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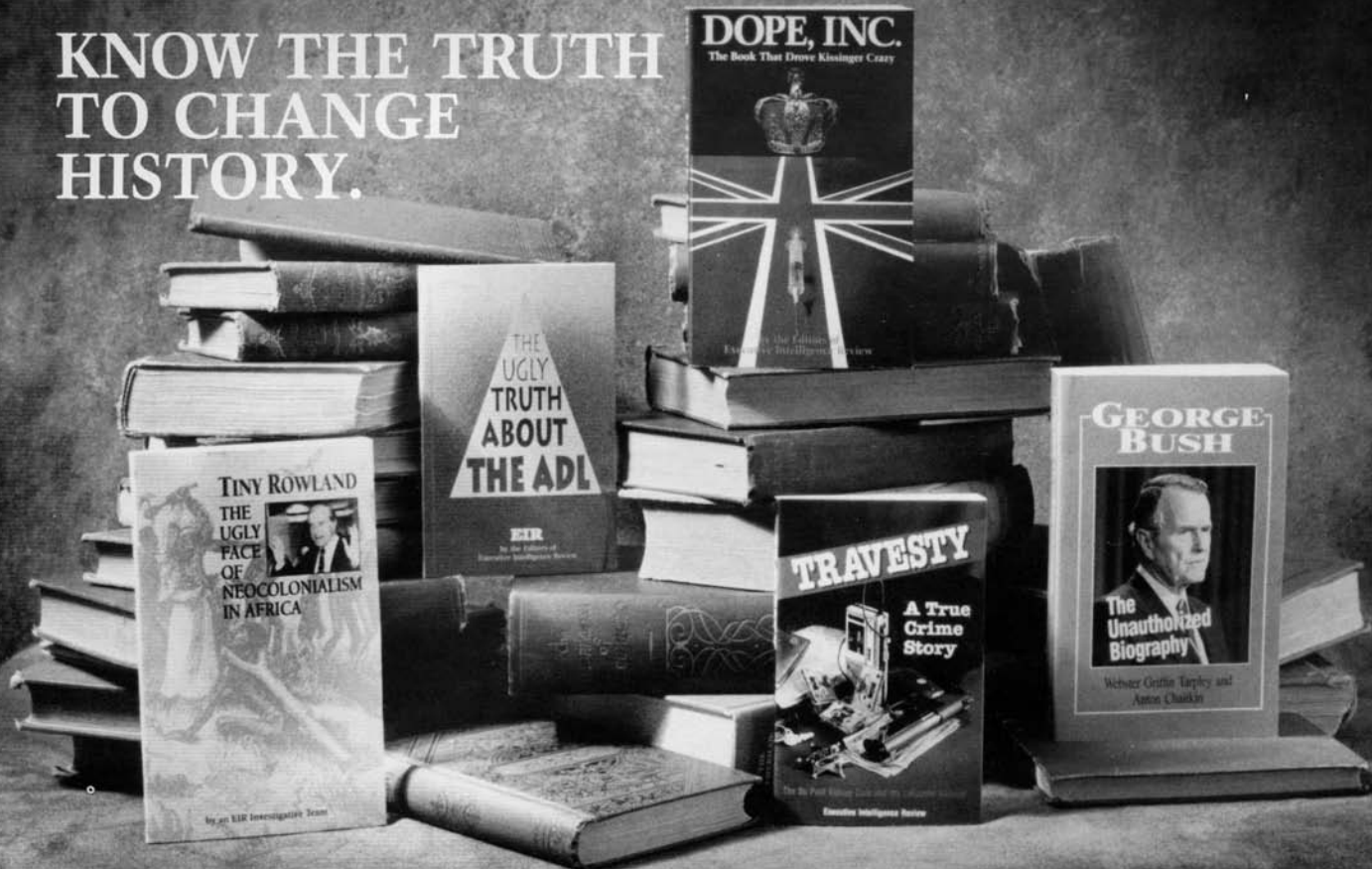
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From the Editor

This week's cover story exposing the Windsors' "indigenous" operations in the Americas is the first in a series of follow-up packages to the 60-page Special Report, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor." Our sister publication, *Resúmen*, which gives a biweekly Spanish digest of *EIR*, is publishing a double issue combining the two reports into one issue, which is certain to rock the boat all over Ibero-America.

We believe that this intelligence project is the most important thing we have ever done, and evidently so do our enemies. As we go to press, *EIR*'s bureau in Santafé de Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, has reported a frantic counter-deployment by the British Crown.

The British intervened, most un-majestically, into Colombia's internal affairs by trying to shut down a seminar being offered on Nov. 4 by EIR News Service in Bogotá, on the subject of "The Fall of the House of Windsor and the Genocidal Policies of Britain's Royalty: How Colombia Became a British colony," with guest speaker Dennis Small, *EIR*'s Ibero-American editor. The manager of the hotel where the seminar was to have been held, regretfully explained that he had been receiving calls demanding cancellation of the event from the hotel's main customers, "including the British Embassy," and that he had no choice but to comply, since his job was at stake.

Our Colombian colleagues announced their intention to proceed with the seminar at the same date and time, at a nearby hotel, and to hold a press conference immediately prior to the event to inform the public of this outrage. In a letter to the hotel manager who conveyed the British embassy's orders, EIR of Colombia observed that "Colombia is a democratic republic and thus not subject to directives from the United Kingdom; our country's constitution guarantees all citizens the right to freely express their opinions."

We haven't seen such frenzy among the oligarchy's Ibero-American minions since the Rockefeller-Cisneros crowd in Venezuela *banned* the Spanish edition of our book *Dope, Inc.* and tried to lock up our associates to silence them. As those of you who have followed that story know, the tactic backfired. As for the Windsors, a well-informed source in the U.K. says the Colombian move just shows how badly they're on the skids.

Nora Hamerman

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Advanced sector debt default could happen

by Richard Freeman

Throughout the 1990s, there has been talk of the increased prospect of the blow-out of financial markets, especially the \$35-40 trillion worldwide derivatives market. But never was there discussion of default of advanced sector nations on their government debt obligations. Of course, this was the matter of the day during 1979-82, with respect to Third World countries, but never the so-called advanced world. That is changing.

What is happening, as economist Lyndon LaRouche outlined in his ninth economic forecast (see *EIR*, June 24, 1994), is a collapse of the world monetary and credit structure, not merely a collapse of monetary values. This is epitomized by declining government revenues and the increase in government obligations, which are unpayable. A dichotomy between fictitious and real economic activity is driving the disintegration.

The announcement of the prospect for debt default occurred in what would seem a most unlikely place: the *Financial Times* of London, the flagship publication for the Rothschild and Lazard-Pearson banking groups. In an Oct. 31 article entitled "Risks of the Southern Comfort Zone," columnist John Plender warns that sovereign nations in the "industrialized West" may default—a prospect unheard of, at least since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Plender writes that "a well-known anti-inflation hawk, Mr. Eddie George, governor of the Bank of England, argues that the markets are too pessimistic about the inflationary prospect." Plender works from the monetarist calculus that if inflation goes up, then interest rates must rise to counter it, and hold inflation in check. Yet, inflation is not rising, at least officially. In fact, most major European nations and the United States have official inflation rates of 2-5%. Under the monetarist calculus, interest rates should be falling. But

instead they have risen 225 basis points in America during the last 12 months, and started to rise in Europe with the Aug. 11 rate increase by Sweden. Plender implies that Bank of England Governor George also thinks rates are too high. "Current high rates of interest are prohibitive for government borrowers everywhere," Plender writes. Then why should rates be rising?

Plender answers, "*In the end, the question turns on the nature of default risk.* The markets are saying that current levels of debt are unlikely to be serviced in full, especially in what economist David Roche of Independent Strategy likes to call the Southern Comfort countries" (emphasis added). Included in this zone of countries are "Sweden and Finland and on occasion the U.K., along with Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal." Canada and Belgium "qualify for club membership." These nine advanced-sector nations pay a "risk premium against the possibility of an internal default."

Plender makes clear that by "government default," he largely means that governments will "monetize debt by borrowing from the domestic banking system—the modern equivalent of printing money." But the traditional prospect of complete default is also considered.

Plender's column is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it advances the viewpoint that governments must launch a new round of ferocious budget-cutting, including cutting vital infrastructure, in order to bring their budgets more into balance. This approach was signaled a few weeks before by Hans Tietmeier, the head of the German Bundesbank. Such a plan could make the prospects bleak for implementing a "Productive Triangle" of Eurasian infrastructure development and reconstruction, as LaRouche has proposed.

On the other hand, Plender's article shows that there is a growing awareness among the world's financial elites that

the financial markets are millimeters away from a gigantic disintegration-implosion. The in-fighting over the spoils is intensifying.

Fall of the House of Windsor

The conceptual starting point to comprehend what is now going on, is that simultaneous with the disintegration of the elites' financial power, the House of Windsor itself—the “primate among parasites”—is coming unglued. From the standpoint of certain insiders, the sovereign debt of core industrialized nations may have to be sacrificed, as no longer possible to service, in order to keep funds flowing into their private family trust fortunes, or *fondi*. The short-sightedness of that strategy is evident: Governments have always bailed out the *fondi* during a time of crisis. If governments are liquidated, they cannot play that role.

What role governments do and should play in the eventuality of a crash was addressed on Sept. 9 by Andrew Crockett, general manager of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), in a speech delivered at Maastricht University, in the Netherlands. The BIS is the central bank for all central banks. Crockett departed from the central bankers' usual code of silence, to state some things publicly that one does not expect to hear from a gray three-piece-suit type. This speech was featured, belatedly, in the Oct. 26 *Financial Times*, but only fragmentarily. *EIR* has obtained the full text.

Crockett said that financiers are suffering from “financial crisis myopia,” not looking beyond the last crisis as soon as it is over. He rattled off a “series of episodes” during the last 15 years, that includes, “the LDC debt crisis, the savings and loan debacle in the United States, the collapse of junk bond values, and the real estate lending crisis, to name just a few.” Then, he mentioned, as an implied sequel, the “potential dangers in the growth of the derivatives markets.”

What should central bankers do, were the derivatives market to fail on a grand scale? Crockett asked. Why not just let “greedy investors . . . learn their lesson?” This approach, he argued, will not work because “the *political process* is not willing to accept the consequences of the full application of market disciplines. . . . *It has to be recognized that an external shock, coming against the background of financial fragility, could lead to a serial collapse of a number of institutions.* Whether right or wrong, the Darwinian solution [of unbridled collapse] would not, I suspect, survive the test of *political acceptability.*” Crockett has thus laid out the bankers' perception of the terms of the debate, as the House of Windsor, and associated financial power, melts down. Of course, the BIS bankers have not visibly altered their behavior: They continue to bull forward the derivatives market.

Public debt crisis

Irrespective of Plender's reasons for writing his dire Oct. 31 column, the debt crisis of major industrial nations is severe. Over the past 30 years, in most western economies,

the fictitious paper economy has swallowed up the physical economy. When all that an economy produces is fictitious values in the form of derivatives, there is nothing real to tax. Derivatives also wildly distort the Treasury market. The result: The buildup of government budget deficits and huge outstanding debt obligations.

Consider some of the danger spots, which lie in the “Southern Comfort” zone:

- Sweden: In the last week of October, in a clearly political move, Moody's Investor Service put Sweden's Aa2 foreign currency debt rating on review for possible downgrading. Sweden's foreign debt, as well as its internal public debt, represent major problems. Sweden's domestic bond prices have plunged by 38% during 1994. Its banking system is in chaos. Yet, to prevent capital flight, Sweden's Riksbank, its central bank, raised interest rates on Aug. 11. This tightening further hurt bonds. Sweden's domestic debt is very high, equal to 92.9% of Gross Domestic Product, and increasingly unpayable.

- Canada: Like Sweden, Canada has an external and internal debt problem. Such crises tend to interpenetrate and aggravate one another. Canada has run a constant balance of trade surplus; yet during all but 3 of the last 20 years, it has registered a current account deficit. The reason: Its foreign debt is so large that its remittances, in the form of payment of interest on that debt, overtop the combined trade surplus and Canada's foreign earnings from its own foreign investments. The yield on Canada's 10-year domestic bonds is 9%, even though Canada's official inflation rate is 2%. This creates an extraordinarily high 7% “real yield.” This is a version of the “risk premium” that Canada pays because of the possibility of “default.”

- Belgium and Italy: Belgium's government debt to Gross Domestic Product ratio is 146.3%. The rate on Italy's long-term bonds has now shot above 12%, and because of that another 50 trillion liras, approximately \$35 billion, has been added to Italy's budget deficit.

Up to two-thirds of new government debt in many of these countries is issued in very short-term bills; no one will buy long-dated bonds, because the markets are blowing out.

The danger is not confined to the “Southern Comfort” zone. As *EIR* reported last week, on the basis of comparing October 1993 to October 1994, the composite average rate of return for all U.S. Treasury instruments—ranging from one-year notes to 30-year bonds—*fell by the largest cumulative 12-month amount ever recorded in 60 years in America.* Moreover, much of the foreign debt of the countries in the “Southern Comfort” zone is dollar-denominated. While these countries' internal debt is earmarked in each country's internal currency, this debt is hedged on the world derivatives markets. Most of it is now offset by a counterpart instrument *denominated in dollars.* Thus, were a few of these countries to default, the dollar, the world's once dominant currency, would be next.

Casablanca summit defers plan for Mideast development bank

by Dean Andromidas

The Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit held in Casablanca, Morocco on Oct. 30-Nov. 1, was the first of its kind to include both Israel and the Arab states. It brought together 2,500 political leaders, businessmen, and economic experts from 59 countries. Discussions centered on the Israeli government's proposal for the formation of a Middle East and North African development bank and a regional economic development working group comprised of economic experts, government officials, and business leaders. Although the proposed bank was favored by President Clinton, it was strenuously opposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the British government, among others. The conference ended with a decision that "experts" should "study" the plan for the next six months.

The conference was held at the invitation of honorary co-chairmen President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin, and was hosted by King Hassan of Morocco. Israel was represented by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and seven other cabinet ministers. Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher were among the leading participants.

The Peres plan

The idea for the conference was a direct result of the Gaza-Jericho statement of principles, negotiated between Peres and Arafat in September 1993. At that time, Peres had hoped to hold the conference as early as March 1994, but he was unable to get sufficient backing until King Hassan of Morocco agreed to host a meeting in Casablanca. Perhaps more crucial was the eventual backing given by President Clinton. In an effort to broaden participation, Peres sought the sponsorship of the Swiss-based World Economic Forum and the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations. Although this probably did serve to broaden the participation, Israeli sources report that it also diminished the likelihood of concrete results. These organizations, which are the leading representatives of the World Bank-IMF economic outlook, successfully blocked the immediate formation of a regional development bank.

The idea for the development bank was the brainchild of Shimon Peres, who in his recent book on the prospects for

Middle East peace detailed the need for such a bank. His proposal called for a regional bank capitalized at \$24 billion and financed through the governments of the region, as well as the United States, Japan, and the countries of the European Union. Its formation would specifically not include the World Bank, since that institution would not lend money to Israel because of its high per capita income, nor would it lend money to the Palestinians, because they are not a country and they do not finance regional infrastructure projects.

The Peres proposal mirrors those made by American economist Lyndon LaRouche as early as 1975, when LaRouche called for an International Development Bank. In that and later proposals, LaRouche advocated the formation of an international financial institution capable of financing multibillion-dollar infrastructure projects in the developing sector. The Peres proposal, in its original conception, would complement LaRouche's 1989 plan for a Paris-Berlin-Vienna "Productive Triangle," which included establishing a Eurasian land bridge from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Linked to this land bridge, the LaRouche "Oasis Plan" for Middle East development would concentrate on the introduction of new water and energy resources, through the massive development of nuclear energy as well as transportation and other infrastructure projects.

Over 150 development projects proposed

The idea of a development bank was complemented by a book-length proposal put forward by the Israeli government, for over 150 regional economic development projects, mostly in the fields of infrastructure, water, agriculture, and industry. According to a 14-page summary released by the Israeli Foreign and Finance ministries, it parallels, but on a broader Middle Eastern-North African scale, the economic appendix of the Gaza-Jericho Accord signed in October 1993.

Entitled "Development Options for Regional Cooperation," the document concentrates on "regional development options for intra-regional cooperation in infrastructure" which by their "nature depend on active involvement at the governmental level." The aim of the "integrated regional development" is to "present the concrete meaning of peace," reducing the likelihood of hostilities, to "promote regional

and national economies," and to "raise the standard of living" of the population of the region. While calling for regional infrastructure, a network of transport, water, and energy systems, on the one hand, it also calls for the establishment of Regional Development Centers along the borders of the various regional states.

The study details potential projects along the following lines:

- **Water:** The document states that efforts "must focus on increasing production and supplementing water resources," because all current resources are currently overutilized. Among the 15 sub-categories of projects are included the construction of desalination plants for the Gaza Strip and the Eilat and Aqaba regions, capable of increasing the water supply by over a billion cubic meters a year; canals to the Dead Sea; transport of water from Turkey; and various categories of water management and recycling.

- **Agriculture:** Eight categories of projects aim at greening the desert and turning the unique qualities of the desert to an advantage. This would include regional research and training centers, farms for production and technology transfer, and marine agriculture, utilizing the abundance of saltwater resources.

- **Combatting desertification:** Five categories of projects including reforestation, land management, and expansion of agriculture.

- **Tourism:** Various proposals for tourist projects throughout the region.

- **Transportation:** Underscoring the historical role of the Middle East as a crossroads of three continents, the study calls for the "restoration of the intra-regional trade and the region's role as an international, trans-continental transportation artery serving the East, Africa and Europe."

In the area of road transport, the document details projects integrating and expanding the networks linking Egypt, Israel, the Palestinian territories, and Jordan.

In the area of railroads, projects are aimed at renewal and expansion of various railroad grids integrating Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel, the Palestinian territories, and Egypt.

In addition, proposals include construction of a new port north of Eilat and Aqaba, cooperation among Israeli and Arab shipping lines, and air transport facilities, including regional international airports.

- **Canals to the Dead Sea:** Various projects are suggested, aimed at taking advantage of the drop in elevation to the Dead Sea to develop hydroelectric power potential. These include canal project proposals from both the Mediterranean and Red Sea, for both electricity and desalination.

A raging battle

According to available reports, the debate on the formation of a Middle East and North African development bank went to the core of the same policy conflict that has plagued the Middle East peace process since the signing of the Gaza-

Jericho Accords. The attack was led by Great Britain's many surrogates. Despite a personal appeal by Israeli Prime Minister Rabin to British Prime Minister John Major, for Britain to be represented either by himself or his foreign minister, Her Majesty's government sent the much lower-level Douglas Hogg, minister of state at the Foreign Office. Nonetheless, the British line was well represented. The clear opposition expressed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund was well known and supported by central bankers, including the governor of the Bank of Israel and U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of the Anglophile Free Democratic Party, who takes many of his orders from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), expressed skepticism with the Peres plan. Kinkel told the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of "doubts" among "experts" about the need for such a bank, which he called an "Israeli-American initiative," adding that "perhaps the World Bank could fulfill this financial task as well."

Walter Weiner, chief executive officer of Republic National Bank, which is owned by top Anti-Defamation League supporter Edmond Safra, spoke openly against the bank. The Persian Gulf states and Saudi Arabia said they could not donate money, because the Gulf war and the collapse of the price of oil had depleted their coffers (although Qatar gave its support). Fear of Israeli and American domination was expressed among some Arab circles. Canada also lobbied against the bank.

Support for the proposal came from Egypt, Jordan, the PLO, the United States, and European Commission President Jacques Delors. Nonetheless, the final communiqué represented a compromise that leaves a path open to sabotage by the World Bank and IMF. It was decided that a group of "experts" would study the different options for funding projects, including the development bank. Their conclusions are to be reached within six months.

U.S. Secretary of State Christopher announced that a meeting of donors for financing a regional Marshall Plan will take place in the second week of November.

The final communiqué also called for the formation of a regional secretariat, to be located in Morocco, comprising government representatives of the region. It will assist in the formation of a regional chamber of commerce and business council, as well as a tourist board. A followup conference will be held next June in Jordan.

A good deal of regional politics also took place at the conference. Summits were held between Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and PLO Chairman Arafat, where it was decided to begin the process of reopening the territories, closed since a recent bus bombing in Tel Aviv. Arafat told the conference that the failure of the international donors and the World Bank to release funds could lead to the collapse of the Palestinian-Israeli peace process, which remains the key to the success of any regional peace efforts.

Will we 'keep Malthus in his grave' through the space program?

by Marsha Freeman

The 45th Congress of the International Astronautical Federation was held from Oct. 9-14 in Jerusalem, with the main theme, "Space and Cooperation for Tomorrow's World." Nearly 900 delegates from 40 nations participated in an intensive week of technical presentations and discussions, a number of which addressed the question of using space technology to promote economic development.

Some conference discussions reflected a growing demoralization in the industrialized, space-faring nations, due to shrinking space and defense budgets and the resulting unemployment of tens of thousands of technical professionals. Such pessimism was also evident in the perpetration of environmental hoaxes and scare stories as juxtaposed to the historical view of space as proving that there is no "closed system" for man. The pessimism was contrasted to the continued optimism of space visionaries, and of developing sector nations. The Middle East itself poses the question most directly.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that the major challenge to peace in the region is that Israel is an "island of prosperity in a sea of poverty." Israeli officials acknowledged that peace will depend upon how quickly that prosperity grows, and that there is no room for pessimism.

People are resources

The opening ceremony on Oct. 10, following informal sessions over the weekend, was addressed briefly by Israeli President Ezer Weizman. Even the Israeli people, who see television programs every day via satellite, he said, do not appreciate the importance of space technology. "The average man should be more familiar with the benefits," he suggested to the space professionals who should take that responsibility.

Prof. Yuval Ne'eman, who heads the Israel Space Agency, welcomed the participants, most of whom had never been to Israel before. He explained that one-third of the Jewish people in the world live in Israel. The reason they live there, he quipped, was that Moses wandered through the desert for 40 years and found the only place in the Middle East without oil.

For Israel, therefore, "the main resource is the people." They have a tradition of literacy, he explained, because historically, almost every Jewish male could read and write. In the past, "defense threats were another boost to use our learning skills to develop science and technology-based industries." Today, he continued, there are "local threats," but the overall situation has changed.

With one-tenth of 1% of the world's population, Israel produces 1% of the world's scientific papers, he reported, but, "I am sorry to say in the space field, we're under the 1%." The Israel Space Agency still plays a relatively minor role in science and technology.

"Jews have a tradition of worrying about the world," he concluded. "Using space, we have the modern tools to do something about it, not just worry. Even if we're small in the cosmos," he said, "we have the capability to create our own purpose."

Dr. Alvaro Azcarraga from Spain, the president of the International Astronautical Federation, criticized those who say that too much money is spent on space, by reporting to the participants that space activities in the world are equivalent to \$2 per person per year. "It's peanuts," he said.

Although U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Administrator Dan Goldin tried to strike an upbeat note by stating that, in terms of the economic impact of technology, "we keep Malthus in his grave through the space program," neither he nor the heads of the European or Russian space agencies could report that their budgets for space development were growing.

Liu Jiyan, president of the Chinese Society of Astronautics, spoke for many developing nations when he stressed the importance of strengthening international cooperation, since his country does not have a "strong economic or science and technology base." Last year, he reported, the China National Space Administration was established (he heads it), and it is interested in signing agreements for international cooperation.

Clearly, the space-faring nations have a responsibility to help bring their technology to bear on the economic challenges of the developing nations, and to push forward on the

frontiers of science and exploration.

The battle lines between science and economic development on the one side, and zero-growth environmental hoaxes on the other, were drawn most clearly in presentations that debated the ideas of the late space visionary Krafft Ehrlicke. Ehrlicke was a German space pioneer who worked on the V-2 rocket during World War II, and came to the United States after the war with Wernher von Braun's team of rocket specialists. While working in the aerospace industry, he developed the liquid hydrogen Centaur rocket upper stage, and spent two decades working on advanced plans for the colonization of space.

