, have not received any pay since April.

The nuclear power sector has no money to buy new equipment, fueling well-founded fears among experts that new Chernobyl-type accidents may occur sooner or later. The enormous stress to which many atomic workers are exposed under current conditions is also adding a "human failure factor" to the technically un-safe factors of the sector, a spokesman of the labor unions has warned.

Russia

Shock therapy has left St. Petersburg desperate

Three years of shock therapy have left behind an alarming social situation in St. Petersburg, the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported on July 6.

The effects in the military-industrial sector of the city's production have been disastrous: For example, the once-famous Kirov military plant, which formerly employed 43,000 workers, now has a work force of only 14,000, with several hundred laid off every other week, as their firms receive no, or at least visibly less, financial support from the state. Effectively without unemployment benefits, the social situation of those fired is catastrophic.

The engineers, technicians, and other skilled workers of the military sector who are losing their jobs are forming the growing social class of the underprivileged, the "new poor" of whom nobody seems to take official notice, while there is a lot of discussion about the "new rich." The social-political implications of this are explosive, the paper observed.

Industry

Russia's policies are destroying industry

The Russian government's fiscal policies are destroying national industries, Sergei Glazhev, chairman of the State Duma's (Parliament) economic policy committee, charged on July 5, Radio Free Europe reported. Glazhev opened a debate on Russia's current social and economic situation by presenting a report

Briefly

which argued that the government's stress on fighting inflation has proved too crippling a blow to Russia's industries. The continued pursuit of current policies threatens "deindustrialization" that could reduce Russia to the Third World status of a raw materials exporter, he argued.

Glazyev added that output has dropped far more drastically in technologically advanced branches of industry, such as machine-building and defense, than in mining and other raw materials sectors. Other speakers argued that criminal operations have perverted new economic freedoms, and faulted voucher privatization for failing to establish clear ownership and leaving industrial decision-making in the hands of poorly organized employee and management bodies. Glazyev demanded policy changes to protect threatened industries, Interfax reported.

Glazyev, along with several other parliamentarians, has formed a faction in the Duma to promote industrial development and halt the destruction of Russian industry.

Banking

Speculation is hurting German businesses

Banking policies are hurting small and medium-sized business, according to the July issue of the German economic monthly *Top Business*. Next to the headline "Banks—Killer of Small and Medium Business," is the picture of a smiling Hilmar Kopper, chairman of Deutsche Bank.

German banks have shifted away from financing small and medium-sized business toward "financial services," which is the result of the deregulation of financial markets, according to the magazine. Facing international competition, German banks are now concentrating on areas that promise the highest earnings. The share of traditional business credits in the earnings of German banks has dropped to only 20%.

Meanwhile, German banks are undertaking "uncontrolled expansion strategies," especially in the derivatives market. In summer 1993, the exposure of German banks in deriva-

tives was DM 6.1 trillion (\$3.8 trillion). "But for Kopper and his colleagues this is not enough," said the magazine. In order to finance the banks' huge new computer systems and expensive derivative specialists, small companies with less than 500 employees have to pay an additional interest fee of 3% for short-term credits. That doesn't hold for bigger companies engaged in over-the-counter financial services.

Horst Köhler, president of the German Saving and Loan Association, warns against privatization of regional savings and loan institutions, which are now filling the gaps in the financing of small and medium-sized businesses.

Employment

Strategic decisions needed, says professor

Only "strategic policy decisions" of the type that President John F. Kennedy undertook with the U.S. space program will help to overcome mass unemployment, declared Prof. Friedhelm Hengsbach of the Jesuit St. George College Frankfurt, in a panel at the German Catholic Church Convention in Dresden on July 3.

Hengsbach said that in order to reemploy the 4 million whom the official German labor statistics list as jobless, not just the free market, but state intervention that lays the strategic conditions for the creation of masses of new jobs, is needed. The United States once created such an environment for new jobs when it launched its space program, Hengsbach recalled.

Meanwhile, Walter Stuetzle, the editor in chief of the Berlin daily *Tagesspiegel*, warned at a strategic policy panel in Zürich in June that western societies may not survive mass unemployment beyond the turn of this century. The idea that the West could easily survive the collapse of the East was a very fragile one, he said, because the unresolved deep economic crisis of all western societies constitutes a threat to the social and political system of the West no less dangerous than the crisis that brought down the Soviet system.

● **EGYPTIAN** President Hosni Mubarak said that it was important to link Egypt and Libya by building a railway line between Salloum and Tobruk, in a meeting with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi on June 26, the daily *Al-Ahram* reported.

● **DMITRI MENDELEYEV** was not only a great chemist but a great economic reformer, according to "The Russian Home," a Russian broadcast in early July, the first of its type on Russian TV. The program discussed Mendeleev's projects for European integration.

● **GERMANY** has been hit with a huge increase in the number of bankruptcies. According to Creditreform, the number of corporate bankruptcies has increased in eastern Germany in the first six months of 1994 by 43.5%, and in western Germany by 19.4%, compared with the first six months of 1993.

● **CATTLE PRICES** in the United States have dropped \$25 per hundredweight over the past several months, plunging feedlots and feeders into bankruptcy. Many are blaming the drop on the free trade policies which are forcing poor nations to dump their cattle on the U.S. market, as well as the ability of the meat cartel, which controls 70-80% of the market, to hold down prices.

● **PORTUGAL'S** central bank governor Miguel Beleza, two deputies, and central bank advisory board member José Veloso resigned over the weekend of June 25. They insisted, contrary to government policy, on a defense of Portugal's currency, the escudo, which has been under severe speculative attack, with interventions and high interest rates.

● **4 MILLION AIDS CASES** have occurred worldwide since the epidemic began, the World Health Organization reported in early July. This is a 60% increase over the estimated 2.5 million cases reported as of July 1993.

Lessons of anti-Nazi Resistance invoked in Lyon conference

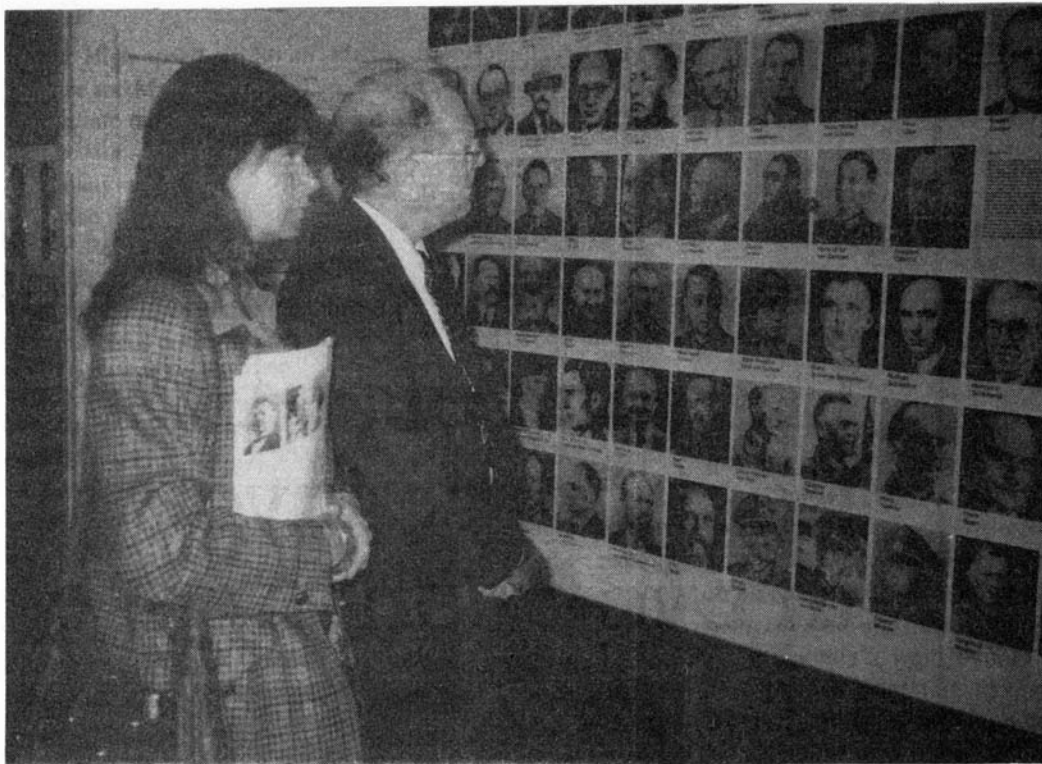
by Christophe Lavernhe

Fifty years after the Normandy invasion began the final military push to defeat Hitler, a unique conference was convened in Lyon, the capital of the French Resistance during World War II, on the theme, "1933-1994: The Resistance, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." The June 25 conference, which involved the precious testimony of several veterans of the heroic struggle against Nazism, occurred shortly before President Clinton's second trip to Europe, which opened up a new opportunity to finish off the causes that led to Nazi-fascism and two world wars.

Sponsored by the Schiller Institute, the gathering of some 100 people honored the memory of *both* the French Resistance to the Nazi occupation and the German Resistance to the Hitler regime. Little known to the general public, the latter was systematically liquidated from the 1930s on; organizations such as Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold (National Flag: Black, Red, Gold) have but a few survivors. Then there was the White Rose, a loosely structured group made up mostly of students, who were all rapidly targeted and eliminated.

Continental Europe, and particularly France and Germany, have crucial roles to play in defeating the backers of Nazism past and present, by launching an industrial boom at the frontiers of science and technology, and fostering a revival of the universal civilization to which Europe has contributed so much. But Europeans or anyone else to do so, will require a truthful image of what the Resistance to Nazism was, without mythologies and manipulative "spins." The need for such historical depth explains why the conference presentations excerpted in this *Feature* are so extraordinarily timely.

French Schiller Institute President Jacques Cheminade and German Schiller Institute President Helga Zepp-LaRouche (whose speech was delivered in her absence by Ortrun Cramer) began by drawing the lessons of that somber period. It is easy to say "Never Again," but what does that mean for today? The two speakers recalled that the pro-eugenics circles, adepts at racial selection, who supported Hitler right up to at least 1939, are now surfacing again. They have seized upon the occasion of the preparations for the U.N.-sponsored International Conference



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at the Memorial of German Resistance in West Berlin, Oct. 11, 1988. The following day, Lyndon LaRouche gave a speech forecasting the reunification of Germany and calling for Germany to develop the economies of eastern Europe. In the spirit of the French and German wartime Resistance, participants in the Schiller Institute's Lyon conference dedicated themselves to achieve such a vision.

on Population and Development, scheduled for Cairo, Egypt in September, to push their agenda, which is to reduce the world's population over the next 150 years to 2.2 billion. Those specially targeted are the non-whites. This is nothing less—on a scale that Hitler could not have dreamed of—than the extermination project for the Nazi-occupied territories, applied to the populations South of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Resistance to this “new order,” which means ethnic triage, forced sterilization, and food blackmail, requires an attitude as clear as that of the earlier Resistance fighters confronting Hitler.

André Rigoyne de Fougerolles, president emeritus and founder of the European Confederation of Former Servicemen, sent a message to the conference. A great Resistance fighter, after escaping from a camp in Germany, he crossed the country on foot, hunted like a beast. According to him, the need for resistance is no less necessary today, and the most important thing is never to give up hope: “I am speaking to you today, because I never gave up, and I never shall give up.”

Dr. Rupprecht Gerngross, chairman of the Federation of Persecuted Democratic Organizations, based in Bavaria; and Robert Becker, an active member of the Reichsbanner, were Resistance fighters inside Germany. Presenting a picture of their struggle under the hideous conditions of the Nazi regime, they underlined that the German Resistance benefitted from practically no support whatever from the Allies. Michael Liebig, a leader of the Schiller Institute in Germany, discussing the German Resistance group called the Kreisauer Kreis,

quoted one of the leading figures in the American liberation of Europe, according to whom the elimination of the German Resistance fighters was a good thing, because it was better after the war to deal with more malleable German leaders.

This extreme reaction reflects an attitude among certain members of the Anglo-American financial establishment, which is at the heart of racism in the United States, as Rev. Richard Boone demonstrated. A black American minister who was a leader of the civil rights struggle, Boone showed that nothing has really changed for American blacks; quite the contrary, more than ever, the struggle begun by Martin Luther King has to be taken up again, and this time on a global scale. He made clear that that was the reason he was visiting Europe with the Schiller Institute.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, a Middle East specialist with the institute, brought out another aspect of the North-South manipulations, via the example of several countries, such as Algeria, or Iraq and Sudan, from which she had recently returned. She spoke of an operation to “demonize” Islam, in order to create a new public enemy No. 1. Europe has a fundamental role to play, she said, play in bringing the two cultures together, especially around economic development projects.

Gen. Paul Albert Scherer, former counterintelligence chief for the West German Army, defined the strategic threats in the present situation. The regions of the former Soviet empire are the most unstable. The civilian economy is disrupted and the still great potential in the Russian military-industrial complex, despite the brain-drain, remains dangerously idled.

What the 'people of the night' tell us

Jacques Cheminade is president of the Schiller Institute in France.

On June 21, 1943, Jean Moulin was arrested in Caluire, a suburb of Lyon. During the few days when he was still able to speak or write, the fate of the Resistance hung on the courage of this man, who knew everything. Not only did he refuse to talk, but, during an interrogation, when Klaus Barbie handed him something to write with, since he could no longer speak—scorned as he was, beaten to a pulp, his internal organs ruptured—Jean Moulin drew a cartoon of his torturer. Those days of martyrdom, suffered exactly 51 years ago in this same place, come back to mind today. They are not associated with a morbid fascination with suffering, but with the historic acts and courage of a “people of the night.”

Jean Moulin was sent from London by General de Gaulle in 1942 to unify the French Resistance within France.

As André Malraux said on Dec. 19, 1964 at the Pantheon, “June is the month in which a people rose up under cover of darkness in a night starred with torture,” a month whose sorrow-laden dates remind us that even in the very depths of the abyss, hope always revives when a few determined people stand up in her name.

The hope-filled volunteers, those young loners of June 1940, coming from all parties and all religions, those Free French oblivious to soil, blood or race, the heroic vagabonds of Leclerc and de Lattre, met up in June 1944 with their brothers of the night who had come crawling out of the underground. Those people are with us today.

For, at certain times in history, the people of darkness take their place next to the living. Past, present, and future, at such times, become one, because something greater and loftier than our ephemeral existence is at stake.

The army of darkness tells us it is time to stop indulging in vain celebrations and to carry on their fight. Take our ideal, know how much joy our sacrifice gave us, remember those who came before us, and rally your forces to save that part of immortality that we, and they, give you.

Just as the first one of us did after the debacle, you are going to have to shed the outer envelope of habits, honors, and appearances, to better let the inner beauty shine. You will be mocked, insulted, and systematically slandered in your commitments and your dearest affections: Otherwise, you will not be believed. In a world defined by relations and castes, the higher cause of beauty, good, and truth can only



Jacques Cheminade: “To achieve peace, our Resistance must change the rules of the game and organize a true Renaissance.”

be served by those who refuse earthly subjection.

Moment of truth in a person's life

Yes, there are moments when a person's life is transformed. There were two progressive republican prefects in the Third Republic: one was Jean Moulin, and the other René Bousquet. The latter fell prey to opinion, honors, a career, and became a murdering bureaucrat. The former chose freedom and greatness and, with his poor swollen face on the last day, became the image of France.

We are faced today with the same choice, but on a worldwide scale. The immense forces that de Gaulle warned against have gained power and the struggle is now universal. A new appeal is being heard: Bosnia, Rwanda, Algeria, the writing off of whole parts of society in the heart of Europe, the exclusion of the young and old, disdain for the poor, the comeback of euthanasia and race science—how could we not heed that call?

Our integrity as human beings is at stake, because barbarism stalks amongst us, less in Bosnia and Rwanda than in the attitude of our leaders, responsible for and guilty of the atrocities being committed in the world. They have the means to intervene but refuse to do so; worse still, they spread a culture of death.

Barbarism has flooded the preparation of the Cairo population conference which is taking place in September and in those policies denying the sacredness of human existence. Those who shake hands with Milosevic and accept him as a partner, condemn population growth as a supposed impedi-

ment to development in the Southern Hemisphere.

They are telling us that you can always make a deal with a genocidalist; unborn children are the real threat. Simone Veil, French social affairs minister and head of the French Cairo delegation, told the *Quotidien de Paris* of May 16 that the "population explosion" has severe consequences "for the environment, but also for development and health." She thinks this explosion, together with poverty, is the main problem to fight. Of course, she is against forced birth control, but she will try anything to encourage them psychologically to use it. Behind the direct assault of Anglo-American anti-natalist measures, with mass sterilizations in Mexico, Zaire, and Brazil, the official French position is to educate the "natives" and to get them to understand that they should stop reproducing "for their own good." The "soft" method works with the "hard" one to produce the same result: It used to be said in Nantes or Bordeaux that every clever slave-owner would bring along a lady social worker to distribute some

goodies, so the slaves would be convinced that slavery was their destiny.

The French position is based on a malthusian, Darwinian outlook: The world can only host a limited number of inhabitants, since its resources are limited. This is admitted in the official French position paper for the Cairo conference—available at the National Institute for Demographic Studies—where it is stated, without argument or discussion, as if it were self-evident: "The neo-malthusian idea of a negative effect of population growth on economic development is still valid today. It is one of the main justifications for birth control policies, although it is not the only one" [see *EIR*, July 15, 1994].

In keeping with this same outlook, more and more leaders claim that "ethnic wars" in the world, such as in Bosnia or Rwanda, are part of "millenary conflicts" spurred by "overpopulation." Massacres of Bosnians or Tutsis are considered as part of a process that can only be stopped by limiting

Resolution calls for new resistance movement

This resolution was adopted by participants in the Schiller Institute's conference:

Nearly 50 years after the end of the Second World War—a war which killed at least 50 million people and left behind a Europe in ruins—we today, in commemorating the Resistance fight against the Nazi dictatorship, have come together in this spirit, to call for a worldwide resistance movement against the modern forms of "totalitarianism" and against "genocide." It is in the name of this policy that at the upcoming population conference in Cairo, the strategists of the U.N. plan to establish a one-world dictatorship.

1) It is intolerable for mankind that today, 50 years after the Holocaust, under the control of supranational organizations such as the U.N., a brutal genocide is perpetrated in countries such as Rwanda, Bosnia, Somalia, and others. While in Geneva, the "merchants of death" attempt to carve Bosnia into pieces, in Rwanda today—before an indifferent world public—millions of people are being slaughtered. Rwanda is one example among many. It demonstrates the consequences of the neo-colonial policy of the North against the South, which consists in a policy of totally refusing any economic help for the South. The North draws a new "Limes" wall between those whom it calls "the barbarians of the South" and the so-called "rich nations" of the North.

2) It is unbearable as well for mankind to watch as the countries of eastern Europe sink into misery, given that the West refused to respond to the "historic chance" which presented itself in 1989. As a result of the West's refusal to give economic aid to the East, a situation of uncontrollable conflicts, chaos, and the threat of dictatorships is brought about in East and Central Asia which potentially could lead to nuclear conflicts.

3) The modern war takes the form of a conflagration of famines, epidemics, and population wars, which at an ever more rapid pace extends across the world map. Those same monetarists, whose monetary policy for the last 20 years—the insane International Monetary Fund conditionalities—have killed 500 million people in the developing sector and who today have built up a gigantic financial bubble—are now working under the auspices of the U.N. and continuing directly the infamous eugenics conferences of the Nazis, organizing the Cairo population conference in order to implement their neo-malthusian strategy: the killing of half the world's population!

On the eve of the twenty-first century, when the majority of the world's population stands in urgent need of development, and in the spirit of natural law as it was developed by the spiritual father of the Renaissance, the great Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, we call for an international resistance movement which will fight for the dignity of man, for the defense of the "inalienable rights of man," and which will resist those who violate these fundamental rights of man.

We therefore have called for a worldwide resistance action. Our aim is to stop this Cairo conference and bring those who plan the genocide before a tribunal, where they will be judged for crimes against humanity.

reproduction! In other words, if a majority of them were never born, they would not be able to fight! Whoever refuses to see how outrageous and stupid this view is will never understand the forces at play in the world today, who count on population reduction to maintain their power. This same mentality of triage and survival of the fittest has led to a situation in England where the health services will no longer treat the chronically ill over 65 or 70 years old. A policy of preventing births and allowing deaths is spreading throughout the world: Such malthusianism appears "logical" in terms of short-term profit; human life is considered an object, and the disabled, the ill, and the weak are sacrificed.

In the name of biology, medicine, anthropology, and demography, that which we thought mankind had rejected forever rears again its ugly head. These "branches of learning" provide a so-called scientific justification for "race hygiene," "eugenics," and "forced sterilization." They dare not use the same terms today, but the same realities are hidden behind the new expressions, such as "medically assisted con-

traception," "genetics," and "limiting population growth to the earth's carrying capacity." It has not yet gone as far as the monstrous holocaust to which Hitler's eugenics policy led. But we are now at that decisive and extremely critical moment when conditions for a new holocaust are laid down and defined. A culture of death, which emphasizes population reduction, be it physically imposed or psychologically induced, is taking the place of a culture of life, which values an increase in resources so that the world can host more human beings.

If the parameters of the culture of death are adopted, it will inevitably lead to the elimination of part of humanity. The draft document for the United Nations ICPD [Cairo '94] states that in the preamble.

Resistance and Renaissance are inextricably bound

We have addressed what is going on in the world and described the nature of our enemy: the malthusian lobby and

Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, Resistance heroine

Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, heroine of the French Resistance during World War II, died early on the morning of July 20, 1989 at the age of 80. She was the first woman to be buried at Les Invalides, the resting-place of France's military heroes.

In the early 1930s, Mme. Fourcade joined an effort by a select group of French intelligence officers who sought to fight the rising storm of fascism in Europe and contain the simultaneous growth of communism. In 1938 this group warned the French government and chiefs of staff of Nazi invasion plans.

A person of exceptional intelligence, charisma, and generosity, Mme. Fourcade helped to found and then led what became the largest military intelligence organization of the French Resistance, the Alliance, after the Nazis invaded and occupied France. The Alliance worked out the maps of the Nazi Atlantic Wall for the Allied landings in Normandy on D-Day in 1944.

The story of the heroism, sacrifice, and struggle of the thousands of members of the Alliance is recounted in her book *Noah's Ark*, after the name that the Gestapo had given to the Alliance, whose members used animal names as codenames.

In the postwar years, Mme. Fourcade became a prominent leader of the nascent Gaullist movement and played a major role in the return of Charles de Gaulle to power in

1958. She became president of the Action Committee of the Resistance in the early 1970s, regrouping all French Resistance organizations.

In the early 1980s, Mme. Fourcade was in the forefront of the effort to bring France into cooperation with the United States in what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. Her deep concern over the fate of the Atlantic Alliance brought her into collaboration with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the intellectual author of the SDI, and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute. In her address on "Schiller and the Defense of Liberty," to the Schiller Institute's founding convention on July 3-4, 1984, she began by citing the ideas of Friedrich Schiller upon the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789. She continued, "In 1944, in particular, the American and Allied victory was also a victory for the forces of the European Resistance, including my friends of the German Resistance, who recently invited me to visit Berlin on July 20, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their open rebellion against Hitler. . . ."

"We along with other nations paid a terrible price to recover our territories and to defend our ideal of the dignity of man and his fundamental rights. . . ."

"But our so dearly recovered liberty is now ominously threatened around the globe. How is it that, following our victorious thrust in the Second World War, after the horrible experience of so much suffering and so many tears, we have not been able to rescue liberty wherever it has come under siege—we, who know so well the value of our hard-fought freedom? . . . The threat today is coming from the Soviet Union: and anyone who watches their activities without himself acting and making vigorous pro-

the death lobby. None of us will ever again be able to say: "But I didn't know."

The poor, the downtrodden, the wronged, demand their share of material goods and their right to use their labor to create a more just and more prosperous world. Progress for the poor, the downtrodden, and the wronged would be a tremendous opportunity for the moral, cultural, and economic growth of all humanity: Man is not defined by what he is at any one point, or by what he possesses, but by what he can become, by that divine spark, by his creative capacity.

It is urgent to form a new Resistance "lobby," dedicated to life. Our commitment must be to lay the economic and moral bases for a culture of life. Just as Europe of the Cathedrals arose after the post-Carolingian collapse, and as the Renaissance arose after the Black Plague and the usury which destroyed Europe in the fourteenth century, we must give the world a Renaissance to follow today's terrible crisis.

Resistance and Renaissance: I am convinced that one



Mme. Fourcade at the Schiller Institute's 1984 conference.

test, is only acting out the role of those 'happy idiots' whom Lenin liked to speak of," she warned.

When political persecution threatened the freedom of Lyndon LaRouche himself, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade appeared in an Oct. 31, 1988 national televised U.S. campaign broadcast to testify to LaRouche's crucial contribution to the defense of the West.

Uncompromising in her commitments, dedicated to the last to the struggle for freedom and human dignity, Mme. Fourcade, whose book opens with the quote from St. Paul, "Fight in the armor of Light," was a source of hope for all those who knew her. A holy bond tied her to those who had fought with her through the darkest years of struggle.

needs the other—they are inextricably bound together.

The greatest mistake of the Resistance in 1945 was the failure to open up the perspective of a Renaissance, and that is why it collapsed, letting the epigones take over or, worse, men and parties who were at least partially responsible for the debacle.

Yes, we have to create worldwide a party of Life, Resistance and Renaissance, unified through a common commitment. Remember that Jean Moulin, who parachuted into France on Jan. 1, 1942, was carrying in the false bottom of a matchbox a tiny paper with the very simple order written on it: "Mr. Moulin's mission is to ensure, in the unoccupied zone of territorial France, unity of action of all those elements resisting the enemy and his collaborators."

How shall we organize ourselves today to wage the fight? The French Resistance was preparing for action by the Allies on the continent. We have to prepare ourselves today for the disintegration of the international monetary and debt system—for the removal of the cancer. We must fight to stop the financial shock therapy and depopulation policies pushed by the U.N. Security Council and the International Monetary Fund, and adopt a North-South/ East-West plan for peace through development, which would include an exemplary reconstruction of Bosnia and Rwanda.