Controversy over Krafft Ehrlicke's vision

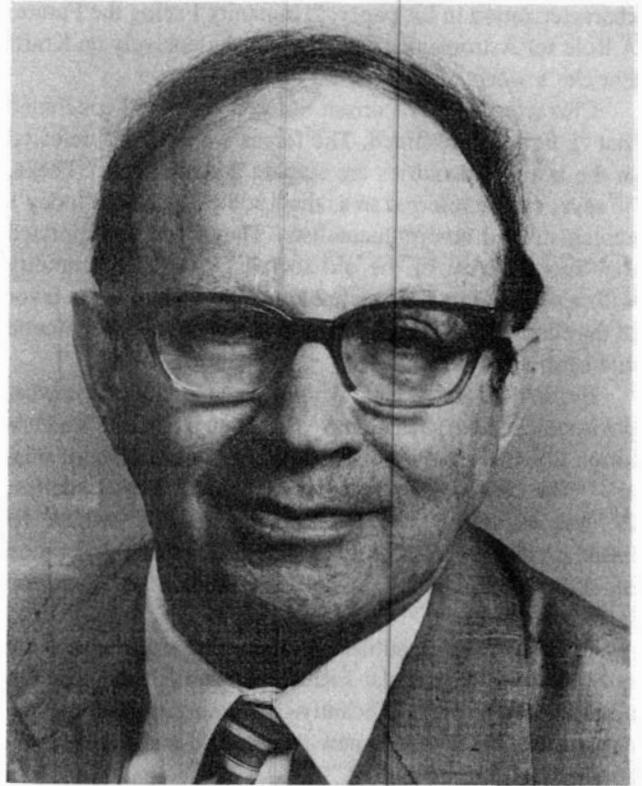
This writer presented a paper at a session at the congress on the history of astronautics, titled "Krafft Ehrlicke's Extraterrestrial Imperative." Ehrlicke's idea, that there is no limit to growth because there are no limits to man's creativity except those that he imposes upon himself, was a matter of common sense to some in the audience, and quite controversial to others.

Ehrlicke quite dramatically drew the consequences of a no-growth approach in a chart he produced for his still-unpublished book, *The Extraterrestrial Imperative*. Anti-science movements, chauvinistic ideologies, stagnation and regression, and eventually revolutions and wars would be the harvest of no-growth policies in a closed system. As I stated in my presentation, "In 1970 these forecasts doubtless seemed a bit alarmist. When one looks around the world today, they seem quite prescient."

Ehrlicke believed that the opposite policies—using science and technology to uplift mankind—would lead to international cooperation, overcoming the limitations of resources, a global industrial revolution, and the preservation of the biosphere. Ehrlicke proposed that the exploration of space was the pathway by which such economic growth would be realized. He spent two decades developing a detailed program for the industrialization of the Moon as the concrete expression of that idea.

Interested as to how Ehrlicke would have viewed the events of the ten years since his death, one member of the audience from the British Interplanetary Society asked if Ehrlicke had thought the zero-growth philosophy that began in the 1960s had gotten worse later in his life. This writer recalled that in 1981, upon returning from a trip to Germany where Ehrlicke had spoken at college campuses, he had remarked that the irrational nature of the anti-nuclear movement reminded him of Nazi Germany in the 1930s. Irrationality had once again become the basis of political movements.

A second question was from an agitated young man from Great Britain who objected to the paper, insisting that industrial development is damaging to trees, flowers, and nature in general. He proposed, instead, that "sustainable development" be the goal. I responded that clearly Krafft Ehrlicke



Prof. Yuval Ne'eman, the head of the Israel Space Agency, maintains that Israel's main resource is its people. "Jews have a tradition of worrying about the world. Using space, we have the modern tools to do something about it, not just worry. Even if we're small in the cosmos, we have the capability to create our own purpose."

saw no inherent conflict between industrialization and nature, and believed that protecting the environment required the use of more advanced technologies. Sustainable development, on the other hand, was a policy that would go hand-in-hand with shutting down "offending" facilities, such as has been done in eastern Europe, leaving people unsustainably unemployed.

At a session titled "A Comprehensive Rationale for Astronautics," the issue of Krafft Ehrlicke's vision versus perceived "practical considerations" again arose, when R.C. Parkinson from British Aerospace reviewed what he described as the different rationales for space activity.

According to Parkinson, "colonizers seek to extend human activity beyond the Earth and into space," such as "Krafft Ehrlicke's Extraterrestrial Imperative." He accurately stated that "arguments used by colonizers include breaking 'limits to growth,' " but then complained that the "passion" behind their arguments involves the value judgment that "space flight is a good thing in its own right." He characterized these arguments as having a "quasi-religious aspect."

Marco Bernasconi, an aerospace engineer from Switzerland and co-chairman of the session, countered this negative

characterization in his paper, "Humanity Facing the Future: A Role for Astronautics?" by drawing extensively on Krafft Ehrlicke's work.

Characterizing the current times, Bernasconi concluded that "a fight has resumed: The forces we believed defeated in the last two centuries are staging a come-back." These, he says, can be referred to as the Luddites, who are today's ecologists and environmentalists. They have incorporated the "moral fervor of the old socialist critique of cupidity with hostility to modern technology . . . abandoned in favor of the characteristic medieval utopian preference for ascetic and egalitarian poverty."

Bernasconi stated that "with respect to democracy, what the Luddites often seem to have forgotten is Ehrlicke's admonition that one cannot build democracy in a society of misery." The contrary philosophical approach to the Luddites, Bernasconi called "astronautical humanism," which he based on the concepts of what he calls the "first generation of space researchers," including Ehrlicke, Wernher von Braun, and others.

For them, "astronautics was soon seen as the means not only for solving material issues confronting humanity but also—and just as significantly—to catalyze (through the exploration endeavors) a new renaissance and to provide a continuously open frontier."

Throughout the space congress, the differences between the two philosophical views were expressed, often with Krafft Ehrlicke's work as a reference point.

Space technology for education and development

A number of representatives from developing nations presented papers describing the current use of space for economic and social progress, and their plans for the future.

One of the most interesting was given by medical doctor Thais Russomano from the Institute of Cardiology and the Varig Pilots Association in Brazil. He described a space science education project run by the Space Sciences Informative Work for the General Public, a non-profit, voluntary group which directs its activities toward informing children, doctors, pilots, and adults in general about topics related to space science. Dr. Russomano is the first Brazilian physician to earn a graduate degree in aerospace medicine at Wright University in the United States.

His group publishes two articles per month in magazines, and two per week in daily newspapers. One publication, *Today's Sciences for Children*, has printed articles about space science news and space history. Articles in periodicals for adults have included such topics as the space program in India, lunar bases, and living in space. Dr. Russomano reported that future plans include a radio program about space news and a children's play about space science.

The world's two most populous nations—China and India—have made extensive use of satellite technologies par-

ticularly to uplift the large rural populations of their countries. Prof. U.R. Rao from the Space Commission of the Government of India provided an overview of India's extensive space efforts. Mass education has been a primary focus of the country's space technology program, and according to Professor Rao, over the past decade, the INSAT series of orbital satellites has provided access to 550 television stations to 80% of the Indian population. Regional services have been introduced which allow language- and culture-specific programs to be provided to India's diverse population. In addition, over 1 million Direct Satellite Reception sets, which are used for community viewing, now serve remote rural populations.

The Indian government is developing interactive educational programs using one-way video and two-way audio transmissions, which will allow scientists to plan dedicated satellite systems to assist rural development and improve literacy, he reported.

Satellite communications are also being used in India for critical meteorological and disaster warning systems, and over 150 disaster warning receivers have been installed along the cyclone-prone east coast of the country. Remote sensing images are now regularly employed to inventory water resources, locate underground resources, monitor droughts, and measure snow melt in the Himalayas to prepare for optimal use of the run-off.

In a presentation on his country's space activities, Liu Jiyan from the Chinese Society of Astronautics reported that China is using 1,200 satellite ground relay stations to bring educational programs to millions of people. In a joint paper, Profs. Yang Jia-chi and Chen Fang-yun from the Chinese Academy of Space Technology outlined future space applications programs that they are hoping their government will adopt. These would include the use of very small and inexpensive satellites for more frequent remote sensing coverage, a plan which has been put forward as an item for Asia-Pacific Multilateral Cooperation in Space Technology and Applications.

Global mobile satellite information systems are of great interest in a country as large and rural as China. Different kinds of orbit systems are being studied, to connect rural villages to the rest of the country via satellite.

The potential of satellite technology

The joint China-Brazil Earth resources satellite program is one part of a multifaceted Brazilian space effort that was discussed by Decio Castilho Ceballos from the National Institute for Space Research. Looking at the region as a whole, Ceballos stated that the potential market for satellite communications in the "tropical belt" could include 82 nations. Brazil is using satellites for communications, navigation, and the collection of remote sensing data.

From June 20-23, 1994 a workshop on Small Satellites for Latin America was held at the National Institute for Space

Research in Brazil at the initiative of the Subcommittee on Small Satellites for Developing Nations of the International Academy of Astronautics. Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico attended, as well as from Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

One of the workshop topics was the use of systems providing mobile communications between any two points in the country using multiple low-Earth orbiting satellites. Telemedicine is one of the most promising applications of this technology. Such a system would allow the transmission of information obtained by simple sensors on a patient directly to complex medical processing units in large medical centers, where it can be properly interpreted by physicians. In the same vein, a fax of an electrocardiogram could be sent to a hospital in the case of a medical emergency in a remote area.

Small Earth observation systems with portable ground stations could provide local regions with direct downlink data, without having to wait for the information to be processed by central facilities. This real-time access to data could be important in monitoring forest and brush fires, fish, tropical storms, volcanic activity, earthquakes, and other potential disasters.

Presenting a concrete example of how satellite remote sensing can keep an inventory of water resources, Dr. N. Ben Yosef from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem described the use of remote sensing images from the SPOT satellite, which can monitor the 200 open water reservoirs used in Israel, mainly for agriculture.

Dr. Yosef explained that these reservoirs can become polluted with algae and bacteria. They deteriorate both chemically and biologically, he explained, and in order to protect crops, scientists must be able to discriminate clean water from polluted reservoirs.

Using 99 of the reservoirs as a sample, they compared satellite images of them over time. The discrimination is based on what is called the volume of reflectance, or the measure of the light-scattering properties of various constituents in the water. In this way, the scientists can determine both what is causing the pollution and to what extent the water has become polluted. This method has been very successful, and will obviate the need to physically sample the reservoirs, which is expensive and time-consuming.

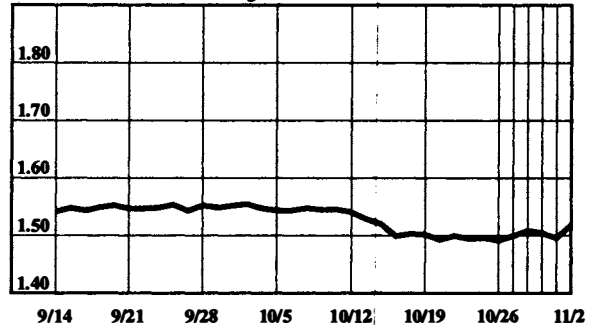
Most representatives of developing nations presented ideas for turning the fabulous technology developed through space exploration toward solving the problems they face today. A few chose to blame the current state of their underdeveloped nation on overpopulation and environmental degradation, supposedly caused by too much development.

For the majority, there was an expressed understanding that the space frontier not only has created the possibility to accelerate their rate of development, but also that space exploration engages the interest of young people, in particular, to strive to excel in science.

Currency Rates

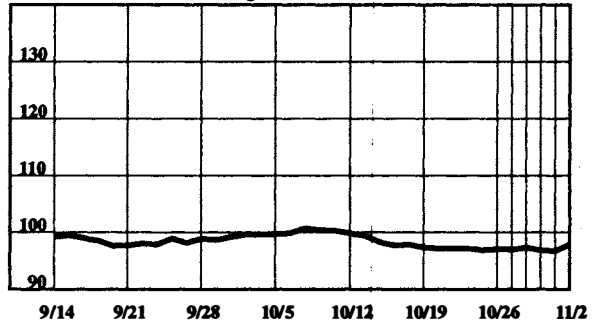
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



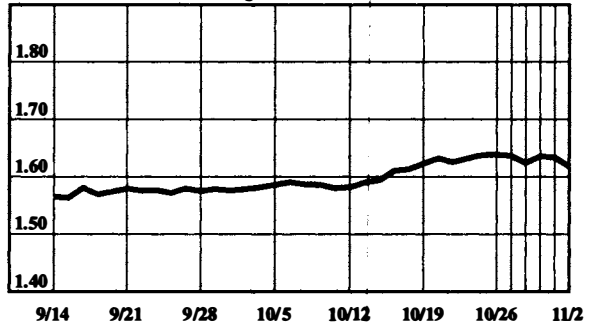
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



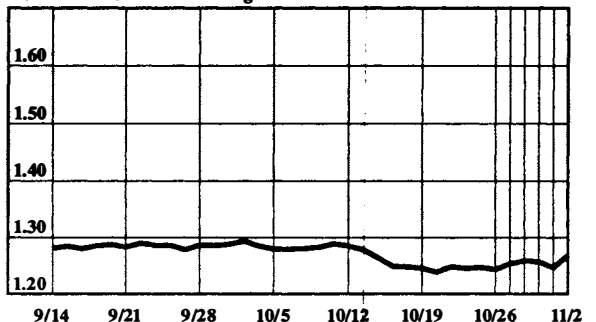
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Book Reviews

Guru pushes 'China superpower' myth

by Mary Burdman

China, The Next Economic Superpower

by William H. Overholt

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1993

293 pages, hardbound, £18.99

William Overholt of Bankers Trust is the leading guru of the cult of the "Chinese economic superpower." This cult, a mixture of geopolitics and financial hocus-pocus, got its biggest boost in the years 1990-92. Then, as Margaret Thatcher and George Bush led the drive to stop, at all costs, the re-linking of Europe, West and East, with Asia, wars broke out, and so did the myth of the China superpower.

The chief proponent of the "China miracle" is William Overholt, now managing director of Bankers Trust in Hongkong. To understand his book, which appeared in the United States as *The Rise of China*, first, one must understand Bankers Trust. Originally created by the Morgan interests, Bankers Trust has now become "the missionaries of derivatives," as director Brian Walsh said in an article in the Aug. 10, 1993 edition of *American Banker*. A July article on derivatives in *Le Monde Diplomatique* noted that Bankers Trust is *the* really big derivatives operator. With great publicity, Bankers Trust publicizes its "Vision to the Horizon of 2020," which "rebukes its timid rivals who maintain a conventional approach to banking activity. In 1992, seventy-five percent of the revenues of the bank came from derivatives products, which explains the almost religious fervor with which it defends these markets." Hongkong is being promoted as the future derivatives center of Asia.

In June, Bankers Trust New York Corp. opened an office in China, which a spokesman of their Asia merchant banking operations called "the most important emerging market of the next 10 to 20 years." Bankers Trust says it has arranged more loans for Chinese firms than any other U.S. bank—\$4 billion worth of financing in five years—and is the third-ranking bank arranging Chinese loans overall. Bankers Trust was the first financial firm, in 1988, to arrange derivatives-linked financing for Chinese firms.

Overholt himself is a product of Harvard University and Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute. He first put out his "China miracle" views in an article stating that Deng Xiaoping would triumph—including over Mikhail Gorbachov—only six months after the Tiananmen massacre; it then was published, Overholt boasts, by the *International Herald Tribune* in June 1990, the first anniversary of Tiananmen.

The China miracle is a specialized cult, and by no means all of the world financial establishment belongs. Contesting articles by Overholt and his detractors are quite nasty, featuring brutal insults and mutual exposés. Small wonder, when one looks at the various hallucinations, otherwise known as "projections," published by China model advocates. Critical economic problems, openly discussed by China's leaders, such as the post-1984 collapse in agriculture or the infrastructure crisis, are simply never mentioned by devotees. Actually, the wildly varying dance of the alleged exorbitant economic "growth" figures for China, which bounce up and down depending on the formulator's whim, would be comic—if the situation were not so dangerous for the nation.

The imperialism of Theodore Roosevelt

The way in which Overholt advocates the "Rise of the Pacific Basin" marks him as a guru of the strange American cult of "Manifest Destiny," which flourished especially in the era of Theodore Roosevelt. The Manifest Destiny advocates saw (and see) the United States as the heir of the British Empire, but as a power where Britain had never really triumphed, in the vast Pacific Ocean. The acquisition of the Philippines from Spain in a "splendid little war" (the phrase of Secretary of State John Hay, who invented the "Open Door" policy to better take over China) was only a beginning; there were visions of the United States extending its territory to vast regions of Siberia!

American leaders opposed to British imperialism, including President Franklin Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, brought another policy to the Pacific as World War II ended, which rebuilt Japan into a great industrial power. But since, the geopolitics of "Manifest Destiny" have again come to the fore.

Overholt is an advocate of the so-called Asian "tiger" economies model, in which the road to his nirvana, what he calls "market democracy," is through "market authoritarianism." South Korea and Hongkong, his ideal states, and Singapore, Taiwan, and other East Asian nations all grew this way, he claims, which involves focusing limited government investment on where it would produce "rapid" growth, in light and medium industry; no costly investment in infrastructure; and total openness to foreign investment. The overall policy is generation of lots of jobs and new consumers to fuel a "consumer boom."

With an almost religious fervor, Overholt asserts that "the Chinese takeoff appears to be unique in world history," and that "China has grown faster economically than any other



Manufacture of Chinese pottery. The policy of fostering such export-oriented light industry, to the detriment of national infrastructure, does nothing to develop the nation.

large economy in history.” What is the foundation for his belief? It is the most primitive level of sense-certainty: His personal “impression” of improved Chinese living standards. These include (astonishing, but true): the sales of Procter and Gamble’s Rejoice shampoo in Guangdong province; the number of McDonald’s hamburger stands and 7-Eleven convenience stores; and southern Chinese fishermen smuggling luxury cars!

Yet one only has to have read the official Chinese press itself to get a very different picture of the reality of the Chinese economy. In the entire 293-page book, Overholt dedicates only two paragraphs to the vital question of China’s terribly underdeveloped infrastructure. Yet Chinese Ministry of Power officials report this spring that power shortages are costing China about *one-third* of industrial production capacity; Minister of Power Industry Shi Dazhen announced that China has had a power shortage since 1970 and power production is at least 20% below demand.

The transport bottleneck is just as serious. Railway Minister Li Senmao said in 1992 that the entire rail system was capable of supplying only 60% of China’s cargo shipping needs. In 1993, the rail “bottleneck” cost China up to \$70 billion in lost production, the Coal Ministry announced, and the official *China Daily* published a similar estimate of losses earlier this year, at about 400-500 billion yuan (\$50 billion) a year. With China’s own estimate of GDP at about \$370 billion, the rail bottleneck is costing China almost 14% of its national product every year.

Geopolitics and the China miracle

Overholt’s “China miracle” is part of a geopolitical belief system, that pretends that the strategic paradigm shift of the United States’ collapse into a post-industrial, consumer economy over the past 25 years is the “rise” of the “one world superpower.” A turning point in that U.S. collapse,

the conduct and loss of the Vietnam War, Overholt treats as the “onset” of the “consolidation of Asia into the western camp,” with the alleged success of the “Asian tiger” model.

The geopolitical triumph of the “China model,” Overholt claims, is that it destroyed the “New International Economic Order.” The Just, New World Economic Order, proposed by the Non-Aligned Movement nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976, whose fundamental premise is that “development is the name for peace,” demanded economic development for the entire Third World and the end of world rule by the users of the International Monetary Fund. But this, guru Overholt claims, was only a system of “Third World cartels.” This was “shattered by the rise of the smaller Asian economies and the subsequent success of China in following their lead,” he wrote. “This economic success split the Third World politically, defeated Latin America and Africa economically, and left the Third World movement intellectually bankrupt. Thus, the Third World movement lost its hold on the West . . . [and] became badly divided in interests—for instance between those countries like Argentina which were pursuing a strategy of financial default and those (mostly Asian) countries like Indonesia which were benefitting immensely from traditional western financial mechanisms.”

Indonesia, by the way, revealed this spring that its foreign debt is spiraling, and is now over \$100 billion.

“China’s seduction by the Pacific Asian miracle has created a turning point in world politics and economics. It has transformed the regional successes of a limited number of small countries into a decisive defeat for communist insurgencies, for disruptive regional irredentism and for the global economic radicalism of the NIEO.” In other words, Overholt attributes to the success of the “Asian tigers model,” nothing less than the survival of the massively bankrupt world financial system, to loot the world economy for at least a decade after what should have been its demise.

Australia for sale, cheap

The Labor government is practically giving the country away, selling off infrastructure to the highest bidder.

Australia's federal and state governments are in the midst of a privatization frenzy. Everything is up for sale: post offices, toll roads, electricity grids, tunnels, bridges, airports, water and sewage systems, the lot. The fire sale of Australia's national assets is being overseen, in part, by the same firm, N.M. Rothschild's, which designed the Thatcherite privatization program that helped turn Great Britain into a post-industrial rust bucket. Not surprisingly, British firms are buying up key chunks of Australia's infrastructure; Australia will soon be more of a rubbleheap than Britain itself.

Already in 1992, the government-affiliated Industries Commission cited a whopping \$82 billion infrastructure deficit. As a survey in the *Weekend Australian* of Feb. 1-2, 1992 noted, the country's rail network was very limited, while its road system bordered on disaster: "Many local roads are in an appalling state as are some main roads. . . ."

The rest of the country's infrastructure is not much better: "There is also a serious shortage of public housing, as well as a general shortage of power, water, sewerage and drainage to support the general supply of houses. . . . Solid waste disposal costs are soaring, many hospitals are obsolete and/or located in the wrong place, prisons are overcrowded, and the number of classrooms needing maintenance in our schools has soared."

In sum, according to the journal, the country's infrastructure was "the

worst in the postwar period."

The man who oversaw this collapse was Paul Keating, then the federal treasurer, now prime minister. Keating pushed the free trade and usury which destroyed Australia's farms and factories. Having caused the worst unemployment in Australia's history and destroyed the federal and state tax bases, Keating then maintained, according to the *Weekend Australian*, "that Australia had become a poor country that could not afford a huge increase in public sector spending on infrastructure."

Now, when it comes time to pay the piper, Keating is pushing the scams of privatization and the so-called "BOOT" schemes.

Privatization provides a one-time shot of liquidity to the government's books, while permanently stripping the country of valuable national assets.

At a "Partnership 2000" conference convened earlier this year to organize greater British investment into Australia's economy, Keating touted how much of Australia could be bought up cheaply, as the British firms looked over the pickings in electricity, gas, water, and aviation.

British investment in Australia has increased fivefold in the last decade to \$25 billion in 1993, with virtually nothing going into creating new jobs in any field. British Airways bought 25% of the previously government-owned Qantas airline, and will soon be buying up Australia's airports. While pushing "republicanism" to

split Australia from the queen, Keating is in fact putting the country under the most abject British slavery ever.

Naturally, prices charged by the newly privatized services will soar. Typical is the British consortium North West Water, chaired by former New South Wales Prime Minister Nick Greiner, which is eyeing the \$8 billion Melbourne Water. North West Water's profit margins are soaring in Britain, because there it raised water prices to the consumer by 70%!

The other scam, besides privatization per se, is the Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) scheme. To "save costs," the government contracts out to a private firm to raise all the money and then build whatever infrastructure the government specifies. The private firm then gets to "own and operate" the asset, such as a toll road, a bridge, etc. for a specified period, such as 25 years, after which it transfers the asset over to the government. The government gets to look like it has no debt on its books, while the public gets its infrastructure. Or so the story goes.

But the whole thing is a fraud. Though the private corporation nominally raises all the money, in fact the government makes secret guarantees for the entire project, enabling the firm to get extremely cheap rates; moreover, the government is also responsible for the project if it collapses. Also, since toll roads, bridges, and other such large infrastructure projects rarely pay for themselves directly, the private corporation is additionally subsidized in some other way, such as being given another stretch of government-built road on which to charge tolls. Finally, after the private firm has used the assets as a cash cow for 25 years or so, the now-deteriorated, dilapidated infrastructure is dumped back into the lap of the government, and the taxpayer. to

Put railway talks on the fast track!

German-Russian talks in Moscow addressed joint projects in railway technology, but the timetable is too slow.

A German delegation of industrialists and railway experts visited Moscow on Oct. 25-28, led by Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen. The talks didn't entirely proceed according to schedule, due to the crisis in the government of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who was facing a no-confidence vote in parliament. But the visit did yield agreements of a limited scope, and served to underline the importance of a vital project that has been languishing for five years, while unemployment devastates both Russia and Germany.

As *EIR* pointed out last week in an analysis of the Oct. 16 German elections (p. 44), Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a spectacular 10-point address on Nov. 28, 1989, had spoken of the need for a joint project between East and West to restore that Paris-Berlin-Moscow rail connection. This was less than three weeks after the Berlin Wall came down.

Kohl reiterated the theme over the weeks and months after that parliamentary address, and also the Russian side sent out signals that it was considering the project, during the April-May 1990 period.

Then-Deputy Soviet Transportation Minister Vitali Budko maintained communication with East German Minister of Public Transportation Horst Gibtner about the option of launching a "truly revolutionary" project that would involve substantial western financial commitment and a Soviet offer to build a new rail line for high-speed trains from Berlin, via Warsaw and Minsk, to Moscow. For the first time in 130 years of Russian railway history, this would have the standard, western European gauge,

and thus allow a direct linkup with the West's transportation grid. No longer would it be necessary to change trains at Brest-Litovsk, on the Poland-Belarus border. Trains would be able to make the long trip from Berlin to Moscow—almost 2,000 kilometers—in 12-15 hours, instead of 30-48 hours.

The Budko proposal was put on the agenda of various western expert panels on East-West transportation, and of the European Commission, but a decision on it was postponed for reasons of free-market ideology, lack of interest in a big state role in such projects, and fiscal austerity on the part of western governments.

It was not until March 1994 that serious discussion resumed, at the All-European Conference on Transportation in Crete, and discussion continued at the summit meeting of the European Union in Corfu in June. The Crete conference resolved that priority be given to the extension of the western transport infrastructure to the East, and the Corfu summit approved the idea "in principle," passing the mandate for a more detailed discussion to the EU summit that is scheduled to take place in Essen, Germany on Dec. 11-12.

Now, here is where the October visit of the German delegation to Moscow comes into the picture. Representatives of German railway producers like Deutsche Waggonbau (DWA), and of the Berlin Institute of Railway Technology, had a number of projects for Russo-German cooperation on their agenda.

Discussion partners on the Russian side included Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, Transportation Minister Genadi Fadeyev, members of the Moscow

Grand Academy of Transportation, and officials of the Russian State Railways and the Moscow Metroline.

Unfortunately, the scheduled meeting between Fadeyev and Diepgen was cancelled, because an encounter with Chernomyrdin on the last day of the Moscow visit had diplomatic priority for the German politician. A meeting between Fadeyev and representatives of DWA didn't take place, either.

Nevertheless, Diepgen and Chernomyrdin discussed the concept of "combined infrastructure corridors" that would bundle rail, highway, electricity, and telecommunications connections between Berlin and Moscow. Diepgen assured the Russians that the German government was firmly committed to place, at the Essen summit, the Berlin-Moscow rail link on the list of EU Commission projects with priority funding. This would imply that it would be realized by the years 2010-15.

Diepgen also urged Mayor Luzhkov to consider the German Transrapid maglev train system for the envisioned rail link between Moscow-Central and Sheremetyevo International Airport. If Russia bought that system, it would be a breakthrough for Germany's maglev technology on the world market.

Finally, DWA and TVER, the biggest Russian producer of rolling stock, signed an agreement that envisions the annual production—by joint venture or Russian purchase of German license—of up to 2,500 rail cars for the Russian State Railways. Throughout the postwar period, DWA, with its six plants in eastern Germany, was the number one supplier of special rail cars to the U.S.S.R. It is the only producer with the know-how to produce the cars Russia needs for the Trans-Siberian Railway, which can survive the bitter cold of the Siberian winter.

Business Briefs

Banking

Islamic banker blasts use of derivatives

Sheikh Saleh Kamel, a Saudi financier and president of the Dallah Albaraka group that dominates much of Islamic banking worldwide, attacked the use of derivatives instruments at an Islamic banking conference, Reuters reported on Oct. 25. "Don't sell what you haven't got," he quoted Prophet Mohammad.

"There is an urgent need in the developing world in general and the Islamic and Arab countries in particular to provide support for the primary market by promoting new issues . . . and guiding them toward new productive ventures," Kamel said. "Encouraging the primary market leads to the creation of new jobs and the enhancement of the productive base, while the secondary market only creates demand for parasitic and marginal jobs for people like brokers and middlemen."

Sheikh Kamel said that if financial markets had taken note of the Prophet Mohammad's word, "these markets would not have witnessed Black Monday nor . . . suicides from balconies and skyscrapers," he said, referring to October 1987, when the New York stock market crashed.

Central Asia

Cornerstone laid for new gas pipeline

President of Turkey Suleyman Demirel visited Turkmenistan in October to lay the cornerstone for the construction of a 4,000-kilometer gas pipeline which will go through Iran and Turkey, the Arabic daily *Al-Arab* reported. Turkish companies are taking part in the project, which will cost \$1.477 billion.

The *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* newspaper reported that five Turkish-speaking states of the former Soviet Union also planned to take part in a conference on such cooperation scheduled for Istanbul in late October. The Turkish government is aiming to become the center of an economic and cultural union which gathers together these countries. Demirel intends to dis-

cuss with the Presidents of these states questions of trade, investment, and development of oil and natural gas resources in the region, which, it is believed, could surpass the production of the Persian Gulf countries in the next decade. Turkey is seeking to convince the other states that it is the ideal partner for the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Turkey proposes to connect these states' oil and gas fields through the construction of pipelines through the Caspian Sea and into Turkey. Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller hopes to get diplomatic agreement from the Presidents for preliminary studies of such projects during the conference. Such projects would provide Turkey with \$6 billion annually in tariffs for the oil and gas running from these states through its territory.

Czech Republic

High-speed rail projects stalled

Lack of national funds and the reluctance of western creditors to invest is blocking high-speed rail projects in the Czech Republic, according to Minister of Transportation Jan Strasky. On Oct. 24, Strasky presented the national infrastructure development plan, and reported that there are fewer problems finding western financiers for the various highway modernization projects—the links between Prague and Dresden, Prague and Plzen (to be completed by next autumn), and Plzen to Nuremberg—than for developing rail networks.

The Czech government desires projects which would integrate the Czech rail grid into modern high-speed transport systems, but its own policy guidelines put more emphasis on highway construction. The lack of western financing is all the more deplorable, Strasky said, because the Czechs, who have a fairly dense rail infrastructure, have a genuine interest in linking up with the western European rail grid for high-speed trains.

The key rail corridor Prague-Brno-Brno-Brno, Strasky stated, will be completed on schedule by 1999, but will only be used at speeds of 160 kilometers per hour. Preparing the track for speeds of up to 250 kmh has not been possible for lack of the necessary extra funds, he said.

Physical Economy

LaRouche economics book released in Italian

The Italian-language edition of American political economist Lyndon LaRouche's book *The Science of Christian Economy* (*La scienza dell'economia cristiana*), published by *EIR*, was released in October, and is already at the center of a fight over economic policy in Italy.

The book has Brunelleschi's Cupola in Florence on the cover, and contains an updated introduction by Paolo Raimondi, president of the Italian Solidarity Movement, on the fight against the attempts to impose one-world government control over population growth and on the disintegration of the financial system.

Recently, so-called Catholic Michael Novak launched an operation against the pope in Italy, publishing in Italian a book in which he tries to demonstrate that the Catholic Church should back free market economics. Sources in the Vatican and the Popular Party of Italy (the successor party of the Christian Democrats) report that the conferences planned in Rome, Salerno, and other cities to present LaRouche's book will have a big political impact on the church and on Italian politics, particularly since more and more people are aware of the damage free market economics has had on the Italian and the world economy.

Health

Russia may test all foreigners for AIDS

Russia's state Duma, the lower house of parliament, passed a law by a vote of 247-1 on Oct. 28 which will force foreign residents to undergo compulsory AIDS tests, Reuters reported. The plan is to expel all those who test positive for the disease. The law must still be passed by the upper house of parliament and signed by President Boris Yeltsin.

The law will affect foreigners "who visit Russia as tourists, students, or for any other

Briefly

● **AFRICA** will lose \$2.6 billion in trade because of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Economic Commission for Africa reported to an African trade ministers conference in Tunis on Oct. 21. The main losses will be in agriculture.

● **THE 'BRITISH Invisibles'** began a two-day visit to Beirut on Oct. 31, to promote British financial services. The visit may be the opening wedge in an effort to set up a major financial center in Beirut if the peace process is successful. The group was led by John Manser, chairman of Robert Fleming.

● **DEUTSCHE BANK'S** board of directors on Oct. 28 said it will put its entire international business in financial instruments in London. Ronaldo Schmitz, who will co-chair the venture, said the move will give the bank "another culture."

● **INDIA** is facing an outbreak of a fatal strain of cerebral malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*) in the western state of Rajasthan, which may already have affected as many people as the outbreak of bubonic plague. The Delhi daily *Indian Express* estimates that more than 4,000 have died since September. The government has sent a high-level team to the area for an immediate evaluation.

● **FOOD IRRADIATION** must be used if Americans want safe meat, the American Meat Institute said in October. The AMI criticized the USDA's proposed program to increase testing of ground beef for *E. coli* 0157:H7 as an "ineffective and piecemeal approach to preventing foodborne illness" that will cost a lot, give a false sense of security, and fail to eliminate pathogens in meat.

● **CHINA'S** infrastructure needs over the next decade will exceed \$500 billion, Finance Minister Liu Zhongli told an international forum on infrastructure development, *China Daily* reported in late October.

purpose." Expatriates refusing to take the test might have to leave the country. The law would also force Russian citizens working in certain jobs to be tested, and those who test positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, might be barred from certain professions.

According to state health committee figures released in May, 105 people have died of AIDS in Russia since 1987, and a further 740, including 281 children, have tested HIV-positive.

Homosexual rights groups say the real figure for those infected with HIV is much higher. A scandal broke out in Russia in the late 1980s when it was revealed that hospitals were re-using needles and that basic hygienic requirements were not being met, usually due to lack of funding, a circumstance which can only have gotten worse under International Monetary Fund-imposed austerity. More than 100 children were among those who contracted the virus in 1989 after being injected with infected syringes. As a result, many parents in Russia today refuse to have their children vaccinated against childhood diseases.

Russia

Development projects outlined for far north

The Russian government has announced a great infrastructure development program in its far north, the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet* reported on Oct. 1. The project is in part designed to stimulate East-West trade.

The plans include 1) a new harbor for the city of Pechenga, which is estimated to cost \$1 billion. The old one in Murmansk is too small; 2) reconstruction of the road to Kirkenes in Norway, which was destroyed in World War II; 3) repair of the railway connecting St. Petersburg with Murmansk and Pechenga, and the construction of an extension to Kirkenes; 4) a new railway between Salla, on the Finnish border, to Kandalaksha on the White Sea (south of the Kola/Murmansk peninsula); 5) a tunnel from the Kola peninsula under the White Sea to Arkhangelsk; and 6) expansion of the Murmansk Airport to international stan-

dards. The area is rich in mineral resources, and there are big oil and gas reserves in the Barents Sea.

Already, the opening of the border of the Nordic nations with Russia has opened up a flourishing trade, in which Russian fishermen are fishing in Norway in order to get hard currency. A new shipyard is being built in Kirkenes to repair the Russian ships. Seven atomic-powered icebreakers are keeping the Northeast route to the Pacific Ocean open all year round, thereby shortening the transport distance for goods shipped from Europe to Japan by 40-60%. A special organization, the Barent Council, has been formed among the Nordic countries and Russia, and includes a European Union representative, for development cooperation.

Finance

NAFTA secret accords now out in the open

The secret financial accords of the North American Free Trade Agreement are paving the way for an invasion of derivatives instruments in Mexico. According to Finance Minister Pedro Aspe, Mexico has opened its doors to 52 foreign institutions, including 18 banks, 16 brokerage firms, 12 insurance companies, 5 financial groups, and 1 leasing company, all of which will set up in Mexico in the coming months.

According to several articles in the U.S. financial press on Oct. 24, Mexico has no choice but to turn to derivatives to "compete" with foreign banks. Credit-starved small and medium-sized Mexican companies are desperate for relief, Mexican banks heretofore have been "lacking in creativity," and "part of the solution, some financiers say, lies in unlikely places like derivatives markets," the *Journal of Commerce* said. "Banco de México, Mexico's central bank, for example, will begin operation of a futures market in local interest rates and the consumer price index on Nov. 7. . . . 'This is an important advance for the Mexican market,' said Roberto Mendoza, vice president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York."

Royal family runs indigenism to cull the 'human flock'

by Gretchen Small

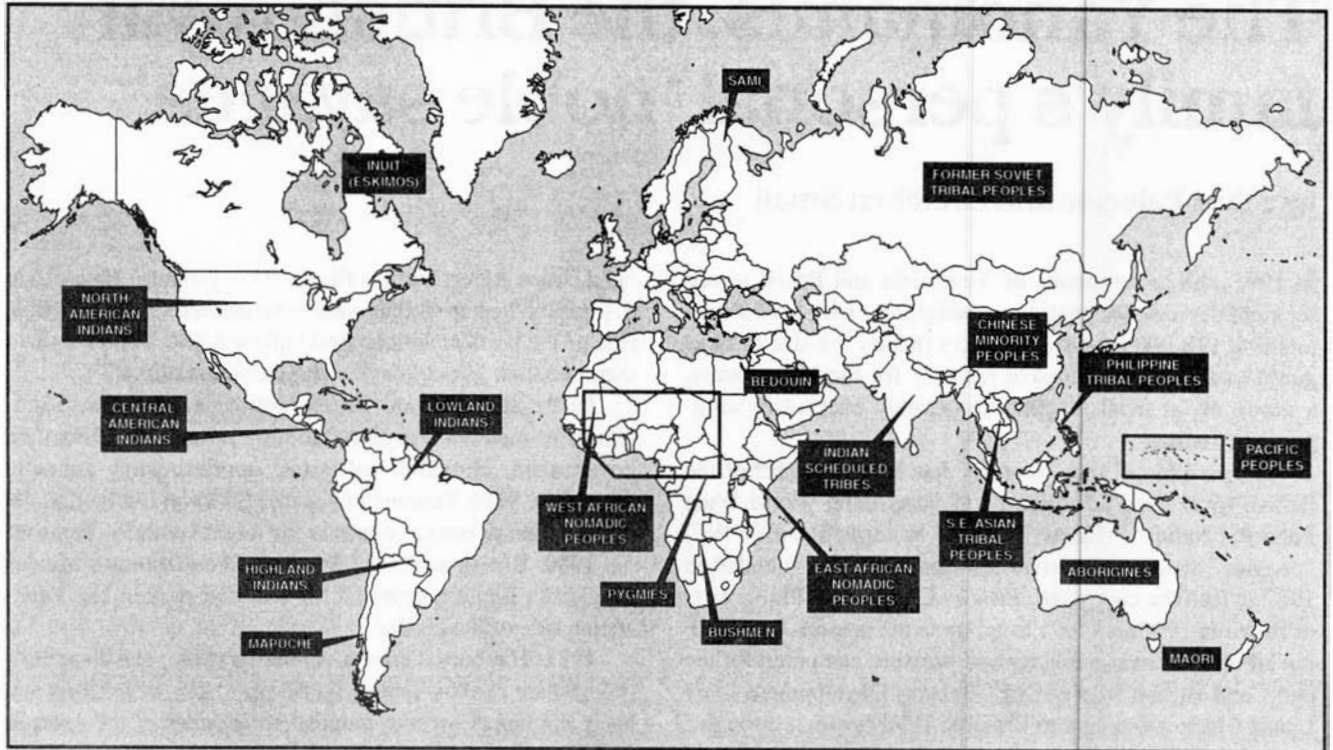
The world map shown on the next page summarizes a worldview which threatens the future existence of the human race. Produced by the World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly the World Wildlife Fund, WWF) in its 1992 *Atlas of the Environment*, the key which accompanies the map explains that the group wishes to depict indigenous peoples around the world "threatened by economic development." The similarity to WWF maps of "animals under threat," is no coincidence: Mankind, for Prince Philip's clique, is just another group of animals, whose time has come to be drastically culled.

In our Oct. 28 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," *EIR* presented its indictment against the British royal family and the world ecological movement directed by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, documenting how it has forced upon the world, as conscious policy, a genocide without precedent in human history. Here, we return to that indictment, examining through case studies from the Americas, how the British Crown deploys "indigenism" as an instrument of its war to drive the world back into barbarism. Readers are urged to return to that feature story as reference for the material which follows.

In 1969, the World Wildlife Fund set up its own "peoples' division," today known as Survival International. It was first named The Primitive People's Fund, in order "to prove to the world that 'primitive' should be recognized as a favorable and accurate term identifying the very qualities and differences from materialist society" which its founders sought to foster globally. That name proving too politically unpalatable, the name was soon changed to Survival International.

Headquartered in London, Survival International set out to centralize funds and propaganda for a global campaign to "help tribal peoples protect their lands, environment, and way of life from destructive outside interference." That is, to "protect" them from national industrial development programs. For the first three years, Survival International targeted its fire against the Brazilian government's efforts to integrate its small Indian population into civilized national life. Staff members then expanded its focus, setting out in the 1970s to compile a *World Red*

The World Wide Fund for Nature's identification of 'indigenous peoples'



Book of Threatened Peoples, modelled on the WWF's *Red Book of Endangered Animals*.

Survival International is today one of WWF's principal hit-squads against industrial society. By 1989, Survival bragged that it held 28 governments under siege for attempting to integrate some 54 isolated "peoples" into national life. It helped found an entire world movement based upon a concept succinctly summarized recently by one of the many spin-offs of the WWF's SS, the Worldwatch Institute. In its 1992 pamphlet, *Guardians of the Land: Indigenous Peoples and the Health of the Earth*, Worldwatch argued that there are 5,000 distinct indigenous cultures which, because "their subsistence economies have been dismantled by the agents of national development," can be likened to "animal species doomed to extinction." These "animal species" must not only be guaranteed rights to "their" land, but their miserable lives must serve "as cultural models for the world's more populous societies."

Survival International touts its independence from government and corporate financing, but never mentions its dependence on the British Crown. Survival's founders were all from the inner core of Prince Philip's SS: Nicholas Guppy, the first head of the WWF's Youth Division, organized its sponsors, including WWF Chairman Sir Peter Scott; Teddy Goldsmith, then busy founding his rabidly anti-human magazine, the *Ecologist*, participated, as did Goldsmith's gambling buddy, John Aspinall, renowned for his obsession with private zoos. (Goldsmith's Ecological Foundation funds Sur-

vival International today.) Two members of the Anti-Slavery International, a family organ of WWF Vice President Lord Buxton's family since the 1700s, were also key: Francis Huxley, a member of the infamous pro-eugenics family, who authored *Affable Savages*, and John Hemming, a Brazilian Indian specialist from the Royal Geographic Society.

President from its founding has been Sir Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a self-described "youngest son of a landed family quite properly preoccupied with preserving the estates intact." Sir Robin, too, is an integral part of the ecological SS, serving as a member of the Royal Geographic Society and sitting on the board of Goldsmith's Ecological Foundation.

These are the people who head up the campaign to depopulate vast portions of the globe through forcing whole nations to return to the economics of hunting and gathering or pastoral nomadism.

And how do they treat the "indigenous peoples" for whom they claim such concern? As can be seen in the cases presented in the following pages, "indigenous peoples" have been used as instruments of British geopolitical campaigns for centuries, the creation of the nonexistent Mosquito Indian tribe serving as a classic example of this policy. Where they have had the power, these oligarchic interests have *prohibited* human beings of Indian descent from being *human*, from seeking to better their lives or participate in universal culture. And most often, they simply *kill them*, just as they have the elephant and rhinoceros in Africa.

The Yanomamis: the British royal family's personal 'noble savages'

by Silvia Palacios and Gretchen Small

In 1991, the governments of Venezuela and Brazil issued separate decrees designating a contiguous cross-border area totalling 178,000 square kilometers (nearly the size of Uruguay) as an "anthropological reserve" for the Yanomamis, a group of, at most, 16,000 desperately backward, semi-nomadic Indians.

The creation of that "reserve" has been a project of the British royal family for nearly 25 years. The World Wide Fund for Nature's (formerly World Wildlife Fund, WWF) "peoples" division, Survival International, was founded in 1969 to lead the campaign. Princes Charles and Philip went to Brazil in 1990 and 1991 to promote the project, the WWF ran an international publicity and pressure campaign for the park, and British Minister of Overseas Development Lady Lynda Chalker was sent to Brazil in 1990 to ram it through.

In July 1991, Sir Walter Bodmer, president of the Human Genome Organization, said that the Yanomamis would be the first tribe to have their genes frozen and archived in London's Museum of Human Genetics. It was to be the first entry in a planned "library" of genes of "peoples in extinction."

The following chronology relates the highlights of the story, but we add a cautionary note. Both Presidents who implemented this British Crown scheme, Brazil's Fernando Collor de Mello and Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez, were driven out of office on corruption charges in 1992 and 1993, respectively. The governments which succeeded them have as yet been unwilling to push through the Crown's full demand: the separation of the reserves from their nations.

The chronology

1971: Survival International (SI) President Robin Hanbury-Tenison visits 33 Indian tribes in Brazil and endorses the creation of "a national park of Yanomami." SI becomes the leading international non-governmental organization (NGO) pushing the Yanomami project.

1972: Two SI founding members, Francis Huxley and current Royal Geographic Society Director John Hemming, are sent to Brazil by the Aborigines Protection Society of Lord Buxton's Anti-Slavery International. Their final report declares that the proposed Yanomami park "could well be a test case of Brazilian government policy."

1978: The Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Park (CCPY), a Brazilian NGO, is established. SI anthropol-

ogist Bruce Albert authors the CCPY's proposal for a single 6.4 million hectare Indian park to be created on the Brazilian side of the border, which would allow 8,400 Yanomamis to continue their lifestyle of "intermittent nomadism."

1979: SI issues an "urgent action bulletin" on Yanomamis to members, urging that they pressure the Brazilian government. Bulletins are issued approximately annually thereafter. "The Yanomami became Survival International's number-one priority," wrote SI President Hanbury-Tenison.

1980: British anthropologist and SI collaborator Marcus Colchester issues a proposal for a similar park on the Venezuelan side of the border.

1981: Hanbury-Tenison, a photographer, and an anthropologist are paid by Time-Life Books to live with Albert and his Yanomamis for two months. *Aborigines of the Amazon Rain Forest* is published the following year. Hanbury-Tenison later describes the Yanomami practice of infanticide as "a system . . . which works excellently for them," and said that their system of hunting and gathering allows them to live "in contented affluence."

1985: The Organization of American States urges Brazil to create a Yanomami park to preserve their lifestyle and "culture." Sen. Severo Gomes joins the CCPY and sponsors legislation calling for the creation of a Yanomami park, getting the support of Cong. Fabio Feldman and Sen. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, today President-elect of Brazil.

1989: Yanomami activist Davi Kopenawa receives the U.N.'s Global 500 award. SI receives the Right Livelihood Award, and invites Kopenawa to receive it.

Sept. 14, 1989: Anne Roderick, owner of The Body Shop cosmetics stores selling "Amazon products," leads NGOs in a demonstration blocking access to the Brazilian embassy in London, protesting the "devastation of the Amazon." Participating groups include Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Oxfam, Forest Peoples Support Group, Brazil Network, and Survival International.

Sept. 30, 1989: Brazil Network and the Catholic Institute for International Relations co-sponsor a seminar in Sheffield, England, titled "Amazonia: Whose Environment, Whose Struggle?" to organize an international federation of NGOs to coordinate all Amazon environmental campaigns.

1990: SI issues an appeal by Prince Charles against the "collective genocide" of the Yanomamis. "Any discussion about the tropical forests should start by looking at . . . the

remaining tribal people for whom the tropical forest has been their home for many generations," said Charles.

May 1990: Prince Charles invites Brazilian Environment Minister José Lutzenberger to London, announcing that he and "Lutz" share a "holistic" view of environmental problems. Charles attends a Friends of the Earth forum where "Lutz" is a speaker, and later raises the Yanomami issue with Brazil's then-President-elect Collor de Mello.