Lyndon LaRouche: modern Resistance fighter

To achieve peace, our Resistance must change the rules of the game and organize a true Renaissance. It is to that end that Lyndon LaRouche has been fighting all his life. He was the first among us who, in the debacle, shed the envelope of habits, honors, and appearances to let the inner beauty shine forth. He has given us ideas, projects, plans of action, but the best he has given us is his mind as it works, always seeking discoveries, always seeking that which makes a man truly human.

He is a rallying point and a source, just as France waged a single fight under de Gaulle. Even though President Roosevelt thought there was rivalry among generals or parties, the Army of Africa, from Provence to the Vosges, was fighting in the name of Gaullism, as were the troops of the Communist Party. Let us fight today for a new hope, Resistance fighters, before the war has broken out here, but as we have seen, it has already broken out globally.

De Gaulle crossed the Channel, virtually alone, with truth and justice on his side; then the first soldiers of the Free French began moving in Africa; the Resistance started to be formed, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade recruited the first "animals" to her "Noah's Ark" network; Combat, Libération, Franc-Tireur, other Resistance networks were set up; the fishermen set out in their boats, the process of liberation began.

The volunteers in hope, the people of the night have finished speaking to us, now they are waiting. They are in our past and in our present; it depends upon us, and us alone, to have them also belong to our future.

Man's honor

André Rigoyne de Fougereles was unable to attend because of the illness of his wife. The following speech was delivered on his behalf. As captain of the Second Shock Battalion of the Free French, he fought mountain SS divisions and "Tiger" tanks in Alsace before being captured. He escaped in April 1941 and continued fighting with the Resistance. De Fougereles, 83, is a reserve colonel and president and founder of the European Confederation of War Veterans.

In memory of the living and the dead, of all my comrades who died for freedom, in memory of my brother, a Resistance fighter who, as he died tortured by the Nazis, forgave Germany and said a prayer for her, I have come to tell you today that we must struggle with all our might to prevent blood from flowing once again in Europe and to crush all ideologies of blood, soil, and race. We must resist once again, if we are to defend the essential values of our common civilization. We must resist demoralization and defend the cause of man. Man is the absolute value of our civilization, but, having lost consciousness of this fact, he is once again in danger of destroying himself. For an unconscious man becomes an absolute weapon against himself, and at the same time his own victim, an absolute victim.

To escape this double misfortune of victim and torturer, man must rise above himself. If he is educated, trained, if the laws of the universe have been explained to him, he becomes conscious of his universal character and value. He works for the common good, and the killing stops among fellow men. But if he loses his conscience, he becomes evil, the absolute weapon of evil. That is what the Nazis were, the spirit of destruction of man, his values and his own mind.

During the 1930s, I witnessed the downfall of man. The crisis struck, bringing exclusion and fear with it. Unemployment grew. Violence, hatred and egoism spread. The cult of money and possessions destroyed the being and his soul. The stored-up resentment and hatred could only lead to war. Nazism, an implacable machine of destruction, was its extreme form.

With the sleep of reason and the return of exclusion, I see the same monsters reappearing today. They thrive on the present climate of demoralization and demobilization. That is what we must resist against in order to prevent the establishment of conditions for a new war. We must

insist that there is only one human species and defend its values.

We must rebuild, and forgive

We must rebuild the cathedral of Europe and the cathedral of honor, raised upon the foundation of our common human history, raised upon the memory of past sacrifices and discoveries, and on forgiveness for offenses. We should stop talking with self-satisfaction solely about those who did, or who are doing, wrong. We should rather be inspired by those who refused bondage and put man and freedom above the niceties of daily life.

We must fight today against the deception and the lies that deform and belittle everything. We should refuse bondage and abasement and be concerned with what is most often forgotten—the soul of man.

An old soldier and disabled in the war, I fought to change Verdun, a place of hatred and bloody ferocity, into a symbol for the Europe to be built of memories and pardons, the symbol of a European cathedral. You must carry this idea on to tomorrow.

To do so, we must create work, reconstruct and rebuild. That means a new Marshall Plan, both for the East and the South, to recreate a common purpose.

But the essential problem today is not the economic crisis, nor the financial crisis, but a spiritual crisis. We must rediscover the honor of man by taking up the values of human civilization, recreating a culture of hope and life. To do so in the past, we needed the commitment and resolution of a few determined men. You, who are here today, have the vocation to be those few and the duty to become so.

At the decisive moment, very little is needed: It is enough to have a handful of men around whom others can rally, seemingly against all hope, but, in fact, at the very beginning of hope. Concerning this value, the most fundamental one of all—hope—allow me to give my own example. In 1940, as a young officer, I had witnessed the downfall of honor; we were not led, we were not determined, we had collapsed. I was sent to a prison camp, where I lost 19 kilos [40 pounds] in a few months. All seemed lost, but I decided to hold on. On April 20, 1941, on Hitler's birthday, I took advantage of the reduced guard to escape. I crossed Germany on foot, alone, ill, like a hunted animal; I fainted 50 times; I ate ivy berries to survive. All seemed lost. And yet, only four years after the debacle and three years after my successful escape, we were marching down the Champs Elysées to commemorate the Liberation.

I can assure you that if someone had described to us in 1940 or '41 the Liberation the way it really did happen later, we wouldn't have believed him. But during that time of disinheritance, we believed in something higher and stronger than any precise earthly hope. We believed in honor and in the rejection of bondage. If I am among you today, it is because I never lost that belief, and I never will.

On the meaning of the word 'Resistance'

Dr. Gerngross is the chairman of the Federation of Persecuted Democratic Organizations, based in Bavaria, Germany; he was a member of the resistance to the Nazis within Germany. The following are excerpts from his speech:

A. On the legitimacy of my critical treatment of the term "resistance," as well as of the actions of its activists:

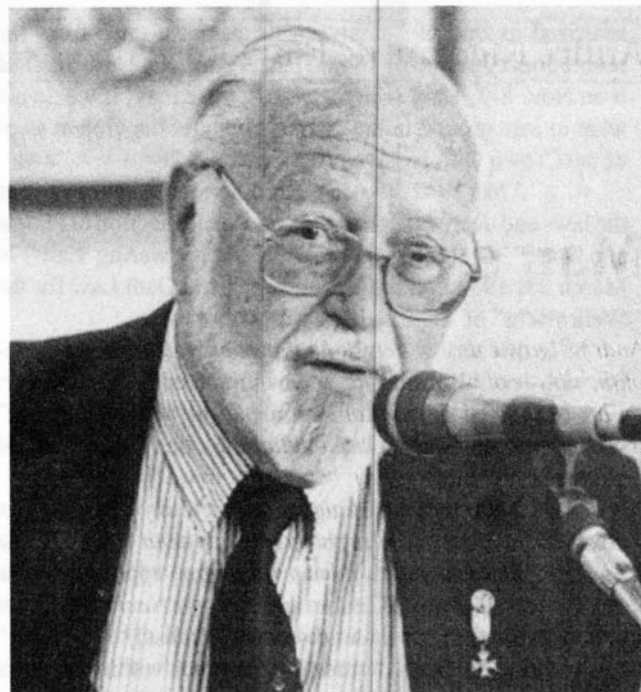
In Europe there was a wide spectrum of opposition against the Nazi dictatorship of Hitler, but only limited, generally recognizable, visible success with material effects or results. One such success was the uprising of the Bavarian Freedom Action of April 27, 1945, which I led under the widespread code name "Pheasant Hunt." According to official reports and publications, it was the only complete, politically organized, successful militant revolt against the Nazi dictatorship. I was at the time a reserve captain and head of the Translators Company VII in Munich.

B. 1. a. Clarification of the term "resistance" (*Widerstand* in Germany and *Résistance* in France) is important. The French resistance was resistance against oppression by an illegal dictatorship, on a national basis against a foreign ruling power. The German resistance aimed against the ruling regime under the dictator Hitler.

b. Nowadays, the word "resistance" is often used equivocally, for utterly different purposes; used, or, I want to emphasize, *abused*, in order to give weight to a protest action. The difference is made clear through the moral and ethical rules of the motivation behind the action. At most, in the "demos" of extremists and delinquents, there is no comparable action or methodologically related action with similar aims. As for the first, the resistance, it was a matter of a real fight against terror and lack of freedom, not against order as such. Thus the onus of illegality had to be taken into consideration. As for the other, with extremists and anarchists, it is a matter of protest statements, protected by a democratic environment, with its manifold legal, constitutional rights, with the aim of gaining public applause. . . .

'There is a limit to the tyrant's power'

3. a. Now I will say something in recollection of the unregenerated Nazis of yesterday, who today still place in doubt the right to resistance. In their evil-scarred times, the entire culture of freedom was suppressed, and even the children. For example, Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* was taken out of



Dr. Rupprecht Gerngross: "Schiller tells us: 'And if you do not put your life at risk, you will never have won life.' "

the school program and removed from theater repertoires. Stauffacher's words were not to be heard:

"No, the power of tyranny hath a limit,
When the oppressed nowhere can find law,
When the burden is no longer to be borne,
He reacheth up with confident courage to heaven,
And bringeth down to earth eternal rights
Which hang above inalienable
And indestructible as the stars themselves."

b. But with thoughts and poetry alone, nothing could be achieved. This we knew at the time. In a dictatorship, nothing could be done with democratic methods and means, plebiscites or leaflets and pamphlets. Nothing could be gained with silent opposition and a clenched fist in the pocket, either. There remains, nonetheless, respect for men who dared the extreme without any substantive prospect for success.

c. The various spiritual orientations, as well as social layers, the variety of political experience, had to flow together toward one single goal: the elimination of the Nazi system.

d. The resistance groups knew that in the fight against the terror of the dictatorship, they had the moral right to resort to the harsh instruments of the *raison d'état*.

e. Up until the time was ripe for the rebellion to be attempted, secret discussion and considerations in almost all circles focused on the subject, "Will there be another 'myth of the stab in the back' (*Dolchstoßlegende*)?" and "Is tyrannicide justifiable?" The period of this discussion can be char-

acterized as one of “passive resistance,” a term from the revolutionary period of 1848. Hans Viktor von Unruh coined it on Nov. 8-9, 1848 with the words: “We may, if we do not want to lose ground in the country, counter the violent steps of the Crown with passive resistance only.”

4. a. After 1942, the original bitterness had ebbed over the laws and decrees such as the “Law on Protection of People and State” (March 28, 1933), the “Empowering Law” of March 23, 1933 and the “Swearing of the Oath Law for the Wehrmacht” of Aug. 2, 1934 was withdrawn.

b. In this period, there followed the creation of the Gestapo, with generalized spying and manipulated invisible terror. Fear dominated even within families. The “German glance” [cast suspiciously from one side to the other] characterized behavior in public.

The uncertainty regarding law was clearly perceived. In criminal law, the basic premise, *nulla poena sine lege* [no punishment without law], was no longer applied. People were deprived of their freedom arbitrarily in *Nacht und Nebel* actions [secret arrests under cover of darkness].

In 1934, the mass murders began, even within the ranks of rival factions around Hitler, between the militant-thinking SA and the trade union-like DAF (at the time called NSBO) under Ley, the so-called *Röhmputsch*. Injustice and brutality were cloaked under legal guise. Justice Minister Guertner coined the motto: “The will of the Führer is law.” Through this, the conscience of the law was shaken to the core. Once the defense minister accepted the fact that the murders of General von Schleicher and von Bredow would not be punished, then all trust was shattered. The Wehrmacht, though still a power, could have reacted, but remained silent! It allowed itself to be taken by surprise, with a new, unlawful loyalty oath. Whereas previously, one swore allegiance to “my people and fatherland, by God,” now one had to swear unconditional obedience to the Führer.

The loyalty oath

5. The problem of the loyalty oath was one of the fundamental decisions, particularly for soldiers in the resistance. Its consequence was that even committed opponents of National Socialism felt bound, particularly those who had a religious or traditional sense of duty. They could not go against the loyalty oath, regardless of the fact that the man they had sworn obedience to, had, from a formal-legal as well as historical-moral standpoint, repeatedly broken oaths (since Jan. 30, 1933) and had not only sanctioned murder, but had ordered people to be murdered.

It should be pointed out that this was not an “oath of truth before a court,” but rather the so-called “pledge to the flag” or “loyalty oath.” In the Germanic sense of the law, which the Nazis were so fond of appealing to, such oaths had a reciprocal character. Even the person to whom loyalty is sworn is bound to be loyal in turn.

Aside from the special case of Hitler, the “objective norms

of the power of an oath” and “unconditional obedience” toward the highest in command were discussed endlessly. This seems very formalistic and is almost impossible to render comprehensible especially to young people today. But, it was in the past, and it was in time of war! Remember Friedrich Schiller’s words, “Mars governed the hour” (*Wallenstein*).

The attempted assassination of Hitler

6. Tyrannicide—who will carry it out? The oath of loyalty—who will betray it? These are weighty psychological burdens which are hard to imagine. In fact, it is possible to establish, on the basis of military instructions, that even military obedience has its limits—particularly for the upper echelons—in decisions concerning matters of conscience and responsibility, and “broad concern for welfare.” . . .

It goes beyond the scope of this presentation to render homage to the attempt to kill Hitler on July 20, 1944, by the heroic von Stauffenberg. The attempt to save both people and state through inner freedom and peace is a monument in itself.

7. The bloodbath which followed the attempted assassination of Hitler was, given the morals and virtue of those who

Build resistance to the British new world order

Croatian journalist Srecko Jurdana sent the following message to the Schiller Institute’s conference:

We need a resistance movement today, just as we needed it during the ’40s. A civilized world mobilized during World War II in the common fight against Nazi totalitarianism, involving in this fight also the forces of communist totalitarianism which used the war victory of the Allies to establish an almost 50-year domination of communist dictatorship in Europe.

But at the moment when this dictatorship collapsed under accumulated internal pressures, the Soviet Union tore apart and the Berlin Wall fell, it turned out suddenly that, on the side of the World War II western Allies, there was no universal desire to break with communism and liberate Europe’s peoples. It turned out that the European order symbolized by the Berlin Wall has not been the exclusive product of Soviet aggressive expansionist Stalinism, against which the “democratic world” could do nothing, even with the best intentions (because of the danger of nuclear war), but this order, this inhuman “balance of power” in Europe, has equally been the product of this same “democratic world” that was nominally opposed to it.

rose up against the tyrant, a sadistic reaction. Himmler, who invented the notion of guilt by family relation, had entire families wiped out, in order to prevent feelings of vengeance from coming to the fore, and to establish a deterrent of insuperable dimensions, not to mention the concentration camps.

Considering such horrible memories, enumerable only in fragments, it is not appropriate to talk of Hitler and his crew as “satanic, diabolical, demonic”; they were simply base and vulgar.

8. Is an explanation still required to show that in the situation in which Europe as a whole found itself, only the participation of the military could offer a solution? Until the time was ripe, each had to deal with “damned duty” and conscience. It was only human trust which bound the activists, regardless of what their tendency. But they also knew: “Whoever puts himself in danger, loses his life.” This knowledge through experience was seized by Schiller, who tells us: “And if you do not put your life at risk, you will never have won life.”

The goal was clear: Hitler had to go. The White Rose [resistance group] was a sacrifice in this direction. The student groups had a fundamentally different form and also a different

spiritual background, than the political or religious organizations or the military in the resistance. Their intellectual, passive opposition was necessarily limited in its effectiveness, as they were far apart and isolated socially. Their predominantly literary statements were addressed to a minority with a similar spiritual background, that is, the “educated Christians,” so to speak. That was the “Platonic resistance.” Insofar as such action was unrealistic, because it had no mass effect, what remains is the symbolic character of their sacrifice.

Others went into “internal immigration.” The groupings from various political parties and associations, were soon victims of the Gestapo, and decisive actions capable of eliminating the Nazi regime could not be mounted. What remained, therefore, was only an attempt to overthrow the regime by violence.

Now, I have only to cite an evaluation of the resistance from Winston Churchill, that great hypocrite. . . . In 1936 in his book *Step by Step*, he said: “Not to criticize the current government, means, in a parliamentary country, to be out of fashion. To criticize it in a Nazi or communist state, means to be sent to a concentration camp, to prison or to the grave.” . . .

Only a year after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the imperial government in Britain and its agents in the United States instigated Serbia—this Nazi client from World War II, which had been proclaimed a British-French “ally” for tactical reasons—into its inhuman, genocidal attack on Croatia, which, as is well known, culminated in the destruction of Vukovar. The fall of Vukovar and the Serbian occupation of one-third of Croatia were politically prepared by Lord Carrington and Cyrus Vance. We know today that Vance, personally, together with the Serbs, entered Serbia, having given silent approval for genocide against the Croatian wounded and captives.

Carrington and Vance, these well-known “diplomats” and “gentlemen,” later secured through the U.N. and Unprofor the partition of Croatia, the withdrawal of Serbian armament into Bosnia, and the general Serbian attack on Bosnia, resulting in extreme genocide against Bosnian Muslims and in the occupation of the largest part of the nation. Through British-French intrigues, the joint actions of Lord Owen and Mitterrand’s governments, and Mitterrand personally, Serbian action with impunity in Bosnia had also been secured through the initiation of the Croatian-Muslim war, which was recently stopped by the intervention of the American administration and the Washington Agreement.

All this genocide in the Balkans started as a method of British control over continental Europe. For this purpose, a British-French “alliance” with respect to united Germany has been revived, including Serbia as a pseudo-ally of

the victors of World War II, and Russia, which, despite its deep internal crisis, has acted as a “superpower” in the Balkans in order to satisfy the British image of “balance of power” as the “only way to keep peace.”

We know very well that the British peace is a peace of the graveyard. Peace directed by Britain, or directed by the U.N., which is tending to become a “one-world” government, this is a peace without people and a peace without nation-states; this is the peace of a New Rome, where the caste of masters amuses itself with modern forms of televised decadence, built on the bodies of innumerable victims, killed—as a method of “removing social conflicts”—by the chosen pretorians.

The resistance movement today has to be aimed against the creators of this kind of “peace” and their pretorians, against the U.N. and oligarchical clique of “world government” obsessed with genocide, in the form of war or of abortion.

While the “democratic world” is paying most attention to the matrimonial problems of Prince Charles and Lady Di, outside its door, the hordes of New Age Mongols are committing—undisturbed—the most extreme crimes against humanity, and at the same time the “diplomats” from London and the U.N. assure us that these crimes are essential for the “balance of power.” Inspired by the Resistance movement against Nazism in the past, today we have to start a new, universal resistance movement against this “new world order,” even if it implies risks for our very lives.

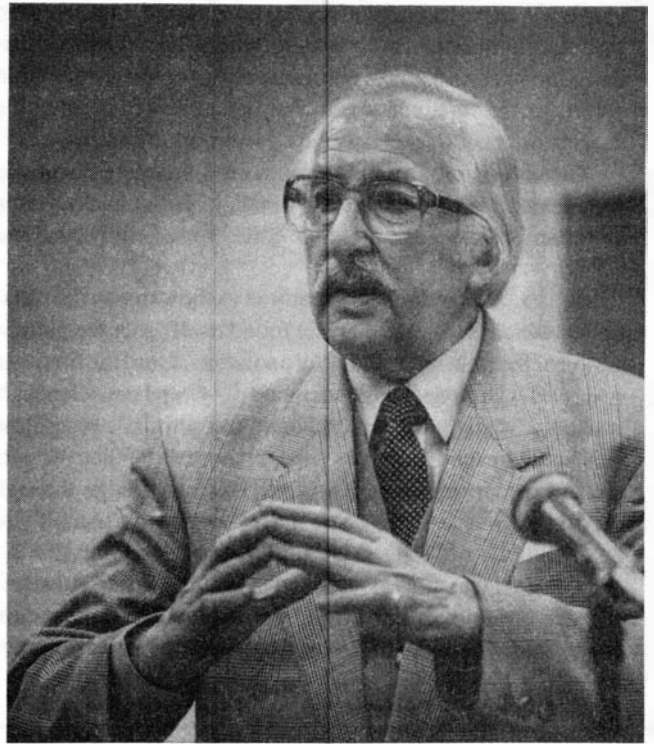
'The key to peace remains in Moscow'

Excerpts from the speech by Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.), former head of German military intelligence.

More clarity, more penetrating insight, and the gaining of crucial knowledge in our attitude of resistance against the *Zeitgeist*—an attitude which is more necessary now than ever before—are the objectives of this assembly and labor-intensive conference, which comes at a critical point in time. I would like to attempt, in my own way—as an analyst of security policy for some 40 years, and following my life experiences as an observer of the era, having been born in that so fateful year for Europe, 1918—to deepen our perceptive capacities concerning security policy matters. We all suffer more or less from a partial narrowing of our in fact quite fantastic possibilities for perceiving things. The modern media industry, on commercial grounds, has bombarded us with largely superficial and one-sided, negative, or otherwise primed-up information. If leading personnel—by which I mean generally those in positions of social power—shall, and will, in view of their immense burden of responsibility, promptly recognize the subtle challenges of our era, then all that remains for them is a systematic study of all obtainable high-quality information which can be of assistance in making official and private decisions. That requires one to give up one's leisure time, to enhance one's learning over long periods, and to reject worthless news commodities, as I have experienced these here and there in my journalistic side-career, and later on as an intelligence officer.

A few basic assumptions seem to me necessary at the outset as the basis of my security-policy analysis:

First, the current state of social consciousness has a more determining influence on the course of history, than does the bare reality of actual events. Psychological manipulation has made use of scientific knowledge about how to influence people through group dynamics, and through shaping information for specific layers of the population. Some examples: The propaganda operation set into motion beginning in the mid-1980s by Gorbachov—or better, by the KGB—around a grandiose plan for total disarmament, successfully blinded considerable parts of the West by means of the cult-figure effect, and resulted in a serious long-term weakening of western defense preparedness. A half-century before that, we had Hitler's devilish accomplishments in stupefying the people through extensive use of the radio. Nations are whipped up



Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.): "It makes no sense for us to keep our eyes shut."

into a frenzy, and their thoughts poisoned by criminal individuals and parts of the elites. Reproaches for collective guilt are merely convenient, provocative inventions for more hatred and revenge within the general framework of this enemy-image mill.

Second, as always, everything is subject to the dictates of rapid transience. Nothing is fixed. The laws of nature, of the universe, of our Earth are magnitudes determining the course of events. But above and beyond these truisms, the following assumption is of fundamental import: Catastrophes are entirely normal occurrences. Human beings, through self-deception and wishful thinking, tend to hold themselves back from gaining clear knowledge of such events. Of course, the inclination to self-deception and false imaginings about social harmony are certainly not acquired through poor education alone, but rather, to a certain extent they also serve the primitive mechanism of individual self-protection.

Third, in the consumer-oriented states of the free western sort, dominated as they are by hedonism as the new idol of the *Zeitgeist*, the ability to govern has become increasingly difficult and more restricted. Populism—the practice of propitiating enraged constituencies—permits at best only short-lived, belated decisions to remove grievances and make structural changes, after systemic problems have already become visible. All preventive implementation of countermeasures, or the realization of far-sighted planning in the face of recognized, future negative developments, has been seri-

ously delayed or rendered impossible. As [former] Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban once observed, "Human beings and nations only begin to act wisely, after all other possibilities have been exhausted." A civilization, once destabilized in this way, will naturally have a difficult time adequately ensuring its future survival. . . .

Facing up to the future

It makes no sense for us to keep our eyes shut. In the course of a probable dramatic upcoming transitional period of threats, which we must jointly show that we are ready to stand up to, the big opportunities will probably only arise toward the very end. The key to the door of peace in freedom, however, will remain, poorly guarded, in Moscow. We are not yet at the end-point or end-phase of a snowballing development in Russia, but rather we are only now entering the second part of a torturous process of social dissolution. It is so torturous, because a type of state similar in mentality to the ancient state of Sparta (a rather rare occurrence in world history), where blood was drunk for breakfast and the children raised away from their parents, is not easily broken up, given its rigorous militarist norms and grounding in the collectivity. In Cambodia, the anti-human Pol Pot system is still holding on around the edges. . . .

The world's security-policy perspectives in the period immediately ahead require much foresight among leaders, a loyal solidarity in the security alliance, and a rejection of all isolationism, rivalries, and political blackmail. The possible threats to peace in continental Europe can easily develop into attitudes of conflict along the north-south axis of greater Europe's central hub, as the latter has been identified by French geographers. Namely, the center lies not in Germany or in Poland, but rather in Lithuania. . . . The pressing, unsolved problem of NATO reform and of creating the appropriate preconditions for ensuring peace in [the Baltic, Belarus, and Ukraine] is now creeping into people's consciousness—not suddenly, but all the more oppressively. And this time, inactivity and lack of leadership—a disappointing repetition of the rabbit's paralysis before the snake, as is the case in the Balkans—is threatening our very existence.

In our overall evaluation of the risks, it would be dishonest to ignore the fact that chaotic shifts in the Russian situation could also pose an extreme threat to the people of continental Europe, even without a third world war. In our examination of the test scenarios of western intelligence services and think tanks—especially in the capitalist strongholds of United States and Great Britain, as they are so viewed from the standpoint of the cultivated enemy-image of the West—we must reckon on a higher degree of threat. For, no one really knows how strongly social paranoia, amid the possible chaos in the wake of the upcoming processes of change, may animate individual actors, or interlinked groups, on the Russian stage to take up the available weapons and direct them outward.

Robert Becker

Our resistance to National Socialism

Robert Becker is a member of the resistance organization Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold (National Flag: Black, Red, Gold).

It is usually the practice to study the resistance against National Socialism only during the Nazi rule and especially during the war; but the Nazi regime did not come suddenly out of nowhere on Jan. 30, 1933! If the Hitler putsch is left out of consideration, then the danger of National Socialism starts to gain definite importance during the end phase of the Weimar Republic, from 1929-30 on. One has to look at what program the NSDAP [Nazi party] was advocating, what its political terrorist activity looked like, and what counter-strategies had been developed by the democratic parties, trade unions, and other groups. The powerful Communist Party and its militant organizations at the same time had started an attack against the republic—in competition with the Nazi organizations—to build their own dictatorship on the ruins of the republic.