October 1990: Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister for Overseas Development, visits Brasilia to prepare the upcoming visit of Prince Charles to the Amazon. With Lutzenberger at her side, she announces that the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) wishes to finance health programs for the Yanomamis. She signs various Anglo-Brazilian environment cooperation accords, and attends a seminar on ecology co-sponsored by Imperial Chemical Industries and the ODA. Chalker announces that the ODA will finance a "scientific station" in the 315,000-hectare ecological reserve in Caxiuanã, in Pará state, near the Amazon. (For Chalker's role in the 1994 Rwanda war, see *EIR*, Oct. 28, p. 48.)

1990: "International campaign forces the government to open Yanomami lands to support organizations," *SI* wrote.

March 1991: Prince Philip visits the Una ecological re-

serve in Salvador, Bahia state, Brazil, where his WWF has donated 659 hectares of land.

April 23-27, 1991: Prince Charles visits Brazil, accompanied by international ecological bigwigs including Canada's Maurice Strong, Britain's Environment Minister David Triepier, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly, European Community Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana, and British Petroleum head Sir Robert Horton. Charles holds a two-day private meeting on the royal yacht *Britannia* on the Amazon River with Lutzenberger and Brazilian businessmen Israel Klabin, José Saфра, and others. President Collor attends an evening session aboard the yacht with cabinet ministers.

June 1991: Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez issues a decree creating the 8.4 million hectare Upper Orinoco-Casiquire Biosphere Reserve for the Yanomamis along the Venezuelan-Brazilian border. All previous Venezuelan governments had refused to establish a biosphere reserve, because this involves international accords which grant international agencies inspection and other rights in the area.

June 1991: Prince Philip invites Brazilian Congressman Feldman, SOS Mata Atlantica ecological chief José Pedro de Oliveria Costa, and WWF-Brazil Association head José

'Lutz' and Feldman: British Crown agents in Brazil

Two agents of the British royal family have been indispensable for the Yanomami project in Brazil: José Lutzenberger, Brazil's minister of the environment in 1990-92 under the now-deposed Fernando Collor de Mello government, and "green" Congressman Fabio Feldman.

Lutzenberger works closely with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Prince Charles. A former agronomist with the German firm BASF, "Lutz" heads Brazil's Fundação Gaia, a branch of London's Gaia Foundation, whose board includes former Imperial Chemical International president Sir John Harvery Jones and Prince Charles's Jungian philosophical mentor Sir Laurent van der Post. In 1989, the Gaia Foundation issued a fundraising pamphlet, "The Need of Lutz and Fundação Gaia Projected over the Next Five Years," soliciting funds so that their Brazilian agent could "become financially secure personally," which promised that "the Gaia Foundation, London, will continue to raise funds to cover these ongoing running costs of Fundação Gaia."

In his 1976 book *End of the Future?—A Brazilian Ecological Manifesto*, Lutzenberger wrote: "Demographic controls always exist. Among the most primitive be-

ings, it is blind, intermittent, and brutal. A population of bacteria, facing a propitious environment, grows exponentially. . . . But well . . . before consuming all the resources, it ends up dying in its own toxins. Equilibrium is established. . . . What an irony! Man, 'the crown of creation' . . . with all his intellectual capacity, his science, his technology, is preparing to return to subjecting himself to blind and implacable forces; he is preparing to return to the level of a bacterium."

Feldman, a lawyer, founder of several environmental organizations (e.g., OIKOS, SOS Mata Atlantica), and a congressman of the Party of the Brazilian Social-Democracy, has led anti-Brazil campaigns on both the environment and "indigenous rights." Feldman works closely with the WWF, Amnesty International, the World Resources Institute (he is one of the signers of WRI's Compact for a New World), the Smithsonian Institution, and Friends of the Earth. Feldman is a board member of Conservation International, a split from the Nature Conservancy headed by WWF Vice President for International Programs Russel Mittermeier.

In 1989, Mittermeier and Feldman called for an international "green bloc" of congressmen. In October 1990, Feldman served as "prosecutor" of Brazil in a mock trial for genocide carried out by the "Permanent Court of the Peoples" in Europe. In 1991, Prince Philip invited him to London to discuss how to expand WWF activities in Brazil.

Theodoro Araujo to London to discuss broadening WWF activities in Brazil.

June 1991: Brazilian President Collor visits Washington, where U.S. President George Bush hands him a letter protesting the Brazilian government's delay in demarcating "Yanomami land," signed by eight Democratic senators—Albert Gore (Tenn.), Timothy Wirth (Colo.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Paul Wellstone (Minn.), Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N.Y.), Tom Harkin (Iowa), and Ted Kennedy (Mass.). Returning to Brazil, Collor fires the president of Brazil's National Indian Foundation, and appoints Sidney Possuelo, a collaborator of Lutzenberger, as its new head. Possuelo pledges to demarcate Indian lands rapidly.

September 1991: The Brazilian Congress's Special Commission on Threats to the Amazon requests that Lutzenberger resign as environment minister, arguing that he is opposed to the development of the country and is in the pay of the British Gaia Foundation.

October 1991: WWF Director Henner Ehringhaus visits Brazil, meets with Collor, and threatens that "the prestige of the Collor government in the opinion of the international public . . . owes much" to Lutzenberger. British MP John Battle visits Brazil and informs Collor that the British government is very concerned with the Yanomamis.

Nov. 15, 1991: Collor signs the Yanomami Park decree.

Documentation

A 'green wall' for a concentration camp

To stop the Yanomamis from changing their lifestyle, is to assure their early death. The Yanomamis are not a homogeneous group, but some 200 independent communities, which speak four different dialects, have no written language, and no precise numerical system. One of the most violent and bloody human groups on the planet, an estimated 44% of all Yanomami men over the age of 25 have participated in the murder of at least one person. Roughly 30% of Yanomami adults die by violent means. In the mid-1980s, the average life span of Yanomami Indians in Venezuela was 30 years, as contrasted with a national average of 65 years. Some Yanomami communities practice cannibalism; others kill unwanted babies (such as first-born who are female, who are deformed, and who are considered a burden).

The information on national life span is found in a confidential government study published in the Venezuelan daily *El Universal* on Aug. 8 and 9, 1984. The study, carried out by officials from the Border Division of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and others, charged that those pushing for

indigenous or ecological reserves would reproduce South Africa's bantustans in the Americas, denying Indians their full rights as citizens and denying their nations "the contributions of an important part of its citizenry."

Architects of the Yanomami reserves admit that, when allowed, many Yanomamis seek to change their lifestyle and culture. In Survival International's 1979 proposal for a Yanomami park in Brazil, anthropologist Bruce Albert argued that a park is needed to keep tribes from migrating, given "the attraction presented by the Venezuelan national society."

Venezuelan ecologist Antonio De Lisio, in a speech to the 48th International Congress of the Society of the Americanists in Stockholm, Sweden in July 1994 (and based on an ongoing joint study of the Upper Orinoco by the Center for the Study of the Environment, Cenamb, of the Central University of Venezuela, and the University of Venice, Italy), insisted that stricter controls be imposed on access to the Venezuelan Biosphere Reserve, because *the Yanomamis seek change*. Acculturation "is reinforced," he complains, "with the attitude to change shown by the Yanomamis; observe, for instance, their migration from interfluvial to riparian forest and from mountains to plains, seeking their encounter with the missions. Not even the difficulties of accessibility guarantee the retarding of this global process."

De Lisio outlined the following "conservationist scenario" to guarantee "appropriate environmental use" of the Upper Orinoco River Basin:

"It is necessary to build a 'green wall' to preserve the Yanomamis. It is necessary to forbid whatever contact between these communities and the agents of change because:

"The missions, evangelists, and Salesians have introduced working tools which have modified Yanomamis' productivity in their traditional hunting and fishing activities.

". . . The missions promote Yanomamis' becoming sedentary, altering in a significant manner their traditional worldview. The Yanomamis, then, by searching for superfluous goods, become tied to some zones and establish alliances with other communities to make it easier to have direct access to manufactured products.

"Some government policies for health and education pull them out from their habits and customs. . . .

"Therefore, it is necessary that:

"1. The missions, Salesians, and evangelists pull out of the Upper Orinoco River Basin;

"2. The government of Venezuela minimize its presence along the Brazilian border and achieve its security and defense activities by means of existing technologies . . . ;

"3. Mining activity be suspended . . . with clear criteria as to the necessity to preserve the headwaters and the water sources from contamination produced by this activity, and conserve the characteristic vegetation of this area, promoting in this way the prohibition of mining activity.

"4. To redefine health policies and deter all educational activities that modify Yanomamis' cosmovision and social structures or magic-religious [sic]."

Re-creating the Brits' Mosquito protectorate

The Mosquito Indians, today called "Miskitos," are a British fabrication. In the 1600s, British pirates gave that name to the people living along the Caribbean coast of what are today Honduras and Nicaragua, who were mixed descendants of these pirates, black slaves from British woodcutting gangs, and the area's semi-nomadic Indian inhabitants. Supplied with arms by the British, the Mosquitos became the dominant group in the region, capturing and selling members of other tribes as slaves to British pirates. Since the 1600s, the primary economic activity of the Mosquitos has been contraband.

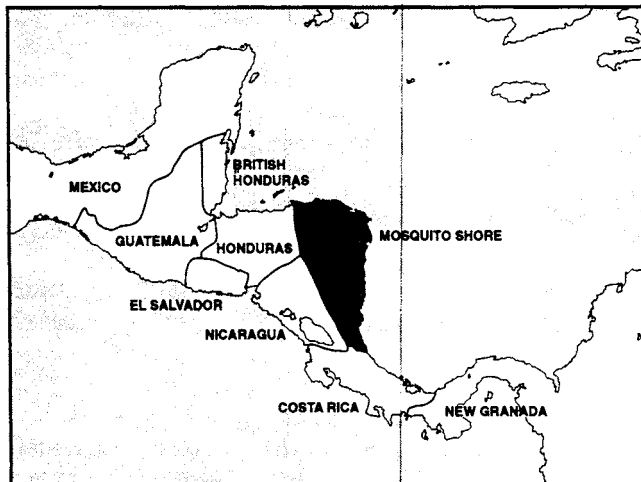
The British Crown first established its "Mosquito Kingdom" in 1687, transporting Chief Oldman of the Mosquitos to Britain to be "crowned." Successor kings were often crowned in, and occasionally based out of, British Honduras, today Belize. British presence increased during the 1739-48 British-Spanish War, when Capt. Robert Hodgson organized a Mosquito rebellion against local Spanish authorities, hoisted the British flag, and brought in British troops.

The Crown's interests grew again in the 1800s, with Jeremy Bentham's 1822 "Junctiana" proposal for the construction of an interoceanic canal through Lake Nicaragua, and for the founding of an expanded "Anglo-American United States" in Central America. During this period, His Britannic Majesty's representative to the Mosquitos collected customs on all trade in the area. In 1848, the Crown representative renamed the protectorate "Mosquitia," hoisted the "Mosquito" flag (modeled on the Union Jack) over the Nicaraguan port of San Juan, well south of any area inhabited by the Mosquitos, and renamed it Greytown after the governor of Britain's Jamaican slave colony. By 1850, the Mosquito shore had encroached upon a large land area (see **Map 1**). The Crown did not relinquish its claims over the Mosquitos until 1894 (see **Map 2**).

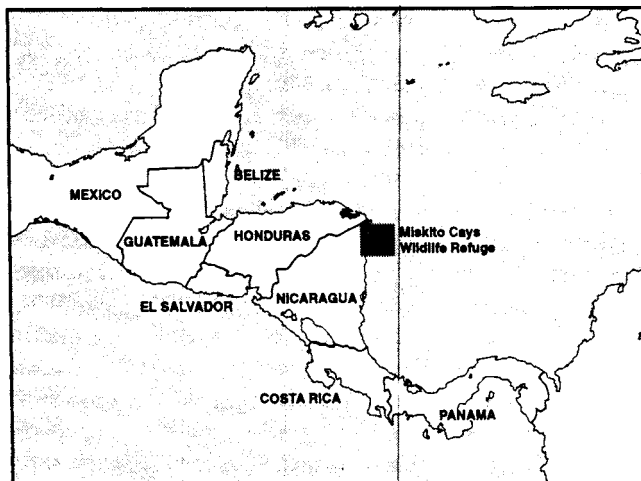
The British Crown now proposes to have the *future* map of the area return to that of the 1850s, by reestablishing their old Mosquito protectorate under a "green" flag. The process began with the 1979 Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. In the 1980s, anthropologists from Cultural Survival worked through both the Sandinista government and the Contra opposition to organize for Mosquito autonomy. Access to Contra Mosquito refugee camps in Honduras in the mid-1980s was controlled by Diana Villiers-Negroponte, a Scottish aristocrat whose husband was the U.S. ambassador to Honduras. The Mosquito leaders in the autonomy project have names such as Steadman Fagoth and Armstrong Wiggins.

In 1991, the Mosquito Cays Wildlife Reserve was established. And in 1992, Cultural Survival and the U.S. National Geographic Society mapping project proposed an expanded Mosquito area, as reflected in **Map 3**.

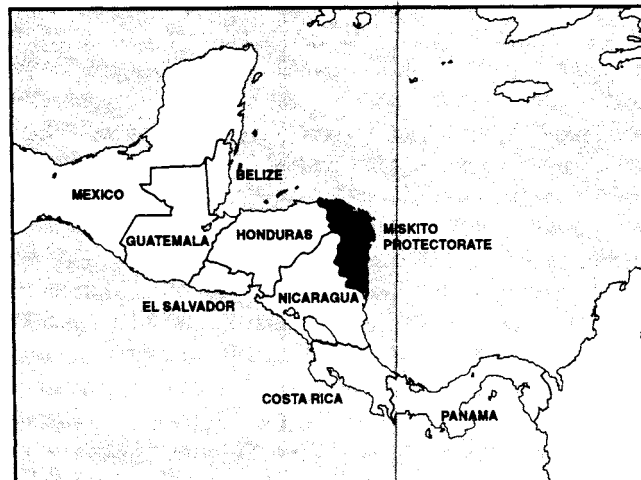
MAP 1
Central America, 1850



MAP 2
Central America, 1994



MAP 3
Central America, 2000



Shining Path butchers thousands of Indians

According to eyewitness accounts printed in the Peruvian media in September and October 1994, the British-backed Shining Path narco-terrorists carried out genocide against Peru's Ashaninka Indians during 1988-93. The Maoist Shining Path guerrillas had enslaved up to 5,000 Ashaninkas in a region inside and adjacent to the 1.7 million hectare Apurimac Reserved Zone in central Peru. Those who wouldn't cooperate were murdered outright—over 1,200 bodies were found in 300 mass graves, according to eyewitness accounts. Tribal leaders were isolated for torture and sophisticated brainwashing; those who couldn't be "reeducated" were eliminated. The infirm, orphans, and widows were also exterminated. In short, the "flock" was "culled."

London has been the international logistical and propaganda base for Shining Path since at least 1983, when the Revolutionary International Movement was founded there. RIM, a terrorist international which includes Shining Path, is committed to aiding "all indigenous people's struggles." In August 1992, the British Home Office, operating through its Independent Broadcasting Authority, produced and broadcast a "documentary" glorifying Shining Path, which it then handed over to the narco-terrorists for international use in fundraising and propaganda. To produce the report, two IBA reporters had accompanied Shining Path on their bloody rampages.

The genocide against the Ashaninkas occurred in Shining Path camps (with names like Progress, New Aurora, and New Development), located in the protected area of the Apurimac Reserve, whose western border is the Ené River. The basin between the Ené and Tampo rivers was chosen by Shining Path strategists as the spearhead for what they called a "people's republic of new democracy." This highly fertile valley was chosen for producing the clothing, weapons, and food required for all the regional committees of the narco-terrorist organization. They had even completed 90% of a mini-hydroelectric plant when the Peruvian Army moved into the area in 1993 and freed the enslaved Ashaninkas from their concentration camps.

According to the Lima daily *Expreso*, there were once 12,000 Indians in the valley, of a total 50,000 Ashaninkas in the Amazon region. It is believed that Shining Path captured 10,000 Ashaninkas in 1984-93, and that the Peruvian Army only saved 5,000. Of the remaining 5,000, it is estimated that at least 1,200 were assassinated; no one knows what happened to the others.

Tales of atrocities

Lima dailies reported what happened. *Expreso* said on Oct. 23: "Shining Path used 'persuasive' methods like those employed by the Red Chinese against U.S. prisoners of war during the Korean War (1951-54), to enroll nearly 1,000 Ashaninkas in their terrorist ranks. . . ."

"According to information gathered from survivors of these concentration camps, Shining Path captured entire Indian villages and subjected the Ashaninka leaders to interrogations. If they showed the slightest resistance, they were considered suspect and separated from the rest of the population.

"Once isolated, they were put in deep holes dug by the victims themselves. Their friends and parents, out of fear, avoided all contact. . . . During the first period of isolation, which generally lasted weeks, the Ashaninka chiefs were only freed for nighttime interrogations, accompanied by torture sessions, humiliation, and deprivation of all sorts. Sometimes they were deprived of sleep, sometimes their wives and children were tortured in their presence and eventually killed by machete.

"During the interrogations, the Ashaninka leaders were urged to join Shining Path and to serve as guides for the invasion of new lands. If they refused, they were tortured and assassinated after 'people's trials' during which they were forced to confess to crimes they never committed. . . . Those who yielded to 'persuasion' and collaborated . . . were taken out of their holes and locked in huts for their 'political reeducation.' . . ."

"Should they make the mistake of admitting to a desire to escape, they were denounced and assassinated by arrows. Their relatives were also executed.

"Shining Path also used outright genocide whenever it encountered resistance. . . . In January 1989, for example, Shining Path attacked the community of Alto Sanibeni, in San Martín de Pangoa, Salipo. There, 36 people were murdered, among them women and children. They took advantage of the fact that the men were away, working in the mountains. Pregnant women had their wombs slashed open by machete, and the fetuses hung from their huts. The school was burned down, and a priest burned alive."

Expreso on Sept. 11 reported on the story of one freed Ashaninka, named Moises: "The Ashaninkas were murdered if they were found sick, or had contracted an illness like measles, chicken pox, or tetanus. Sick Indians represented a burden and as they had no medicine to cure them, they decided to kill them, because the leaders said they had just become human parasites."

El Comercio on Sept. 20 published the story of another eyewitness, Magno García Bardales: "The terrorists mercilessly killed orphan children under eight years of age. They said they did it to prevent their suffering without a mother and father, since they had no one to take care of them and feed them. They said only those strong and healthy enough to work should live."

How 'indigenism' killed the Cherokees

by Anton Chaitkin

The British and allied oligarchy imposes backwardness, isolation, and poverty upon various of the world's peoples, under the cynical pretense of "protecting the indigenous way of life." The reality may be clearly seen in the confrontation between the American republic and its enemies in the case of the Cherokee Indians.

The new government of the United States made a treaty with the Cherokees in 1791, placing them under U.S. protection and pledging that the Cherokees would have sovereignty within their own land. As a project of President George Washington, the treaty stipulated: "That the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will . . . furnish gratuitously, the said nation with useful implements of husbandry; and further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such . . . persons to reside in said nation, as [the U.S.] may judge proper . . . who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters."

Among the means used to pursue this project, the U.S. government paid a subsidy to Christian missionaries who lived among the Cherokees. Around 1820, a Cherokee named George Guess, or Sequoya, invented an 86-character alphabet for his native language. Missionary Samuel Worcester translated the Bible from Greek into Cherokee. The missionaries helped establish a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, whose name acknowledged that these Americans were advancing in agriculture (an ancestral art which had been largely lost), manufacturing, and the education of their children in astronomy and mathematics.

But trouble began in the mid-1820s. A political grouping led by Scottish Rite Freemasons and the pro-British free trade party, began agitating within Georgia for the nullification of the U.S. treaty with the Cherokees—they were thought to be a dangerous cultural example to the black slaves. In 1830-31, the state of Georgia arrested and imprisoned the missionaries to the Cherokees, forbade any white people from entering Cherokee territory without permission from the state government, and "legalized" the theft of Cherokee land, which was said to be gold-bearing. The same political movement simultaneously launched a revolt in South Carolina, threatening secession unless the United States gave up its nationalistic economic policy.

An appeal to Christians

On Sept. 11, 1830, the *Cherokee Phoenix* called for help, citing the ideals of western civilization: "People of America, where shall we look? Republicans, we appeal to you. Christians, we appeal to you. . . . In times past, your compassions yearned over our moral desolations, and the misery which was spreading amongst us, through the failure of game, our ancient resource. The cry of our wretchedness reached your hearts; you supplied us with the implements of husbandry and domestic industry, which enabled us to provide food and clothing for ourselves. You sent us instruction in letters and the true religion, which has chased away much of our mental and moral darkness.

"Your wise President Jefferson took much pains to instruct us in the science of civilized government. . . . He urged us to industry and the acquisition of property. . . . But [we were not told] that whenever we should arrive at a certain point in the science of government, and the knowledge of the civilized arts, then our rights should be forfeited . . . [and] our property confiscated to lawless banditti, and our necks placed under the foot of Georgia."

The Cherokees hired as their lawyer former U.S. Attorney General and anti-masonic leader William Wirt, who appealed to the public: "We have been laboring . . . ever since the adoption of our Constitution, to civilize these people. All the states . . . have pushed this subject of civilization, with all their power and at great expense. We have sought to civilize and to christianize them, on the avowed motives of *humanity to them*, and *safety to the neighboring whites*. With the Cherokees, we have so far succeeded that they have adopted our manners, our dress, our agricultural and mechanical pursuits; they have imitated our form of government and our laws, and Christianity . . . has made considerable progress among them. And the result now is, that we have . . . fallen out with this people for yielding to our solicitations. . . .

"Would it not be most perfidious, and an offence on our part that would 'smell to Heaven,' to have sought and labored at the civilization of these people for the last 40 years . . . under the fair guise of *humanity* and *religion*, and the moment we have accomplished this purpose, to make that very civilization, which is our own work, a ground of offence in these people, and an excuse for driving them from their possessions, or enslaving them on their own territory."

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in favor of Wirt's appeal against the state of Georgia, and ordered the release of the missionaries. But President Andrew Jackson, blackmailed by South Carolina's secession threat, placated that party in Georgia by refusing to enforce the court's decision. Amidst growing outrages of mob rule, the Cherokees were forced to flee Georgia en masse. Thousands of them died on a forced march—the infamous "Trail of Tears"—to the western frontier wilderness, 1,000 miles from their ancestral home.

Queen Elizabeth II is guilty in Canadian Eskimo deportation

by Raynald Rouleau

If Nuremberg Trial standards were to be applied to the case of what the British oligarchy did to the Eskimos, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Elizabeth II, would be in serious trouble. In 1953, the Canadian government deported several families of Inuits from Inukjuak, Quebec to the High Arctic, in order "to restore the Inuit to what was considered their proper state." It was called "a rehabilitation project."

In a 1994 report by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, a Canadian military serviceman stationed at Resolute Bay who witnessed the experiment, said that "he didn't understand why the Inuit were not given quarters at the base to live in and why the ample food which was available at the base was not made available to them." The report continued, "The servicemen were told that the Inuit were there to rehabilitate themselves . . . to learn how to survive on their own and go back to their old way of living. The project was to see if they could survive in that High Arctic environment where Inuit had lived in earlier times. . . . Temperatures of -55°F were common in the winter." The servicemen were told that in no way were they to associate with the Inuits or give them anything unless escorted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which was running the project.

This insane situation recalls the "Do Not Feed The Animals" sign at the London Zoo. In this case, the zookeeper was the RCMP. The Eskimos were even tagged, and forced to wear a metal disk with a chain around the neck. Many official government documents show the name of an Inuit followed by their tag number.

The 'High North Relocation Project'

The Canadian government, an institution run by the British monarchy since the middle of the eighteenth century, considered the Eskimos to be just another species of animal. But, as were the black slaves who were trained to pick cotton by the British Confederate slave-masters in the southern United States, Eskimos were "tamed," to do the trapping for the British Empire's Hudson Bay Company. The living conditions of the Eskimos around the Hudson Bay Company-run trading post, were very bad. One could rightfully label these posts as "Arctic plantations."

According to the report, "In 1930, Canada's western Arctic population was estimated to have fallen to about 200 from the 2,000 who had inhabited the region a century earlier. . . .

The reality was that during the 1920s and 1930s the health care of Inuit, particularly in the eastern Arctic, was in shambles. . . . Medical care was not given to the dying—they were turned away if they could get to a medical center or were turned out to die in a snow house or tent if already in one of the few treatment centers. . . . Canada was embarrassed by public criticism flowing back through U.S. military personnel entering the Arctic during the Second World War, and it has been said that if the whole truth had been made public, the Canadian government, already stinging from embarrassment, would have had much to answer for."

In 1945, because of international pressure, the "Eskimos were for the first time . . . publicly recognized as citizens by receiving family allowances," which are for "maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of the child." (These allowances were later classified as "savings," and in effect denied to the children of the families who were part of the "relocation experiment.")

During the World War II mobilization in the 1940s, many Eskimos were employed in the building of military and related facilities in northern Canada, including the Arctic, and some were later retained, for example, to help with the maintenance of weather stations. "The effect of improved health care introduced after the Second World War was that the mortality rate began to decline and the Inuit population, by the mid- to late-1950s began gradually to increase."

Elizabeth II ascends the throne

But Elizabeth II was made queen in 1952. In 1953, the Eskimo deportation projects started. Inukjuak, a major Inuit settlement in northern Quebec, was said to be becoming "overpopulated" (about 500 people lived in the area). But the evil reasoning behind the so-called need for the relocation was that the Eskimos were becoming more and more like the white man, i.e., too civilized: "In Inukjuak, there was a health facility, a church, a school, a fur trading post, a store, a port, etc. . . . So, slowly, the Eskimos were becoming a part of the whole society. Even if most people were still hunting, it wasn't their main source of food. Many were getting some kind of benefits, either as salary, family allowance, or old age security payments, like all other Canadians who benefit from the universal social safety net."

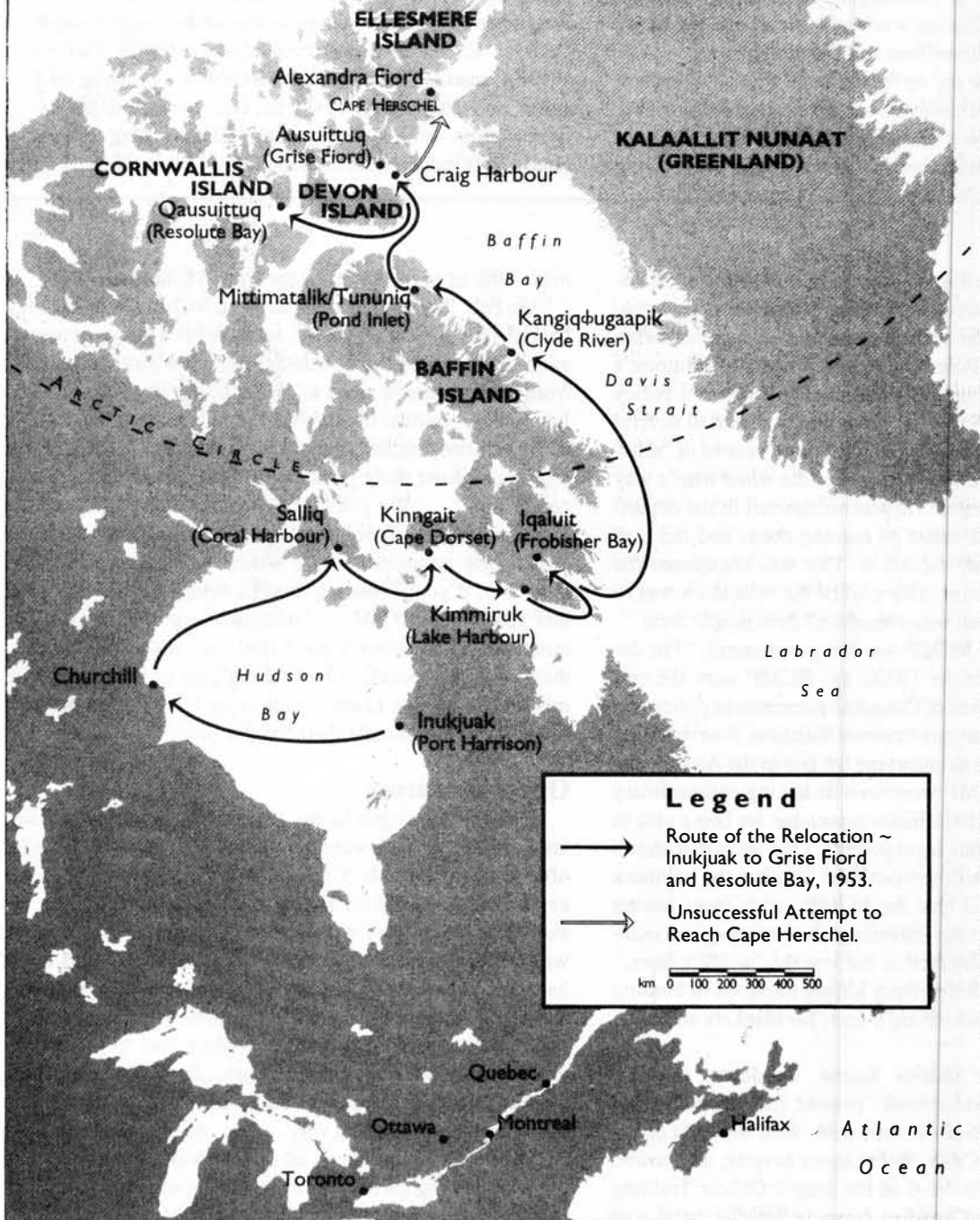
But, according to Her Imperial Majesty Elizabeth II,

NORTH POLE *

The High Arctic Relocation, 1953

Map by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Arctic Ocean



In the High Arctic Relocation Project, Inuit families were moved north to desolate areas, despite periodic famine, to restore them to "what was considered their proper state." According to the Commission's report, "In 1926, the game reserve was extended to cover all Canada's Arctic Islands even though most of the Arctic Islands were uninhabited and remain so."

Background on royal commissions of inquiry

Historically, every time the British Empire has been in trouble in Canada, it has set up a "royal commission" to "investigate the problems and find solutions." And every time, it reduces the chances of Canada to become a real sovereign nation-state. The two most infamous commissions were the Royal Commission on Teaching in 1961, which resulted in the destruction of Quebec's school system, and the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The latter was set up because of French President Charles de Gaulle's influence on the French-speaking people of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. The non-stated purpose of that commission was to abort a growing

republican movement. It culminated in October 1970 in the so-called "Événements d'Octobre," when the RCMP and the Royal Canadian Armed Forces ran a year-long terror campaign in the province of Quebec, on the pretext of fighting terrorism. The problem was that the British intelligence services had set up the terrorism in the first place.

So, when I see a royal commission being formed, I know that troubles are coming. In the case of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, I personally know that there are honest people in it working to solve the problems natives have faced under British domination. But, when I see that the co-president of the commission is Georges Erasmus, a board member of Prince Philip's WWF Canada, I know that the British are brewing up a storm, and that the natives will be, once again, Her Majesty's victims—unless somebody pulls the plug on the House of Windsor before it's too late.—*Raynald Rouleau*

Inuits are not supposed to act human because they are Eskimos, and Eskimos, according to *Encyclopedia Britannica*, live in igloos and hunt seal, walrus, and polar bear somewhere near the North Pole. Thus, one of the British Empire's departments—the Canadian government—enacted a policy to "correct" the problem. The government deported several families, especially those judged to be more in need of "rehabilitation," e.g., those who had taken "the white man's way of life." The report stated: "It was recognized in the department that the cyclical nature of hunting could and did lead to periodic famine and starvation. This was considered the natural state for the Inuit. The goal of the relocation was to restore the Inuit to what was considered their proper state."

In the Arctic, the RCMP was the government. "For decades, continuing into the 1950s, the RCMP were the embodiment and custodians of Canadian government policy and carried out almost every government function, from handing out family allowances to enforcing the law in the Arctic," the report said. "The RCMP were seen as having extraordinary legal power and an extraordinary reputation for being able to deliver the results of this legal power." One thing that shows the insanity of the whole project, and also has the hallmark of the royal family, is that the RCMP, aside from having been directed "to keep the Eskimos self-supporting and independent," were also directed to enforce the "wildlife laws." The Inuits were prohibited from killing musk ox or hunting caribou, the skins of which are a must for blankets and other warm clothing.

Maj. Gen. Hugh Andrew Young, the deputy minister of resources and development, pushed the "rehabilitation project" down the chain of command, with the help of his partner in crime, Lt. Cmdr. Bent Gestur Sivertz, an avowed Freemason and former head of the king's Officer Training Establishment of the Canadian Navy in Halifax, who was

made Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

On Feb. 20, 1953, Young wrote to RCMP Commissioner Nicholson: "As you are aware, we have been giving consideration to the possibility of transferring a few Eskimo families from overpopulated areas to places in the High Arctic. . . . It would be possible to establish these small settlements only with your cooperation as there is no one else at these places who could assist these people in adjusting themselves to new conditions. . . . We could not consider placing Eskimos at Resolute Bay unless we had someone to look after them and direct their activities. . . . I would be interested to hear, therefore, if you propose to open a detachment at that point this year." The RCMP commissioner replied: "I would be quite willing to select a good man and have him stationed there with the specific job of taking care of the natives. He might even be able to encourage some hunting and trapping on their part and handle their furs for them."

Opposition arose

There were people in the government who opposed this insane idea. A memorandum on May 2, 1952 by a senior official of RCMP, Mr. Carlson, who had 30 years of Arctic experience, said: "If the living standards of the Eskimos are ever to be raised they will require education, and education will interfere with their so-called nomadic life, but their life has, to a large extent, already been eliminated by changing them from hunters of meat to fur trappers. Fur trapping keeps them comparatively close to the trading post to which they go often with their fur, and, of course, the traders encourage them to do as much trapping as possible. If the Eskimos were living their true nomadic way of life, they would, to a large extent, be living hundreds of miles away from the trading posts, following caribou herds or fishing some good lakes or streams or camping at good sealing and walrus grounds. . . .

There is really no valid reason why the Eskimos should be made or encouraged to continue as hunters or trappers in the Arctic, especially if they don't want to. . . . The more employment that is found for Eskimos other than hunters and trappers, the better. I think it is useless to talk of them resuming the native way of life."

But, Canada being Canada, if an order, or even a wish comes down from the commander-in-chief, Her Royal Highness Elizabeth II, there aren't too many people who will have the moral courage to oppose it, no matter how insane it is.

The sovereignty issue

The deportation coincided with a "worry" of the British vis-à-vis the United States concerning the High Arctic Islands. The report said, "By 1946, the U.S. presence in the north had declined substantially, but within a few years it would increase again. The Cold War led to several large projects in the Arctic, this time involving the High Arctic Islands. First came the joint Arctic weather stations, followed by the radar stations of the distant early warning line. A large number of U.S. vessels were involved in the sea supply of these operations. Over time, Canada's claim to Arctic waters became the predominant concern, and one that remains today."

The report stated: "Mr. Denhez observed that the creation of the Arctic Islands Game Preserve involved the exercise of Canadian [i.e., British] sovereignty and was designed to reinforce Canadian control over the Arctic. The stated purpose of the game preserve was to preserve the game for the benefit of the Canadian Native people. However, there was no aboriginal population in the High Arctic Islands at the time. The question that then arose was the significance of populating

the High Arctic Islands with aboriginal people as the logistical consequence of the adoption of such measure. Mr. Denhez asserted that the 1953-55 relocation must be seen against the background of many years of government efforts to assert a Canadian presence in the Arctic and that there were those who saw the relocation in terms of further assertion of Canadian sovereignty." A 1929 Canadian government memorandum was quoted in the report: "The creation of this preserve and its appearance on our maps serves to notify the world that the area between the 60th and 141st meridians right up to the Pole is under Canadian sovereignty."

As shown in *EIR*'s first installment of "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," the British monarchy's World Wide Fund for Nature's creation of "wildlife reserves" all over the world is only a pretext for strategic control over specific areas, for the purpose of irregular warfare.

According to the Royal Commission report, "A Dec. 29, 1952 memorandum to J.W. Pickersgill, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Cabinet, situates the opening of RCMP posts in the Arctic in the context of a discussion about the importance of maintaining Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. The memorandum states that 'About a year ago Mr. Pearson (Secretary of State for External Affairs) remarked in private that he wondered how good our claim was to some areas of the Arctic. . . . Probably of much greater concern is the sort of de facto U.S. sovereignty which has caused so much trouble in the last war and which might be exercised again.' "

A spokesman for the Royal Commission told *EIR* that "there have been hundreds of such rehabilitation projects" over the years, in which a substantial number of human lives were lost. He said that such projects are still going on.

EIR Windsor Special Report 'staggeres' WWF

EIR's Special Report, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" (Oct. 28 issue), which details the role of the British royal family, Prince Philip, and the World Wide Fund for Nature in genocide around the globe, was reported in the British weekly *the People* on Oct. 30. "Last night the WWF was staggered at the attack on Philip and the charity," it reported. *People* has 2 million circulation and is read by an average 5.6 million people per week.

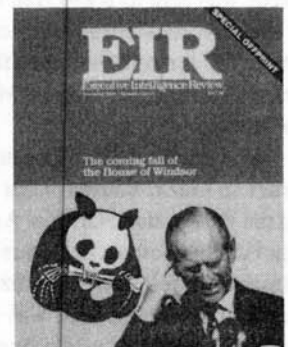
"Prince Philip has been branded 'a murderer' over his leadership of the World Wildlife Fund," it said.

"In an astonishing attack by an American pressure group, which supports U.S. President Bill Clinton, the Duke of Edinburgh is accused of 'mass genocide.'

"The self-styled Executive Intelligence Agency [sic] blames the WWF's policies of establishing game reserves

for wrecking the African economy and causing people to starve. The 60-page report, published in Washington this weekend, compares Philip with Hitler and brands him a mass murderer who is plotting to stamp out Africa's 'darker complexioned peoples.' The group, which is affiliated to the American Democratic Party, even tries to link Prince Philip with the deaths of hundreds of thousands in Rwanda. . . .

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Clinton throws support to Mideast development bank

by William Jones

The whirlwind three-day visit to the Mideast by President Bill Clinton on Oct. 26-28 gave a significant boost to the Mideast peace process, threatened by a rash of terrorist actions, culminating in the Oct. 20 bombing of a bus in a tourist area of Tel Aviv, in which some 20 people died. This led to the Israelis' temporarily closing the border to the Palestinian-controlled Gaza Strip and West Bank, preventing access to Israel for many Palestinians working there.

The bus bombing was the third terrorist incident in a number of weeks. On Oct. 9, two terrorists, armed with automatic weapons, grenades, and explosives, ran amok in a well-trafficked commercial district of Jerusalem, killing one person and wounding nine others. A Hamas leaflet called the action the fourth revenge attack for the Machpela Cave massacre last February, where Kach extremist Baruch Goldstein sprayed Muslims at prayer in a mosque with a machine gun. Then on Oct. 11, the Izzadin Kassam, the armed wing of Hamas, announced that they had kidnapped Nachshon Waxman, an Israeli soldier. When Israeli intelligence, assisted by the Palestinians, found out where Waxman was being held, a commando team from the Israeli Defense Forces was sent to try to free him, but the soldier was killed by the terrorists before the team succeeded in entering the house. The terrorists claimed that they were responding to the earlier machine-gunning of Muslim worshippers by Baruch Goldstein.

The Israeli counter-measures, including shutting off the border to Gaza, caused bitter reactions from Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian National Authority, themselves a political target of the Hamas, which is unequivocally opposed to the Palestine Liberation Organization agreement with Israel. President Clinton's visit was meant to help keep the peace process on track in spite of the increase in terrorism.

The official reason for the visit was an invitation to the

President to attend the signing of the Israeli-Jordanian treaty, the second major peace accord since the signing of the PLO-Israeli Declaration of Principles in October 1993. President Clinton used the opportunity to visit all the major Arab countries in the area, speaking with Chairman Arafat and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo, and making a special trip to Damascus to discuss with President Hafez al-Assad in an attempt to move forward Syrian-Israeli negotiations—without a doubt the most difficult of the “legs” of any comprehensive Mideast peace agreement.

Clinton to terrorists: ‘You will not succeed’

The devastating psychological effect of the latest terrorist actions was the principal issue with which President Clinton had to deal. In his talks with Arafat, Clinton stressed that he wanted a 100% effort in cracking down on the terrorists. In his speech to the Jordanian parliament on Oct. 26, the President said, “On the one side stand the forces of terror and extremism, who cloak themselves in the rhetoric of religion and nationalism, but behave in ways that contradict the very teachings of their faith and mock their patriotism. These forces of reaction feed on disillusionment, on poverty, on despair. They stoke the fires of violence.”

“They seek to destroy the progress of this peace,” Clinton warned. “To them, I say, you cannot succeed; you will not succeed; you must not succeed, for you are the past, not the future.” The next day, in the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, Clinton would come back to his theme: “The real fight is not about religion or culture. It is about a worldwide conflict between those who believe in peace and those who believe in terror; those who believe in hope and those who believe in fear.”

Terrorism was undoubtedly also on the Clinton agenda when the President made a short detour to Damascus, long a

free haven for a variety of terrorist groups. He met with President Assad in a small, formal session with advisers for about two hours, and then held a one-on-one session with the Syrian President for about 45 minutes. In private, according to a background briefing from a senior administration official, Assad condemned both the terrorist actions of Baruch Goldstein at the Tomb of the Patriarchs and the bus bombing by Hamas in Tel Aviv. When questioned later in the day at a press conference with President Clinton, Assad declined to repeat his private condemnation, brushing aside as slander any accusations that Syria had ever been involved in terrorism. The Clinton administration had been hoping for some more public statements from Assad on the terrorism issue in order to try to edge the discussions forward.

Little headway was made on the other sensitive issue in the Syrian-Israeli talks: the Golan Heights, occupied by Israel during the Six Day War. Syria is demanding a full Israeli withdrawal from the heights before a peace can be signed. Rabin, fully aware of the strategic importance of the Golan Heights for Israeli defense with Syrian armored forces capable of occupying the heights not many miles away, was not ready to agree to any withdrawal without definite assurances for Israel's security. One proposal mooted to alleviate those fears would be to station U.S. troops on the Golan Heights to monitor the withdrawal and safeguard against a possible Syrian attack.

Still, the administration expressed optimism over the smaller overtures that the Assad regime has made toward finding common ground with the Israelis: Assad mentioned Israel by name in his comments on establishing good relations among all the nations of the Middle East, and the Syrian foreign minister made his first-ever appearance on Israeli TV on Oct. 7. Foreign Minister Farouk Shara told the Israeli viewers that "we have to put the past behind us." A senior Clinton administration official assured reporters on Oct. 27 that the Syrians "continue to take small steps toward the Israelis."

Financing the 'Oasis' plan

Most importantly, President Clinton used the occasion of his Mideast trip to give his full support to the Peres proposal for establishing a Mideast Development Bank, which could finance sorely needed infrastructure projects in the Mideast. It was clear from the outset that without a full development program, with investments in energy production, water development, and transportation, Israelis and Palestinians would soon be at war again.

Already in the mid-1970s, these questions had been broached by physical economist Lyndon LaRouche, who, in discussions with both Israeli and Palestinian representatives then, had emphasized that viable political peace agreements would never work unless the Mideast were transformed, on the basis of Israeli-Arab economic cooperation, into an "oasis" of economic development. These projects would include, LaRouche had stressed, a Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal and a Dead Sea-Red Sea Canal along whose banks

water desalination and power generation capabilities would turn the desert into a garden. LaRouche's "Oasis" concept has become an integral part of the Mideast peace discussion, reemphasized again by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in his speech at the signing of the Israeli-Jordanian accords in the Arava Desert. "Such were the relations between Israel and Jordan during the last 47 years, a desert," Rabin said, "not even one green leaf, no trees, not even a single flower." "We are the ones who will transform this barren place into a fertile oasis," Rabin continued, "that the red-browns and the dark grays will burst forth in vibrant greens." Also at the signing ceremonies, King Hussein of Jordan, looking at the desert separating the two countries, called on the two peoples "to build it and to make it bloom as never before."

Since the Israel-PLO agreements were signed last year, however, such development projects have pretty much been on hold. Worse, many of these projects have been put under the control of the World Bank, whose aversion to economic development is legendary. In order to facilitate such projects, therefore, the Israeli Foreign Ministry under Shimon Peres has proposed establishing a regional development bank, which could start operations without the restrictions always tied to World Bank funding.

The World Bank has continually tried to sabotage this proposal and has unfortunately received important backing from the U.S. Treasury Department, which complained that such a regional bank would be too much like the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Treasury claimed that the EBRD, which has been involved in the financing of some very successful projects in eastern Europe, had a "poor performance record."

At a meeting of the Regional Development Working Group in Cairo on Oct. 10, support was given to the Mideast Development Bank. The Working Group, a result of the earlier Mideast multilateral talks at Madrid, consists of representatives from Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinians. But what counted most was the support given to the development bank by the U.S. President.

In his speech before the Jordanian Parliament on Oct. 26, President Clinton said, "Making these dreams real, of course, will require new investment and new capital. To that end, the United States supports the creation of a Middle East Bank for Cooperation and Development." The President's comments were met by applause from the Jordanian parliamentarians.

Nevertheless, during the Mideast-North Africa economic conference, held in Casablanca, Morocco on Oct. 30-Nov. 2, opposition seems to have put the development bank in the category of issues subject to "further study" at least until the beginning of 1995. The resistance to the bank from some Arab Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia, and from the western apologists for World Bank "dictatorship," could soon slam shut the narrow window of opportunity for peace opened up by the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles one year ago.

Tide begins to turn against Serbian war of aggression

by Katharine Kanter

Over the last week in late October-early November, the Bosnian Army has begun to turn the tide against the Serbian war of aggression in the Balkans. A three-pronged drive has been launched from Bihac toward Bosanska Krupa on the east bank of the Una River and toward Bosanski Petrovac; from Tomislavgrad and the area south of Bugojna toward Kupres, which fell to the Bosnian Army on Nov. 3; and from outside Trnovo, gate to the eastern enclaves, toward occupied eastern Bosnia. Near Bihac, where the Grmusko-Srbljanski Plateau was taken on Oct. 26, the Bosnian Army seized a quantity of tanks and armored vehicles, of which, because of the U.N. arms embargo, it had previously almost nothing. The Serbian front line, which stretches over 2,000 kilometers, is now etiolated and distinctly ragged.

The Serbians have responded to the offensive in north-west Bosnia by shelling, *from bases located inside the Unprofor (U.N. peacekeeping forces) zone* in occupied Croatia, the towns of Cazin, Buzim, and Velika Kladusa, and the suburbs of Bihac. Typically, these heroes have also threatened to turn heavy artillery on the major cities of Bosnia, while Unprofor head, British Gen. Sir Michael Rose, spoke of launching NATO air raids against the Bosnian Army positions. Using terms identical to those of Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Karasin (who said "it would be catastrophic if nothing were done to stop the Bosnian offensive"), Rose stated:

"The strategic balance is slowly turning against the Bosnian Serb army. . . . If the Bosnian government . . . [returns] to a full-scale war . . . it would be a catastrophe for the people of this country." One presumes he means England.

'We have relied upon our own forces'

Of the victories of the past week, during which over 250 square kilometers were liberated, Bosnian commander Delic said in a public statement: "At the beginning of the year, the Bosnian Army managed to create the essential preconditions for moving from the defensive, to the liberation phase of the war. Therefore, operations which are offensive by the way they are being carried out, but defensive by their character, because of being carried out on Bosnian territory, have been undertaken. The Bosnian Army has gained control over more key communications directions and dominant peaks, and framed a solid territorial base by which defense of the free

areas may be strengthened and those areas further expanded. The total liberated territory is now 1,300 square kilometers. The arms embargo, which damages only the Bosnian Army, has led to an artificial imbalance, especially in heavy artillery. . . . It has been shown that relying upon our own forces is the path to succeed. Gratitude must be shown to the Bosnian Army soldiers for their devotion, courage, and patriotism which they expressed on every occasion."

Croatia reappears on the battlefield

Of great significance in the battle for Kupres, is the presence of the HVO, the Croatian Army. U.N. observers confirm troop movements heading east from Tomislavgrad to meet up with the Bosnian Army attacking southwest from Bugojno, and have seen Croatian rocket-launchers and tanks in the area. According to U.N. spokesman Paul Risley in the Croatian capital of Zagreb, the HVO has also joined the Bosnian Army south of Bihac, taking up Serbian positions on the west bank of the Una River, and had begun to engage Serbian forces inside the Serbian-occupied Krajina region of Croatia, where they have been reports over the last six weeks of very heavy fighting between cross-border Bosnian detachments and the Serbian forces.