The politics of the democratic parties was unclear, contradictory, and indecisive. This also created hardship for the large, militant mass organization Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold, which had been founded in 1924, tolerated by the "Weimar parties" (Social Democrats, Center Party, Democratic Party), to defend freedom and democracy in the republic. Coming from many different groups, it became the biggest militant organization within a short period of time to block the way to power for nationalists, communists and right-wing extremists, who were "hiding behind a disgraceful stirring up of hatred against Jews" (appeal of April 15, 1924). Hundreds of thousands, even millions fought self-sacrificingly for years, but the political leadership prevented an ultimate confrontation for fear of a civil war, especially "shortly before the end," around June 20, 1932, the so-called *Preussenschlag*, and when Reichschancellor Kurt von Schleicher, at the end of 1932, offered to form a coalition of all opponents of Hitler (except the communists), irrespective of their different worldviews, and, supported by the Reichswehr, to eliminate the National Socialists totally. This was the last chance, or maybe the last straw.

The entire situation is highlighted by a statement of the last leader of the Reichsbanner, who fled from persecution in 1933, first to Prague and later to England, and who did not

return to Germany after the war: "Never again I will stick out my neck for people who do not want anyone to fight for them!"

1933 and after

The collapse of traditional, old, and powerful parties and groups, which took place from Jan. 30, 1933, when Hitler was appointed Reichschancellor, until May, with little resistance, is astonishing. Almost without obstacles, the National Socialists were able to force into line, demoralize, or simply dissolve important parts of the political and social spectrum. This was achieved through the instruments of power of the secret police, the appointment of SA groups as assistants through open street terror, concentration camps from the very beginning, and the use of the mass media.

During the Nazi period, there was no centralized or planned resistance. There was a church fight in the 1930s; then an unorganized assistance for politically and racially persecuted persons. Certainly, there was private cohesion among members and friends of the old parties, desperate leaflet-printers and writers, sometimes also conspiracies with those abroad. But the Nazis were in control, and thousands went to concentration camps. "Why didn't he keep his mouth shut?" was the common talk of neighbors of the "deportees."

The upswing of the world economy after 1933, from its catastrophic low, helped Hitler and Germany; the huge unemployment vanished through this and other means. This and foreign policy successes covered up the Nazi terror. In the first years of his regime, Hitler pursued a strategy of playing down his true intentions in foreign affairs. Constant declarations of peace, the big peace speech in the Reichstag in 1933 with the support of all parties, the concordat with the Vatican at the end of 1933, the non-aggression treaty with Poland in early 1934, and the widely hailed Olympic Games in Berlin 1936 (one year after the Nuremberg race laws!) were without any doubt foreign policy successes for Hitler. The fact that the western powers tolerated the lifting of the conditionalities of the Versailles Treaty—which had been previously denied to the democrats of the Weimar Republic—enhanced Hitler's reputation.

However, Hitler's further drive for expansion led to an ever greater threat of war, and consequently, after 1938-39, to thoughts of resistance among conservatives within the military and diplomatic corps. Preparations for a military coup in 1938 and 1940 were stopped for lack of interest and political support from abroad, which also led to the tragic end of the coup attempt of 1944.

Abroad: fear, conflict, and support

Abroad, as within Germany itself, there were many who welcomed Hitler as a defense against Bolshevism. Lord Rothermere wrote in the London *Daily Mail* in the fall of 1930: "He [Hitler] is heading off the danger that the Soviet

campaign against European civilization will make headway in Germany." In 1931, the British military attaché in Berlin, Colonel Marshall-Cornwell, hailed the "German military spirit" as a defense against Bolshevism, and said, "Most decent Britons, were they Germans today, would be 'Stahlhelmers.'"

The persecution of Jews in Germany hardly caused any concern abroad. Nor did the invasion of Austria. The crisis over Czechoslovakia did create fear of war. Many countries had their own anti-Semitism to deal with. Hitler's constant declarations that he had no further territorial claims, threw many into confusion and hope. This gave rise in England, for example, to a powerful peace movement. The student club "Oxford Union" became famous, refusing ever again to fight for king and fatherland. Led by Lord Cecil, they did a door-to-door poll, which became world-famous as the "Peace Ballot," in which 11 million Britons supported their policy of collective security, in the sense of the League of Nations. The "Peace Pledge Union," which until shortly before the beginning of the war, had 1,150 local affiliates with 130,000 members, promoted understanding for the German claims, since the territories in Czechoslovakia and in Poland allegedly were German rather than Polish, and Danzig [Gdansk] was German anyway. At the same time, in France, the popular question was: "*Mourir pour Danzig?*" ("Why Die for Danzig?")

George Lansburg, a leading English pacifist, Labour MP and Labour chairman until 1935, had visited Hitler in Berlin. Lansburg left the Chancery highly satisfied, and announced in British newspapers and on the radio that he was convinced of Hitler's love for peace. German youth were educated in the spirit of peace, he said. Hitler loved England's non-interference, and counted on it.

The domestic German opposition, which later included even old Nazis among its ranks, had no chance against a man who was demonstrating his sense of mission with such good results.

The Comintern's support for Hitler

The notorious Hitler-Stalin Pact was probably the high point which initiated the Second World War. Moscow called the declaration of war by the western powers an imperialistic war, and called upon them to make peace immediately. The Communist International (Comintern) called upon its associated parties in all countries to commit sabotage against the imperialists and help Hitler to win. In the Comintern newspaper *Welt*, among whose writers was Herbert Wehner [later a leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party], Walter Ulbricht of the Politburo of the Communist Party in exile in Moscow called upon the German Communists to join with National Socialist and Social Democratic workers and work for victory against the imperialists. From the Communist Party of France, there were numerous acts of sabotage in the French Army and against military installations.

The communists' support for Hitler lasted for almost two years, and there were regular Soviet deliveries of raw materials necessary for war to Germany, until June 22, 1941, the day of the attack on the Soviet Union.

Then, the communists loyal to Moscow had to change their spots again, becoming "anti-fascists" again:

- The Communist Party in England, had massively campaigned against the "imperialist" war (the Labour Party was split over this question and was shaky for a long time);

- In France, only the former crown prince of the Communist Party, Jacques Doriot, then boss of the newly founded fascist French Populist Party, stood on the side of collaboration with the Germans, together with Marcel Deat, who

in 1941 had founded the National Populist Movement. The key example of communist adaptability was Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Communist Party of France before the war, who deserted from the French Army, hid in Belgium, and escaped to Moscow. During 1945-47 he was Resistance minister of state, and later became deputy prime minister in France. The future CP chief Georges Marchais worked during the war voluntarily in the German armaments industry and lived in a boarding house in Augsburg.

Today the communists throughout the world have spread the view that they were the true "anti-fascists" of the resistance, the leading fighters against the Nazis.

Message to political prisoners in the U.S.

The following message was sent by the conference to LaRouche associates unjustly imprisoned in Virginia: Mike Billington (77 years); Anita Gallagher (39 years); Paul Gallagher (34 years); Laurence Hecht (33 years); and Donald Phau (25 years).

From the conference in Lyon, "The Resistance Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," we are sending you our warm greetings of solidarity.

Our discussion here convinced us that "resistance" is not a theoretical question on paper, but that those people fighting for freedom and justice do so risking their health, life, and freedom.

It is in the sense of this understanding, that we assure you that we will do everything to free you from unjust prison as soon as possible.



Anita and Paul Gallagher



Mike Billington



Laurence Hecht



Donald Phau

President Clinton forms new partnership with Germany

by Edward Spannaus

President Clinton has formed a new partnership with Germany, oriented toward eastern Europe and Russia, and broken the "special relationship" with Great Britain which has dominated U.S. policy, with disastrous effects, for almost half a century. Clinton's formal announcement of the burying of the old special relationship came during the final leg of his European trip which took him from Riga to Warsaw, then to the Group of Seven (G-7) summit of industrial nations in Naples, and then to Bonn and Berlin.

"The relationship between Germany and America in the last several decades has been truly unique in history," Clinton told a press conference following his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on June 11. "The chancellor and I both hold our offices at a moment of historic opportunity. The walls between nations are coming down, bridges between nations are coming up. The integration of Europe, strongly supported by the United States, is well under way."

Clinton stressed that the bonds between Germany and the United States will grow stronger as the two nations work together to integrate the newly independent nations of eastern Europe into Europe as a whole. To fulfill the tasks laid out at the G-7 meeting, he said in his discussions with Kohl, "the German-American partnership will have to be maintained and strengthened, and I am confident that it will be."

By allying with a reunified Germany, and his strong endorsement of the Delors Plan for infrastructure development, especially railroads reaching into central and eastern Europe (see p. 6), "Clinton is picking up the policy that *should have been* U.S. policy in 1989 [when the Berlin Wall dividing East and West fell in Germany], and he's trying to push it ahead," Lyndon LaRouche said in the radio interview "EIR Talks" on July 13. "And he pulled off, I must say, a glorious foreign policy success. *Nothing comparable to this has hap-*

pened since Reagan announced the Strategic Defense Initiative on March 23, 1983; no comparable act. The presidency has been a disaster since that time until the present; and, suddenly, Clinton has emerged, as a President, as a major policymaking figure on a global scale. It's really a great day for the United States."

Special relationship is over

A British reporter challenged Clinton as to what would happen to the "special relationship" with the United Kingdom. "Which country is going to be the most important partner for talks with you in the future?"

Clinton deftly answered that he couldn't pick between the two, because the history is different. "Even though we fought two wars" with the British, he said, that relationship is unique. As to Germany, that relationship "is rooted in the stream of immigration that goes back 200 years," the President said. "But what we have shared since World War II, I think, is astonishing." And now, he went on, our common partnership is unique, because so many of our challenges are to Germany's east. "What are we going to do in Central and eastern Europe? What will be our new relationship with Russia?"

"So," Clinton declared, "there is a way in which the United States and Germany have a more immediate and tangible concern with these issues even than our other friends in Europe. And so, history has dealt us this hand, and a very fortunate one it is, I think."

A few hours later, Clinton symbolically cemented the new alliance's independence from the old "special relationship," when he presented to Kohl an original copy of the first German-language publication of the Declaration of Independence, which was published in Pennsylvania immediately

after July 4, 1776. By this act, Clinton implicitly recalled the role of the German colonists who played such an important role in the American War of Independence against Britain.

Developing the East

The next day, July 12, before delivering his speech at the Brandenburg Gate, Clinton met with Kohl and with European Commission President Jacques Delors, in a Reichstag meeting that some considered to be more important than the Naples G-7 summit. This was also a slap in the face to the British, since Delors has been virulently attacked by the British and particularly the monetarists of the City of London financial circles for his "statist" proposals.

At a joint press conference following their meeting, Clinton congratulated Delors on his "White Paper" on jobs and growth. The White Paper, adopted by the European Union heads of state at their Corfu summit on June 25, involves 11 major European-wide infrastructure projects, including rail projects virtually identical to those proposed by LaRouche and the Schiller Institute in their "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle" proposal of 1989-90.

"There are a lot of people who really believe that there is simply a limit to the ability of wealthy countries to generate jobs and incomes as we move toward the 21st century and there's so much more global competition," Clinton stated. "I do not believe that." (Some interpreted this comment as referring to the idiotic theory floating around in the United States and in the Federal Reserve about the "natural level of unemployment"—the level below which unemployment cannot go—now said to be the 6% level in the United States.)

Clinton said that close cooperation between the United States and the EU is crucial for the 21st century, especially in view of the tasks of developing the economies and societies of the former East bloc. Both Delors and Clinton said that a permanent joint commission of the United States, Germany, and the EU would be established to deal with "intensifying relations with central and eastern European states." A second commission will coordinate efforts against the drug trade and organized crime.

The stage for what happened in Germany was set by the summit meetings in Naples, both the economic discussions which took place on July 9, and the expanded G-8 meetings the next day, discussions in which Russian President Boris Yeltsin participated as "a full partner" in Clinton's words. Clinton then met with Yeltsin in a bilateral discussion. After this, Clinton announced that Yeltsin will come to Washington for meetings on Sept. 27-28.

While the news media almost uniformly misrepresented the summit as a diplomatic failure for the U.S. President, Clinton's assessment gave a very different picture of the meetings. In contrast to most previous G-7 meetings, where the emphasis has been on monetary stability, budget-cutting, and austerity measures, the Naples summit stressed the need for job creation and economic growth. The final communi-

qué, presented by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, while presenting a hodge-podge of "consensus" items, highlighted the problem of unemployment, declaring that it remains far too high, and that 24 million unemployed in the G-7 countries is "an unacceptable waste." Clinton commented that the summit had opened "in an atmosphere of much greater optimism" than previous meetings, and that earlier summits had a record "of meeting but not accomplishing very much."

"As an old world gives way to the new," Clinton continued, "it is up to the leading economic powers to renew and to revitalize our common efforts and the institutions through which we make them, including the G-7, so that world economy works for the people we represent."

Clinton said he was struck by the degree to which the vision and the goals of the United States are shared by its partners. He described to reporters what he called "an amazing conversation" of the sort he had never heard among world leaders before, where they were discussing "whether there was a traceable relationship in their unemployment rate to their investment policies and what the differences were. . . . This is unprecedented," Clinton said. "Countries are not used to doing this . . . among the nations of the world, this sort of thing had never happened before."

The President also said that it was very important that there was a commitment to discuss, at the next summit in Halifax, "what we want the world to look like 20 years from now, and what kind of institutional changes we're going to have to make to get it there. . . . I had no earthly idea that we could reach even a limited agreement among ourselves, and it turned out all of them were worried about it too."

The 'mother country' reacts

Although the U.S. news media suppressed most of these momentous events, the British press was quick to react. A British reporter at Clinton's Bonn press conference told fellow reporters that Clinton had just "killed off the special relationship." The journalist said he expected there to be panic among geopolitical strategists in London, because Clinton had clearly communicated his desire to "break the umbilical cord with the mother country."

"U.S. Cuts British 'Special Link'; Clinton Turns His Eyes to Germany," was the next day's headline in the London *Guardian*. "Links with Britain No Longer So Important," blared the *Daily Express*. "Clinton Ends the Affair with Britain," said the *Glasgow Herald*. The *Guardian* captured the event quite aptly:

"President Clinton yesterday effectively ended the United States 'special relationship' with Britain, instead offering Germany a unique partnership with the world's leading power in forging a united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. . . . President Clinton, on the first day of a two-day official visit to Germany, reduced the U.S.'s special relationship with Britain to a mere sentimental tie with the Mother Country."

'America is on your side now and forever'

President Clinton's news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, Germany, July 11:

I was very grateful to have the opportunity to visit here in Bonn for the first time, and to be the first American President to come here since the fall of the wall and the unification of Germany. I also want to say I appreciate very much having the opportunity to see Chancellor Kohl again and to build on the work that we have just done at the G-7 summit at Naples.

The relationship between Germany and America in the last several decades has been truly unique in history. And the chancellor and I both hold our offices at a moment of historic opportunity. The walls between nations are coming down, bridges between nations are coming up. The integration of Europe, strongly supported by the United States, is well under way.

We know from our experience, how half of Europe was integrated through NATO and other institutions that built stability after World War II. We marvel at the leadership of Chancellor Kohl and his fellow Germans who came from West and East, and who have now made their nation whole, who are working so hard to revive the economy not only of Europe, but of the entire globe.

At the heart of our discussion today was what we have to do to integrate Europe's other half, the new independent nations of Central and eastern Europe, Poland, the Baltic countries, Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, the others. We noted how American and Russian forces will soon leave places in Germany where they have been since 1945. We discussed how important it is to expand joint military exercises with our allies, through the Partnership for Peace. But we also recognized that trade, as much as troops, will increasingly define the ties that bind nations in the 21st century.

We discussed how new institutions and relationships must build even stronger stability after the Cold War, institutions such as the European Union, whose presidency Germany has recently assumed; the World Trade Organization; and of course the Partnership for Peace.

As we build on the work we did in Naples and look to next year in Halifax, the economic, cultural, and security bonds between Germany and the United States will grow stronger. The chancellor and I will continue to do everything we can to integrate the newly independent countries of Eu-

rope into shared security with their neighbors, helping them to reform their economies, to track new investment, claim their place at the table with free and friendly nations of like mind.

Let me say again how much I personally appreciate the working relationship I have enjoyed with Chancellor Kohl, and the partnership that has existed for so long now between Germany and the United States. As we look forward to further progress in integrating Europe and dealing with the difficulties in Bosnia, and we hope that peace will be made there, I think it is clear that to imagine any of these things working out over the long run, the German-American partnership will have to be maintained and strengthened, and I am confident that it will be.

Q: Mr. President, you said that the German-American relations were a truly unique relationship. Obviously, one thinks immediately of a special relationship that played quite a significant role in the relations of your country with the U.K. Now, which country is going to be the most important partner for talks with you in the future?

President Clinton: That's like asking me to pick a team in the World Cup. Once we were eliminated, I declined to do that.

The relationship we have with the two countries is different, you know, I mean the history is different. The relationship we have with the U.K. goes back to our founding, even though we fought two wars with them early in the last century, it is unique in ways that nothing can ever replace, because we grew out of them.

The relationship we have with Germany is rooted in the stream of immigration that goes back 200 years. Indeed, as Chancellor Kohl said, most Americans would be surprised to know that German-Americans are the largest ethnic group in the United States, about 58 million of them.

But what we have shared since World War II, I think, is astonishing. And I think two, three, 400 years from now historians will look back on this period, this 50 years, and just marvel at what happened in the aftermath of that awful war. And it has given us a sense of, I think, common partnership that is unique now because so many of our challenges are just to Germany's east. What are we going to do in central and eastern Europe? What will be our new relationship with Russia? Will it continue as strongly as it now seems to be doing?

So there is a way in which the United States and Germany have a more immediate and tangible concern with these issues even than our other friends in Europe. And so, history has dealt us this hand, and a very fortunate one it is, I think.

Toast by President Clinton at a luncheon with Chancellor Kohl in Bonn, July 11:

. . . In closing, I would like to just refer to a bit of American history. What we have done together since the

end of the Second World War is familiar to all of you, but some of you may not know that my country from its very beginning has been strengthened by people from Germany, who came there first, primarily to the state of Pennsylvania, known for its tolerance and openness to people of different racial and ethnic and religious groups.

Just one week ago today, we celebrated the 218th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. As soon as the Declaration of Independence was issued, it was immediately reprinted in German so that it could be given to the colonists in our colonies, who, at that time, still only spoke or read German. I might say today, unfortunately, more of you speak our language than we speak yours, but we're trying to do better.

At any rate, down to the present day, after 218 years, there are only two copies of the original German printing of the American Declaration of Independence in existence, and some of your freedom-loving fellow citizens have purchased one of those copies for the German historical museum. And so, Chancellor Kohl, it is here today, and I am honored to be here with it, and I hope all of you will have a chance to view it—as a symbol of our unity and our devotion to freedom.

I would like to now offer a toast: To a free democratic and unified Germany, with great thanks for our common heritage and our common future.

President Clinton's address to the people of Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate, July 12:

Citizens of Free Berlin, citizens of united Germany, Chancellor Kohl, Mayor Diepgen, Berliners the world over, thank you for this wonderful welcome to your magnificent city.

We stand together where Europe's heart was cut in half and we celebrate unity. We stand where crude walls of concrete separated mother from child, and we meet as one family. We stand where those who sought a new life instead found death. And we rejoice in renewal.

Berliners, you have won your long struggle. You have proved that no wall can forever contain the mighty power of freedom.

Within a few years, an American President will visit a Berlin that is again the seat of your government. And I pledge to you today a new American embassy will also stand in Berlin.

Half a century has passed since Berlin was first divided. Thirty-three years since the wall went up. In that time, one half of this city lived encircled and the other half enslaved. But one force endured: your courage. Your courage has taken many forms. The bold courage of June 17th, 1953, when those trapped in the East threw stones at the tanks of tyranny. The quiet courage to lift children above the wall so that their grandparents on the other side could see those they loved, but could not touch. The inner courage to reach for the ideas that make you free, and the civil courage of

five years ago, when, starting in the strong hearts and candlelit streets of Leipzig, you turned your dreams of a better life into the chisels of liberty.

Now, you who found the courage to endure, to resist, to tear down the wall, must find a new civil courage, the courage to build. The Berlin Wall is gone. Now, our generation must decide: What will we build in its place?

Standing here today, we can see the answer: a Europe where all nations are independent and democratic, where free markets and prosperity know no borders, where our security is based on building bridges, not walls, where all our citizens can go as far as their God-given abilities can take them and raise their children in peace and hope.

The work of freedom is not easy. It requires discipline, responsibility, and a faith strong enough to endure failure and criticism. And it requires vigilance. Here in Germany, in the United States, and throughout the entire world, we must reject those who would divide us with scalding words about race, ethnicity, or religion.

I appeal especially to the young people of this nation: Believe you can live in peace with those who are different than you. Believe in your own future. Believe you can make a difference and summon your own courage to build and you will.

There is reason for you to believe. Already the new future is taking shape in the growing chorus of voices that speak the common language of democracy, in the growing economies of western Europe, the United States and our partners, in the progress of economic reform, democracy, and freedom in lands that were not free, in NATO's Partnership for Peace, where 21 nations have joined in military cooperation and pledged to respect each others' borders.

It is to all of you in pursuit of that new future that I say, in the name of the pilots whose airlift kept Berlin alive, in the name of the sentries at Checkpoint Charlie who stood face to face with enemy tanks, in the name of every American President who has come to Berlin, in the name of the American forces who will stay in Europe to guard freedom's future, in all of their names I say, *Amerika steht auf Ihrer Seite jetzt und für immer*. America is on your side now and forever.

Moments ago, with my friend Chancellor Kohl, I walked where my predecessors could not, through the Brandenburg Gate. For over two centuries, in every age, that gate has been a symbol of the time. Sometimes it has been a monument to conquest and a tower of tyranny. But in our own time, you, courageous Berliners, have, again, made the Brandenburg what its builders meant it to be, a gateway.

Now, together, we can walk through that gateway to our destiny, to a Europe united, united in peace, united in freedom, united in progress. For the first time in history, nothing will stop us. All things are possible. *Nichts wird uns aufhalten—alles ist möglich. Berlin ist frei*. Berlin is free.

Elections in Ukraine, Belarus advance Russian plans for empire

by Konstantin George

The Moscow plan for moving in stages toward a formal restoration of the Russian Empire is now fully operational after the July 10 runoff presidential elections in Ukraine and Belarus. In both cases, the victors, Aleksandr Lukashenko in Belarus, and Leonid Kuchma in Ukraine, had campaigned to varying degrees on a platform of economic and political reintegration with Russia.

Lukashenko, a career Communist Party agricultural functionary turned populist, who won with a landslide 80% of the vote, went on record during the campaign calling for Belarus to reunite with Russia as part of the creation of a "new union" of the former Soviet republics. Kuchma, reflecting the fact that he won with 52% of the vote against strong Ukrainian nationalist opposition, has, at least in public, displayed more moderate tones. He has called for a Russia-Ukraine "Economic Union," but has carefully avoided publicly emulating the demands from Belarus for a formal "new union." The Ukrainian nationalist opposition with which he still must contend, rallied around defeated incumbent President Leonid Kravchuk, who, though not liked by Ukrainian patriots, was seen by them as the lesser of two evils.

The shock therapy factor

Voter demand for an end to the economic breakdown crisis, and the belief that a change at the top will bring economic betterment, determined the election outcomes in both Ukraine and Belarus. In both republics, but especially in Ukraine, shock therapy through hyperinflationary price liberalization amidst ever-shrinking real production, has collapsed living standards to unbearable levels. By early July, average industrial wages in Ukraine were, at \$10 a month, about one-tenth of the average Russian industrial wage, and this juxtaposed to prices not much lower than those prevailing in Russia. The post-independence western policy of insisting on shock therapy for Moscow's Slavic republic neighbors thus bears primary responsibility for the ending of Belarus independence in effect, and the acute threat to the future independence of Ukraine.

Kuchma exploited this situation to the hilt in the Ukrainian election. While never saying what he would do, except offer an "Economic Union" with Russia, he stressed that the

only election issue is the economy. He also rubbed in the sad but true fact that Ukraine has to date received almost nothing from the West, basically telling voters that therefore Ukraine had no choice but to integrate with Russia, as the only alternative to further economic collapse.

In contrast, Kravchuk made the fatal blunder of not addressing the economy in his campaign, despite the fact that he did stand up for Ukrainian statehood and undiluted national sovereignty, correctly warning that a Kuchma victory would open the door to a new period of Russian colonial rule. It is a testimony to the strength and resilience of Ukrainian patriotism, especially in the nation's western regions, that Kravchuk was able to poll 46% of the national vote, despite ignoring the issue of the economy, amidst an economic holocaust where 80-90% of Ukrainians are living below the poverty level. However, by failing to offer even the prospect of a second term that would put "bread on the table," Kravchuk doomed himself and, potentially, his nation.

There were several ironies in both the Kuchma victory and his successful exploitation of the overriding issue of the economy. Kuchma conveniently ignored the fact that he himself, as prime minister in 1992 and 1993, bore much of the responsibility for the physical breakdown of the Ukrainian economy. The Communist Party *nomenklatura* apparatus behind his candidacy had, together with western financial interests and Moscow, systematically plundered and sabotaged the Ukrainian economy for their own enrichment during Ukraine's first years as an independent nation. Amidst the slogans of "economic union" with Russia, it was forgotten that much of the shock therapy that wrecked Ukraine was, given the economic interdependence with Russia, imported via the shock therapy policies of Russia. Also forgotten was the enormous havoc in the Ukrainian economy caused by the Moscow policy of drastic energy price hikes and periodic energy cutoffs and delivery slowdowns.

While the voter protest against economic misery put Kuchma within reach of victory, that factor alone did not put him over the top. What increased his vote from somewhere around 46-49%, up to the 52% of the vote he got, was a highly organized voter mobilization by the Communist Party apparatus in the eastern and southern Ukrainian industrial regions,

and in all rural areas of eastern, southern, and central Ukraine.

The significance of this mobilization, which included handouts and gifts at polling places, becomes clear when one compares the results of the runoff with the first round election held on June 26. In the first round, Kravchuk got 37% of the vote, while Kuchma received only 31%. Most notable in round one was the turnout difference between the "pro-Kravchuk," or anti-Kuchma, strongholds in western Ukraine, and the Kuchma strongholds in eastern and southern Ukraine. In western Ukraine, where Kravchuk received 85-90% of the vote, there was a turnout of 80%, juxtaposed to a national average of some 65%. The turnout in the eastern regions like Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv was little more than 60%.

After June 26, the Kuchma camp knew that they could only win the runoff by decisively increasing the turnout in the pro-Kuchma eastern and southern regions. They had to assume that the high voter turnout in western Ukraine and resulting advantage to Kravchuk would persist in round two. The second round results confirmed this, with again about 80% voter turnout in western Ukraine and incredibly high Kravchuk majorities, reaching as high as 94% in the Lviv region. The huge rise in voter participation in round two, which was at about 75% compared to some 65% in round one, reflected the Communist apparatchik machinery's "get out the vote" drive. The bulk of the increase was in the regions where Kuchma was strong, and this increase put him over the top.

Kuchma also benefitted from a form of campaign advertising which in any western country would have produced a serious international crisis. The Kuchma campaign bought large amounts of time on Ostankino, the central Russian television station that broadcasts throughout the former Soviet Union. One could imagine what hell would break loose if, say, in the current German national election campaign, paid ads of Helmut Kohl's opponent, Rudolf Scharping, were beamed daily into Germany from French, Austrian, and Swiss television. In Ukraine, part of the former Soviet Union, such an outrage, sadly, went unchallenged by the Kravchuk regime in Kiev.

The 'Belarus card'

In contrast to Ukraine, the Belarus outcome was already decided in round one held on June 23. Aleksandr Lukashenko received 45% of the vote, outstripping by far all his opponents. His nearest opponent, Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich, received only 17%. The two candidates who campaigned in favor of stopping a union with Russia, Zenon Poznyak, head of the Belarus Popular Front, and Stanislav Shushkevich, the ex-chairman of the Belarus Parliament who was deposed by Parliament in January for his opposition to union with Russia, received only 13% and 9% of the vote, respectively. Besides the certainty of the outcome, the runoff was also superfluous regarding the question of a new union with Russia. Both runoff candidates, Lukashenko and Keb-

ich, held nearly identical positions on this issue.

The secret to the Lukashenko landslide victory, however, had little to do with the question of union with Russia. Unlike Ukraine, which has a large and active pro-independence constituency, Belarus never had a large mass movement that fought for independence, and the majority of the population was always, at best, indifferent to independence.

Lukashenko won because he succeeded in convincing the population, whose standard of living has been ruined, that he was the anti-*nomenklatura* candidate. He vowed he would wage war on the "mafia" and "corruption," and would "restore order." He also successfully campaigned against free market economic policies, which have been responsible for the country's economic misery. The mood of revolt against the *nomenklatura* produced the striking defeat of Kebich, who did even worse in round two, with only some 13% of the vote. Kebich accepted the consequences and on July 11 resigned as prime minister, followed a day later by his entire cabinet. The support for free market policies has destroyed the "reformist" Popular Front.

Following the victory of Lukashenko, the only question now is the timing of the moves toward reuniting Belarus with Russia. However this is tactically handled and coordinated between Moscow and Minsk, each step will be managed from the standpoint of its usefulness in drawing Ukraine back into the Russian orbit. In short, Moscow will play the "Belarus card" it controls so as to best shift the Ukrainian situation in its favor. As Lukashenko stressed during the campaign, he sees "union" with Russia as the stepping stone to the unification of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus into a single state. His election and that of Kuchma have given Moscow its first solid victories toward formally creating a "Slavic Union" of these three former Soviet republics, as the intended Slavic core of a new Russian Empire.

For Ukraine, the election result will increase the already deep political cleavage between the Russia-leaning east and the pro-independence strongholds in the west. The partition danger is strong, but by no means inevitable. One cannot extrapolate from election results to predict partition. Much will depend on what Kuchma does as President, concerning the content and speed of his proposed "union" with Russia. Of greater significance is what he does concerning the economy. Here he faces an interesting dilemma. The existence of significant popular support for integration with Russia has been a political function of the Ukrainian economic collapse. Were Kuchma to start turning the economy around, he could jeopardize the basis of support for his plan to re-enter the Russian orbit.

On the other hand, if nothing is done to reverse the economic collapse, a political crisis will ensue, as the industrial east and south are beset by economic desperation and the west begins to consider any option, including secession, to escape coming again under the rule of Moscow, in whatever guise recolonization may take.

Reality pokes through at White House Conference on Africa

by Lydia Cherry

The last weekend in June was the occasion of the first-ever White House Conference on Africa, at which 175-200 hand-picked participants—a veritable “Rainbow Coalition” of American Africa-experts—were asked their views on how U.S. policy toward Africa could be improved. Although the proceedings will not be available in book form for several months, interviews that *EIR* conducted with some of the working group leaders and other participants have made clear that the International Monetary Fund’s “structural adjustment” policy toward Africa is simply no longer palatable, and there are indications that this policy is being reevaluated by the Clinton administration. So far, however, the participants have no set prescription on what to replace the IMF-World Bank system with.

Invited participants included 15 university professors, predominantly from African Studies and Political Science departments; 30 individuals from business and finance; 15 from think-tanks; 20 state and local government leaders; 30 from non-governmental organizations, 7 religious leaders; half a dozen journalists; 5 representatives from foundations, including Ford, MacArthur, and Carnegie; and 5 African “observers.”

This “free for all” process of debate within the Clinton administration was harshly criticized by the U.S. policy faction associated with George Bush on June 21 at the Heritage Foundation. Through this process, the critics said, “the power of the State Department is being eclipsed. . . . Clinton becomes the only actual decision-maker.”

The event was just a sop to the black community, “a highly political operation,” said one World Bank-connected, high-level participant, who nevertheless did concede “the Clinton people probably want to do something but are so constrained on the budget side” that they will not succeed. The head of the political science department at Howard University in Washington, D.C., Ronald Walters, reads it differently. “The agency people—not only State [Department] but also Commerce and Treasury and so forth—gave us the standard line. I saw the administration saying: ‘We can do better than that,’ ‘Can’t we do better than that?’ ”

Even more categorical was Max Arthur DeShazer, director of African Affairs at the National Security Council, who

told *EIR*: “The administration, as far as I know, is not committed to [the IMF’s] structural adjustment and there haven’t been any statements about structural adjustment from [National Security Adviser] Tony Lake or from the President, I think primarily because it is being looked at. I can’t say at this point where all of that is.” DeShazer added: “There is a widely held view that the structural adjustment is an impediment to progress in Africa. . . . Countries have found that trying to adhere to the austerity measures associated with structural adjustment is just too difficult.”

Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers “was criticized quite harshly for arguing that structural adjustment is *the* way to go—the only way to go,” according to Walters from Howard University. “At the time that he spoke, there were four people who stood up in the audience and said that this had not worked for most of the countries, and so the question is, what next?”

Calls for a Marshall Plan

The conference heard a videotaped message by South African President Nelson Mandela, who called on the United States to take the lead in a Marshall Plan-style economic development project for Africa. (A similar recommendation several weeks earlier had emerged from a meeting of the Organization for African Unity). “For the United States of America, the world’s leading nation, there is no better time and place to play a pioneering role,” Mandela told the gathering. Nigerian head of state Sani Abacha last December had called for a Marshall Plan for Africa.

The Marshall Plan conception also came through in a paper delivered by Stephen Lewis, president of Carleton College in Minnesota, who was chairman of the working group on trade and investment ties with Africa. Lewis noted he had been actively working with various African governments for 23 years, but that the White House conference was the first time that anybody from the U.S. side “ever asked my advice.” Lewis insists, as does Walters, that the key is a regional solution and that “southern Africa presents a unique opportunity to look at regional solutions.” “In some ways there are substantial parallels to the development of western Europe after World War II,” he said.

Walters told *EIR* that the second nucleus area is West Africa. He said that, in spite of the fact that the United States is having problems right now with its relationship to Nigeria, "one of the points that was made is that you have to normalize relations with Nigeria, because if you are talking seriously about pursuing a continental policy then Nigeria is *extremely* important to the continent. Nigeria is an economic power." It is particularly important that Nigeria was discussed in this manner, because last January, the Nigerian government drew the line against the IMF's destruction of that country, and for the last six months the Nigerian government has held to that stance, despite heavy pressure from the international financial institutions.

According to Pat Johns of the Africa Department at Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Marshall Plan idea was not discussed seriously in any of the six working groups and there was much more discussion of "appropriate technology"—pre-industrial technologies. Noting some of the ideas that CRS Executive Director Kenneth Hackett brought into the conference, Johns said that CRS is supportive of the Marshall Plan idea. "This is what it would take. A huge effort must be made to help these countries get off the ground once and for all. Everyone is tired of the band-aid approach. . . . Whatever is done is always too little, too late."

Single-minded approach questioned

Although there was wide representation from human rights groups with tunnel vision, such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, there were also those in attendance who expressed the view that the focus on human rights, to the exclusion of the vital issue of economic development, is counterproductive. Johns said that CRS holds this view, as does CARE, among other relief organizations. "This doesn't mean to ignore human rights violations, which exist probably in every country in Africa," as well as other places, Johns added.

Vice President Al Gore, who apparently is going to be the point-man for Africa within the administration, issued a challenge to the single-minded approach. In the vice president's prepared remarks, he recounted a conversation with Gwanda Chakuambaphiri, Malawi's minister of home affairs, "where he rightly pointed out that support for democracy evaporates if a representative government fails to deliver the goods. Election achievements are meaningless if people continue to suffer under poor leadership, ethnic hatred, and economic failure." Gore went on to say that "Africa is worse off now than it was at the beginning of the 1980s."

Was this conference simply a sop to the black community, as some critics have charged? "We are in a particular way tied to Africa, the 12% of the American population who are black Americans," Lowery-Derryck, president of the African-American Institute noted. Describing her own history, she noted her reaction "as a kid during the years of JFK" when "I saw, standing on the White House steps with John

F. Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy, the President of Ivory Coast [Félix Houphouët-Boigny] and his wife. That gave me something." She added, however, that it is now a question of "black and white America acting intelligently together to save this continent, because if we don't attend to this continent, it will destroy us—all of us."

Documentation

'We need a new policy for Africa'

President Clinton made these remarks on June 27 to the White House Conference on Africa:

It seems to me that a lot of what we would like to see occur in Africa is what we would like to have happen everywhere. We'd like to see more prosperity and more well-functioning economies and more democracy and genuine security for people in their own borders. . . .

We need a new American policy based on the idea that we should help the nations of Africa identify and solve problems before they erupt. Reacting is not enough, we must examine these underlying problems. I know one of the underlying problems, and I've been following this on the television—your meeting—is the enormity of outstanding debt. Last year we announced a policy at the G-7 meeting of writing off 50% or more of the debts of selected African nations that carry the heaviest debt burdens, and we will continue that. But we are actively searching for new solutions to that problem as well. . . . One of the difficulties the United States has, that a lot of our partners don't have in writing off debt, is that debt, even if it is not worth very much, is required under our budget rules to be scored with a certain value. And we have to really work on that, because we often find ourselves, because of the mechanics of this, in a position that can be quite counterproductive.

This is a problem not just in Africa, but elsewhere as well. We are actively searching for new solutions to this problem. And I believe that we have to do something about it. Even though we know lightening the debt load won't solve all the problems, we can't solve a lot of the other problems unless we do it. . . .

I do know we need a new policy [toward Africa]. I do know we need a policy. I do believe Africa matters to America.

Vice President Al Gore, who sat through many of the proceedings, addressed the conference on June 27:

I remember a conversation with Gwanda Chakuambaphiri, Malawi's minister of home affairs, where he rightly pointed out that support for democracy evaporates if a representative government fails to deliver the goods. Election achievements are meaningless if people continue to suffer under poor leadership, ethnic hatred, and economic failure. And while there are examples of peace, progress, and stability, Africa is worse off now than it was at the beginning of the 1980s. Per capita income has dropped drastically. Debt has ballooned. . . .

Early in this administration, National Security Adviser Tony Lake emphasized our commitment to support Africa in three key areas, reiterating the President's priorities. We want to promote trade and investment; we want to leverage capital for basic development and infrastructure; we want to support effective government and democracy. . . .

Both this President and Vice President speak for 25 million Americans whose roots are in Africa. . . . Decades from now, when we look back on what we will accomplish, let it be said that this was the generation that helped Africa achieve the peace and prosperity that has eluded it for so long. . . . Africa is the continent where human beings began. Help Africa become a testament to the best human beings can achieve.

Max Arthur DeShazer, director of African affairs, U.S. National Security Council, told EIR on July 12:

It is true that there is a widely held view that the [International Monetary Fund's] structural adjustment is an impediment to progress in Africa, particularly in Africa, I should say, because I guess it works in other parts of the world, and I think there are a few countries that have gotten their houses in order through structural adjustment. I think for the most part, you will find that countries have found that trying to adhere to the austerity measures associated with structural adjustment is just too difficult.

I think you state correctly that the IMF and the Clinton administration are certainly not one and the same, although people will associate structural adjustment and the administration with Africa policy. The administration, as far as I know, is not committed to structural adjustment, and there haven't been any statements about structural adjustment from Tony Lake or from the President, I think primarily because it is being looked at. But I can't say at this point where all of that is.

Vivian Lowery Derryck, president of the African-American Institute and one of the chairmen of a working group at the White House Conference on Africa, told EIR on July 5:

Undersecretary of the Treasury Larry Summers attempted to defend against those who believe that there should be some alternative to SAP [the IMF's structural adjustment programs]. He said when countries are truly committed to implementing structural reforms, they can succeed; he gave

as an example Ghana. However, when you talk to the ordinary Ghanans, they are having an extremely hard time. The jury is still not in. There is enormous skepticism among private voluntary organizations of the United States about how appropriate to these countries SAP programs are. . . . You can't tackle these global issues without a stable financial system.

Elliott Berg, who heads Developmental Alternatives, a consulting firm that does work for the World Bank and the State Department Agency for International Development (AID), was a chairman of the working group on sustainable development at the White House Conference on Africa. About the "Berg Report," which he authored 14 years ago, Berg told EIR on July 7:

That was a report on Africa that I did for the World Bank. It called for free markets, and downsizing the state, private sector growth and so on. . . . That's where policy went in most of the '80s, and now, increasingly, there is a lot of movement away from it. Now people are talking more about basic needs; they are talking about poverty—like in the 1970s. There has been a decided movement back in the last couple of years. There is still an awful lot of market-oriented policy reform in the air, but it is strongly under attack. A lot of people, influential people, are saying it is not the right medicine for Africa—or anybody.

Ronald Walters, head of the Political Science Department at Howard University in Washington, D.C., explained to EIR on July 7:

We would like the administration to take some bold departures, because it is obvious that in some respects current policy has not worked. Lawrence Summers, for example, was there and he was criticized rather harshly, by myself and some other people, for arguing that structural adjustment is the way to go—the only way to go. That obviously has not worked for most of the countries, and so the question is, what next? Some of us are saying that there ought to be a departure. At the time that he spoke, there were four people who stood up in the audience and said that, so I have to assume that the sentiment in the audience in this particular group was quite strong; that structural adjustment is *not* the only way to go, and should not be. I don't think you are going to be able to find anybody who thinks it is working.

C. Payne Lucas, president of Africare, was one of the chairmen of a working group. Lucas told EIR on July 7:

The issue of structural adjustment and the [World] Bank was brought up a lot; people on the panel said: "We need to look at this thing again." Can we do something that can accommodate the people and yet still make the kind of economic reform in order for a country to take off? The medicine is painful. Nobody was ever saying it was painful back here [in the United States].

U.N. targets Islam as obstacle to its depopulation programs

by Hassan Ahmed and Joseph Brewda

This article is entirely based on the research reports of the Information Project for Africa.

"Europe is literally melting away like snow in the sun," the 1989 United Nations publication *World Population at the Turn of the Century* warns, "slipping from 15.6% of the world population in 1950 to 10.2% in 1985 and 6.4% in 2025." Such are the true sentiments of the U.N. population planners who have organized the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. The U.N. document adds that Africa's population will increase from 8.9% of the world's total in 1950 to almost 20% by the turn of the century. By the year 2025, according to various U.N. projections, such African nations as Algeria, Morocco, and Sudan will have larger populations than either Germany or Great Britain.

Thorvald Stoltenberg, the former U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, has called this demographic change "one of the most dramatic developments of the 1990s," and, in a 1990 *Christian Science Monitor* article, warned that it implies a grave long-term security problem for Europe.

Jean-Claude Chesnais, a director of the National Institute for Demographic Studies in Paris, agrees, calling the change a "demographic time bomb."

"Europe faces an Islamization or Africanization as the demographic and economic gap between the two banks of the Mediterranean Sea widens, and people move south to north," he warned in a 1990 article in the *American Enterprise*. "Young powers will emerge, basing their strength in large part on their population size and the stimulus it creates, and old powers will fade as their populations decline."

Some western countries have proposed measures to increase birth rates among white populations in an effort to offset this demographic shift. But, as one advocate of this view, American Enterprise Institute strategist Ben Wattenberg, moaned in his book *The Birth Dearth*: "Even if western fertility should climb back to the replacement level in the decades to come, the population of the Third World will be a much greater proportion of the world's population than it is now. Those Third World nations will also likely be richer and more powerful than they are now."

'The Islamic problem'

The major source of resistance to the Cairo depopulation conference is found within the Roman Catholic Church, within Islam, and from the LaRouche movement. That the Islamic peoples are not conforming to U.N. population planners' demands has long been noted.

"The Islamic nations are the world's fastest-growing population group. Nearly 1 in every 5 human beings is Muslim," emphasizes a report of the Washington D.C. Population Reference Bureau, *The Demography of Islamic Nations*. "At current rates of growth, the 1988 estimated population of some 980 million Muslims could nearly double to 1.9 billion before the year 2020, accounting by then for 23% of the world's total. Nations of Islam are growing at an average of 2.8% per year, which is 22% faster than other developing nations and 833% faster than developed nations."

The Population Reference Bureau was established in 1929 by the director of the American Eugenics Society, Guy Irving Burch, also a leader of the pro-Nazi Coalition of Patriotic Societies, which was indicted for sedition in Washington, D.C. in 1942.

In order to soften up the former colonial sector for population reduction, there has been a systematic campaign to undermine Catholic and Islamic beliefs within former colonial populations.

A World Bank study published in 1990, *Population Growth and Reproduction in Sub-Saharan Africa*, emphasizes that traditional Islamic and Roman Catholic beliefs among Africans have undermined population reduction plans. The authors note that African governments and leaders have frequently attacked family planning programs "on the grounds that population programs are a form of foreign intervention and that they are imperialistic, neo-colonial plots to keep Africa down." But, the authors report, such views do not fully account for the failure of population control in Africa. More important, they conclude, is that "politicians, civil servants, and political activists all feel that the programs may run counter to the basic spiritual beliefs and emotions of African society."

Accordingly, the authors report that to be effective, population control policies targeting sub-Saharan Africa must be

directed not only at "potential family planning acceptors," "but also at political and community leaders," including "religious leaders."

Fostering Islamic heresy

That the U.N., and its associated population reduction planning agencies, has been in the business of fostering heretical movements within Islam in conformity to their views, is a matter of the public record.

A directory of international population activities published by the U.N., for example, lists one program to "revise source documents on Islam and family planning for theologians and teachers." The U.N. index reveals that the program, targeting Nigeria, had a mid-1980s budget of \$30,000 (then about 227,000 Nigerian naira) a year.

An 1986-87 U.N. index lists another project intended to search Islamic writings for "positive aspects of birth-spacing and family planning." Both projects were carried out by the

Pathfinder Fund of Boston, founded by a heir to the Procter and Gamble fortune. A June 27, 1986 internal memorandum of the fund, entitled "Working Group on Islam and Family Planning," describes the projects as intended to "explore the feasibility of working with organizations involved in family planning where Islamic attitude and opinion are important to program development and operations."

One of the key figures in this effort is Prof. Abdel Rahim Omran, a consultant to the U.N. Population Fund (UNPFA) currently based at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt's most important theological academy. During the Reagan-Bush years, Omran directed the Center for International Development and Conflict Management at the University of Maryland, and served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment.

In 1988, Omran was a co-author of the demographics section of the Reagan-Bush administration's "Wohlstetter Report" on strategic planning. The demographics section of that report urged that the administration treat Third World population growth as a threat to U.S. national security, an argument earlier put forward by then-National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger in his 1974 National Security Study Memorandum 200. NSSM-200, which was declassified in 1990, called for targeting of 13 Third world nations for population reduction, 7 of whose populations are Islamic or have large Islamic minorities.

In 1988, Omran also authored "a resource manual on Islam and family planning with special reference to the Maliki school," which was widely distributed in Nigeria. The manual falsely argued that birth control is acceptable to and even advocated by Islam. It was funded by the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) via the Pathfinder Fund.

AID records show that Omran also received 187,500 naira for "preparation of documents on Islam and family planning" in 1987 and another 427,500 naira for conducting population workshops with Islamic groups.

The Futures Group of Washington, D.C., under its RAPID II program, conducted a similar project during the same period, entitled the "Islam and Population Policy Project." The head of the project, Dr. A.B. Sulaiman, then of the Ministry of Health and today director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria, was advised by Dr. Omran. According to the group's contract, the project's "overall directives" included "an active explanatory effort to dispel the existing misconceptions about inconsistencies between Islamic teachings and population policy and family planning goals."

In 1989, *Nations and Needs*, the official publication of the University of Maryland institute which Omran then directed, reported that Omran had just returned from a "trip to Africa and Asia where he coordinated and took part in a series of conferences on family planning in the Muslim world."

Facts about the Muslim world

1. Total 1988 world population 5,128,000,000

2. Total 1988 world Muslim population 983,546,000

3. Countries with a Muslim majority

Afghanistan	Iraq	Qatar
Albania	Israeli Occupied Territories	Saudi Arabia
Algeria		Senegal
Azerbaijan	Jordan	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Kazakhstan	Somalia
Bangladesh	Kyrgyzstan	Sudan
Bosnia	Kuwait	Syria
Brunei	Lebanon	Tajikistan
Chad	Libya	Tunisia
Comoros	Mali	Turkey
Djibouti	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Egypt	Mauritania	United Arab Emirates
Gambia	Morocco	
Guinea	Niger	Uzbekistan
Indonesia	Oman	Yemen
Iran	Pakistan	

4. Countries with a 25-49% Muslim minority

Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Malaysia	Tanzania
Ethiopia		

The visit, the newsletter reports, "was carried out under the auspices of the Al-Azhar University in Egypt, with the support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities." The article reports that Omran had succeeded in his mission to orchestrate among Muslims "a shift in attitudes from stiff resistance to acceptance of family planning."

Mass brainwashing

In 1986, Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore received \$35 million in AID funds to conduct a mass media campaign designed to increase the use of contraceptives in Africa, targeting especially Muslim and Catholic populations.

A typical project funded by the university on behalf of that program was that carried out in Gambia, whose population is 90% Muslim. The project involved the scripting and producing of a radio drama called "Fakube Jarra," which was then broadcast throughout the country. The broadcast was intended to increase the use of contraceptives.

In preparation for the broadcast, Johns Hopkins researchers interviewed 64 men and 71 women, mostly from rural areas, on the subjects they found interesting, the personal characteristics they admired in others, their special concerns, and their hopes for the future. Many of the Gambians interviewed revealed anxiety about the high cost of living, and the desire for a better water supply and better farm tools. They expressed admiration for people who are hard-working.

On the subject of birth control, several participants said that "a child is given to someone through God's permission," and that "God provides for all his creatures so there is no need to limit births." Others argued that Islamic law specially prohibits artificial birth control.

The research team concluded that in the planned radio drama, "plots and discussions between characters should be built around the difficulties of farmers, the high cost of living, the low prices for crops, and the unreliability of rainfall." Family planning users should be portrayed in the series as "husbands and wives who care for each other and their children, who work to improve their communities, and who are happy and healthy."

The research team also concluded that the radio program had to "give convincing evidence that Islamic teaching supports the use of modern family planning." "Messages should counter the belief that children are a gift from God," they wrote, and should suggest instead that "God has given us family planning so we can choose to bear only those children we care for."

The message should also be made, the team wrote, that while "the Prophet Muhammed said to have as many children as possible at a time when the world population was small," that this no longer applies. Because Islam "forbids pregnancy during lactation," the report claims, it should be said that "Islam supports family planning."

Patience needed for peace in Korea

by Kathy Wolfe

North Korea was calm following the death on July 8 of President Kim Il-sung, from a heart attack suffered the day before. His eldest son, Kim Jong-il, consolidated power, with no apparent opposition, before the July 17 funeral. From July 12, Kim Jong-il took charge of receiving guests at the presidential palace wake. North Korean TV showed Defense Minister O Jin-u, Prime Minister Kang Song-san, and other senior figures at Jong-il's side, to indicate that the political and military elite backed the succession.

"The scene verified what is now taken for granted here, that the transfer of power to the son is complete except for an official announcement," Seoul's Yonhap news agency said. Radio Pyongyang said on July 14 that Jong-il is "at the top helm of the party, state, and military" and will assume all three posts—Korean Workers Party chief, State President, and chairman of the party's Central Military Commission (which controls the Armed Forces)—which Kim Il-sung held at his death.

Patience, not provocation, is needed now, to enable negotiations for the economic reconstruction of North Korea's nuclear program and peace in Korea to resume, *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche said on July 13. The death of a chief negotiator "is never a good thing to happen at the beginning of a negotiation," he said, since "with his successor, who is new on the job, it may be more difficult to get immediate results. This will require more patience." President Bill Clinton and former President Jimmy Carter have done a good job so far, he noted, in avoiding the calls for war coming from Britain and cabinet members in the George Bush administration.

Indeed, London leapt at the chance to escalate tensions in Korea. Hours after Kim's heart attack, Gerald Segal, Asia director of Britain's International Institute for Strategic Studies, penned a wild attack on Clinton's Korea strategy from Hongkong, in the July 8 *International Herald Tribune*. "President Bill Clinton's . . . proclaiming a 'breakthrough,' while accepting nuclear proliferation, is a 20th-century version of Neville Chamberlain's 'peace in our time,'" Segal wrote. He predicted Kim's death would force Kim Jong-il to use the bomb against competitors: "The prospect of a succession crisis in Pyongyang being waged with nuclear weapons must chill the bones of Northeast Asia."