These events, the first good news in months, will not only blow up the London Contact Group's attempts to back Croatian President Franjo Tudjman into agreeing to deal with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, including granting Serbia access to the sea, but will put him under great pressure to start a full-scale military offensive in the Krajina and in eastern Slavonia. Most important, the past week's victories, which the U.S. State Department described as a "necessity . . . the Bosnian government has understandably decided to exercise its right to defend itself by force of arms," have, by fundamentally altering the military line-up on the terrain, *torn up the agreements with the London Contact Group*, and, de facto, rendered it otiose and its deliberations null and void. *The partition of Bosnia is off the agenda.*

There can be little doubt that the Clinton administration is no stranger to the recent positive turn of events. As we mentioned in last week's *EIR*, it was announced on Oct. 19 that the United States was sending Gen. John Galvin and 15 U.S. officers to "render effective" the Croatian-Bosnian military alliance on the terrain, and, around that date, Grego-

ry Treverton, deputy chairman of estimates of the National Intelligence Council, was in Bosnia, one assumes for purposes unrelated to tourism. There now exists the almost unparalleled situation whereby the officers and enlisted men of three different countries—the United States, England, and France, all of which are technically allies within a single military pact known as NATO—are *de facto fighting on opposite sides in a major war* being waged on the territory of two other countries. In other words, the Clinton administration is showing by its deeds what it has not yet put into words: It no longer considers England to be a friendly nation.

As for a certain French faction, known to wags by a code name drawn from a medieval eulogy of pederasty, "*L'important c'est la Rose*" (The Rose, 'tis the Matter), they are busy as little bees drawing up, for the Franco-British summit on Nov. 18, far-reaching military cooperation agreements with England, all the while spitting like llamas at President Bill Clinton. Babbling away to the Paris daily *Libération's* correspondent in Sarajevo, a French officer accused the Clinton administration of "deliberately sabotaging the painstaking work of Unprofor," which has been, indeed, painstakingly occupying itself in recent weeks with firing upon Bosnian troops on Mt. Igman in order to cut the Bosnians last land route into besieged Sarajevo.

Another high-ranking French officer told the paper, "Ask yourself whose planes fly over Bosnia when AWACS is in charge of monitoring, and check out the increased level of activity on U.S. bases in Germany." Some 30 km northwest of Sarajevo, at Visoko, the airport has apparently been rebuilt—so the French intimate, thanks to the Americans—in order to receive heavy cargo planes for logistical support to the war effort beyond anything that has been feasible to date. Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic was so furious following his discussion in Sarajevo at the end of October with French Defense Minister François Léotard, who threatened his host with a cut-off of food aid, under the guise of withdrawing Unprofor, if the arms embargo were lifted, that he refused to take part in Léotard's press conference scheduled to take place after their discussion.

Downfall of the 'high-class Chetnik'

So, the little crowd of British enthusiasts at the court of Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic at Pale—the redoubtable Miss Beloff, Sir Alfred Sherman, and our scholar, John Zametica—had a nasty week. Their cheerleader, Gen. Sir Michael Rose, known to the Bosnians as "that high-class Chetnik," has a penchant for letter-writing. Many of us do, and so many of us have written silly things we later regret. But only the Happy Few maintain a cordial private correspondence with Gen. Ratko Mladic, commander of the Serbian forces in Bosnia. Yes, these two luvvies write to each other in the most unguarded way! Concerned about anarchistic behavior by Serbian militiamen who, by foolishly engaging fire with Unprofor troops, were giving the Americans an



Alija Izetbegovic, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina. His Army says it is beginning to move from the defensive, to the liberation phase of the war.

excuse to call in air raids against the Serbians, "*L'important, c'est la Rose*" rote, pardon me, wrote, the following, on Sept. 30:

"I would like to confirm that the U.N. always regrets the need to use force in its peacekeeping mission. As commander I fully agree with you that we must, in the future, avoid all situations which necessitate the use of force, whether it be applied from the ground or the air. *We can only do this through closer liaison and cooperation. . . . These are difficult times for everyone*, and we must not allow local tactical-level incidents to undermine the road to peace."

That letter was sent, by some mysterious hand, to the diplomatic correspondent of the London *Times*, Eve-Ann Prentice, who was expelled last June from the U.N. press pool at the Geneva negotiations, at the request of Lord David Owen's spokesman, who had gone ballistic when Prentice published similarly unguarded statements made to her by that spokesman, not in confidence, but on the record.

Those who keep their ear to the ground report that General Rose has devoted a considerable part of his extremely valuable time to the matter of that letter, which, as Miss Prentice coyly remarked to the *Times*, "is likely to cause outrage in Washington, widen the rift between NATO and the U.N., and renew calls by the Bosnian government for General Rose to resign."

Grim may be the humor in war, but it can be pretty damn funny nonetheless.

Behind the assassinations in Sri Lanka: All is not what it seems

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

The bomb that went off at midnight on Oct. 23 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, blew to bits the latest efforts of the Sri Lankan government to bring about a negotiated peaceful settlement to the 11-year-old civil war between the two dominant ethnic groups, the Sinhala and the Tamils. The bomb extinguished the life of United National Party presidential candidate Gamini Dissanayake, two other UNP parliamentarians, and at least 65 others attending a political rally on that fateful night. The Tamil separatist guerrilla organization, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), has been accused of being behind the bombing, but the group has issued a denial. In fact, there is no plausible reason that the LTTE would kill off a liberal young politician who is supportive of a peaceful settlement of the ethnic conflict.

The massacre was but the latest in a series of assassinations that have marked Sri Lankan politics, and made the end of the civil war impossible:

- In March 1991, the hard-nosed defense minister, Ranjan Wijeratne, was killed by a car-bomb in Colombo by the most powerful explosive ever used for assassination purposes in the region.

- In May 1991, at a campaign rally in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, along with a number of others, were murdered by a suicide bomber alleged to be a former member of the Tamil Tigers, the Tamil underground terrorist group seeking to carve out an independent Tamil nation of Sri Lanka.

- In April 1993, at a campaign rally, Lalith Athulathmudali, former minister of national security and part of the English-speaking upper caste elite (known as the *goigama* in Sinhala), was shot dead. Athulathmudali had recently left the UNP, along with his colleague Gamini Dissanayake, over policy differences with then-President Ranasinghe Premadasa, and had formed the Democratic United National Front (DUNF) with Dissanayake. Since Athulathmudali was not particularly tolerant of the Tamil militants, his death was summarily attributed to the Tigers, although a few observers hinted that President Premadasa could have been involved in it.

- In May 1993, less than two weeks later, during the May Day rally in Colombo, President Ranasinghe Premadasa was killed when a suicide bomber riding a bicycle collided

with the President's car and blew him to pieces. Investigation into that killing, prejudiced from the very outset, also led to allegations of the shadowy involvement of the Tamil Tigers. But no clear explanation was given as to why President Premadasa, who had a humble background and was not considered an enemy of the Tamils, should have been targeted by the Tigers. In fact, his ruthless annihilation of the Sinhala chauvinists within the underground Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) had earned him the bloody wrath of many racist Sinhala activists. The Tamil Tigers denied its involvement in the assassination, but few paid any attention to that.

Over the same time period, there were murders of at least a dozen other top political leaders and senior security personnel.

The latest macabre assassination, of Gamini Dissanayake, who had come back to the UNP following President Premadasa's death and was surely the most promising of the UNP politicians, has now also been attributed to the Tigers—not based on any evidence, but because of the *modus operandi*. And the Tigers' denial of its involvement has been projected as a routine denial from a terrorist organization.

The realities

If the situation in Sri Lanka is approached with the question "Who benefits?" possible suspects other than the Tamil Tigers come into view.

The reality at this time is that the new prime minister, Mrs. Chandrika Kumaratunga, whose husband was shot to death in the 1980s by JVP activists, had just concluded successfully the first round of talks with the Tamil Tigers. The second round of talks was scheduled for Oct. 24. The bomb that killed Dissanayake also killed the talks, enhanced suspicion about the Tigers' intent, and allowed President Wijetunga, head of the defense services, to impose an emergency throughout the country.

The emergence of Mrs. Kumaratunga as the new prime minister has added a new dimension to the Sri Lankan situation. A liberal with strong ties with India, she has made the implementation of peace on the island her prime agenda. To win the trust of the Tigers, and Tamils in general, she went hammer and tongs against the Army for its continuing provocation to disrupt all peace efforts. She accused the Army

brass of corruption associated with enhanced purchases of weapons caused by the 11-year war. She implied in no uncertain terms that the Army brass in particular would like to continue the status quo, because it helps them to line their pockets. Her tactic was to preempt any Army move to disrupt her peace initiative. What she did not mention, is that the Sri Lankan Army brass consists of avowed Sinhala chauvinists, and it is therefore difficult for the Army to accept any concession to the Tamil demands.

The situation was further inflamed by the fact that a number of mass graves were found in the southern part of the island recently. These graves contained the bodies of JVP activists killed off, ostensibly, by the security forces during the reign of President Ranasinghe Premadasa. Discovery of the mass graves, hinted at by many human rights groups and family members of the missing JVP activists, had created a great deal of tension in the country. It is apparent that Mrs. Kumaratunga, having full sympathy for the killed JVP activists, was also siding with those who seek a full-blown investigation of the past mayhem. It is not altogether unlikely that those who do not want this dark past, in which the Army's involvement is quite likely, revealed, would like to see her government go.

Behind the curtain

The list of killings and the modus operandi behind them prove one thing: There exists in the region a hard-core and extremely sophisticated terrorist capability, wired into the harsher methods of psychological warfare in the creation of suicide killers. That this capability belongs exclusively to the LTTE remains unproven. The killers have little regard for either pro-Sinhala or pro-Tamil politicians or for security personnel. While some of the earlier killings were actually claimed by the Tigers or the JVP, these major assassinations were summarily attributed to either of the groups.

In all likelihood, the truth is entirely different. The ethnic violence over the years has introduced into Sri Lanka all the major international gun- and drug-running networks which one associates with the Iran-Contra affair or the former anti-Soviet "Afghansi." It is acknowledged by both the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils that the Israeli Mossad has given them both arms and explosives training. In fact, there was a big fracas over the fact that the Mossad was based in Sri Lanka and teaching the Army the finer points of counterinsurgency. There are also volumes of available intelligence which suggest that both sides in the war are buying arms from international gun-runners and are running drugs. The Pakistani ISI, which is nothing but the extension of the Afghansi in the region, is also involved with the LTTE.

In addition, the British connection to the Sri Lankan elites is legendary. With the exception of former President Premadasa, the *goigama* class in Sri Lanka is closely connected to the British educational system and to British society in general. The public removal of the British High Commissioner to

Sri Lanka, David Gladstone, a few days after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, for his interference in the Sri Lankan electoral process and for meeting a known drug runner, as one Member of Parliament charged, was never fully explained. Gladstone, whose ancestor was a British prime minister, is not a lightweight.

But, in general, the Sri Lankan powers-that-be have been unwilling to carry out the investigation that would expose the outside manipulation of the country, with the exception of targeting India, believed to be the protector of the Tamil minority in northern Sri Lanka. During President Premadasa's reign, the anti-India pitch was high, orchestrated from the presidential palace. To an average Sri Lankan, it made sense. During Mrs. Indira Gandhi's reign as Indian prime minister, Indian intelligence had trained and armed the Tamil Tigers, while they were based in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi tried to reverse the process, but the stationing of the Indian Peacekeeping Forces, as part of the accord between Rajiv Gandhi and President Junius Jayewardene, and the failure of the Indian forces to accomplish their objective, drew untold wrath from the Sri Lankans. President Premadasa was harping on the same theme, and had to pay dearly with his own life for diverting attention and leading intelligence astray.

It is the same mind-set which prevailed in India in the aftermath of Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. Indian intelligence did precious little more than label the Tigers as the killers.

Fresh threats now posed

A similar situation, but more degenerated, will pose fresh threats to the newly elected People's Alliance Government of Mrs. Kumaratunga. As one Sri Lankan commentator put it, "Who was actually responsible for the blast is now a mere forensic and legal issue. What is important is the public perception, and that is, the LTTE has done it."

Reports from Sri Lanka now indicate that in the southern part of the country, exclusively inhabited by Sinhalese and where the Sinhalese JVP was strongest in the 1980s, posters are going up attacking Mrs. Kumaratunga as personally responsible for the bombing, and calling for a total halt to the negotiations with the LTTE. This, in turn, is feeding a reaction within the Tamil population, fearful of revenge killings against their community.

And according to other reports, the Army top command is preparing for a major crackdown on the LTTE. According to one Indian press source, the Army is asking for a blank check from the Kumaratunga government to tame the Tigers militarily. One Sri Lankan high-ranking military officer has been quoted in the press as saying: "Today, if we have to again take out the AK-47s, and resume patrolling, we would like an authorization to go all out and destroy the LTTE high command. I hope the Colombo government has realized that the LTTE is incorrigible."

Argentina's future demands freedom for Colonel Seineldín

by Cynthia Rush

Dr. Arturo Frondizi, the 86-year-old former President of Argentina, wrote a letter on Oct. 19 to current President Carlos Saúl Menem, requesting that he pardon Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and several fellow Army officers who have been jailed for almost four years on charges stemming from their role in the Dec. 3, 1990 nationalist uprising against the military high command. The respected former President urged Menem to pardon Seineldín and his colleagues "in the name of national unity and on behalf of those compatriots who are buried on Argentine soil [on the Malvinas Islands] occupied by a foreign power."

Dr. Frondizi's initiative caused an uproar in the country. On Oct. 24, the elder statesman had visited the presidential palace, the Casa Rosada, to deliver the letter to Eduardo Bauza, the general secretary to the presidency. He did not have an appointment with Carlos Menem, but the latter came out of his office to warmly greet Dr. Frondizi, a personal friend. Nor could Menem fail to respond to the letter from the highly regarded former President. Speaking to a local radio interviewer the following day, Menem said that while he held the former President in the highest esteem, he could not pardon the Army officers "as long as I am in the government." Every major Buenos Aires daily gave extensive coverage to the Frondizi letter and to Menem's response.

The former President's letter shook things up precisely because it is understood that the Seineldín case is not a local issue, but one which gets to the heart of the nation-wrecking policies applied to all of Ibero-America over the past decade. The British-run international oligarchy understands this fact, which is why it has expended so much space in print to portray Seineldín as an authoritarian "fundamentalist" coup-plotter against "democracy." There is fear that Frondizi's initiative, and the public campaign to free Seineldín launched recently by the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (MINEII) could serve as the rallying point for opposition to the "new world order."

As Dr. Frondizi makes clear in his letter, Colonel Seineldín was jailed in 1990 simply because he told the truth and acted in a principled way to defend the nation's sovereignty and its most vital institutions, especially the Armed Forces. When he spoke in his own defense before the Buenos Aires Federal Court in August 1991, Seineldín outlined Argentina's state of total defenselessness as a result of its succumbing to foreign pressures, arguing that the Armed Forces

"today are not capable of serving as the military arm of the Fatherland as a fundamental institution of the Nation and safeguard of the highest national interests." He also stated that had he sat by and watched "my institution being demolished" without doing anything, he would have been a traitor to his country.

Unless action is taken to rectify this situation, starting with the Armed Forces itself, Seineldín warned in his testimony, the country would face "dislocation" at all levels of its national existence. Menem and his advisers did not heed this warning, which was borne out three years later with the July 18, 1994 terror bombing of the Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) in Buenos Aires, in which 100 people were killed. Former Army Capt. Gustavo Breide Obeid, who is jailed with Colonel Seineldín, put it accurately when he said shortly after the incident that the bombing was "an act of war against the Argentine Republic," which finds the country "physically, juridically, and politically defenseless" as a result of a deliberate, decade-long policy of dismantling the Armed Forces.

In his letter, Dr. Frondizi also refers to his own efforts to seek exoneration for American economist Lyndon LaRouche, who served five years in jail as a political prisoner because his policies threatened the same international oligarchy that Seineldín opposes.

Documentation

Dr. Frondizi's letter

To His Excellency
Mr. President of the Argentine Nation
Dr. Carlos Saúl Menem

October 19, 1994
Dear Sir:

In my capacity as former President of the Argentine Nation, I write you to pose something I consider of vital importance for the consolidation of national unity, which would require closing the curtains on the past—something we have

done each time the country sought to move on to a new phase.

For your own understanding and so that Argentines may also understand why I have dared to take up your time, it is necessary to mention a few specific references to the recent past as well as to my own political life.

When the civil-military coup of September 6, 1930 overthrew then-President Hipólito Yrigoyen, I was a young man who supported that great Radical Party *caudillo* [venerated leader], and I repudiated the coup led by General José Félix Uriburu. Because of that, I spent time in the Devoto jail, and thus my political career began. As a young lawyer, one of my first cases was the defense of those jailed as a result of the revolutionary action of 1933, and I am naturally proud to still have the diploma given me, signed by all those I defended.

Throughout my life, I have always tried to conduct myself inspired by the example of my parents and the selfless actions of Leandro Alem and Hipólito Yrigoyen, in the conviction that it was necessary to make "a political religion out of civic exercise." In a letter dated August 6 of this year sent to the American President William J. Clinton, in which I requested the exoneration of economist Lyndon LaRouche, leader of a philosophical political organization founded over twenty-five years ago, I said, "I believe in the morality of men who promote their ideas with a vocation of service, honesty of thought and unimpeachable conduct. . . ." I asked that he follow the example of President Kennedy, so that peace would result from the well-being of the poor.

On June 9, 1956, the so-called National Recovery Movement, led by Division Generals Juan J. Valle and Raúl Tanco, justified its rebellion citing, among other things, the collapse of national industry and the need to restructure the Armed Forces to meet the needs of national defense. When the death sentence was announced for General Valle, I asked General Aramburu for clemency, to no avail. On December 26, 1990, when the Military Prosecutor demanded the death sentence for Colonel Seineldín and other officers stemming from the events of December 3, 1990, I told a newspaper in Salta that "order will not emerge from executions; what the Nation requires is for hatred to be eliminated. . . ."

On May 1, 1958, when I had the honor of becoming President, I told the National Congress that the crucial precondition for achieving national fulfillment was the "definitive reconciliation of all Argentines and the attainment of a full and effective national peace." I then added: "We must eliminate the motives for ill will, pretexts for revenge and the last vestiges of persecution which may exist. We must extirpate at their root all hatred and fear from Argentine hearts. . . ."

What I have just presented, Mr. President, is quite similar to what you said as you assumed the Presidency on July 8, 1989, when after reaffirming that "the Argentine people have opted for the transformation of our decadence," you emphasized that they would also seek "to overcome our petty disagreements . . . that is why ours is a government of national unity . . . I wish to be the President of reconciliation."

On April 5, 1987, I addressed in a paid advertisement what I considered to be a grave national problem fed by the confrontations between civil and military powers as a result of the trials of those responsible for the anti-subversive fight and their immediate subordinates.

If I addressed the country at that time, it was because as a politician I felt authorized to express my opinion about the complicated relations which tend to develop between the political and military powers. Ibero-America is filled with examples of this which have been devastating for democracy and the well-being of its people. As my compatriots know very well, as constitutional President I suffered a historic number of military threats, which finally put an end to my government. I was imprisoned because of the actions of those accomplices who called themselves democrats, but who hurt their knuckles knocking on the barracks doors. . . .

In any case, I must point out that a new and negative issue has been added to this past of hatred and disagreements. This centers around the treatment accorded the Armed Forces in recent years, leading to the Republic's current state of defenselessness.

I remember that when on April 10, 1987 I expressed my opinion on the situation inside the Armed Forces, the government responded publicly against me, calling me a ". . . spokesman of those officers involved in Argentine politics." All I had done was to express the desires and anguish of the Armed Forces and of society in general in the face of disintegration, dependency and threats to popular sovereignty. . . .

In March of 1989, you, Mr. President, and Arturo Frondizi thought alike in terms of the negative reality experienced by our nation's military arm. I remember I said that as an inheritance for the government which followed it, the Alfonsín government had left an Armed Forces without a mission and with no operations or mobilization plans. The nation had no war contingency plans; its military and national industries were dead. Our agreement on this issue had been confirmed when the candidate Carlos Saúl Menem emphasized that the national movement and Justicialism were conscious that the Armed Forces had been reduced to "a state of extreme crisis by a nefarious and mistaken policy. . . ."

I have always laid out with great clarity my thoughts on the role of the Armed Forces in nation-building and in the necessity of their participating actively in a policy of economic development. As General Manuel Nicolás Savio said regarding foreign economic pressure, ". . . it weighs more heavily than military pressure; it is not cruel, but implacable and integral." Today, the actions of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank with regard to developing nations confirm the prophetic view of that great Argentine officer. . . .

My experience has taught me that the "Project Democracy" of Henry Kissinger and Oliver North was the launching pad for the dismantling of Ibero-America's armed forces. But I also learned that the "Inter-American Dialogue," acting as one of the agents of the so-called New World Order, works

Where are the Malvinas combatants today?

Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín is a hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, during which the Argentine military government attempted to retake the South Atlantic islands which Great Britain usurped in 1833. Throughout his career, Seineldín has fought to defend Argentine sovereignty and the dignity of the country's military institution. Yet today, he sits in a jail cell at the Magdalena military prison in Buenos Aires, for having attempted to halt the British-inspired policy of dismembering the Armed Forces in the December 1990 uprising against the Army high command.

Queen Elizabeth's second son, Prince Andrew Duke of York, was also a combatant in that 1982 war, although "the little prince," as he was derided by Argentine troops, never got too close to combat. During November 1994, Andrew is scheduled to visit Argentina to meet with the commanders of the three branches of the Armed Forces, reportedly to strengthen British ties with them. But many observers in Buenos Aires think that the prince may really be coming to survey what the queen considers to be one of her own colonies. Twelve years after the 1982 South Atlantic conflict, the British feel that Argentina is sufficiently subdued. As the Sept. 24 London *Economist* smugly remarked, "The Argentine Armed Forces are now among the most docile in South America." Nowadays, it went on, "the most popular way to serve the fatherland is to join a U.N. peacekeeping mission."—*Cynthia Rush*

Destino Histórico, I justified Colonel Seineldín's denunciation of an international conspiracy to weaken national sovereignty and his effort to "rescue the Argentine Army as the military arm of the Fatherland, as a fundamental institution of the nation and as safeguard of the highest national interests, and to break its strategic dependency on the new international order. . . ."

At that stage of the grave military crisis, I stated that national defense had ceased to be a priority for Argentina . . . and I emphasized that the military policy adopted was being defined by a foreign policy subordinate to the globalization of defense promoted by the U.S. Department of State. . . .

Through misunderstandings and vacillation, the country continued to experience confrontation between military and civilian forces, encouraged by the lack of an effective policy of national reconciliation. Thus we arrived at December 3, 1990, on which a military action was clearly defined as an act of resistance to the policy of dismantling the Armed Forces inherited by your government; an action whose meaning, in terms of strengthening sovereignty, [Army nationalists] attempted to convey to the entire nation. . . .

The cause of this action was explained by the Federal Court when it clearly established that the events of December 3, 1990 did not constitute an attempted anti-democratic coup d'état. . . .

Among the basic principles elaborated by Colonel Mohamed Alí Seineldín in his own testimony before the Federal Court were the role of international financial centers in creating the military crisis, in weakening the small and medium-sized business sector, destroying our culture and replacing our people's traditional values. . . .

My dear President Menem, at this stage of my life, I only desire to see my Fatherland on the road to progress, peace, and the permanent unity of its people. I understand that since December 3, 1990 to date, sufficient time has passed to allow all sectors to calm their spirits and carry out an honest self-criticism.

Mr. President, prior to taking office, you defined the national campaign to recover the Malvinas as an operation which "returned to the officer and non-commissioned officer corps of the Armed Forces that national mystique which characterized the Argentine military man from even before 1810."

That is why, in the name of national unity and on behalf of those compatriots who remain buried on Argentine soil occupied by a foreign power which made the [Navy ship] *General Belgrano* into a tomb, I ask that you make the decision to pardon all those men of the Armed Forces now imprisoned for the December 3, 1990 uprising. Democracy and the future of our Fatherland demand it.

May God illuminate the path of your government.