British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd let loose at Pyon-

gyang on July 10. "North Korea cannot be allowed to go down the nuclear path, cannot be allowed to possess nuclear weapons; it is not safe," he told reporters at the Group of Seven summit in Naples. "They know perfectly well that if persuasion does not work, pressure will follow." Hurd did not say how many British troops he would commit to the Korean demilitarized zone, but his provocation was meant to open old wounds in Pyongyang from ill-advised U.S. 1993 statements—since withdrawn—that North Korea "will cease to exist" if it builds the bomb.

Summit, policy continuity

As Segal also told the *Tribune*, London's real strategy in the region is to break apart China. Otherwise, a strong China will attack the Asian rim nations, Segal has said in many articles. All this has led Beijing to declare Segal *persona non grata*, as well they might, for London would love to create a war in Korea and draw in China, and use "splendid little wars" over Hongkong or Taiwan, to also try to dismember China.

South Korea, Japan, and President Clinton, however, see the peace policy continuing in Pyongyang. Days before Kim's death, the United States announced that it will appoint Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci as ambassador to Pyongyang, a sign that U.S. diplomatic recognition will follow.

Both the historic summit of North and South Korean Presidents, and the Pyongyang-Washington high-level peace talks in Geneva, postponed the day after Kim's death, are being rescheduled for the near future. "The two sides are likely to resume negotiations to try to rearrange the summit soon after Sunday's funeral of Kim Il-sung," a senior Seoul government official said on July 13 about the North-South summit, originally scheduled for July 25 in Pyongyang. "All the indications point to Kim Jong-il taking up the reins of power in the North very quickly. But a formal announcement is expected after the funeral. . . . A smooth transfer of power in the North will brighten prospects for an inter-Korean summit," he added.

Radio Pyongyang also announced on July 13 a meeting on July 18 with U.S. officials at the United Nations, to set a date to restart the Geneva talks. First Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok-ju, head of the North's delegation, is in Pyongyang for the funeral, but met with U.S. negotiator Gallucci before leaving Geneva, Gallucci told "Good Morning America" on July 11. Kang said that "we should expect that the policy of rapprochement pursued by President Kim Il-sung would be continued by the new government," Gallucci reported.

South Korean Prime Minister Lee Yung-dug told Seoul's parliament July 11 that the situation in the North was stable. "The North is going ahead with the funeral process as scheduled and there are no particular signs that cause worries to us militarily," he said. "The South-North dialogue aimed at bettering ties will continue although there will be a temporary halt."

"We want to talk, we want to cooperate, and we want to

work together for security, for prosperity, for stability and for ultimate unification," South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-joo told parliament on July 12. Han said the younger Kim was expected to follow foreign policies laid out by his father, and that South Korea would seek economic cooperation with North Korea.

"China's support is critical in the process of stabilizing the new North Korean regime," Han added.

"Considering China's basic policy towards the Korean Peninsula, it will predictably assist the new regime for its early settlement."

Pyongyang internationalists

The Carnegie Endowment's Selig Harrison, the first U.S. reporter in North Korea in 1972, insisted on July 12 that "there is no succession debate" in North Korea, contrary to western media assertions, but stressed that "there are different policy currents." Harrison urged the Clinton administration to continue with programs of economic cooperation to bolster the hands of those who want to open the country up to the West.

"The most important thing we can do is to send the strongest possible signals that we want to continue with the 'package deal' " for the nuclear reconstruction of the North, Harrison said. "We should encourage people such as Kim Young-sun, International Affairs chief of the Korean Workers Party, who have travelled internationally, whom I think of as the doves. They want to cooperate with the South. They are serious about this, because they want to get the goods and money from the West which North Korea needs—to stabilize the regime.

"When in March 1992, the IAEA [U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency] and the U.S., totally insensitive to the internal policy debate, upped the pressure, negotiations collapsed—because by our stupidity we gave the hawks in the military-industrial complex more credibility; we made it seem the hawks were right to be paranoid about dealing with the West.

"Note that Kim Young-sun was put in charge last month of all the negotiations with the South for the North-South summit. During the 1980s, Kim often accompanied Kim Il-sung on trips to China. Kim Young-sun was listened to by Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il on the opening to Carter, and he is a close adviser to Kim Jong-il now.

"Whether people who think like him carry the day depends a lot on what we do. My contacts for more than 20 years have told me that, often, when North Korea is hostile, it was because we refused to negotiate the package solution as promoted by the internationalists. Whenever we've refused to talk, we undercut their position; this strengthens the hawks. They say, 'You have been telling us for years that we'll get something out of this negotiating, and you haven't delivered the goods. We don't get anything from the West but insulting lectures.' "

Committee for Defense of Legal Rights in Saudi Arabia is set up in London

by Dean Andromidas

On June 30, EIR interviewed Dr. Saad al-Faqih and Dr. Muhammad A.S. al-Massari of the Committee for the Defense of Legal Rights in Saudi Arabia. Having fled Saudi Arabia to avoid persecution of its activities, the committee has established offices in London. Dr. Saad al-Faqih is director of the London office and an assistant professor of surgery at King Saud University and a consulting surgeon at King Khalid Hospital in Riyadh. Dr. al-Massari is the organization's official spokesman and professor of theoretical physics at King Saud University in Riyadh as well. Both are now seeking political asylum in Great Britain.

EIR: Can you tell us about the Committee for the Defense of Legal Rights (CDLR) in Saudi Arabia?

al-Faqih: The committee was founded last year in May 1993 when it released its first communiqué. There were six founding members, among them scholars and lawyers, and their first communiqué declared they were taking a public stand, of their own volition, to defend human rights in Saudi Arabia. This first communiqué, because of current conditions in Saudi Arabia, was worded very carefully in accordance with the culture and conditions prevailing in Saudi Arabia. The committee published this communiqué last year through an international news agency and reports were carried in all the media, including BBC. The people in Saudi Arabia were surprised to hear that somebody would break the ice in this very closed country with absolutely no freedom of expression and organization. I mean zero freedom of expression and zero freedom of organization. That was a surprise to the people as well as a surprise to the rulers, to the royal family.

So after a shock where the rulers did not know what to do, they pressured the official clergy to produce an official statement against the human rights group. Such a statement was produced by the official clergy, who were, in reality, talking on behalf of the government rather than talking on behalf of Islam. Through this statement, they thought they had the legitimacy to crush the group. They raided Dr. al-Massari's house, the speaker of the group, took him to the jail in a very stormy way. They then jailed two or three other

members of the committee within a few days. Later on they discovered there had been quite a few people behind the whole act. There were some 12 university scholars, including assistant, associate, and full university professors. They were all arrested at that time. This clampdown took about three months.

During this period there was very good coverage in the media about the committee's report and also the government's response. Through a small organization in London called Liberty, the existence of the committee was presented throughout the world, and it published all the news and reports of CDLR. One of these reports, on human rights in Saudi Arabia, was read at the meeting in Vienna around June the same year.

It was read in both English and Arabic to representatives of at least 80 countries and 1,000 organizations.

After this clampdown inside the country, the government felt it had regained control of the situation and therefore released most of the prisoners, including Dr. Muhammad al-Massari, who was kept in jail for a full six months. After this the committee had come to the conclusion that any open expression in defense of human rights was not possible from inside of Saudi Arabia, and therefore it was seen as necessary to establish our work outside of the country. So we very secretly worked on that, and we were able to establish ourselves in London in May of this year. We then issued our third communiqué. Our first communiqué was the founding of the committee, the second communiqué came around three weeks after the first when we were still in Saudi Arabia before the full clampdown, and the third communiqué came as a resumption of the activities of CDLR here in London.

Now there have been a number of arrests and some other events like the Hajj tragedy,¹ the Saudi intervention in Yemen, and lastly the American silence over the American

1. This refers to the stampede last May at the site of the "Stoning of the Devils" which is part of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. According to press reports the official death toll from this stampede and other incidents such as heart attacks was 859, but the CDLR claims that that over 2,000 died.

citizen who had been arrested about which we issued communiqués. In addition, we issued a weekly circular in Arabic and English reporting on the most important news about human rights in Saudi Arabia, and about the corruption in the Saudi state. Now we have issued a small constitution which contains our aims and objectives and justifications for our outlooks and policy. I assume you have a copy of that. You can quote this. Basically we understand human rights as a comprehensive term, not simply individual rights, but we understand the rights of the person in the context of the rights of the whole nation, as proper living, as proper respect of the state.

EIR: How is your organization supported?

al-Faqih: We have a unique structure in the kingdom. Because of the very difficult situation there, where political organizations are forbidden, we have a natural structure of political and religious leaders who have their own following. They are not a formal organization but they are a sort of group. The general trend in Saudi Arabia for the last 10-15 years is a very strong Islamic trend. Not Islamic in the sense as the western media try to call it orthodox. No, it is Islamic in the meaning of the comprehensive meaning of Islam, as a comprehensive way of life. We have our own view about politics, we believe in freedom of expression and freedom of organization, and also accountability of the government and rulers as well as political power-sharing. Those groups which are widespread throughout the country, with their religious leaders, are very, very sympathetic with us. Some of them have individual relations, that is, secret relations while representing their group or their tribe or just their friends. They do not represent an organization as such. There are some secret organizations there. We know about them but we believe their political influence is very weak. So we deal with religious leaders, university scholars, the elite and popular leaders.

EIR: Saudi Arabia appears to be in a financial crisis and under International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank pressure. How do you see this situation?

al-Faqih: We believe the economic situation is very gloomy and the prospects for the future are very dangerous. We believe the reason for this very weak economic situation is the squandering of the nation's resources, very bad economic planning, and corruption. It is not simply the expenses of the Gulf war. We have enough resources to cover five or ten times the cost of that war. If you go through the figures for the last 10-15 years and the amount of oil produced and the amount of money which has been produced equal to that amount of oil, and you dissect how much money was spent on the country itself, [then] the real expenditure for the country's benefit and the people is hardly 20 or 30% of the true expenditures. We have evidence and we are working on a comprehensive report with figures which we hope to publish, that dem-

onstrates how most of the money has been spent through the corruption and squandering of the royal family. They still have very high assets in money, buildings, and shares all over the world. In addition to that, there is the problem of bad government planning and the bad distribution of the resources and expenditures. Because of all this the future condition of the economy will continue to be very gloomy and very dangerous. Nonetheless the Saudi government is trying to convince the world that the economy is stable and strong by every possible means. Unfortunately this attempt has failed and the Bank of Japan as well as the Bank of England decided not to back any loans to Saudi Arabia. Only the trade bank in the United States has agreed to cover some loans. That's what's going on now. Unfortunately the government is not aware that things are not going right.

Now people have started to feel this problem. For example, the simple worker has not had wages for at least six or seven months. Those who work for private companies that are contracted to the government have not been paid in one or two or even three years. Unless the company is headed by a prince, or a very influential figure, it will not have been paid in the last two to three years. So now we have tens of thousands of workers, Saudis and foreign workers, who have not taken their wages in the last six or seven months. We have reports of a few small demonstrations now of these workers, sometimes in front of the house of the emirate, or local governor.

Now another example: The maintenance of services, power stations, water systems, and telephone systems is almost nil. Power stations are working at only 50% capacity and it is said that there is not enough electricity for new housing. Large factories have been ordered to close in the middle of the day in the summer to avoid the total failure of the electricity system. Why? Because of very poor maintenance. At the same time they are still making very expensive contracts with especially the Americans. They concluded a \$6 billion contract for civilian airplanes, \$4 billion with AT&T, and yesterday I heard they did another contract for \$1.5 billion for helicopters and airplanes. I give a very funny example. They do not have money to make maintenance for simple schools but they want to make contracts for 100 million ryal, which is around \$30 million, for the maintenance of King Fahd Stadium.

So we believe people have started suffering now and when it comes to the suffering of the people, we will have a so-called bread revolution.

EIR: We are entering a period of financial crisis. To what extent are Saudi financial resources tied up in this speculation, particularly derivatives? A speculation, I would assume, which is benefitting some very powerful financial interests in New York and London, probably more than the Saudi princes.

al-Faqih: This is not contradictory, both are correct. First

we have a portion of the money controlled by the princes, and secondly we have the rest of the money, which is supposed to be invested for the good of the country. It is that part which we were not talking about. That is why we are seeing this strange behavior of the Americans to take the risk to invest in the Saudi monarchy.

Now on the other hand most of the princes have in their pockets amounts of money which are many times greater than that of a small country. They are investing their money in the same way you are talking about. They have companies with partners from America and Europe and finally all the money goes into the small companies, small in size but very big in debt. That does not contradict what you have said. The princes play with the money.

EIR: Dr. al-Massari, in your newsletter you point to and are highly critical of the Saudi role in the Yemen crisis. Could you explain this further?

al-Massari: It is enormous. We know, without having seen the checks, that before Ramadan (Ramadan was in March), Ali Beidh came to Saudi Arabia after the signing of the so-called agreement of covenant in Jordan, which turned out to be neither covenant nor agreement. He was welcomed like a head of state and he received a check for \$600 million from King Fahd and another \$400 million from Kuwait, so he had a billion. There was also some money before that. So they knew he was going to succeed and they put all their power behind him and promised him weapons and full political support. So when things grew more and more complicated after Ramadan, in April before the war erupted, I had met some Yemeni friends and they pointed out that there was one crisis after another all over Yemen produced by the Socialist Party, especially through the ministries which were in their [the Socialists'] hands. For example in the oil and gasoline sector there were long queues at filling stations, despite the fact that the refinery in Aden was working at capacity and imported oil should have been sufficient for all needs. The minister of oil, who was a Socialist, was doing his best to produce an artificial crisis. Opposite to this, the minister for supply, who was not a Socialist, who is responsible for food supplies, [said] there was plenty in the market at very cheap prices. This indicates strongly that this was a game. There was no real shortage. The one is easing imports, removing all handicaps, and so on, and the other is trying to delay deliveries, complicate things, and create a crisis.

Another example. Yemen is going through a process of privatization both in the north and the south; both had socialist systems, although it was much stronger in the south. In the north there were shortages of clothing, consumer goods, and things like that, and they were expensive because of the low exchange rate. In the south, surprisingly, which has had a much stronger socialist background, they were very cheaply available. It was found that many ships belonging to Saudi business people of South Yemeni origin were directed

by royal order, by force—because these merchants did not like the government there; most Saudis of Yemeni origin ran away from the communists and the British before them, and they don't want to support the south—quite a number of them were forced to unload their ships in Mukalla and Aden, to ease the general supply situation, especially in luxury goods, so that the common man in Aden would think our local government is doing fine, that this government in Sanaa is stupid, and we have seen nothing good since we joined this unity. It was aimed to increase public aversion against unity.

So this was ongoing and peaked in March-April. Then the problem started at the military base north of Sanaa, where southern units were stationed. Fighting soon spread but the southern forces in the north collapsed quickly, there were bases neutralized, and many surrendered. The fighting then shifted quickly to the south, quicker than expected. Then Saudi Arabia moved in very quickly and delivered hardware, including about 600 armored personnel carriers and a few hundred tanks to the south. They then mobilized tribes that fled south many years ago when the communists took over and had been living in Saudi Arabia. They established brigades called Units of Peace, Liberation Group of Shabwa, etc. They were waiting for the day they could liberate their country from the communists. These now were sent to support the Socialists. So some of them obeyed and were sent. One strong group numbering in the thousands, together with 200 tanks, was passing through Saudi Arabia toward Hadramaut and they fell into an ambush by a tribe from North Yemen with some support from some previous fighters from Afghanistan. They were taken totally by surprise in a pass called Abar and, without very much loss of life, the 200 tanks were taken as spoils of war and the soldiers were taken as prisoners of war. This was a blow to the Saudi policy.

Another example were these so-called Units of Peace. A thousand men. These were South Yemeni units, not Saudis. Saudi Arabia will not fight with its own forces for many reasons. First of all this army is completely designed to fight, if necessary, against the people and against the National Guard of Prince Abdallah.² It is not designed to fight a

2. Prince Abdallah is the Crown Prince. He happens to be older than his half-brother King Fahd. Abdallah is also commander of the National Guard since the founding of that organization over 40 years ago. It is comprised of brigades drawn from the most important tribes, each commanded by a tribal chief. It is historically developed from the "Ikwan," the army of King Ibn Saud. It is equipped with small arms and armored personnel carriers. By contrast, the Army is commanded by Prince Sultan, a full brother of King Fahd. Fahd and Sultan are members of the "Sudieri 7," all brothers from the same mother, who come from the Sudieri tribe. They dominate the government. The most important are King Fahd; Prince Najeb, interior minister; Prince Sultan, defense minister; and Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh. Prince Bandar is the son of Sultan. The Army is non-tribal; its soldiers are drawn from the urban population and the peasant population of the western highlands, as well as from foreigners. Sultan has been its commander for 30 years. If Sultan attempts to prevent Abdallah from becoming king or the latter attempts to overthrow Fahd, fighting would take place between the National Guard and the Army:

national enemy: Have you heard some of the stories of what happened during the Gulf war? One of the stories is about a maneuver that was planned about three months before the war started. It was supposed to be a huge one with almost 1,000 planes participating; it was supposed to be a general war game before the attack against Iraq. And about 100-plus Saudi planes were supposed to participate. So in a preliminary evaluation of all sides to see how good their performance was, they found that from this 100-150 Saudi pilots only four are ready to go right away into the maneuvers. Only four, and about 30 needed about two months' training, to be able to participate in the game, and the rest needed a couple of years, so they were out. Can you imagine that? So Prince Sultan knows that if he sends his soldiers they will run away or get killed. They are very inefficient and poorly trained.

Besides, Saudi Arabia is very afraid because they try to insist that they are following the Islamic creed all the time. "Our creed, our creed," they are lying, an obvious fraud, Khalid, Faisal and the others always insisted that they didn't interfere in anybody's affairs, and "we don't want anyone to interfere in our affairs." So participating without any clear international mandate like Somalia or in the Gulf war, they are not able to do that.

Most likely Yemen will be the major issue now, because Saudi Arabia is so desperate to save its face in South Yemen, to weaken Yemen so there will be no strong force on their southern border because of the [Saudi regime's] own internal instability and weakness.

Look at the military: In just the year 1991, it declared new hardware was \$35 billion. At the same time Israel, which is a superpower locally, spent only \$5 billion. Where is the difference? The Saudi Army doesn't even compare to a tenth of the Israeli Army, which is a powerful army, with striking power and efficiency.

This system is so weak, it fears any power at its side, not for fear of invasion or war but just in giving an example. Yemen was taking steps toward democracy, toward public participation, toward pluralism, and so on—real steps forward. Despite the attacks on the country I am confident that the structure of Yemen, with its tribes and with its different factions, and so on, would have never become a dictatorship. Now with war, because as you know war creates a situation where governments must create unity, this experiment might be endangered. But it was a unique experiment for an Arab country. If that experiment had been successful, Saudi Arabia would have collapsed immediately. The people would have said, "Hey look, Yemen is backward economically, its citizens are not as educated as in Saudi Arabia, and it is able to survive on such a reasonable democracy and pluralism." Why do you try to claim that democracy or pluralism is bad for a developing country (that's what the government usually says)? It would have been shown to be highly integrating and improving the general conditions of the people and their

ability to take their destiny in their hands and also to improve their conditions.

EIR: How do you see the situation in Iraq and the lifting of the embargo?

al-Massari: There is no question about the fact that this is a criminal embargo. But let us go back a little bit. The whole struggle in the region, especially the war around Iraq, is regarded by many as a struggle to establish leadership and power between America and Britain. There is a strong suspicion in the region that Saddam Hussein, prior to the invasion of Kuwait, was very strongly supported by Britain and France, as well as circles in Germany, which had been selling Iraq military technology, as we have seen in the German Iraqgate scandals.

In that scheme it is understandable why the United States did its best to crush Iraq, to weaken its internal structures. They seem to be slowly but surely moving to divide Iraq into three states—these protection zones in the north and south. Actually the Saudis are stupid, because they are so completely enslaved to the official American policy. I don't know which faction in America has that policy now. They went along with these protection zones especially in southern Iraq but this is an extreme stupidity because that tool could be used against them very easily. For example, if anyone wants any problem with Saudi Arabia, he needs only to move the Shiites in the eastern region which are a neglected sect, to make a few demonstrations; then the National Guard, which is responsible for controlling the Shiites, would step in; a small bloodbath is enough for the powers to come in, and declare the area as a no-fly protection zone. Exactly what has happened in Iraq. You cannot imagine how low is the royal family's understanding of life, and history, or even current events in the world—extremely backward.

Despite Saddam Hussein, I agree that the industrialization of Iraq was a great step forward, it is a great gain for the people.

As far as Kuwait itself, it is not able to exist, it is like a disease, it is like a cancer, you have to remove it, or it will cause you pain all the time. It may sound nasty, but sometimes with certain creatures their mere existence is a problem. It has no basis for a self-supporting existence, it has no justification neither in language nor religion. If you go to Kuwait and just step over the border to Basra you have the same dialect, the same people, the same mix of human beings, everything.

When we were in Saudi Arabia one year ago, we were planning for a communiqué on the embargo, but we had to flee the country before we were able to release one. We are waiting for an opportunity to publish a release on lifting the embargo from London but we have to do it in a way where it is not seen as a political activity. You know here in Great Britain we have a status as a non-political organization which is only supposed to deal with human rights.

Before Samper there was Bush

Colombia's narco-President-elect has George Bush and Oliver North to thank for his rise to power.

Ernesto Samper Pizano would never have won the June 19 presidential elections in Colombia if George Bush hadn't sabotaged the capture of the Colombian drug lords, including Cali Cartel kingpin Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, back in 1985. It is Rodríguez Orejuela, a.k.a. "The Chessplayer," who, according to recently surfaced tape recordings, gave several million dollars to Samper's presidential campaign, enabling him to defeat rival Andrés Pastrana by less than 2% of the vote.

In fact, it was George Bush, elected U.S. vice president in 1980, who together with Lt. Col. Oliver North, assumed control of the United States' official—and unofficial—policy toward Central America. Part of that policy was to organize and finance the Nicaraguan Contra rebels.

Given that it was illegal to use official government funds to finance the Contras, Bush and North determined to arm them by clandestine means. They organized a group of CIA pilots to transport the weapons, and made a pact with the Colombian drug traffickers to provide the financing.

But one of the pilots, Barry Seal, who used his craft to transport weapons from the United States to Nicaragua, and drugs from Colombia to the United States, was also an informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In 1985, the DEA had organized a plan to capture all of Colombia's top drug lords in one bust: Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, Jorge Luis Ochoa, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, and

Carlos Lehder.

Thanks to information provided by Seal, the DEA knew that all the cartel chieftains would be together in one place, celebrating the successful delivery of a major cocaine shipment to the United States. The DEA would simply have to be at a certain small island in Central America at the right time, snag the whole crew, and bring them to the United States for trial. At that time, the drug traffickers could not hold their festivities in Colombia because President Belisario Betancur was hot on their trail in the aftermath of the mafia assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

But, as it turned out, the traffickers were not only dealing with Bush and the CIA, but also with various high-level officials in the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Hoping to convince the U.S. Congress to finally approve an *official* budget for the Contras, Bush and North decided to reveal the traffickers' relations with the Sandinista government. That would mean, of course, revealing that Seal was the DEA's informant.

And so, on July 17, 1985, just three days before the DEA capture operation was to be launched, North leaked his story to the press. The *Washington Times* published an article revealing that the U.S. government had photographic and other evidence proving the Sandinista government's involvement in the drug trade.

The capture of the cartel bosses was thus frustrated thanks to Bush and North. Barry Seal, the only U.S. wit-

ness against the Colombian traffickers, was assassinated in February 1986 after being stripped of government protection. A federal judge, unbelievably and inexplicably, made public his parole conditions, thereby setting him up for assassination. Moreover, Seal knew the details of how Bush and North were financing the Contras with drug money.

In 1990, the Colombian daily *El Espectador* published two articles which presented the story as an example of how in the United States, as in Colombia, there was corruption and lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies.

One cannot begin to guess how many Colombian lives would have been saved had the DEA succeeded in dismantling the cartels' leadership in 1985. Did Bush and North save the drug lords simply to promote the Contras, or was saving them part of their deal with the traffickers? Or, more likely, did Bush and North deliberately sabotage the DEA operation in order to prevent a trial of the cartel chieftains at which their involvement in the Contra drugs and weapons pipeline would most certainly have come out?

Another question is whether the April 30, 1984 assassination of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was a joint action by Bush, his CIA agents, and the drug traffickers, given that the tenacious justice minister was starting to put Bush's cartel buddies in an uncomfortable spotlight. And could the same perhaps be said regarding the September 1989 assassination of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán? The weapons used to murder Galán later turned out to have been financed by CIA cut-outs for a Panamanian "Contra" force against Panama's Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega. How they got into the hands of Colombian cartel assassins remains to be clarified.

International Intelligence

Russia offers China military assistance

Russia has offered the People's Republic of China help in training its military specialists to use advanced Russian Sukhoi-27 planes and S-300 air defense missiles, the Itar-Tass news agency said on July 12.

The offer was reportedly made in Moscow during a visit of a Chinese military delegation led by Defense Minister Chi Haotian, meeting with his counterpart Pavel Grachov.

"Relations between Russia and the People's Republic of China are strengthening from year to year," Grachov said, after signing an agreement with Chi designed to avoid incidents that could lead to conflict, Reuters reports.

Grachov called the new pact a step toward strengthening common security along the world's longest borders. "We have agreed to conduct meetings at various levels, including in the military sphere . . . to further the cause of security in the Asian and Pacific region," he said.

Bosnia's Silajdzic calls partition plan a fraud

In an interview with the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* of July 6, Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic said that the partition plan for Bosnia would legitimize mass murder by Serbs. Silajdzic was in Rome, where he met with Pope John Paul II.

Silajdzic said in the interview that his government had demanded "to know what guarantees the international community is offering to ensure that this compromise does not become the usual piece of paper." He said no reply had been received "and I don't have much hope of receiving one. . . . But without guarantees we will not sign."

Silajdzic said part of the international community was "ready to forget all the crimes, legalize aggression, and reward massacre with partition, with the idea that a Greater Serbia is a factor of stability in the

Balkans."

"If you kill a man you go to prison; kill 20 and you become a celebrity; kill 200,000 and you'll be invited to a peace conference in Geneva," Silajdzic said.

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic said on July 5 that his government would not flatly reject the partition plan, however. Reuters reported that he told a group of ambassadors from the Organization of the Islamic Conference, "Our answer will not be some radical 'no.' . . . We believe it wouldn't be wise to reject the plan fully. In other words, we believe that peace negotiations should continue."

Izetbegovic said that the military situation in Bosnia was now basically stable, with the Serbs unable to make more territorial gains, but that Bosnia is still deprived of offensive weapons. "We have managed, despite the blockade, to bring in some quantities of weapons and we consider it our right," he said.

Sudoplatov charges are debated in Russia

The recently published book by former KGB officer Pavel Sudoplatov, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*, has generated as much controversy in Russia as it has in the United States. The book charges that leading U.S. atomic scientists, including Enrico Fermi, Robert Oppenheimer, and Leo Szilard, transmitted U.S. nuclear secrets to Moscow.

On July 6, the London *Independent* reported that Sergo Beria, son of the infamous secret police chief Lavrentii Beria, has stepped forward to confirm the charges against Oppenheimer. The younger Beria, himself a scientist, claims that Oppenheimer paid a secret visit to Moscow in 1939, because he "wanted to work in the [atomic bomb] project here in the Soviet Union," on the grounds that he did not want America to have a monopoly on the bomb.

A Russian affairs expert at Stanford University told the *Independent* that there is

now ongoing in Russia a continuation of the old battle between the intelligence services and the physicists. After Hiroshima, the elder Beria led a "Special Committee on the Atom Bomb," and that period saw continued fights between Lavrentii Beria and the physicist Pyotr Kapitsa.

Meanwhile, ten of Russia's leading scientists have issued a joint statement against the "provocative attempts by reactionary, anti-democratic, anti-reform, and anti-intellectual forces in Russia to discredit . . . the achievement of Soviet scientists working in the nuclear project, and to present them as blind imitators working from cribs obtained by intelligence," the *Independent* reported.

Russian paper covers LaRouche's program

The May 19 issue of the newspaper *Volzhskaya Zarya* (*Volga Dawn*) carried an article by Yuri Yudin on Lyndon LaRouche and his ideas, under the headline "New Ideas Are Needed—An American Economist on the Crisis in Russia." The newspaper is published in the Volga River city of Samara, a center of the Russian defense industry, and has a circulation of 33,000.

The article is Yudin's summary of an interview with "economist and political prisoner" LaRouche conducted last November, when LaRouche was still in federal prison, by former Moscow City Council Deputy Viktor Kuzin, who now heads the Bureau for the Defense of Human Rights Without Borders. "The theme of their conversation may be summarized like this: the choice of a model for the economic development of Russia," writes Yudin in an introductory note. "L. LaRouche is a well-known person and his views on Russian affairs are of interest."

The article highlights LaRouche's condemnation of "monetary tricks" by the International Monetary Fund and their contrast with the American System roots of the successful postwar reconstruction in Germany and Japan. Yudin also paraphrases LaRouche on the moral role of the intelli-

gentsia: "Russia is experiencing a great intellectual and moral crisis, above all. The old ideas are bankrupt. Where are the new ideas? In order to overcome the economic crisis, the people must be united around new ideas. This cannot be the idea of building capitalism, since today's capitalists in Russia recall the most unpleasant characters from a Dostoevsky novel. The degree of cynicism and the overt manner in which these people operate are unprecedented. Therefore you must fight for the truth every minute, says LaRouche. Each moment must be more truthful than the last."

The article concludes with LaRouche's urging that "each person stop thinking just about himself, but think about the good of the entire nation and seek ideas that serve that good. The secret of history is that when individuals are engaged in creative work, they become different than they were."

Colombia's pro-dope elites are under fire

In an 11-page special report published in its July 3 Sunday issue, the Colombian daily *La Prensa*, linked to the family of defeated presidential candidate Andrés Pastrana, exposes a faction of the Colombian political elites which has been supporting the drug cartels for years and, in some cases, decades. The recent publication of secret tapes revealing drug mafia payoffs to President-elect Ernesto Samper Pizano has triggered a virtual war among Colombian politicians.

La Prensa identifies former President Alfonso López Michelsen as the man who "led Samper by the hand" into the business of collaborating with the drug chieftains, through López's drug-financed, if unsuccessful, presidential bid in 1982, which Samper managed. *La Prensa* notes that when López Michelsen was identified by imprisoned cartel chieftain Carlos Lehder as having taken cartel money in 1982, López fled Miami "in the private plane of the current fugitive from justice, Venezuelan magnate Ricardo Cisneros," rather than testify.

La Prensa ran a photo of Samper shak-

ing hands with the country's top soccer player, who the newspaper claims threw his support to Samper's presidential campaign for a cool million.

La Prensa also goes after the corrupt media and the "Samperista" journalists who, despite having been the first to publish the transcripts of the narco-tapes, then set out to destroy Pastrana for allegedly "sullyng Colombia's reputation." *La Prensa* blasts Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff, President César Gaviria, and Defense Minister Rafael Pardo for refusing to act on the information in the tapes when they might have prevented the election of a narco-President.

On July 11, *La Prensa* reported that the formerly anti-drug newspaper *El Espectador* has become a mouthpiece for Samper, ever since being "captured" by its leading creditor, the Santodomingo group.

German activist sees Bosnian 'Kristallnacht'

"What is presently going on in Bosnia is a *Kristallnacht* in installments," said former German Postal Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling, in a report on his just-completed tour of Croatia and Bosnia, at a Frankfurt press conference on July 11. *Kristallnacht* ("Crystal Night"), in November 1938, was the night on which Nazi thugs rampaged through Germany, smashing the windows of Jewish shops and homes and burning synagogues.

Schwarz-Schilling charged the United Nations with being a direct accomplice of the Serbs in their ethnic war against the Croats and Bosnians, which is continuing under the eyes of the Blue Helmets in the U.N. "protection zones."

If the situation is allowed to continue, without the western nations taking active countermeasures—such as airlifts for Bosnians being held hostage by the Serbs in numerous enclaves such as Bihac, or lifting the U.N. arms embargo against Bosnia—things would escalate to the point that a "new big war by this autumn" would break out, Schwarz-Schilling said.

Briefly

● **FORMER KGB CHIEF** Vladimir Kryuchkov said that Moscow had rejected President Ronald Reagan's offer for cooperation in the Strategic Defense Initiative, for fear that this would ruin the Soviet economic system. "Our feeling was that accepting that offer would take away our last shirt and pants," he said in an interview with Germany's ARD television on July 7.

● **FRENCH AUTHORITIES** have prohibited the display of the book *Islam between East and West*, by Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, at the Arabic Book Fair in Paris, the Bosnian TWRA press agency reports. This is based on a 19th-century law that enables the state security service to prevent the import of any book which could endanger the state political system or put state foreign policy interests in danger.

● **TURKEY** is heading for a parliamentary crisis, as Revivalist Party chairman Necmettin Erbakan on July 4 declared that all the party's 39 parliamentary deputies would withdraw from their seats, requiring early elections under the Constitution. Erbakan called for new elections in September.

● **THE BRITISH** Foreign Office suspended its aid program to the Republic of Yemen on July 6, and announced that the money would go to finance humanitarian aid to the rival government in Aden instead. The statement claims that the government in Sanaa is refusing to abide by U.N. cease-fires.

● **THE EUROPEAN** Catholic Bishops Conference passed a resolution saying that "the countries of Europe must be prevented from becoming an exporter of a demographic winter." Rather than being lectured about birth control, young people should be taught about a meaningful organization of their lives, be supported in efforts to build a family, and be taught not to fall for the trap of "egotistic calls for sexual anarchism," the resolution recommends.

Will Clinton evade Bush's Haitian trap?

by Nancy Spannaus

From the drumbeat being sounded in the U.S. press on the horrors of the Haitian situation, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that a U.S. invasion and subsequent international occupation of that impoverished nation are inevitable. If that is the case, President Clinton is walking into a disaster for his presidency and the nation, as well as for Haiti itself.

Before someone insists that opposition to such an invasion is simply "pragmatic," let us deal with the real issue. The hideous suffering of the Haitian population is the direct result of an economic looting system which has kept the per capita living standard at the lowest point in the world for decades. Little Jean-Bertrand "Pol Pot" Aristide, who was ousted from power, was doing nothing to reverse that situation after his election—he in fact signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) right before being overthrown—and the actions to return him to power over the past nearly three years have dramatically worsened the conditions of life for the Haitian people. An invasion and occupation would only make the situation more grisly, leading to a racial guerrilla war that could last for decades.

Who, then, is lyingly pushing for President Clinton to restore "honor" to the United States by sending U.S. Marines into Haiti? Certainly not the nations of Ibero-America, or the Haitian people, or the U.S. military. Not even the entire Congressional Black Caucus, which has received so much publicity. The reality is that the campaign for invasion is being promoted from two major sources, the Bush-Kissinger crowd on the one hand, and the Inter-American Dialogue on the other.

The reasons for this treachery are not hard to divine. The Bush-Kissinger crowd was pleased to leave a whole panoply of foreign policy messes for President Clinton when Bush left office, the Haitian mess included. This crowd wants to see the bombs blow up in Clinton's face, destroying his credibility with the military and with the American popula-

tion. This is part of the same operation launched by the British Hollinger Corp., on whose board Henry Kissinger sits, to try to bring down the Clinton presidency. The Inter-American Dialogue crowd, the more "liberal" voice of the same financial grouping, wants a precedent for violating national sovereignty throughout the hemisphere, and they find Haiti a convenient pretext to get it.

Having so far successfully avoided the trap set by the same saboteurs in North Korea, President Clinton now has to figure out this one.

The saboteurs

The most consistent and open advocates of invasion of Haiti come from the Inter-American Dialogue, the group of bankers, politicians, and think-tankers which has become increasingly powerful on issues of Ibero-American policy over the last 10 years. The IAD was founded in 1982 by Chase Manhattan Bank president David Rockefeller, best known as British agent Kissinger's piggy bank. Indicative of the level of the group's "brains" is the membership of Eastern Establishment leader McGeorge Bundy, former World Bank head Robert S. McNamara, former World Bank head A. W. Clausen, and banker Sally Shelton-Colby.

IAD president Peter Hakim took the lead in backing Aristide after the coup against him, in imposing the genocidal embargo, and in promoting invasion. Former IAD president Richard Feinberg is now ensconced as head of the Latin America desk at the National Security Council.

It was George Bush's presidency which elevated the role of the IAD in policymaking toward the western hemisphere. The key concept was to eliminate national sovereignty in favor of supranational institutions that would demand demilitarization and IMF economic destruction in the name of democracy.

One of the major press outlets for the IAD is the *Christian Science Monitor*, which prints a monthly column by Hakim. Not surprisingly, the *Monitor* is one of the few major daily newspapers in the United States which is advocating invasion of Haiti at this time. The *Miami Herald* is another.

Bush personally and his friends among the neo-conservatives are publicly opposing invasion, while viciously attacking the President for "fumbling." It is crucial to recall that it was the Bush administration which launched the embargo against Haiti, back in October 1991. This crowd's own racist taunts—with such arguments as that the condition of the black Haitian population is of no vital interest to Americans—serve the function of egging the President on. It is also likely that the Bush crowd has worked behind the scenes to inflame the situation. Could Bush's friends, perhaps, have convinced Bush administration puppet Guillermo Endara of Panama, to reject the Clinton administration's plan to place Haitian refugees in Panama?

The Hollywood angle

Pressures on the Clinton administration to invade Haiti are also coming from prominent African-American personalities—from Hollywood! A lot of money and publicity has been put behind the Aristide crowd and a propaganda campaign for intervention from a lobbying group by the name of Artists for Democracy in Haiti. The group's organizer is Jonathan Demme, a film director famous for his Academy Award-winning movie, "Silence of the Lambs."

This Hollywood crowd was involved in pushing Aristide into office as far back as 1987, when Demme produced a documentary called "Haiti Dreams of Democracy," financed by Great Britain's Channel 4 television.

The pressures on President Clinton to either starve the Haitians into submission, or invade, really built up in April, with the hunger strike by TransAfrica director Randall Robinson. Robinson, who is linked with the pro-drug and pro-terrorist wing of the U.S. intelligence community gathered around the Institute for Policy Studies, worked in parallel with Demme's group of artists, which include Harry Belafonte and Danny Glover. Working out of a small New York office where Demme's film company is headquartered, Artists for Democracy has orchestrated a massive publicity campaign.

Demme has worked closely with the British and the FBI's Behavioral Sciences unit in his movie making, which has celebrated satanism, cannibalism, and insanity. Since he took up the Haiti issue, he has avoided the spotlight, but personally lobbied President Clinton and the National Security Council.

Considerable international opposition

Despite the overwhelming propaganda for U.S. intervention against its tiny, helpless neighbor, there remains considerable opposition to invasion.

First, the nations of Ibero-America have all refused to take part in an invasion. The widely publicized commitment of some of these nations to "help" with Haiti, is to help with a "peacekeeping" force after the United States carries out the military dirty work—and there is opposition among most nations to even this.

Second, many of the nations of Ibero-America have denounced, or refused to support, a plan for invasion. This includes Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, who made an unequivocal statement to this effect on July 10. This is especially important because Venezuela is one of the members of the "Friends of Haiti" group, who initiated the campaign to force Aristide back into power. Even the Caricom group, which speaks for the tiny island Caribbean nations, refused to go along with a proposal to support an invasion at its recent meeting.

Thirdly, there is the Vatican, which has a unique understanding of Aristide's perverted character, and a moral stance against killing a nation in the name of "saving" it.

Also of note is the opposition of African-American leaders such as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People President Benjamin Chavis. A source close to Chavis was reported in the July 9 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* to have said that Chavis, who has good access to Clinton, opposed invasion. Many of the 40 members of the Congressional Black Caucus oppose an invasion. Senior member Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), who chairs the House Committee on Armed Services, is adamant against invasion, as are many others. Unfortunately, most have been roped into the "starve them into submission" tactic, or even crazier options like "surgical air strikes," proposed by Black Caucus head Kweisi Mfume (D-Md.) on June 3.

Practicalities

The word around Washington is that President Clinton has to reimpose Aristide because he needs the votes of the Black Caucus to pass his health care package. It's simply a matter of practical politics, they say, but it has to be done soon, so that there is no spillover into the immediate period before the November elections, or into the period of the Ibero-American summit planned for December.

But, as the U.S. military is trying to quietly tell the President, there is no way to carry out such a surgical operation, even if it were the right thing to do. The opposition of the Somalis to foreign intervention would look like a picnic compared to the guerrilla warfare launched by large sections of the Haitian population.

The only people who would benefit from U.S. military action would be those who have been contriving to destroy Clinton's administration. Those who care for Haitians and Americans will fight instead for lifting the embargo, and a concentration on fashioning a U.S. economic and foreign policy that will put national sovereignty and agro-industrial progress back at the top of the agenda.

ADL attacks on African-Americans suffer setback at NAACP conference

by Dennis Speed

The transparent and persistent attempts by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith to dictate to the nation's civil rights movement who the leadership of America's 30 million African-Americans should be, backfired resoundingly in June and July. With the inclusion of National of Islam Minister Louis Farrakhan in the proceedings of the June 12 African-American leadership summit, largely at the urging of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Executive Director Ben Chavis, the attacks of last year by the ADL on Chavis and representatives of the Congressional Black Caucus for "consorting with an anti-Semite like Farrakhan" have been rendered impotent, for the moment.

Over the past year, and particularly since September 1993, the ADL had, under various pretexts, carried out a campaign, designed in 1991 at its conference in Montreal, to tar African-Americans as the nation's leading "anti-Semites." For various reasons, this campaign singled out Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam. As late as May, ADL officials were part of the security-stripping that helped provide the opportunity for the shooting of Khalid Muhammad, a former spokesman for Minister Farrakhan, in California. The ADL also released a special report on the "links" between Farrakhan and physical economist Lyndon LaRouche, shortly after the shooting, having earlier previewed its contents in a May 12 press release.

All of this, however, fell short of its desired effect. Though ADL members and others demonstrated against Farrakhan in Baltimore and at the several sites of the African-American summit meeting, and, though Richard Hirschhaut, Midwest regional director of the ADL, stated that the NAACP was "rallying around a messenger of hate, intolerance, and anti-Semitism," the ADL was unable to foment division using Farrakhan as a scapegoat.

'We don't care what reporters think'

The rejection of these scare tactics was nowhere more in evidence than at the press conference given by Chavis on June 10. To reporters who queried him on rumors of "dissension" in the ranks of the NAACP because of Chavis's "new directions"—a veiled reference to his dialogue with Farrakhan, who is a lifetime member of the NAACP—Chavis responded, "We don't give a damn what you think." He also

singled out *Newsweek* magazine for what he termed "weakness in analysis," in reference to his leadership.

While columnists such as Richard Cohen and Thomas Sowell flatulently pontificated about the NAACP's impending demise—Sowell, for example, went so far as to assert that "Chavis has lent the NAACP's prestige to conferences of hoodlum gang leaders and to disreputable academics"—the membership of the NAACP, the nation's largest civil rights organization, has grown from 490,000 in April 1993, to 675,000 in June 1994. Approximately 65% of those members are under 24 years old. And, while the *New York Times*, in an article by Don Terry on July 10, smirked that "the granddaddy of the movement [the NAACP was founded in 1909] sometimes seems trapped in its past and still uses the word 'colored' in its title," Chavis has repeatedly made it clear that he intends to recruit Asians and Hispanics into the NAACP as well.

"The demographics of America have changed. It's not just a black and white situation. There's a 'browning' of America. That's why I don't want to change the name. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—people of color—is right on target," Chavis was quoted saying in the *Chicago Tribune*. Which makes the actions of NAACP dissenters such as Michael Myers, a New Yorker who contends that the organization is being taken over by "black extremists," and who has appeared on East Coast television calling for the ouster of Chavis and NAACP Chairman William Gibson, rather suspect. (Gibson has also been blamed for the overture to Farrakhan.)

Access to the White House

A particular cause of concern for the ADL, and their masters, however, may be the unusual access the NAACP enjoys to President Clinton and the White House. It was not simply the presence of Vice President Al Gore at the conference on June 12 that illustrated this. According to Chavis, in an exclusive interview with the *Chicago Defender*, "The Washington [NAACP] director is in the White House almost every week. I've sat with the President of the United States no less than 20-30 times. . . . What we're doing now is making clear to the administration where we stand on the various issues."

One of those issues may well be the impending military

strike against Haiti. Considering that Chavis has made it clear that he *opposes* any invasion of Haiti, which invasion is currently supported by some members of the Congressional Black Caucus who contend that Clinton is “racist” for not conducting a military action, Chavis’s access to the President may prove a positive countervailing influence in this situation. Perhaps Chavis and the NAACP would find themselves in agreement with Lyndon LaRouche, who states, “It is . . . absolutely immoral to impose . . . sanctions upon the helpless people of Haiti, in genocide which ranks with and exceeds President Bush’s bombing of densely occupied, wooden tenement buildings in Panama in the early morning while the families with the wives, men, and children were sleeping. . . . The United States has got to stop committing genocide. And above all, stop committing genocide in the hypocritical name of supporting democracy.”

This sort of dialogue on urgent matters of foreign and domestic policy, among politically diverse groupings, would heartily distress the ADL, which was proven in a San Francisco police investigation in 1993 to have spied on the NAACP and a thousand other organizations, including the Nation of Islam and the LaRouche movement. It is precisely to prevent such a “policy dialogue” from occurring, that the decades of spying, sabotage, bribery, and corruption have been carried out. Thus, the press hysteria should be seen in light of this emerging dialogue, to prevent which, the ADL has recently released reports such as “Partners in Bigotry: The Connection between Farrakhan and LaRouche,” and an attack on their

former friends in the “religious right.”

Recall also that Chavis was a political prisoner in the United States who served four years for a bombing conviction that was later thrown out. He was incarcerated in 1976-80 in connection with the “Wilmington Ten” case.

At the convention, LaRouche organizers were told by NAACP members, “Chavis is being gone after by the same people that went after LaRouche.” Over 3,000 copies of the “Exoneration Brief” on the complicity of sections of the government in the incarceration of LaRouche, and 2,000 copies of the book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, were distributed to delegates. Also, hundreds of attendees signed statements supporting the exoneration of LaRouche.

In the normally staid middle-class environment of the NAACP, Chavis is an anomaly. Certainly, more than any NAACP leader of the recent past, Chavis knows firsthand what it means to fight as the “underdog.” For example, he earned a masters degree while in prison. The impending exoneration of LaRouche, and the exposure of that apparatus that unjustly and illegally put LaRouche in jail, and targets Farrakhan for assassination, are topics that must interest him, and his organization, if he, and it, are to survive the impending escalation of attacks the ADL will undoubtedly attempt.

For the moment, however, the ADL—more properly termed the “African-American Denigration League”—is smarting. And, somewhere, Frederick Douglass, and Heinrich Heine, are enjoying a good belly-laugh at their expense.

Bridge Across Jordan

by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

From the civil rights struggle in the South in the 1930s, to the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma, Alabama in 1965, to the liberation of East Germany in 1989-90: the new edition of the classic account by an American heroine who struggled at the side of Dr. Martin Luther King and today is fighting for the cause of Lyndon LaRouche.

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The case against drug trafficker Oliver North

by Nancy Spannaus

Virginia Republican senatorial candidate Oliver North claims he is being maligned by those, including this author, who say that he was one of the biggest drug traffickers in United States history. North wants you to take his word for it. He claims that if the special prosecutor didn't charge him with the crime of drug-running, he couldn't possibly be guilty.

But you don't have to take Ollie's word for it, or mine. There is such a mass of material on the public record that anyone who looks at it with an open mind, has to come to the conclusion, minimally, that North's supply operation to Nicaragua's Contra rebels was responsible for running planeloads of drugs into this country.

There is no question but that the material on the public record alone, would suffice to justify a federal indictment against Oliver North for conspiracy to bring cocaine into the United States. Indeed, there are many people in prison in this country on such drug conspiracy charges, who were indicted and convicted on much less evidence than is openly available on North.

What does it take to indict someone on a drug conspiracy? First, *knowledge* of trafficking in illegal drugs. Second, *agreement* that such trafficking go on—which agreement can be indicated without saying a single word. And third, *one overt act* in furtherance of the conspiracy—which overt act need not be criminal in itself. Any prosecutor worth his salt could adduce a powerful array of evidence to bring such a case against North.

Evidence of drug-running

Here is a sampling of the evidence that drugs were being brought into the United States as part of the Contra supply operation.

First, and most extensive, is the material compiled by the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate. The more than 150-page report, called "Drugs, Law Enforcement and Foreign Policy," was issued in December 1988 following an investigation which began in April 1986 in response to allegations by Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) that illegal gun-running and narcotics-trafficking was associated with the Contra rebels. This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Second, you could go to some of the sources for the

Kerry report, including the Miami Police Department. That department did its own investigative report back in 1984, which identified links between Contras and Miami cocaine traffickers, and which was passed on—if not known before—to North's National Security Council apparatus.

Third, you could go to Terry Reed and his book *Compromised: Bush, Clinton, and the CIA*, which was published this year by former CIA contract employee Reed and investigative reporter John Cummings. Reed gives personal testimony to seeing planeloads of cocaine being transported into Arkansas, and Mexico, by pilots who were delivering weapons to the Contras.

Fourth, you could go to former Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) employee Celerino Castillo, who has begun to tell of his personal observations of drug-running as part of the Contra operation. Castillo is still writing a book, but his story has begun to go out through the print media. The most extensive so far has been in the July 17 issue of the bimonthly magazine called the *Texas Observer*.

There are undoubtedly other individuals who might be willing to tell the story of their own involvement in the trafficking.

Fifth, there are affidavits on the public record in the murder trial of the assassins of DEA agent Enrique Camarena. One, by DEA informant Lawrence Victor Harrison, in particular, pinpoints the Contra drug-running connection.

Lastly, there are North's own notebooks, some of which are a matter of public record due to the Iran-Contra prosecution. One entry, from Aug. 9, 1985, reads: "Honduran DC-6 which is being used for runs out of New Orleans is probably being used for drug runs into U.S."

Agreement and action

Did North agree that this activity, as briefly outlined above, should go ahead? Well, he was the staff coordinator for the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, a secret government apparatus run by George Bush. After the Boland Amendment made it illegal for the CIA to arm the Contras, the CPPG under North ran the operation.

All federal prosecutors assert that a conspiratorial agreement does not have to be written or even verbal.

And what was the overt act which North performed to further the conspiracy? Just take any of the payments which he personally authorized to be made to companies run by known drug-traffickers (outlined in the Kerry report). Approving payments to drug-traffickers from accounts he controlled, would qualify in any prosecutor's book as an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Case closed? No, in fact, this material is just the tip of the iceberg—an iceberg which Americans better wake up to before they elect a cocaine conspirator (among other things) into the U.S. Senate. (A substantive review of the evidence of North's ties to drug-running can be found in the July 18 issue of the *New Federalist* newspaper.)

FBI head in Moscow hits organized crime, Hoover

by Edward Spannaus

FBI Director Louis Freeh spent July 3-5 in Moscow as part of a 10-day trip to eastern Europe and Russia, in which the central focus was international cooperation against organized crime. Drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, and trafficking in nuclear materials were the principal points of emphasis of Freeh's discussions in Moscow and elsewhere.

On July 4, Freeh officially opened an FBI office in Moscow. Contrary to the impression given by press accounts, this is not a regular FBI field office, but will be a two-man liaison office under the supervision of the U.S. ambassador. The Moscow office will be of the same type as FBI "legal attaché" posts in Bonn, Paris, London, Mexico, and other capitals, now 22 in all.

A shared problem

In a July 4 speech given to the Academy of the Russian Federation Interior Ministry, Freeh stressed that both Russia and the United States "share an emerging and growing international organized crime problem."

"Failure to launch a lawful, massive, and coordinated law enforcement response to this menace will enable the criminal element behind it to grow and prosper in both countries," said Freeh. "That possibility would pose a direct threat to decent people everywhere."

In this context, Freeh raised the theft or diversion of radioactive materials—the issue which got the biggest play in news coverage of his trip, since it fits with the general hysteria in the air around nuclear "non-proliferation."

The likelihood that Russian organized crime groups might use their criminal networks to exploit weapons-grade radioactive materials is sufficient enough to warrant international concern and action, said Freeh. "Clearly, it is not in the best interests of the United States to allow our Russian and European counterparts to confront such a threat alone," he continued, and it should be carefully monitored by law enforcement throughout the world.