Arturo Frondizi
Former President of the Argentine Nation

toward the same ends.

Mr. President, you awoke in me many hopes when, during your electoral campaign, you stated that "the defense production system should be in the vanguard of those who would participate in the 'Productive Revolution,' transforming itself into one of the motors of our national industry. . . ." You concluded your comments saying "there is not a nation in the world today which does not possess adequate military potential. In a democratic system, that potential is based on the elaboration of a national military doctrine and also on its own national production." Alexander Hamilton maintained that it was necessary to favor those industries which would make us independent of foreign powers when it came to supplying military equipment.

For the same reasons which caused me to share your views on the role of our Armed Forces, expressed as the future President of the Argentine nation in the magazine

Whose funeral is this?

Not one, but several guns have been pointing at President Yeltsin's head since October 1993. Russian journalist Roman Bessonov reports.

The Russian playwright Anton Chekhov wrote that if there is a gun hanging on the stage in the first act of a drama, it will be fired by the last act.

Not one but several guns have been hanging above President Boris Yeltsin's head since October 1993. The first one was in the hands of some desperate and poor person whose relatives were killed in the Moscow massacre, carried out that month by Army and Internal Affairs units on Yeltsin's behalf. The President hired an army of guards, a huge, well-fed structure comparable with any of the traditional special services, the KGB and the GRU (Soviet military intelligence). Thus he was secure against a chance terrorist.

But there were two more guns: Since that bloody October, he has been targeted by the leadership of the Army that had carried out his order without a great desire to do so. Its officers are embittered by their conditions of life after moving back from the Baltic countries and Germany. Defense Minister Gen. Pavel Grachov, being "tired of blood," now depended on Yeltsin, but the President also became too much dependent on him to exchange him for anybody else.

The most dangerous gun, however, belonged neither to the Supreme Soviet (former Russian Parliament) opposition that was totally crushed in October 1993, not only by tanks but also by its leaders' ambitions and narrow-mindedness, nor to the Army that was used to destroy it. The biggest threat to Yeltsin came from his closest allies in the October days, people who shared with him enmity for the Supreme Soviet's genuine efforts to expose and struggle with administrative and military corruption.

Two major clans had already formed in the new Russian elite, as soon as Yuri Luzhkov was appointed mayor of Moscow, gaining immense sources of illegal income from the real estate belonging to Russia's capital city. The banking elite associated with Luzhkov achieved great might during the summer of 1993, when the conflict between Luzhkov and Anatoly Chubais, head of the State Committee on Privatization, burst out for the first time. On October 26, 1993, Luzhkov got rid of the rebellious Moscow Soviet (city council), which had gathered a lot of material proving his corruption, and Yeltsin's decree on dissolving the whole system of legislative and local representative power withdrew the last obstacle for real estate privatizers to obtain and concentrate more and more financial, and political, power.

The most influential person in the real estate elite, chief of the *Most* (Bridge) financial group Vladimir Gusinsky, got a huge part of the Russian mass media under his control, including *Sevodnya* (*Today*) newspaper, then *Moskovsky Komsomolets* (after the resignation of Mikhail Poltoranin who previously controlled it), and the NTV (Independent Television) company. Just after the October 1993 events in Moscow, the NTV broadcast a more or less objective account of them, showing the snipers hired by Korzhakov, head of Yeltsin's bodyguard, shooting from the roofs of the buildings at the crowd at the Supreme Soviet, thus provoking it to attack. The NTV program "Itogi" and *Sevodnya* both reported on Oct. 5 that Yeltsin's staff had been quite helpless and unable to act, thus giving the "enemy" a possibility to take the power. At that time it appeared that Yeltsin was not really controlling the situation in Moscow itself, for he could not even censor the papers that were openly discrediting him. He had to use his own mass media against Luzhkov's NTV, and Bella Kurkova, chief of the St. Petersburg TV company and a devoted Yeltsinist, composed her own alternative TV film showing that it was really Yeltsin and Gaidar who won the victory over the "dangerous" (though mostly unarmed) "communo-fascist" Supreme Soviet opposition. The Moscow Mayoralty, Kurkova charged, left some of its officials quite alone in its building, and it seems strange, she added, that the rebels who crashed into the Mayoralty building didn't reach the 6th floor (26th in fact) where the *Most* group office was situated. . . .

Media control

Thus the struggle continued. True Yeltsin people, like media boss Mikhail Poltoranin, were discredited and resigned, while Luzhkov's allies gathered strength. In May and June of 1994, the *Most* group financed several secret meetings for top officials, and took control of not only the most popular mass media but also significant political forces. One of the key figures in Luzhkov's game was Mikhail Gorbachov's former partner in the period of *perestroika*, Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, who got the Oostankino state TV company under his control after Poltoranin was ousted.

Luzhkov and Yakovlev also hired Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov as a political figure popular both in liberal circles and in some part of the Army. After becoming the President's representative in the Russian Arms concern, a huge arms-

trading corporation, Shaposhnikov was used in Luzhkov's game against Yeltsin. With his and Gennady Burbulis's aid, after the latter's conflict with Yeltsin, Yakovlev introduced a "social-democratic ideology," intended to be shared by many political parties and thus to form an easily manipulated mass that would bring Luzhkov to power.

Being unsure of his popularity nationwide, Luzhkov introduced the idea of a State Council that should replace the presidency for some time, and did his best to become more popular among Muscovites. Some people got flats free of charge. At every opportunity, Luzhkov tried to emphasize that he was a good master of the town. He did it when he "protected" the capital from Chubais's privatization, and again, when he punished tradesmen who increased prices after the ruble crashed on Oct. 11, 1994.

After Black Tuesday

Russian Central Bank head Viktor Gerashchenko, who resigned after that Black Tuesday, said in several interviews that the ruble's fall was a result of a plot of several powerful bankers. Rumors to this effect, naming Most Bank and Imperial Bank, also became popular. Then one Yakovlev-controlled TV program cooked up the fable that "anti-Semites" were smearing Vladimir Gusinsky. The Most Bank director himself came on the air to explain that even if he had wanted to organize the stock market panic, he couldn't have managed with just his own forces.

True enough. But actually Gusinsky was not alone. Other banks, associated with other political structures, were also involved. This flowed from secret summertime meetings where many politicians, including top functionaries of "democratic" centrist and communist parties were briefed on the need to replace the President and the government. Liberals and communists alike were ready to attack Yeltsin this fall in any case; the President was losing popularity, due to his inadequate behavior in a drunken state, and secondly, because both liberals and communists wanted more power, and each of these currents was sure they would be able to form their own government. So, Luzhkov and Gusinsky played the old Russian game: They divided and conquered both these opposing forces, corrupting functionaries from both sides.

On Oct. 11, it seemed that the explosion was near, and the government doomed. But that was only the first shot.

The second came on Oct. 17, when 25-year-old journalist Dmitri Kholodov was blown up right in the editorial office of *Moskovsky Komsomolets*, where he worked.

Editor-in-chief Pavel Gusev, a former Komsomol (Communist youth league) official, former betrayer of dissidents, and former minister of press in the Moscow Government who now heads the *Moskovsky Komsomolets* closed venture with 100% of its shares in his personal possession, has an outstanding gift of adapting to any regime and any sponsor. His assassinated employee, Kholodov, was on assignment to expose corruption in the military elite. Kholodov's death became a pretext to strike a new blow at the Yeltsin clan. As

soon as the young man died (a briefcase he received, which was to have contained documents exposing corruption in the Western Troops command, exploded when he opened it), Gusev started a fierce campaign against Grachov and Yeltsin.

The liberal-populist *Moskovsky Komsomolets* had started mocking Yeltsin, Grachov, Poltoranin, and Foreign Minister Kozyrev long before the death of Kholodov. Once, it published a front-page article headlined "Boris Was Drunk." Imagine the enraged President and his people who started reading and found out that the article dealt with hunting, and Boris was the name of an aggressive wild boar. They had already had the experience of a trial against *Narodnaya Pravda*, where Yeltsin was compared with a pig, and they were sure that another such trial would not enhance the President's popularity, especially if it brought in the sensitive alcohol issue.

The man who raised the question of Grachov's resignation in the State Duma (Parliament) was a close friend of

Kholodov death, military scandal shake Russia

The process of Russia's turning into a new open dictatorship, which first peaked in October 1993 with the storming of the Parliament, passed into a new phase on Oct. 17, with the murder of the young journalist Dmitri Kholodov. Kholodov, who was working for the daily *Moskovsky Komsomolets* and researching massive corruption in the top ranks of the Russian military and intelligence services, was killed when he opened a package he had picked up at a railway station locker. Based on an anonymous tip, he had thought the package contained material further documenting his research; instead, it blew up in his face.

Kholodov was documenting the involvement of top Russian military and intelligence figures in the illegal sale of at least several hundred million dollars of modern arms and military equipment, and in other illegal operations. One focus of Kholodov's investigation was illegal arms sales by the Western Group of Forces (WGF), formally disbanded since Sept. 1, when the last Russian troops left Germany. These sales were coordinated by the WGF's commander, Gen. Col. Matvei Burlakov, and quietly approved and covered up by top officials in the Defense Ministry, including Defense Minister Gen. Pavel Grachov. One major aspect of these WGF activities involved the large-scale diversion of modern weaponry to Serbia, including T-72 tanks, modern jet fighters, and MI 8 and MI 24 helicopters.

Shaposhnikov, Gen. Nikolai Stolyarov.

Finally, Kholodov's murder took place on the eve of Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Russia. Not only was Grachov a target of criticism in Luzhkov's papers (as well as liberal and Communist press), but rumors about the speedy resignation of Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev appeared in the press, too. The foreign minister's future was cast into doubt just as Kozyrev strove to dissolve the new oil agreement made in Baku, Azerbaijan, where British Petroleum has its share. (Former Soviet Politburo member, now Azerbaijani President Geidar Aliyev's relatives, sitting both in Azerbaijan's London embassy and at the Azerbaijani national oil corporation, and his friends in the Russian LUKoil Company, have 10% of the action.) What does the ominous figure of the Queen mean for the fate of Russia, its industry, its President, and its foreign minister?

Yuri Skokov, the "patriotic opposition's" leading candidate these days for prime minister, said that Andrei Kozyrev

is one of the first ministers who should resign. Ivan Rybkin, speaker of the State Duma, forecasts that Skokov would include Grigory Yavlinsky in his council of ministers after coming to power. Yavlinsky is the man whom Luzhkov uses for opposing Chubais's privatization program. It is obvious that two old allies, Luzhkov and Skokov, have reached a compromise again, for attacking Yeltsin from both sides, both "democratic" and "patriotic."

Yeltsin is trapped. It is his own fault: He sentenced himself with his decree abolishing the Supreme Soviet on Sept. 21, 1993 and then when the tanks opened fire Oct. 4, 1993. But many people, including the journalist Kholodov and his parents, those who died of sheer heart attacks on Black Tuesday, and many others who will be victims of the terrible shots of the mad gun and kill each other for liberal or conservative views, will suffer instead of him. We are all sentenced.

And the pomp at Dmitri Kholodov's grave seemed to be a funeral repast for millions of Russians.

The implications of the Kholodov findings extend beyond figures like Burlakov and Grachov, both of whom could become expendable in the Russian military hierarchy. Although western and Russian media have overlooked this, Kholodov was gathering evidence in several domains, on a track leading up to the top ranks of the Russian General Staff. While allegations and insinuations of corruption and personal enrichment against Burlakov and Grachov have appeared in the Russian media before, the General Staff has remained untouched by any investigation, even though the dominant theme covered by the media has been the illegal sale of weaponry. Institutionally, the Foreign Military Assistance Main Directorate of the General Staff oversees, as its name implies, all weapons sales and transfers abroad. Shipments of the magnitude conducted by the WGF could not have occurred without the knowledge of the General Staff.

Similarly, Kholodov had researched the Russian Army secret training and arming of Abkhazian and Ossetian separatists deployed against Georgia, as well as Russian arming and backing of the armed opposition operations to bring the secessionist North Caucasus republic of Chechnya back into the Russian fold. Also, as confirmed by the deceased journalist's chief editor, Pavel Gusev, Kholodov had collected evidence that *spetsnaz* forces of the Russian military intelligence, GRU, were training professional killers for mafias working together with high-level persons in the regime. The GRU is a Main Directorate of the General Staff. Finally, Kholodov had delved into illegal activities of the Russian Counterintelligence Service, as the domestic operations successor to the infamous KGB is now called. For these institutions, too much would have been at stake if Kholodov had survived to

present his findings to Parliament, as he had planned.

The blatant way in which Kholodov was eliminated was a message to anyone else in the media world, and a harbinger of the next phase of Russia moving toward again becoming an overt police state. On Oct. 24, Yelena Bonner, the widow of Andrei Sakharov, said that she is, for the first time, contemplating emigrating from Russia, in the wake of the murder of Kholodov.

President Boris Yeltsin declared his complete support for the military against the media charges, without even bothering to wait for the findings of an impartial investigation, but it is doubtful he will be able to keep Grachov in office. Yeltsin's statement was headlined in the Oct. 21 Russian military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda*: "B.N. Yeltsin: Stop Throwing Mud at the Army and Its Leadership." On Nov. 2, Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, commander of the Russian 14th Army in Moldova, commented on the sacking of Burlakov: "The faster we get rid of various rascals who disgrace the Armed Forces, the stronger the Army and the Russian state will be." On the same day, Sergei Yushenkov, chairman of the State Duma Defense Committee declared that "the next logical step [after the removal of Burlakov] should be the resignation of Grachov. This would accord with the officer's code of dignity and would help the moral cleansing of the Army." Col. Serafim Yushkov, who heads the press center at the Coordinating Staff for Military Cooperation among the CIS states, said in an open letter that if Yeltsin believes that Grachov enjoys authority and respect in the Army, then Yeltsin doesn't know what's going on: "I've never heard a single good word about Grachov from a single officer in Russia and the CIS. The spectrum of opinions range from making fun of him to hostility."—*Konstantin George*

Venice meeting plots 'the death of Italy'

by EIR Staff

The geopolitical magazine *Limes* sponsored a conference in Venice on Oct. 28, on the theme, "What Is Italy For?" Among those attending were senior Italian politicians and government ministers, Catholic Cardinal Silvestrini, former Bush-era U.S. National Security Council figure Richard Haas, and influentials from France and Germany. The word *Limes* refers to the wall that was built by the Romans to keep barbarians out of the Empire—a racist, imperial concept that was much in evidence at the Venice gathering.

The *Sunday Telegraph* of London, in a report on the conference published Oct. 30, concluded that Italy is not "for" very much at all. Wrote correspondent Robert Fox: "Death in Venice looked the only possible outcome of the weekend of conferences, devoted not just to the breakup of Italy but to the end of the dream of Unity and the Risorgimento of Garibaldi, Cavour and Co. after barely a century and a quarter." The *Sunday Telegraph* is owned by the Hollinger Corp., a Canadian-based mouthpiece for British intelligence.

Fox described the frescoes in Palazzo Labbia on Canal Grande, where the conference took place, and jumped from there to forecast the demise of the Italian Republic: "The fresco cycle was painted by Tiepolo's team in 1757, exactly 40 years before the Most Serene Republic of Venice fell to Napoleon's troops. By all accounts, it will take rather less time for the ceiling to fall in on the postwar Italian republic. According to several speakers in the Palazzo Labbia conference, the rites of passage have already begun."

Two speakers at the conference, Venice Mayor Massimo Cacciari and diplomat Sergio Romano, presented their "solutions" to the Italian crisis. Cacciari urged a new, "federalist" constitution, as the only way "to prevent explosions of local antagonism," while Romano called for re-education of the Italian population from the collective sin of fascism.

Detailed projects

The latest issue of *Limes* publishes a number of detailed projects for a federal Italy. One, from the Agnelli Foundation, proposes that Italy should split into three federated republics, with separate powers for the big islands and the northern frontier regions.

Another speaker, Sabino Acquaviva, a sociologist at the University of Padua, announced a new book in which he explains why Italy's postwar system was "so successful so

long. Largely it was for three reasons: the Mafia, which has an annual turnover of several billion dollars. Secondly, the success of petty crime in the poorest regions. Thirdly, there was uncontrolled public expenditure, perhaps the extreme example of Keynesian deficit budgeting."

An oligarchical mouthpiece

Limes, a quarterly magazine, is a creation of Lucio Caracciolo, a member of the famous Caracciolo oligarchical family which runs Italy's radical-liberal media cartel. Caracciolo's father is manager and co-publisher of the daily *La Repubblica* and the weekly *Espresso*; his aunt is the wife of Gianni Agnelli, who owns the dailies *La Stampa* and *Corriere della Sera*. Co-owner of Caracciolo's group is financier Carlo de Benedetti, manager of Olivetti Corp. On the editorial board of Caracciolo's *Espresso* is Bruno Visentini, chairman of the Cini Foundation. The Caracciolo family thus controls the most powerful media group in the country, which has played a crucial role in both the secularization of the country and the demolition of the Christian Democratic-centered political system.

The *Limes* initiative came out of a "left-wing" magazine called *Micromega*, of which Lucio Caracciolo was co-editor. Caracciolo is proud of having established a geopolitical journal which draws both from the "left" and from the "right." *Limes* is publishing a French edition and plans a German one. The *Limes* group is working to establish in Rome a "European Geopolitical Watch."

According to a *Limes* source, "Italy should be seen as useful for Europe. It must become a true 'Limes' barrier against the balkanization of Europe. There are threats at our frontiers, if Europe lets these threats penetrate through Italy, it will be a disaster. The problem is not only the Balkans as such, but also instability in eastern Europe and problems from North Africa. Italy and other countries should be working out what we at *Limes* like to call 'areas of geopolitical responsibility.' For example, Italy can have an important role to play in the Maghreb, not only France."

The most immediate threat

The most immediate strategic threat to Europe is posed by the "civil war" in Algeria, said the source, and the solution is a *Limes* wall. "Inside the Algerian military," he said, "there is a growing mood for a showdown with the Islamist rebels, and that would be a disaster. Meanwhile, the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front] is losing control of the GIA [Islamic Armed Group]. FIS is no more a coherent group, but is rather an incoherent mix of different feelings and strategies. As a result, we now have a civil war threat coming from Algeria, and Europe must prepare for the consequences of that."

In Italy, media scare stories are proliferating these days, talking about the need to keep out refugees from Morocco, Albania, and other countries, since they are supposedly bringing cholera into Italy.

Prospects for peace and development in Ireland

On Sept. 30, *EIR* was invited to an exclusive interview session with Ireland's Foreign Minister Dick Spring. Mr. Spring had just concluded meetings with Clinton administration officials and, despite the Haitian crisis being at its climax, President Clinton also took time out to briefly meet with him. *EIR*'s Webster Tarpley and Mary Jane Freeman were among seven journalists at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Due to technical difficulties, a verbatim transcript was not made. What follows are Mr. Spring's opening remarks and answers to questions, based on the reporters' notes.

Spring: I have brought a message to Washington: There is optimism and hope. This is the most remarkable thing to occur on the island in 25 years and it is holding, despite the risks and provocations. Good things are happening. The Loyalists must enter the debates and reciprocate. There is nothing to fear in the process. We look to hold the Irish Forum for Peace and Development by the end of October or early November. We welcome the Unionists, but at this moment it doesn't look likely. The Forum affords all parties an opportunity to come into Democratic politics. The Downing Street Declaration provides the framework for this process to move forward. There is a window of opportunity in Anglo-Irish relations and it should be seized.

I would like to comment on our economy. Formally, we are doing well; we experienced the highest rate of growth in a long time. Officially our growth rate was 4% last year and we are expecting 5% next year. Our inflation rate averaged 3% over the recent years and unemployment was down for the first time in memory. The outlook is good in the future. In the wake of peace there is hope for investment. Northern Ireland can expect an economic boost by a climate of peace. The European Union is moving forward and expanding. It will soon include three Nordic countries, Austria, then eastern Europe. Political and economic stability in eastern Europe is necessary. We have already concluded signed accords with Poland and Hungary as well as an economic agreement with Russia.

EIR asked Spring if Ireland endorses the European infrastructure development plan of European Commission president Jacques Delors, which has projects for Ireland.

Spring: "We want to move ahead with it." Ireland bene-

fits from its membership in the European Union. We, like the other peripheral countries, Greece, Spain, Portugal, make great use of the structural cohesion funds of the EU [European Union]. Ireland is a land with no link to the continent. We must build ferry links and air services. We are an export-dependent nation. Less than 30% of our exports go to the United Kingdom now, whereas prior to 1973 over 60% went to the U.K. Ireland is Britain's fifth largest trading partner; bigger than Australia and New Zealand.

EIR asked if building maglev trains has been considered.

Spring (jokingly): If you brought our rails up to that level, the island would pass by too quickly—you'd be at the other end before you blinked. We have to open our border crossings and modernize our existing rails. There are 16 roads that have now re-opened. We need north-south road construction. One peace dividend will be new rails and roads from Belfast to Dublin. Northern Ireland is very beautiful and if peace can be secured tourism will blossom there, as Belfast is rich with history. We will need flagship projects such as industrial parks that straddle the border.

Using the analogy of Haiti, a reporter asked which must come first: an end to the violence or economic aid?

Spring: Security comes first. Once we stop the violence we know we must back it up with economic development. The International Fund for Ireland will play an important role in this. Investors will only consider putting their monies into Ireland if the violence has ceased.

EIR asked how realistic are Sinn Fein's demands to demilitarize Northern Ireland.

Spring: Sinn Fein must accept the realities of the moment. The Republicans want the British out, but the result will not be a United Ireland, at least not in the short haul. There must be Anglo-Irish talks and we must develop north-south relations. For now, we will not have political unity until we can have open borders between the north and south of Ireland. Now we have two different countries. Our borders are currently highly militarized. If we eliminate the violence, then the borders can become porous, as in all other European countries. So security is first and economic development is second.

A reporter asked about Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams's leadership.

Spring: He seems to be personally in control. He has succeeded in bringing the Sinn Fein and IRA together. There is a huge expectation of him. The question is, can he deliver.

Responding to questions on the timeframe for the peace process:

Spring: We are hoping to convene the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation in early November. The Democratic left is participating, although at this time the Unionists are not. The Forum will help to expose the Sinn Fein to the democratic process in the South. The purpose of the Forum is to bring together all the parties and to put on the table everyone's views and demands.

From this we then can put together a framework document between the two governments defining the terms of reference from which to proceed. It is hoped that we will have this framework document by Christmastime. But the Unionists are nervous and want to go slow. In this regard, President Clinton and Vice President Gore's outreach to the Protestants is very critical. Leaders from the Unionist Party were here in the United States last week and this is very important. You must realize that after 25 years of direct rule, the Protestants of Northern Ireland want their share of the governing. The government of Ireland has a healthy relationship with the Unionists, Mr. Molyneux; although Mr. Paisley is a different kettle of fish.

He was asked whether Ireland has been discussing economic aid with Clinton administration officials.

Spring: The International Fund for Ireland established in 1986 out of the Anglo-Irish Agreement is an important vehicle in this regard. The United States already contributes to the fund. A Washington, D.C. conference on investment prospects would be a very good idea. Right now 40,000 jobs in Ireland are dependent on U.S. investments. U.S. investors get a very high rate of return on their investments here.

He was asked if Ireland would accept loans for development purposes from some of the traditional financial institutions.

Spring: No. We do not want to rush into any loans. In keeping with the Maastricht guidelines we are reducing our national debt. We have just gotten it down to 98% of Gross Domestic Product, whereas it had been 120% of GDP.

He was questioned on the American role in the peace process and whether the Clinton administration is doing enough to get the Loyalists into the process.

Spring: We are very, very satisfied with what the Clinton administration is doing. President Clinton has been courageous and is personally engaged in solving the problem. We are very grateful. From the start, the administration has worked with both sides in the conflict. The President has had

the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job.

He was asked what he and President Clinton discussed when Spring met him at Martha's Vineyard on Sept. 2. Were any numbers discussed in terms of U.S. aid?

Spring: You mean besides our golf handicaps? There has not been any discussion of hard and fast dollar amounts. We are exploring options with the administration. An inter-agency group has been set up within the Clinton administration which is studying investment and aid options for Ireland. Weekly meetings have been ongoing.

EIR asked, in light of the potential in the Middle East for lasting peace based upon economic development projects, how would he see using this model and incorporating the development perspective into the government's current economic plan which had been written prior to the latest developments in Northern Ireland?