In a joint press conference with Minister of Internal Affairs Viktor Yerin the next day, Yerin denied that there had been any thefts of material from nuclear facilities. However, he said, there are about 50 cases under investigation of theft of fissionable materials used in other parts of the economy, such as in health care or in industrial applications.

Crime: the legacy of J. Edgar Hoover

In his Moscow speech, Freeh implicitly attacked J. Edgar Hoover, who headed the FBI for almost five decades, from 1924 to 1972. "We hope that Russia can avoid the types of mistakes that American law enforcement made in responding to the gangsterism that swept through the United States in the 1920s and 1930s," said Freeh. "The failure of American law enforcement, including the FBI, to take effective measures against developing organized crime groups then, as well as during the 1940s and 1950s, permitted the expansion of a powerful, well-organized crime syndicate. That crime syndicate, known as La Cosa Nostra or the American Mafia, became notorious for its use of violence and corruption of public officials, much like the criminal enterprises that you are beginning to encounter here today.

"When fighting the emerging Russian organized crime groups," Freeh warned, "neither you nor we can afford a repetition of the dreadful law enforcement errors that were made over many decades in my country and permitted the Mafia to become such a large and powerful threat."

What were these "dreadful law enforcement errors"?

J. Edgar Hoover was notorious for his refusal to admit the existence of organized crime in the United States, a position he maintained right up to his death. In February 1993, the Public Broadcasting System's "Frontline" program presented an hour-long documentary on Hoover, showing that from about 1938 on, Hoover was being blackmailed by the mob. Hoover's gambling addiction and his homosexuality were well known to gangsters such as Meyer Lansky and Frank Costello, according to "Frontline," which added that Lansky had virtual immunity from the FBI, gained by his reported possession of photographs showing Hoover engaged in homosexual acts with his long-time assistant Clyde Tolson. The "Frontline" program only confirmed what was already known or suspected by many: that Hoover, the great blackmailer of Presidents and public officials, was himself being blackmailed by the country's most notorious mobsters.

While Freeh made no direct reference to Hoover, he has, since becoming FBI director last Sept. 1, taken a number of steps to shake up the FBI bureaucracy and to eradicate the Hoover legacy. He has done away with many mid-level positions at FBI headquarters, and sent many agents back out on the streets. Freeh's Moscow trip is not the first time he has ventured off traditional FBI "turf."

Last December, Freeh visited Italy, meeting with Italian government officials and with Pope John Paul II, to plan cooperative efforts against the Mafia in Italy and the United States. Freeh was in Italy to attend a memorial mass for murdered Italian Judge Giovanni Falcone, who had been a close friend of his. At that time, both Freeh and Italian Interior Minister Nicola Mancino put heavy emphasis on attacking international drug-trafficking and money laundering, paying particular note to emerging organized crime groups in eastern Europe and Russia.

Soros boosts efforts for drug legalization

by Joyce Fredman

The Drug Policy Foundation, America's leading lobby for drug decriminalization, announced on July 8 that it would be receiving \$10.5 million over the next three years, thanks to financial derivatives kingpin George Soros. The Hungarian-born speculator was already notorious for his generosity to what's commonly called the dope lobby, but he is now surpassing other benefactors from the financial world who find it the latest in radical chic to have as their favorite charity the effort to legalize drugs.

Up to now, the spotlight was on Richard Dennis, a Chicago commodities trader who has contributed more than \$1 million to the Drug Policy Foundation (DPF) since 1986. Such generosity earned him a spot as chairman of its board of advisers. Dennis's laissez-faire philosophy of "it's a self-evident proposition that people shouldn't go to jail for things they do to themselves," comes as no surprise, since commodity traders' livelihoods depend on a moral blindfold. Yet Dennis was considered way out on a limb by his peers for flaunting such large support. Now, Soros has become the number-one sugar daddy for the drug crowd.

According to *Rolling Stone* magazine, "In 1992, the same year Soros earned over \$650 million betting on foreign currency, he began funding DPF through his Open Society Fund. Soros has contributed over \$500,000 so far [thru May 1994], and . . . is ready to give much more."

That hopeful "much more" has now been actualized as a \$6 million pledge, \$3 million for operational support and \$3 million for a grant program. Soros's grant through the Open Society Fund, established in 1969 by Soros, is being matched to bring the total amount to \$10.5 million.

Kevin Zeese, formerly the national director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), now the DPF's vice president and counsel, stated that the money would allow for massive expansion on the part of DPF. "Programs may include supporting and evaluating new ways to care for drug users, researching medicinal uses of prohibited drugs, assessing foreign drug decriminalization efforts and, in countries that allow it, supporting drug maintenance for addicts." All these programs are simply a sideshow to sell their main agenda, well known to be legalization by the year 2000.

The DPF, headquartered in Washington, is intent on maintaining a cleancut image. Over the last few years, its 13,000 membership has grown to include doctors, lawyers,

and other professionals. In 1993, its expenditures went well over \$1 million on conferences and public appearances.

In the last year, public figures, such as Baltimore Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke and New Haven, Connecticut Chief of Police Nicholas Pastore, have gone from outspoken friends of the DPF to members of the board of directors. Also on the board are well-known advocates of decriminalization such as Ira Glasser of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York, Patrick Murphy of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and Ethan Nadelmann of Princeton University. Some of the luminaries on the board of advisers include Carl Sagan, Cornell University's own "Dr. Gyro Gearloose," and Thomas Szasz, M.D., from the State University of New York at Syracuse, whose claim to fame was his "discovery" that insanity isn't so insane.

To have a so-called respectable businessman backing this wild crew with its horrid proposals has raised more than a few eyebrows even among the jaded on Wall Street. Soros's feeble explanation: "I do not consider myself an expert on drug policy, but I do think we need a more open debate and more humane policies in this country."

Aryeh Neier, president of Soros's Open Society Fund which is providing the money, has been even more blunt: "Soros doesn't think the drug war makes any sense from an economic standpoint. There's an enormous crime problem that is attributable to drugs, there are vast numbers of people in prison and people who are dependent on drugs." Neier reiterated why Soros made the pledge: "Soros does not believe that the drug war makes any sense from an economic standpoint. The current policy is wasteful and it promotes crime and disease. From every standpoint, it is a failure."

The economic cost

One could very well say that Soros is thumbing his nose at the White House. And, indeed, there are those in the Clinton administration who take umbrage at his attitudes. Not only has the Clinton administration made clear that it opposes legalization, despite Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders's wacky suggestions, but the President himself has been emphatic that he considers the enforcement of anti-drug laws responsible for saving his brother's life.

According to press reports, Lee Brown, the Clinton administration's drug control policy director, is "greatly concerned" over Soros's help for decriminalization. Brown urged support for Clinton's 1994 drug strategy, which "calls for putting more money into treatment, more money into prevention, more money into education.

"If he thinks that is wasteful, then he's off-base. I would suggest that he spend some time in the neighborhoods where he can see the end of the cocaine trail, the end of the heroin trail, and see where those drugs bring about misery and despair and all too often death," Brown said recently. But then, what would that mean to someone who makes a fortune gambling off the misery of millions?

Tim Wirth harps on Bush-Kissinger agenda

Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth announced to the National Press Club on July 12 that “sustainable development” and population control must be the keys to forging a new global policy for the 21st century. Wirth repeatedly told his audience that it was necessary to develop a broad concept of national security, that would include issues such as population, resource depletion, biological diversity, and other Newspeak terms for a host of anti-scientific scares.

“We are getting ourselves into a terrible fix,” he threatened, because “the globe’s population is growing at a rate that is exceeded only by our capacity to consume resources and produce waste. This is a completely unsustainable course.”

Wirth’s main message was that the United States has to lead everyone into the new world order which was the Bush administration’s poisoned legacy to Clinton. “The single most important thing that we must do is to educate Americans not only about population in the United States, but about the implications of population so that they, in turn, will support the leadership of the United States in this important area. . . . If we don’t do this job, which relates to individual opportunity, which relates to political stability, which relates to preserving the environment like nothing else in the world—if we don’t do that in the United States, it will not be done.”

Sustainable development, “the lofty idea launched at the Earth Summit in Rio, must be a pillar of renewed American policy and redefine national security for the 21st century.”

Too many people in Rwanda

“Resource scarcities” are the “root cause” of “the violent conflicts that have convulsed civil society in Rwanda, Haiti, and Chiapas,” Wirth went on to assert, predicting that such conflicts “will intensify and widen as ever growing populations compete for an ever dwindling supply of land, fuel and water.”

He cited as an authority for this view Prof. Tad Homer-Dixon of the University of Toronto, who has become something of a cult figure among the more New Age currents of the national security industry: “Prof. Tad Homer of the University of Toronto warns that in the coming decade, ‘resource scarcities will probably occur with a speed, complexity, and magnitude unprecedented in history.’ Current conflicts offer a grim foreshadowing of Robert Kaplan’s *Coming Anarchy*, the anarchy that could engulf more and more nations if we fail to act.”

For Wirth, the massacre in Rwanda stems from “soaring population growth, environmental degradation and unequal distribution of resources.” Rwanda’s fertility rate is among the highest in the world, he said, and this “unprecedented population growth” has “severely depleted” the nation’s “once rich agricultural land.”

Wirth sees the same process in Chiapas, Mexico, where insurgents were manipulated by foreign intelligence groups into staging a terrorist uprising last Jan. 1. “In Chiapas, unequal distribution of land and rapid population growth has forced poor peasants, mostly indigenous people, to eke out a meager living by farming environmentally fragile upland. These lands are quickly degraded, plunging the increasing population even more deeply into poverty.”

The same thing “can happen to us” in the United States, Wirth said, if we continue to “degrade” our “biological systems,” through overfishing, overlogging, using too much water, energy, etc., etc. “Simply put, the life support systems to the entire globe are being compromised at a rapid rate, illustrating our interdependence with nature and changing our relationship with the planet. Our security as Americans is inextricably linked to these trends,” Wirth said, echoing Henry Kissinger’s notorious 1974 memorandum defining population growth in poor countries as the biggest security threat.

We must reform the U.N. and other international institutions, “to better promote sustainable development,” Wirth proposed. The World Bank in particular “must play a central role in fostering the transition to sustainable development.”

Democratically elected officials who answer to voters would get in the way of such globaloney—but that’s no problem for Wirth: “The traditional model of managing our affairs is changing as we move up to broader cooperative international alliances and organizations and down to the rapidly growing network of private, non-governmental, voluntary organizations.” In this post-Cold War world, “our problems spill messily across traditional lines. Global climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity, refugees, narcotics—all of these issues have become concerns which challenge all nations and must be dealt with through stronger, multilateral cooperative organizations.” Key to this change are NGOs, whose “phenomenal growth” has been one of the “salient features of the late 20th century.”

The “heroes” of the Earth Summit in Rio “were not the heads of state, but the NGOs who defined and drove Agenda 21,” said Wirth, “and the NGO role in the preparations for Cairo have surpassed even these prior standards.” Although the Catholic Church “will never agree” with the endorsement of abortion contained in the Cairo draft program, it still remains “the policy of the United States of America,” and “one that we will continue to pursue,” vowed Tim Wirth: “We hope to come out of Cairo with a very firm, broad document that is a ringing endorsement of the need to stabilize population.”

Book Reviews

Patriot reveals secrets of World War II

by Paul Goldstein

The OSS in Italy, 1942-45: A Personal Memoir

by Max Corvo

Praeger Publishers, Westport, Conn., 1989

334 pages, hardbound, \$39.95

If anyone claims to know the history of the United States intelligence community and its actual role in World War II and doesn't read this book, then they should forever shut their mouth and hold their pen. For this book states from the outset that it was written to correct the historical record on the question of secret intelligence and operations of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Italy. And it accomplishes what it set out to do.

Given the fact that practically all the previous books on the history of the OSS were essentially Anglophile apologia, and many with an explicitly pro-British slant, this book represents not only a breakthrough in OSS historiography, but clearly defines the political battles within OSS and those aligned with British intelligence. Although Corvo does not go into the strategic planning or the underlying strategic assumptions that led to the invasion of Italy in 1943, he does provide a detailed view of the key players in OSS and their counterparts' activity during the entire period of U.S. clandestine activity in Italy.

Relying upon his personal diaries and memory, backed by material from the OSS and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) archives, some of which was only declassified as recently as 1984 by the CIA, Corvo fashions both a narrative history as well as a description of the political intrigues which took place to establish OSS's presence in Italy. In particular, Corvo unearths the intrigues of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) to prevent an American-run intelligence operation from being established nearly one year before the United States invaded Italy. He details how the British control over the "Mazzini Society" was one of the central instruments the British used inside the United States

to recruit Italo-Americans. Corvo's personal role in defeating this stratagem is also presented.

Britain wanted a 'private preserve'

Throughout the book he criticizes British policy toward Italy: "Despite the fact that we had enjoyed the utmost cooperation from the British services in the area [Sicily] and that our common goal was to end the war as quickly as possible, maintaining the independence of U.S. intelligence functions was uppermost in our minds. The British policy was to treat Italy as a private preserve. Their field officers expected Italy to become a zone of exclusive British influence once the war came to an end. But SI [OSS Secret Intelligence] Italy had other ideas. We wanted the Italians to make up their own minds about the future. We envisioned a postwar Italy that would stand side by side with the United States in the international alignment which would undoubtedly take place after the war. We were not interested in having OSS play a subservient role to British intelligence because we felt equally qualified."

This kind of criticism of British intelligence probably caused a decline in the publicity that a book of this kind would have normally generated. For the first time anywhere, the underlying political motives for decisions made in OSS are given. Corvo describes the double-dealing activity of OSS Berne Station Chief and later CIA director Allen Dulles. Specifically, Dulles contrived to prevent another OSS operator from becoming head of Switzerland SI. "At this time [mid-October 1942], Brennan [head of SI Italy] was planning to send Dale MacAdoo to Switzerland under State Department cover so that the Italian SI desk could establish direct ties with the Italian underground leaders in Milan, but this effort ran into a number of obstructions. These obstructions were explained when Allen Dulles, head of the OSS New York office, was named to head the Swiss desk in Berne. Dulles had been offered a position in London under David Bruce who was scheduled to head OSS London. For personal reasons he preferred to go to Switzerland where he had served at the end of World War I and where he could stay in touch with some German contacts associated with the legal firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, of which his brother John Foster Dulles was the senior partner."

Corvo's disparaging of one of the so-called legends of the OSS-CIA apparatus was not confined to Dulles. Corvo takes on another OSS-CIA figure, James Jesus Angleton. Angleton, the counterintelligence chief for Italy (X-2) and later CIA counterintelligence chief, was locked in a political struggle with Corvo's SI team over contacts with the Vatican and the effort to end the war in Asia. The controversy between Angleton and Vincent Scamparino (Italy SI), according to Corvo, erupted immediately after the war and had long-term ramifications for U.S. intelligence activity. He traced the source of the controversy to the work of the Italian SI section in which "operators from the section

established close ties at the highest levels of the Vatican secretariat, where the nerve center of Vatican communications with its worldwide network was located." The purpose of this network was the penetration of the Japanese Far East apparatus. Codenamed "Vessel," the operation produced a "wealth of intelligence. . . . Vessel and other Rome intelligence sources provided information from all corners of the globe. Much of this information was quickly relayed to Brennan and Donovan, and from there it found its way to the White House."

However, as Corvo states, "too many powerful influences within the OSS coalesced against us, and these influences were secretly militating for our immediate liquidation now that the war was over. . . . Our plans had been carried out sometimes with little or no support from field headquarters; sometimes over objections from superior headquarters; but always with the objective of advancing U.S. interests and OSS expertise in the intelligence struggle and the coordination of special operations."

Thanks to Corvo and his team, finally some of the truth of what happened in Italy during World War II has come to light. Early in the book he reveals that the U.S.-based Italian mafia of Lucky Luciano and his Jewish gangster partner Meyer Lansky had little or practically nothing to do with aiding U.S. forces' landing in Sicily, debunking a myth that Corvo's enemies had used to smear him as a mafioso for lo these many years.

In memoriam: Max Corvo, 1920-1994

by Paul Goldstein

On June 8, in the small town of Middlefield in the rolling hills of the Connecticut Valley, a solemn military funeral at St. Sebastian Cemetery proceeded with friends, admirers, and family mourning the loss of a wonderful man. The ceremony, conducted by a Sicilian Jesuit priest, Father Joseph Sibilano, praised the "quiet hero" as a man of God and country. He described an individual who devoted himself to a mission greater than himself and who gave to his country and family a living legacy. This "quiet hero" is Biagio Max Corvo. Known among all as Max, he gave himself to the cause of freedom he so cherished and fought for in his lifetime.

Max Corvo was born in Augusta, Sicily, on May 29, 1920, son of Cesare Corvo and Giuseppina Arena Corvo. When his father came under political attack by the Mussolini government, the nine-year-old Max was sent to the United

States. Max volunteered for the U.S. Army in 1941 and, stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia, drew up plans for operations behind enemy lines in the Mediterranean region during World War II.

His work impressed senior officers, and he was transferred to the Italian Secret Intelligence branch of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). By creating a plan for the development of partisan warfare in Italy and the Mediterranean, coupled with a special relationship to the Vatican and Italian political figures, Max helped change the course of history; by being in the right place at the right time, and having personal moral courage, Max accomplished a great deal.

The success of the Italian unit of Secret Intelligence caused Max to be mischaracterized, and in some cases slandered, by fellow OSS officers and historians who sought to minimize both Max's role and that of the unit he served with. His detractors promoted the idea that two mafia figures, Meyer Lansky and "Lucky" Luciano, were responsible for helping the OSS and the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) in securing the landing of Allied forces in Sicily and then Italy. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

Many Americans have never heard of Max Corvo. I wish that more had known him, because their lives would have been better for it. I was privileged to meet him 13 years ago, to get a personal glimpse of the kind of man he was: Prior to that, I had only known Max through the books written about the OSS and his unique role in the Italian campaign, which were filled with distortions and lies.

In 1989, he began setting the record straight in his groundbreaking autobiography, *The OSS in Italy: 1942-45* (see accompanying review). Max revealed some of the true history of the events surrounding his activity during World War II. Max ran operations against the British-dominated Mazzini Society in the United States. Ironically, later on, the British were forced to support Max's operations because of the tremendous success his unit had throughout Italy. Max became, at the ripe age of 23, one of Gen. William Donovan's special operators, whom he could fully trust to carry out his mission.

Angleton, 'Source Vessel,' and Hiroshima

Max's book never received the attention it deserved. Why?

Max blew open the myths about what happened in the Italian campaign and the subsequent defeat of Mussolini's Fascist state. He subtly cut into the twin myths upon which the Central Intelligence Agency had built its reputation: its two top officials, Allen Dulles and James Jesus Angleton. Max sought the truth about their record in Europe during the war and in Italy itself. Not only had Dulles and Angleton mishandled matters in Italy, but what was written in most of the historical accounts about the secret operations of

World War II was wrong.

Perhaps the most famous situation was the Vessel Affair, in which the Vatican secretly negotiated with Japanese authorities for a complete and unconditional surrender. Max's unit was in liaison with several cardinals and priests who were involved in the negotiations. All of these reports wound up on the desks of President Franklin Roosevelt and key members of his cabinet and military. From every historical indication, FDR was willing to accept the terms, albeit with critical changes, of the Japanese surrender. However, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the leadership of British intelligence—including the infamous Doublecross Committee (XX/C)—sought to prevent the Japanese surrender. What they needed desperately, was to discredit "Source Vessel."

The intelligence officer assigned to the task of checking out "Source Vessel," and who knew the truth about the nature of the apparatus, was OSS X-2 officer James Angleton. X-2, which stood for counterintelligence, was deployed under the joint sponsorship of U.S. and British intelligence through the XX/C. Angleton pronounced "Source Vessel" a fraud, and when the official histories were written, the Vessel Affair was proclaimed a hoax. The combined result of Angleton's report and the death of FDR was the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan. Max

and his unit were targeted by Angleton and others in order to prevent the truth from coming out.

The Dulles myth

Fifty years later, almost to the day of his death, Max fought for the truth. Another historical irony is that Max had more to do with the surrender of Marshal Badoglio and the Italian Army than even most of the U.S. military leaders who received the surrender ever understood. Max's agents and operators also became directly involved in negotiating the surrender of German troops in northern Italy. Although the official histories magnified the role of Allen Dulles in securing the surrender of German troops, Dulles did little in this process. "Operation Sunrise," the secret negotiation between SS Gen. Karl Wolff and OSS Berne chief Dulles, was a public relations gambit designed to build up Dulles's prestige. In reality, it was Max and his unit who did all the work on the ground in ensuring that German and elite Nazi SS troops did not destroy northern Italy.

Did you read about it in the history books? I doubt it.

I understood more about Max in his death, than I did during his life, when I saw hundreds upon hundreds of ordinary citizens pay their final respects to Max Corvo. In his grandchildren, children, and wife stood a remarkable family. As he would have wanted it, his legacy will continue.

Library of Congress honors German Resistance

To mark the 50th anniversary on July 20, 1994 of Col. Claus von Stauffenberg's unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler, the Library of Congress is holding an exhibition dedicated to the theme "Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933-1945" in the James Madison Building. The exhibit will be on view from July 13 to Sept. 2. A scholarly symposium on the German Resistance to National Socialism will be held on July 20.

The exhibit was prepared by Dr. Peter Steinbach, professor of history from the University of Berlin. It chronicles the fall of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler and the Nazi regime.

Once in power, the Nazis arrested, tortured, imprisoned, and frequently executed their opponents. Dr. Steinbach notes that Nazi control of the judicial system led to judges and prosecutors determining sentences before trials. These ruthless tactics made mass resistance difficult, and resistance activities were usually confined to small groups and individuals.

The exhibit features more than 40 panels with photos and text, and explores resistance efforts among religious groups, military officers, Jews, communists, and socialists. Materials provided by the National Archives include documents about Nazi suspicions of German Army officers' concerns about prisoners, the translation of an interrogation of a guard on duty at Hitler's bunker on the day of the attempt on Hitler's life by von Stauffenberg, and a video of the trial of the conspirators.

In a speech prepared for the opening of the exhibit July 14, former mayor of Frankfurt Dr. Walter Wallmann recounted several stories "to illustrate the hard fact that the Germans who were united in their opposition to Hitler received absolutely no encouragement from abroad." Gen. Klaus Naumann, chief of staff of the Federal Armed Forces of Germany, stressed the meaning of July 20, 1944 for the German soldier of today. He described the Bundeswehr as "committed to the remembrance of the 20th of July 1944" as a "true component of its tradition." Naumann pointedly observed that those who resisted Nazism but then set up "a new dictatorship in one part of Germany immediately after the war," i.e., the communists, "will never be on an equal footing with the officers and civilians who died for a better Germany on July 20, 1944 and its aftermath."

Multiculturalism and curriculum

Michael O. Billington reports on an unpublished paper, "Multiculturalism and the Core Curriculum," by China scholar William Theodore de Bary.

Prof. William Theodore de Bary, America's foremost China scholar and a leading defender of classical education, has produced a devastating attack on the current craze of "multiculturalism" in a paper presented at the East-West Center in Hawaii. "Multiculturalism" has become a code word for the various methods being used to eliminate classical education, replacing the learning of fundamental cognitive skills in science, history, art, and language with a mishmash of associative notions of value-free, "New Age" degeneracy. De Bary has spent his long and productive career in the study and teaching of a true "multiculturalism," based on the investigation of the historical and epistemological roots of the great cultures of history, his own specialty being the Confucian culture of China. From this perspective, he recognizes the current misuse of the term "multiculturalism" as a cover for a retreat into overt racism and the destruction of the cognitive potentials of our youth.

Professor de Bary, the John Mitchell Mason Professor of the University Emeritus and Provost Emeritus (also Special Service Professor) of Columbia University, takes as his point of reference the New York State report "One Nation, Many Peoples: A Declaration of Cultural Interdependence." This report, adopted as policy by the New York State Commissioner of Education, is the basis of the various "Rainbow curriculum" policies implemented in New York, which have provoked bitter opposition by parents watching their children being brainwashed by anti-science, racist, and overtly perverse programs under the guise of ethnic studies, sex education, and the like. Professor de Bary decries the "general clamor for the recognition of whatever is touted as 'diversity' or claimed as discrimination. . . . 'Diversity' has become stretched to cover anything from discrimination in the workplace to divergent lifestyles and prophylactic sex. Almost any social grievance seems to warrant consideration under the heading of 'diversity' and in most cases this has nothing to do with the preservation of cultural values."

This is the crucial point. The various outcome-based education curricula lay great emphasis on the student "being himself or herself," allowing his or her feelings to dominate over any restraint, be it the guiding hand of one's parents, the moral teachings of one's religion, or acculturated internal restrictions of conscience against homosexuality or other currently fashionable perversions—all such restraint is declared to be authoritarian, old-fashioned, and repressive. This is not

actually "multicultural," but "counter-cultural."

Professor de Bary insists that for students to know themselves requires intense investigation of the great creative minds of at least their own cultural heritage, since these works "exist within them, in the sense that the kind of language they speak, the terms they use, and the ideas they have about themselves and the world around them are derived from such writings" (de Bary is quoting another scholar John Van Doren, in this passage). In other words, what is most important about the individual is not his feelings or what he thinks, but the underlying axioms of his cultural worldview which determine how he thinks. Without examining those axioms, both as an inspiration for replicating the creative process of one's predecessor, and as a basis for discovering unconscious prejudices distorting one's cognitive processes, one cannot "be yourself." Education, says de Bary, must be "an ongoing, open-ended dialogue between past and present." He points to the fact that throughout human history, "great minds spoke to each other, commented on their forebears, argued with them over the centuries."

But one's own culture did not develop in a vacuum, isolated from the other cultures of the world. De Bary references the doctrine of Chu Hsi, the foremost figure of the great Confucian Renaissance of the 11th and 12th centuries, who asserted "the unity of principle and the diversity of its particularizations." This is parallel to the Christian notion of the unity of God and the multiplicity of His creations, but it can also be applied to the notion of a common humanity, uniting all mankind in a single process of development, but with diverse cultural manifestations. "It is not a bad principle on which to approach problems of multiculturalism on a global scale," says de Bary.

What is required, he says, is a "triangulation" of one's own culture—an investigation of not one, but at least two cultures other than one's own, so that "a multicultural perspective predominates over simplistic we/they, self/other, East/West comparisons." He insists, however, that while every culture is entitled to recognition, this does not mean that they are all worthy of equal respect. Those cultures that have sustained great civilizations, with high relative population concentrations and high rates of scientific development, must be assigned a priority, more crucial to study due to the success of their culture.

De Bary relentlessly exposes the opposite approach—

“the current American variety” of multiculturalism, which, “as popularly understood, has almost nothing to do with culture, or the serious study either of ‘one’s own’ or ‘other’ cultures in any depth. Rather, the ‘multiculturalism’ advocated on most American campuses tends to be cultural revolutionary and a throwback to the counterculture of the 1960s, which even in America readily lent itself to Mao’s cultural revolutionary slogans.” Professor de Bary is eminently qualified to make such a judgment, having watched both the nightmare of the Cultural Revolution in China and, as the head of the leading association of Asian Scholars during the period, the anti-intellectual “Maoist” rage that swept U.S. campuses in the 1960s and ’70s, inflamed, in part, by the justified anger over the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Further, de Bary identifies these pseudo-“multicultural” curricula as racist in fact. He quotes anthropologist Virginia Dominguez, who has criticized a required “American cultures” course at the University of California at Berkeley for encouraging both faculty and students to “use the language of race just as much as the language of culture.” De Bary adds that so-called ethnic studies in the United States tend to “replicate the divisions implied by straight racial talk in the U.S.—‘whites’ and their racialist Others (‘black,’ ‘red,’ ‘yellow,’ ‘brown,’ . . .) . . . [these] are indeed courses about race in United States society, conceptualized racially though marketed as culture talk.” The rainbow approach, he adds, “seems oblivious to the idea that the identities of these diverse minorities might have anything to do with ancestral traditions, there being no reference to any in-depth study of the original cultures of immigrant groups, but only their experience in America. . . . [Such] superficial exposure will only confirm ethnic stereotypes, exacerbate unexamined racist prejudices, and reinforce the presumption that certain so-called ‘racial’ types are, after all, inassimilable to each other.”

Schlesinger’s opposition inadequate

De Bary also goes to some length to criticize one of the most well-known opponents of the new New York State education program, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., whose book *The Disuniting of America* is an attack on the New York report. While approving of Schlesinger’s rejection of the rainbow approach as “bad history under an ethnic banner,” he takes issue with Schlesinger’s defense of European culture. He quotes Schlesinger: “Whatever the particular crimes [of its past history], that continent [Europe] is also the source—the unique source—of those liberating ideas of individual liberty, political democracy, the rule of law, human rights and cultural freedom that constitute our most precious legacy and to which most of the world aspires today.”

Such broad and vague references to “liberty” and “freedom” as both unique to the West and as the essence of Europe’s contribution to human history are all too typical of those in the West whose actual intent is to impose libertarian and free trade dogmas upon nations in the underdeveloped world.

While de Bary does not accuse Schlesinger of such devious intent, he does expose Schlesinger’s misplaced pride and his degrading approach to the other great cultures of history.

For instance, Schlesinger, in claiming individualism as an exclusive European discovery, relegates virtually all of the rest of humanity to fanaticism: “Individualism is looked on with abhorrence and dread by collectivist cultures in which loyalty to the group overrides personal goals—cultures that, social scientists say, comprise about 70% of the world’s population. There is surely no reason for western civilization to have guilt trips laid on it by champions of cultures based on despotism, superstition, tribalism and fanaticism.”

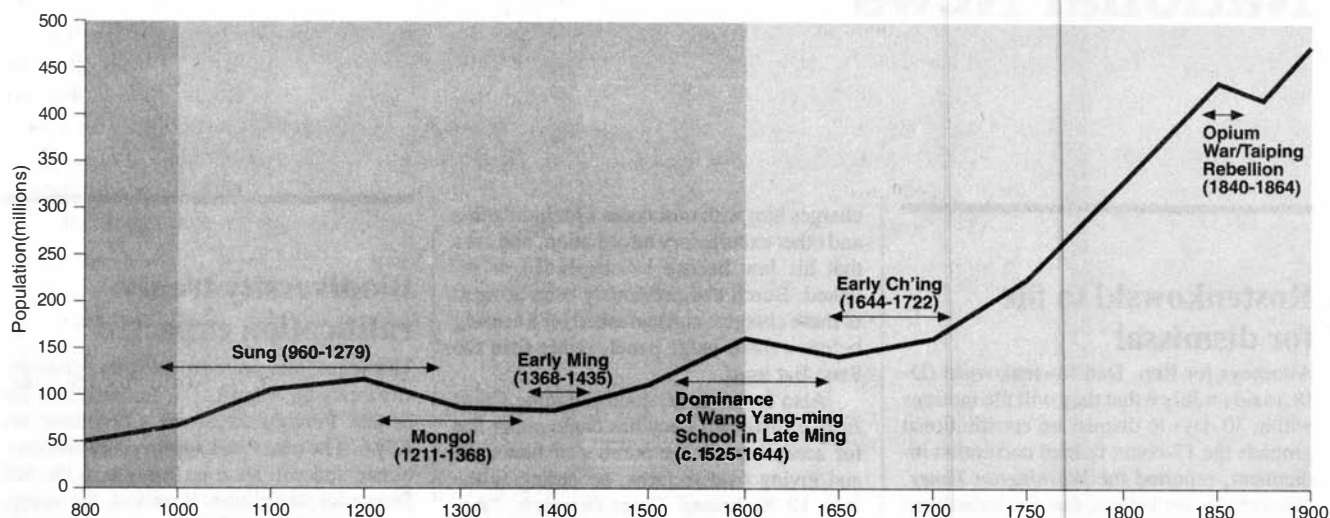
De Bary adamantly objects to this, for he has dedicated too much of his life to the study of the role of the individual in the largest (numerically) culture in world history—the Confucian culture of East Asia—to accept the sweeping denunciation of “despotism, superstition, tribalism and fanaticism” applied to East Asia. He reviews his own work, published in such books as *Learning for One’s Self: Essays on the Individual in Neo-Confucian Thought* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1991) and *The Trouble with Confucianism* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1991), which identify the Confucian effort to locate the creative potential of the individual (with the sage as the model for the citizen) as the necessary means through which the common good of the nation can be achieved (see also *Fidelio*, Summer 1993, p. 4). Confucians rejected the egalitarianism of China’s own Rousseaus, as they also rejected the hedonism and super-individualism of their own Jeremy Bentham. De Bary adds that Schlesinger’s blanket defense of liberty and freedom, lacking even an effort at definition of those terms, lends credence to the mounting disgust around the world to American libertarianism as a “virus spreading spiritual pollution, moral decay and cultural degeneracy”—a disgust increasingly shared by many Americans themselves.

Why Europe’s contributions are unique

What de Bary leaves out of his analysis is the identification of those discoveries made in Europe, beginning during the Golden Renaissance, which are demonstrably unique and crucial for all subsequent world history. In the perhaps 2 million-year history of man’s existence on this planet, the rate of growth of population and the standard of living of that population has never before experienced the exponential growth rate of the 550 years since the Florentine Renaissance.

The scientific discoveries of Nicolaus of Cusa in that era, and the scientific works of (especially) Johannes Kepler and Wilhelm Gottfried Leibniz in subsequent centuries, grew directly from the rediscovery of Plato’s scientific method, enhanced by the Christian notion of *imago viva Dei*, man created in the living image of God. The recognition that the laws governing the physical universe are good, in the sense of being self-perfecting and self-developing, reflecting the perfection of the Creator, became the basis for the method of hypothesis which gave birth to modern science. Cusa’s

FIGURE 1



Source: Colin McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History*.

Rapid population growth accompanied the three major periods of influence of Neo-Confucian (Sung) Renaissance worldview, while population collapse followed each recurrence of Taoist/Legalist rule. (Note changes in time scale at A.D. 1000 and 1600.)

discovery of the transcendental nature of circular action as bounding and subsuming any linear deductive method; Kepler's demonstration that the structure of the planetary system is also transcendental, in harmony with the structure of the well-tempered musical scale; and Leibniz's similar discovery of further least-action laws in physics, are the characteristic mental (spiritual) processes which caused the explosion in human development and potential population density, in every part of the world, as contributions from Europe, which belong to all mankind.

It is this Platonic tradition in Europe, which values the creative power of the individual mind as that which must be nurtured by society, rather than the mere license of the individual to act according to his own undifferentiated will, which is worthy of admiration and careful study by all of humanity. Professor de Bary's essay would have benefitted from making this distinction in response to Schlesinger's emphasis on individual liberty.

De Bary is rightfully honored for his defense of the giant of the Confucian Renaissance, Chu Hsi (1130-1200). Had he made the distinction concerning the Platonic current in European history, I believe he would have recognized that the argument could be extended to the case of Chu Hsi in China. Chu Hsi, in harmony with the Platonic-Christian worldview of Nicolaus of Cusa 250 years later, not only defended the individual, but located the true value of the individual in his power of reason bestowed by Heaven, which is the only means through which new discoveries can be achieved and society as a whole advanced.

The fundamental worldview of Confucius and Mencius was that man is good by nature, endowed by Heaven with a

higher form of love, and is thus able to order nature and society according to Heaven's mandate. Chu Hsi extended this notion by identifying man's unique capacity to master increasingly the universal principles underlying all things and affairs, which he insists should be the focus of education. This closely parallels the Christian notion of man in the image of God, as opposed to the Taoist (and Aristotelian) notion of man as a mere beast in an unintelligible world—a worldview which Chu Hsi polemicized against continuously.

The Confucian Renaissance, driven by the school associated with Chu Hsi, not only generated tremendous scientific and economic progress in China, but provided the basis for an enormous leap in population every time such a philosophical outlook dominated (see Figure 1).

It is true, of course, that this tradition is essentially lost in China today, just as the Renaissance tradition in the West is in mortal danger due to the moral decay typified by the New York educational policy, a fitting partner to the current insanity emanating from the New York center of the "casino mondiale" known as the world financial system.

Professor de Bary's essay is a valuable contribution in the fight against this evil, and provides direction toward a necessary and superior educational policy. Were he to have drawn the distinction within European history between the Platonic tradition, which views man in the image of God, and the empiricist, Aristotelian tradition that views man as a beast, concerned with nothing more than his own sensual satisfactions, then de Bary's China scholarship would provide rich confirmation that just such a distinction exists in every great culture which has proven itself historically capable of sustaining an increasing population density.

National News

Rostenkowski to file for dismissal

Attorneys for Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) said on July 6 that they will file motions within 30 days to dismiss on constitutional grounds the 17-count federal corruption indictment, reported the *Washington Times*. "Essentially we believe that the indictment is illegal and improper," said defense attorney Dan Webb, in attacking the validity of the indictment, based upon the general concept that only the Congress can make its own rules and enforce them.

The defense legal team expects to file three motions that would argue: Rostenkowski is shielded from prosecution because of the Constitution's speech-and-debate clause, which provides for federal lawmakers' immunity for official actions; Rostenkowski is protected under the Constitution's separation-of-powers doctrine that gives Congress wide latitude in its internal rule-making process in setting standards of conduct for its own members; the grand jury may have been tainted by improper evidence submitted by prosecutors involving protected internal records of the House.

'Get LaRouche' gang taking more hits

The Virginia State Bar filed a lawsuit in Loudoun County, Va. Circuit Court on June 8 against the county's Commonwealth's Attorney William Burch to seek his disbarment. Burch worked in tandem with county Sheriff John Isom's office as the local branch of the international "Get LaRouche" apparat in the county seat of Leesburg, where LaRouche lives.

Burch suppressed exculpatory information he had received from a sheriff's deputy in a malicious wounding case. The defendant was convicted and spent four years in prison before winning a new trial, and acquittal, when the deputy came forward to tell the truth about Burch.

The court filing against Burch by Assistant Bar Counsel Richard C. Vorhis,

charges him with misconduct for hiding this and other exculpatory information, and asks that his law license be suspended or revoked. Burch had previously been advised of these charges, and had asked for a hearing before a three-judge panel, rather than the State Bar itself.

Also in Virginia, state Supreme Court Justice Elizabeth Lacy has come under fire for accepting a large number of honoraria and giving paid lectures, according to the July 10 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. "Accepting speaking fees has almost become taboo in the political world, and for many politicians and judges it is illegal," wrote the daily.

As head of the State Corporation Commission, Lacy ruled that political loans to LaRouche-associated firms were securities, setting into motion the railroad of his associates. She was awarded a seat on the high court, whence she upheld the barbaric sentences against the very same individuals.

So. Dakota high court nixes video gambling

A recent decision by the South Dakota Supreme Court which declares video gambling illegal because it is not based on any skill—essentially ruling that it is a game of chance—has the state in an uproar. Lobbyists, bar owners, and others are descending on the legislature to demand that the state law be rewritten to accommodate their gambling machines, or alternatively that they be compensated. In order to do this the state Constitution would have to be rewritten, requiring a voter referendum, because the state constitution permits gaming based on "skill" but not games of chance.

It is alleged that the loss of video gambling, which is highly addictive, will cost the state \$65 million in revenues and 3,000 jobs. The widespread presence of the video machines and Indian reservation gambling has prepared the way for a \$100 million casino complex being built in Deadwood, which is partly owned and promoted by actor Kevin Costner. The money behind the complex is rumored by South Dakota ranchers to be Paul Christiansen, a partner of Minneapolis mob banker Carl Pohlad.

Biodiversity treaty ratification expected

The Senate is expected to ratify the biodiversity treaty by August, *EIR* learned from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 6. The treaty was approved by the committee and will soon be brought to the full Senate for ratification. If ratified, the treaty, a major step toward the creation of a one-world government, would be used to mandate draconian land-use policies under the guise of ecosystem management. Under the language of the biodiversity treaty, all species have equal rights.

The ratification of the treaty is not a sure bet, however. In the past two months, several secret documents from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior have been unearthed, detailing how they are creating a fascist form of government based on the guidelines embedded in the biodiversity treaty (see our *The Green Front* column of July 15, 1994). The distribution of these secret documents has caused a furor across the country, especially in the farmbelt. These forces are gearing up for an aggressive campaign against the ratification.

Biochemist trashes 'risk-analysis' methods

The *New York Times* acknowledged in its July 5 issue that University of California biochemist Dr. Bruce Ames may be right in his criticism of present risk-analysis methods used by government agencies like the EPA. In the Science News section, *Times* health reporter Jane Brody reviewed Ames's leading criticisms and presented enough evidence to demonstrate the validity of his statements. Brody quoted many of Ames's assertions, including: "pesticides lower the cancer rate"; "pollution seems to me to be mostly a red herring as a cause of cancer"; and "environmentalists are forever issuing scare reports based on very shallow science." She then elaborated Ames's rea-

soning, which emphasizes that cancer rates are very low except among older people, and that cancer is the by-product of the body's metabolism. "Much of cancer is built in; a good part of it due to aging," Ames says.

Brody quoted Ames's famous line that "99.99% of the pesticides Americans consume are natural constituents of plants." She also noted that Ames argues that synthetic pesticides are an anti-cancer weapon, because "their use increases the yield of fruits and vegetables and lowers their cost, enabling more people to consume foods that appear to protect against cancer." Ames considers that the biggest risk of cancer faced by Americans comes from poor diets, especially the lack of fruits and vegetables in the diet.

Ames, who invented the laboratory method that uses rats to determine the cancer risk of synthetic chemicals, has been warning for years that these tests, where extremely high doses cause rats to contract cancer, overestimate cancer risks.

U.S. set to sign new U.N. law of the sea

After two decades of negotiations, the Clinton administration announced on June 30 that it would sign an amended form of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea treaty, according to the *New York Times*. For over a year the administration had been negotiating with more than 50 countries to amend the sea mining section of the treaty that had upset previous administrations. Sixty-one countries have ratified the treaty, which would take effect in November.

The treaty has generated disputes between rich and poor countries because of its underlying premise that "the oceans and the sea bed are a common heritage of mankind to be shared through a just and equitable economic order." The Reagan White House had rejected the treaty in 1982, saying that it clashed with free-enterprise principles by requiring mining companies to pay hefty royalties and share sophisticated technology with poor countries. Current chief Ameri-

can negotiator Wesley Scholz says "we have converted the sea-bed part of the agreement into a market-based regime." The administration has persuaded other countries to delay setting royalty payments and to drop production quotas that the treaty set for private sea-bed mining companies. Officials state that the amended provisions seek not to redistribute the wealth, but to create incentives for sea-bed mining. Companies will no longer have to pay \$1 million a year to explore for minerals on the ocean floor. The industrialized nations have also persuaded poor countries to drop provisions forcing the transfer of mining technology. Scholz also said that the U.S. and other industrialized nations would have an effective veto over decisions by the International Seabed Authority, to be based in Jamaica.

Many Pentagon officials were eager for Washington to ratify the treaty, because it guarantees the right to pass through straits and specifies that countries have full sovereignty over the seas within 12 miles of their shores. The treaty also gives countries control of rights to fishing, oil, and gas within 200 miles of their shores.

Church of God: Masons are 'Christless religion'

The General Assembly of the Church of God (Anderson, Ind.) passed a resolution at its annual meeting in Charleston, West Virginia in late June, which declared Freemasonry incompatible with Christianity, according to the July 4 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. "Freemasonry is a Christless religion that omits . . . the name of Jesus Christ in its prayers and rituals and has a false view of God and the nature of His salvation," the resolution said. It also accuses Freemasonry of using "bloody oaths" and secretive rituals that "should be repugnant to the Christian."

The church has 550,000 adherents around the world, nearly half of them in the United States. "This is a recommendation," said David Lawson, Church of God associate general secretary. Each of the denomination's 2,300 American congregations is autonomous and will decide whether to implement the resolution, Lawson said.

Briefly

● **AIDS SURPASSES MURDER** as the leading cause of death among African-American men aged 25-44 in the nation's capital, according to Washington, D.C. health officials. A separate report issued in late June by the National Center for Health Statistics showed that AIDS became the number one killer of black men and black women aged 25-44 nationally for the period 1989-91.

● **PRESIDENT** Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton have established the Presidential Legal Expense Trust to help defray rising legal costs brought about from the Whitewater-Madison and Paula Jones legal battles. The fund, unprecedented in U.S. history, would allow individuals to contribute up to \$1,000 per year.

● **KEVORKIAN'S PETITION** drive to put a referendum on the Michigan ballot that would legalize so-called assisted suicide is failing badly. "I'm pretty sure we won't qualify for the ballot," Dr. Death Kevorkian told the *Lansing State Journal* on July 4.

● **THE MAYOR** of Pittsburgh, Tom Murphy, has announced a plan to tear down Allequippa Terrace, the largest poor housing project in the city, most of whose residents are black. He plans to take \$31 million in Housing and Urban Development money earmarked to refurbish Allequippa and use it to build middle-income housing units elsewhere.

● **'THE SENTINEL'** weekly newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland carried lengthy coverage of *EIR* editor Webster Tarpley's congressional testimony on the British hand behind the Whitewater scandal against the President, in its July issue. Columnist William Hughes began his column quoting Cecil Rhodes, who urged Britain to pursue "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

Editorial

A true commemoration

The participation of German troops, welcomed by President Mitterrand, in France's July 14th celebration of Bastille Day was an event which underscored the historic nature of the recent Naples summit meeting and the visit of President Clinton to Germany. Fifty years after D-Day, finally the Second World War with its aftermath of fear and animosity, is over.

The events of early July have added that element previously missing in the D-Day commemorative exercises. Now we have not only an appropriate note of reconciliation sounded by Presidents Mitterrand and Clinton, but the endorsement by France, Germany, and the United States of a major reconstruction and development program for the 21st century (the Delors "White Paper"). The British have angrily identified this as the end of the Anglo-American special relationship.

For Germans in particular, Clinton's affirmation of the necessary role of the German nation as a great people with a mission to play for all humanity brought to mind Charles de Gaulle's 1962 visit to Berlin, where he too had affirmed Germany's greatness.

This is, of course, in stark contrast to the outrageous anti-German sentiments emanating from the Thatcher crowd in London and unfortunately echoed by the Bush administration, which warned of the dangers of a Fourth Reich emerging in Germany, when occupied East Germany was freed in 1989. Neither Thatcher nor Bush came to Berlin to celebrate that momentous occasion when the Berlin Wall was torn down.

Throughout the 20th century, the British have relied upon the strength of the United States to foist their geopolitical obsessions upon the world. To protect these, they led us into two world wars. It is long overdue that an American President break that special relationship.

If we look back to the First World War, we recognize that for the British then, the plans to develop a system of railways from Brest in France through Russia to Asia, were perceived by the British as a *casus belli*. While ostensibly France and England were allies, as the French well know, it was they, not the British, who bore the brunt of the war on their own territory.

In the 1890s, French Minister Gabriel Hanotaux, a protégé of Pope Leo XIII, initiated the railroad proposal in collaboration with Russia's Count Sergei Witte. Germany was to play a key role in the plan which would have meant freeing India and China from the British grip and the opium trade, and set the stage for the liberation of India. To prevent this, the British organized an *Entente Cordiale* with France and manipulated a Balkans crisis, much like that which we have today.

The British cleverly exploited the venality and stupidity of forces within France and Russia to play upon jingoism and anti-Semitism, at the same time that they secretly sponsored the revolutionary movements which were spawned in that period. The Dreyfus case which rocked France and the 1905 Russian revolution were organized by British agents. In Germany, where the Kaiser was, after all, Queen Victoria's grandson, they were able to manipulate politics with similar games.

Today's strategic opening in Europe occurs as we also mark the 25th anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing. Long before 1969, when his Apollo project was fulfilled, President Kennedy had been killed by an assassination network which also tried to kill de Gaulle. Later, this network slaughtered such German economic leaders as Dresdner Bank's Jürgen Ponto and nearly assassinated Pope John Paul II. The terror apparatus behind all of these atrocities operated under British control through Masonic networks.

It seemed that finally, after a hundred years, the British had almost succeeded in imposing their imperial rule upon the world. It seemed that the era of world government was upon us, to be policed by the Blue Helmets of the increasingly hated United Nations. Almost it seemed that the dead grip of usury would destroy what remained of the economic infrastructure of the world.

Now, again, there is hope that this evil will be defeated and the world be ruled by reason. Still, it is not by rhetoric that the future is won. America, and Germany and France, must again become great nations committed to a vision of progress for all those living today, and the generations yet to come.

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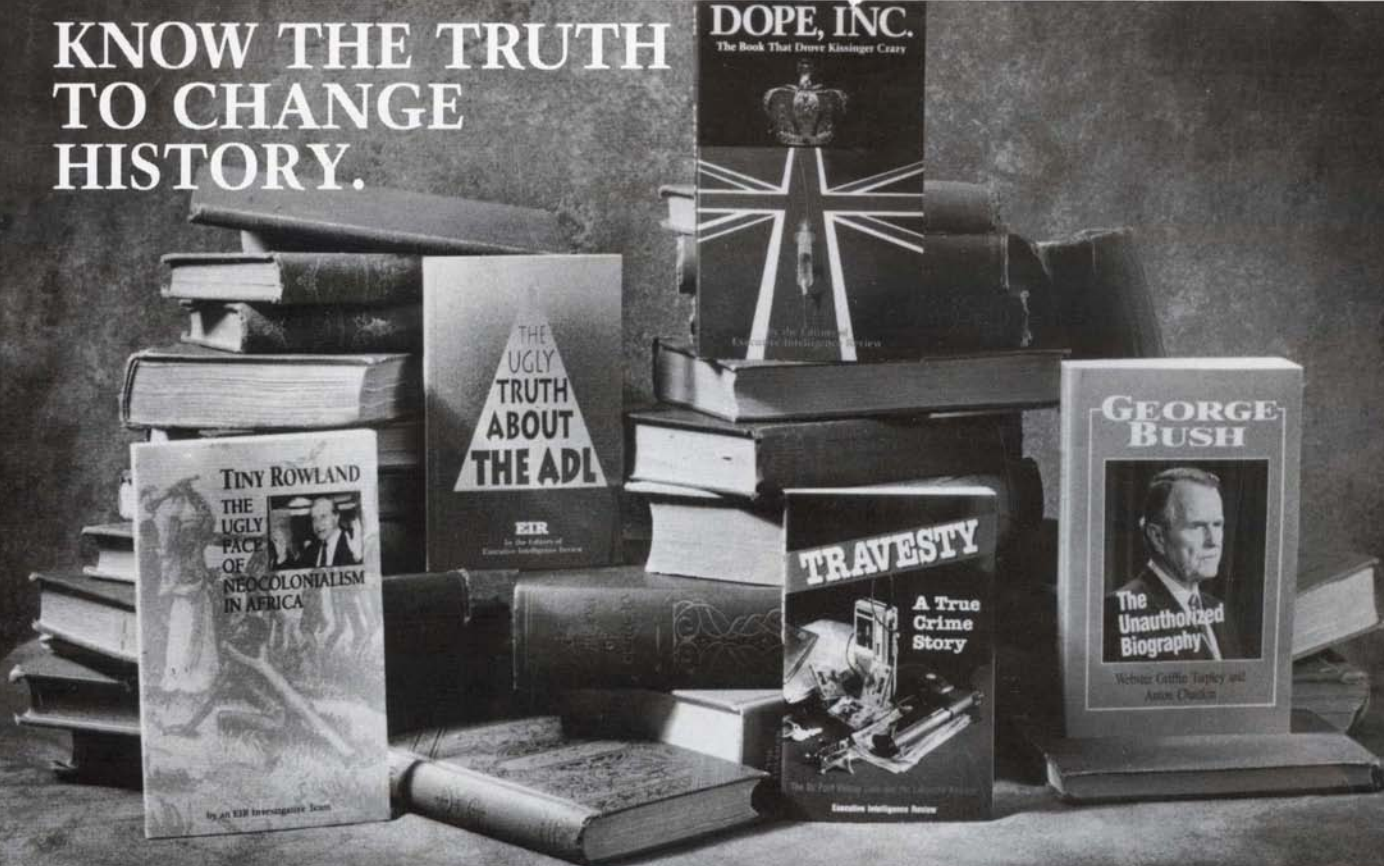
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