Spring: Amazing things are happening. The Berlin Wall has come down. There are horrific consequences from not seizing the opportunity in eastern Europe. There is an evolution in political thinking going on. Just look at South Africa, the Middle East, and Cambodia. The peace process is well on its way in Cambodia. Northern Ireland has experienced 25 years of violence. The 1992 Warrington bombing sent shockwaves through the population. The futility of violence is clear.

There was a question on how he sees the peace process with regard to the uniting of North and South Ireland.

Spring: I would expect that a plebiscite within ten years could be held in which the future status would be determined. We must build cross-community support. A referendum at this time is not realistic. We need a new political agreement.

EIR asked him what he thought of President Clinton's July trip to Germany where he declared a new partnership with Germany and an end to the special relationship with Britain.

Spring: The reunification of Germany has necessarily required that all nations establish stronger ties with Germany. Germany is the powerhouse of the European Union and we work closely with them. The special relationship between Britain and the United States has always been there and I don't think it is over. But there has also been a special relationship between Ireland and the United States for many years. There is a strong Irish-American lobby.

A reporter asked him what is the Irish government's position on Gerry Adams's visa to the United States.

Spring: It is not a matter of a British or Dublin position. It is a position of the American administration. President Clinton broke new ground and sent a clear message to the Sinn Fein that his administration wants to facilitate peace negotiations.

From Kohl's victory, a lesson for Europe

by Flaminio Piccoli

The outcome of the recent German elections teaches that a policy of wisdom and moderation wins when it is led by a leader such as Helmut Kohl. The CDU [Christian Democratic Union] victory comes at a particularly difficult moment for Europe and the Middle East, and gives Germany a special role of leadership because of the stability of its government, the strength of its economy, and its constant international commitment.

One has to see the fact that the program of the winners, founded on political and economic freedom, as expressed by the Christian social experience, was the one which made the great progress of Germany possible after the destruction of the war. Economically, Germany is an example because, although it is based on the free market, it never accepted that free market economics become a dogma, and was able to use the federal state for well-timed interventions when it was necessary.

We look at the German example also concerning the monstrous financial speculation which is hitting the European stock markets, and which risks, if it is allowed to continue, collapsing our economy, transforming our society from the

famous two-thirds rich against one-third poor, into one-third rich and two-thirds of people at the margin of poverty. I ask myself: How can it be possible that a chicken thief ends up in jail while well-known currency and stock exchange speculators continue to steal, with the support of the mass media which, consciously or unconsciously, help to destabilize the markets, every day imposing heavy financial losses on the state?

The same goes for the plan to privatize Italian state industries which, in some cases, was necessary, but which has had negative effects because of the superficiality and haste with which it is being realized. In a few years, when the real figures are made public, it will become clear that the free market ideology, left to itself, produced . . . a lot of damage, and in some cases true monsters. In a study which was published some years ago on 18 British companies which had been privatized, it was shown that their economic performance since then has become much worse.

The truth is that we are going toward a post-industrial society, in which the protagonists are no longer industrialists such as Falck, Agnelli, and Pirelli, but fashion and media figures such as Armani, Valentino, Scalfari, and Montanelli. The proof of this is that one of these figures, [Italian Prime Minister Silvio] Berlusconi, who just moved into politics, has had such an unforeseen success.

We should not forget that unemployment today is not a conjunctural, but a structural problem. It is our problem number one. We should all work together to solve it, because the desperation of those who have no job could produce unpredictable consequences, also for our democracy.

Senator Flaminio Piccoli was general secretary of the Italian Christian Democracy in the 1970s, then president of the Christian Democratic International. He was a member of the Italian Senate until the last Italian elections. He is considered one of the Italian senior politicians closest to the Vatican and to the social doctrine of the church, as expressed in the papal encyclicals *Mater et Magistra*, *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, and the more recent *Centesimus Annus* by Pope John Paul II. Senator Piccoli was one of the first signers of the call to free Lyndon LaRouche published in the *Washington Post* in January 1993, and is among the signers of the recent call to exonerate him.

During a press conference he held at the Italian Parliament on April 1993, to present to the press the international parliamentary initiative to free LaRouche which had been endorsed in Italy by 72 members of Parliament, Piccoli expressed the conviction that "LaRouche's *Science of Christian Economy* reflects many ideas of the social doctrine of the church," and that this is the reason why George Bush had persecuted him.

In the above commentary on the Oct. 16 German elections, which was published in full in the Italian Catholic daily *Il Popolo* on Oct. 21, and which Piccoli made available to *EIR*, he explains why sticking to the "dogma" of free market economics is leading the world to an economic collapse. He calls on Italy to abandon free market economics, take urgent measures against derivatives speculation, and rather follow the "German example" of economic reconstruction through state interventions, as Germany did in the postwar period.

Piccoli also takes a stand on the ongoing destabilization of the traditional political parties in Italy, wondering how it is that corrupt politicians and low-level thieves go to jail, while speculators who deprive Italy of billions of dollars are not even investigated. He also refers indirectly to the plan to privatize and sell off the Italian state industries which had been discussed at a secret meeting on the royal yacht *Britannia* near Civitavecchia in June 1992, and was exposed by *EIR*. The story became known as the "*Britannia* plot against Italy."—*The Editors*.

International Intelligence

Bishop foresees new genocide in Rwanda

A second round of genocide is being prepared in Rwanda, said the Italian director of the agency Caritas, Msgr. Giuseppe Pasini, in an interview in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* published Oct. 25. The food emergency is over, he said, but "the emergency now is political. If we do not intervene soon, in a few months Rwanda will explode again and this time it will be a conflict disrupting all of Central Africa, starting from Zaire and Burundi."

"The 2 million refugees, mainly Hutus, are a destabilizing element for the whole region," he continued. "They do not go back to Rwanda, being afraid of revenge from the new Tutsi government. . . . But it is difficult for them to stay in Zaire as well, as the civilian population in Zaire is revolting against such inconvenient guests."

The monsignor also reported that the former Rwandan Army is preparing a comeback. "Among the refugees there are also 30,000 soldiers of the former Rwanda army, who are training to launch a new offensive against the Patriotic Front. They go around in combat uniform and they are rumored to want to occupy a southwestern area in Rwanda, and from that stronghold, keep the Kigali government under pressure. It is the same strategy used by the Patriotic Front to overthrow the Hutu regime."

Malthusians want Haiti to cut population growth

Having barely survived an international economic embargo, and having barely avoided a bloody invasion and civil war, the battered people of Haiti are now to be subjected to a malthusian propaganda campaign that says that their real problems are that there are too many of them, and that they are polluting the environment. Instead of aid in rebuilding the nation's productive industry and agriculture, Haiti will be offered condoms and sterilization, if the malthusians have their way.

Discussions are currently under way among the International Planned Parenthood Federation and like-minded "experts" about imposing population control programs in Haiti, as the "solution" to its poverty, AP reported on Oct. 24. By 2025, according to the wire service, Haiti will be the Caribbean's most populous nation. Dr. Rudolph Magloire, executive director of IPPF's Port-au-Prince office, complains that "we are 20 years behind here. . . . We need commitment from government. If there is political will, you can do anything. But without it, you can't do it." Magloire said that he is watching for signs from President Jean-Bertrand Aristide that he is willing to act on the matter.

The Oct. 24 *Washington Times* described the devastation of Haiti's economy, suggesting that it is not possible to care for so many people. The article quoted an anonymous World Bank expert saying that Haiti's potential lies in tourism, agriculture, and *maquiladora*-style sweatshops. The U.N. Development Program is developing an "environmental curriculum" for Haiti's schoolchildren, and hopes to enlist Vice President Al Gore, Ted Turner, and actor Robert Redford to help out in a public relations campaign.

Italian magazine reviews EIR's 'Dope, Inc.'

The Italian weekly magazine *L'Italia* published on Oct. 27 a three-page review of *EIR's* book *Dope, Inc.* (third edition, 1992), under the headline, "And Uncle Scrooge Ran Drugs." The review highlights the question of "drug money recycling and who profits from it."

"What interests hide behind the world drug trade?" the reviewer asks. "Every suspicion is allowed. Jimmy Carter, as promoter of a drug legalization plan, was accused of de facto working for the narco-traffickers. His number two man, Walter Mondale, had unclean connections in Minnesota. And, on their side, even Ronald Reagan and George Bush, although fighting drugs, used Oliver North, who looks like he wasn't outside the drug traffic. . . ."

"*EIR* points the finger at the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Anti-Defamation League, and corporations like American Express," writes *L'Italia*. The book "describes drug traffic as an Anglo-Chinese business centered in London and, going back to top people in politics and business, has its biggest market in the United States. Even the assassination of John Kennedy is connected to questions of drug trafficking and organized crime, an episode linked to dark trade going back to the 'cover' company Permindex, to which an attempt is attributed against Charles de Gaulle in 1962. . . ."

"By describing some targeted organizations (Order of St. John and Commonwealth Fund), *EIR* does not hesitate to mention, even if *en passant*, the fact that they are chaired by Queen Elizabeth II. . . ."

"Describing America as being transformed into inaccessible nature parks, *EIR* characterizes them as 'sanctuaries of drug smuggling'; almost a warning for those environmentalists who, in Italy, want to transform nature parks into prison islands." The high-security prisons in Italy are located on a couple of islands, such as Asinara Island.

Order of Solar Temple is linked to P-2 lodge

In an interview with the Montreal newspaper *La Presse* on Oct. 29, Prof. Massimo Introvigne of the Center for the Study of New Religion in Turin, Italy, stated that a link has existed historically among the Order of the Solar Temple (OTS), the French secret service, and the outlawed Italian Propaganda-2 freemasonic lodge. The OTS made headlines when on Oct. 4, more than 50 members of the cult were found dead in Switzerland and Canada, under extremely suspicious circumstances (see *EIR*, Oct. 21, p. 42).

According to the summary provided by *La Presse*, Professor Introvigne explained how, in the 1970s, the secret service of the French Gaullists infiltrated the Sovereign and Military Order of the Jerusalem Temple, which had been founded in Paris in 1805. As a result, the Order crumbled, and

hundreds of small groups were formed. Two large branches were set up, one led by Fernando Sousa Fontes, and the other by General Zdrodowsky. The former included Joseph di Mambro, who would later become the head of the Order of the Solar Temple.

In 1981, when Licio Gelli, the grand master of the Propaganda-2 lodge, was raided, the police seized a dossier on the leaders of the Order of the Temple. The chief of the Italian Order, Pasquale Gugliotta, and other leaders belonged to the P-2. It is evident that OTS members di Mambro and Alberto Giacobino had regular contact with P-2, according to Introigne.

In 1981, a sub-group was formed, the Renovated Order of the Temple, led by a former Nazi, Julien Origas. Origas took part in a meeting in Venice with members of the supposedly rival branch (to which di Mambro belonged), and members of the P-2. After his death in 1981, Luc Jouret took his place. When Jouret left that group, he took 60% of its members with him and created the Order of the Solar Temple, with Joseph di Mambro.

Police expel Greenpeace vessel from Brazil

The Brazilian daily *Folha de São Paulo* reported on Oct. 28 that Federal Police agents in the port of Santarem, in Pará state, boarded the *MV Greenpeace* ship to inform its occupants that all foreigners on board must leave the country within 24 hours. The ship, which belongs to the multinational environmental group Greenpeace, had been navigating the rivers of the Amazon region since Oct. 9.

The police notification occurred after 30 Greenpeace activists and 100 Brazilian students had occupied a Ukrainian ship in the port on Oct. 27, which was carrying 40,000 tons of wood for export, and protested what they claimed was the illegal logging of trees in the rainforest. The action paralyzed activities in the port for two hours. Police said that by doing this, Greenpeace activists had violated the Foreigners Law and would have to leave the country, along with their ship.

From the outset of its journey, which began in the port of Belem, Greenpeace's ship had been closely tracked by a Brazilian Navy ship, which prevented the environmentalists from engaging in "direct action" against alleged "environmental criminals." (See *EIR*, Oct. 28, p. 9.)

South African tribe wants Kruger park back

Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) received an unexpected blow at the end of October, when a South African tribal group demanded that land in the huge Kruger National Park, stolen from them by the British, be returned.

The London *Times* reported on Oct. 29: "An unprecedented land claim, which could have far-reaching consequences for the future of the world's most famous game reserves and the redistribution of land for thousands of South Africans, is being launched by a tribal king. The head of the Mhinga clan is trying to win back control of a huge slice of the Kruger National Park, where his people lived before being removed under British colonial rule and apartheid."

The story of Kruger National Park was a feature item in *EIR*'s Oct. 28 special report on "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor."

The *Times* wrote: "According to King Cydric, the removal of his people was a gradual process which started under British rule soon after the park was established in 1926, and was completed by the National Party government under apartheid. About 3,000 tribespeople resisted eviction until 1968, when the National Party government lorries arrived, their cattle were killed and their huts burnt down before they were dumped outside the park's boundaries."

The park and other South African game reserves should no longer be "playgrounds for the white rich," commented Derek Hanekom, who backs claims for restitution from those whose land has been taken away. He is South Africa's Land Affairs Minister, a white member of the African National Congress who was jailed under apartheid.

Briefly

● **THE BRITISH** national anthem, "God Save the Queen," was not played at a rugby match between Wales and South Africa on Oct. 29. Organizers were fearful that Prince Charles, who was in attendance, would be booed by Welsh rugby fans. One organizer told the *Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 29, "We had a call from Buckingham Palace to say that it wasn't necessary to play the anthem."

● **INDIAN** Prime Minister Narasimha Rao is deploying his government on diplomatic ventures to win India a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. Vice President K.R. Narayanan was dispatched to China, Home Minister S.B. Chavan to Canada, and Human Resources Development Minister Arjun Singh, a Congress Party heavyweight, to the United States.

● **PRINCE PHILIP** will be retiring as president of the World Wide Fund for Nature during 1995, a senior WWF operative told *EIR*. He said the retirement was "long in the planning," and absolutely was "not a reaction to the unfortunate events concerning the Windsor family in Britain over the recent days."

● **AUSTRIAN POLICE** have arrested a Syrian who was ambassador in East Germany from 1981-89, on charges of delivering 25 kg of explosives to terrorists who used it to bomb a building in Berlin in 1983, killing one person and injuring 25. The suspect, Faisal Al-Sammak, will be handed over to German authorities, according to Arabic press reports.

● **IN GERMANY**, 41% of those polled think the British monarchy should be abolished completely, according to an opinion poll carried out by the Forsa Institute for *Gala* magazine.

● **THE IRAQIS** are increasingly blaming Britain for their woes, the London *Guardian* reported on Nov. 1. A senior official in the Ba'ath Party was quoted: "The policy is to destroy us."

Khartoum conference seeks solutions in moral realm

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

It is a truth, not yet universally acknowledged, but gaining increasing recognition, that the affairs of our troubled world will be settled in the interests of mankind, only if society and its institutions are brought back under the moral guidance of the universal principles embedded in the world's religious traditions. A significant step in this direction was taken when leaders of the Christian and Islamic world convened in Khartoum, Sudan for the second Inter-Religious Dialogue Conference on Oct. 8-10. The conference, which gathered 500 people from 30 countries and 50 churches or associations, presented a frank estimate of the world's problems, and thrashed out—often in polemical debate—the principles and means through which to shape solutions.

“Despite progress made in science and technology,” as Sudanese National Transitional Council chairman Mohammed Elamin Al-Khalifa noted, “no progress had been made in the moral realm” in today's world. It is this moral vacuum which is threatening the further existence of human society. “Sixty, seventy, perhaps eighty percent of the world's population,” the Sudanese spiritual leader Dr. Hassan Al-Turabi estimated, “is irreligious.” The family, he said, is being destroyed by the prevalence of liberal sexual behavior; morality has disappeared from education, “especially the sciences, where God is never mentioned, although the laws of science are God's laws.” Crime is on the rise everywhere. Politics has been reduced to a “power struggle” where “corruption, even in democratic countries” is pervasive. The reason, according to the Muslim leader, is that “people think that God is not there and does not see their acts of corruption.” In the economic realm, “wealth has been monopolized in the name of capitalism or of socialism,” and the North is being pitted

against the South.

The solution can only lie in a revival of moral values in all aspects of social life, emphatically in the realm of politics. Referring to the Sudanese experience, Dr. Turabi explained that various formulas had been tried; “should we have a disciplined military government, a corrupt tribal ordering? Should we be pro-western liberals, or follow the eastern socialist model?” All had been tried, and failed. “Ultimately,” he said, “we turned to God, rather than East or West.”

The Sudanese experience

The special importance of Sudan as the venue for the ecumenical conference lies in the fact that “events in this country are heralding a new transition in the Islamic world,” in the words of national political leader Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Al-Atabani, the state minister for political affairs, who characterized Sudan as being “in the forefront of a sweeping revivalist movement in the world of Islam.” The key concept of the movement, he said, is that it “attempts to reintroduce morality in our life. It strives to do so in all aspects of life; however, it is because morality is farthest from politics that emphasis is particularly demanded in this area.” Rejecting the misconception that this entails theocratic ambitions, Dr. Atabani said the “revivalist model . . . does not necessarily seek to uproot the existing structures and systems” but “proposes that they be receptive of and congenial to the value system of the society.”

Illustrating the Sudanese experience, Dr. Atabani explained that constitutionally, “all rights and duties are based solely on citizenship” and “neither religion, color nor ethnicity may be used as a basis of discrimination.” Referring to



A view of the podium at the closing session of the Inter-Religious Dialogue Conference in Khartoum, on Oct. 10. At the foreground podium, left, is Sudanese President General Bashir. At the rear table on the far left is Sheikh al-Zindani of Yemen, whose militia retook Aden for the central government forces, and next to him stands Cardinal Francis Arinze, whose interview appears on page 52.

the recent introduction of a federal system of 26 states, he explained that Islamic law (Sharia), though applied to the Muslim majority of the country, is replaced by “custom” or common law, in those non-Muslim states. Furthermore, all matters pertaining to family law (marriage, inheritance, etc.), are subject to the religious precepts of the individuals involved. Referencing by contrast the situation in secular states, to argue that “secularism is no guarantee of religious freedom,” Dr. Atabani criticized the practice of forcing non-Christian pupils to attend Christian religious education classes, and added, “even more serious, they are obliged to attend sex-education classes, which in many instances transcend the objective of educating pupils about sexual physiology to insidiously inculcating new sexual attitudes.” These are attitudes, he stressed, which “contravene basic Islamic and Christian teachings and tend to corrupt human nature itself.”

Dialogue of the religious against paganism

The purpose of the conference was to define common ground between Islam and Christianity, to “mobilize,” in the words of Dr. Turabi, “Christians and Muslims against the irreligious in a common front.” To initiate first a dialogue, then effective cooperation, he continued, “it is necessary to know one another,” and that Christians and Muslims learn

more about the others’ faith. Outlining the fundamental precepts of both religions, Dr. Turabi said, “We all believe in one God . . . we believe that man should devote his life to God, who is omnipresent, and not only in the synagogue, the church or the mosque.” Although doctrine, rituals and prayer may differ in form, “we all believe in the family.” Furthermore, “free will is the basis of religion in Islam and Christianity,” and forced conversion is unacceptable. Commenting ironically on religious rivalries, he criticized those who “reduce their identity to being ‘a Christian’ or ‘a Muslim’ ” and those who “prefer to let someone be irreligious than to see him convert to the other religion.” Rather, he said, Muslims should realize that “it is better for a pagan to become a Christian than to remain a pagan.”

In this context, Dr. Turabi called for the establishment “of a procedure, an instrument, of Christian-Islamic dialogue, then of cooperation.” Through such cooperation, “we should deploy religion for development and progress.” Contrasting this idea of an international religious forum to the United Nations, which is “an instrument of dictatorship,” he asked, “can’t religious people lead the ‘United Nations club’? Can’t we start initiating a worldwide religious order, which is human and just,” governed by “a higher law?” In conclusion, Dr. Turabi warned of the consequences, were such a

dialogue not successful: "It comes late, but let it come now . . . otherwise, others will lead, and we know where it will go."

Institutionalizing the dialogue

As a concrete expression of this proposal, the conference witnessed the inauguration of the Society for the Dialogue of Religions, to be based in Khartoum, with branches in other states of the country. The aims of the society include "the reinstatement of spiritual values in the material world, to salvage it from spiritual emptiness"; dealing with "factors that threaten world peace and security"; safeguarding "the sacredness of religions"; encouraging "dialogue on the future and development of humanity and the world"; dealing with "society's problems of poverty, hunger and disease"; and maintaining "points of convergence between religions" and working toward "surpassing controversial matters." Although the society is based in Sudan, the draft regulations contemplate establishment of international branches, and the thrust of the initiative is international in scope.

Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, secretary general of the Council for International Peoples Friendship, and chairman of the preparatory Committee for the Inter-Religious Dialogue Conference (CIPF), had presented the project of the society in his inaugural address, locating it in the context of the inter-religious dialogue which the Vatican has sponsored in this century, beginning in 1965 and continuing in 1970, 1980, and 1992. In parallel, beginning in 1991, the Sudanese had taken steps to launch a dialogue, which culminated in the first international inter-religious conference in Khartoum in April 1993. "Aware of the importance of dialogue especially between Christianity and Islam," said Dr. Mustafa, "the CIPF directed great attention towards the creation of a permanent instrument for more practical and continued dialogues. This initiative coincided with a similar one from Cardinal Arinze . . . who proposed the establishment of an association for dialogue between Christianity and Islam in the Sudan, similar to the associations already established in Yemen and Jordan." The process leading to the actual establishment of the association included a series of regional conferences in the southern states of the Sudan. Participating in the effort were "the CIPF, the Sudanese Council of Churches, the Sudanese Scholars Society, the Catholic Church, the Coptic Church, and the Sudanese Sufi High Council." It was these institutions, represented in the preparatory committee for the October conference, which issued invitations to other institutions worldwide. Thus an initiative which aimed at institutionalizing the dialogue on a national scale, was simultaneously involved in furthering the exchange on an international level.

It was this feature, not only of the new society founded, but of the conference more broadly, which gave rise to differing interpretations. H.E. Cardinal Francis Arinze, chairman of the Inter-Religious Dialogue for the Vatican, who

spoke in the opening session, welcomed the institution of a permanent dialogue association in the Sudan, stressing its internal, national character. Among the reasons why such an association is necessary, the cardinal referenced the "suffering in Sudan in recent years" as well as "in my country Nigeria" and expressed the hope that a permanent forum could improve life for their citizens. He referenced as well "reports of religious discrimination" which he said "representatives in Sudan should examine together." Finally, he emphasized that "Sudan is convinced of the need for a change, a conviction shared by all religious leaders here." Outlining the steps he recommended for the success of the religious forum, Cardinal Arinze stressed that it should include only Sudanese; the foreign guests at the conference, he said, should be seen as "guests, witnesses at the inauguration of the Sudanese association," which is "different from an international conference on the inter-religious dialogue." Other recommendations included "sincerity and objectivity" in dealing with inter-religious matters, "objective reporting of meetings in the mass media," and "guarantees of religious freedom and human rights."

In response to Cardinal Arinze's remarks, several speakers reacted, intimating that the Vatican representative was seeking to dictate terms to the Sudanese regarding the form the religious dialogue should take. As the cardinal clarified in an interview to *EIR*, this represented a misunderstanding of his remarks.

The deeper point raised by the exchange is that the dialogue among religions must be articulated worldwide. As argued most convincingly by Dr. Turabi, the problems which Sudan faces on a national level are reflected in similar situations in many countries. Religious conflict, as several speakers documented, has been carefully nurtured by outside forces, as a means of preventing national unity, blocking peace and thwarting economic progress.

Dr. al-Tayib Zein al-Abdin of the International Islamic University in Islamabad, Pakistan, presented a paper documenting how the British colonial administration consciously used the religious factor to divide the country. In the south, where it concentrated its missionary efforts, the British divided Christians up among Catholics, Anglicans, and Presbyterians. The British manipulated tribal factors as well, to further complicate the situation. Ruling Sudan as virtually two separate countries, north and south, it limited educational activities to missionaries in the south. The political motivation for this treatment was the British aim to annex southern Sudan to its colonies Kenya and Uganda. In the North, Dr. al-Tayib explained, the British fomented rivalries between the Ansar and Khatmiyya Muslims as well. As Dr. Atabani further detailed in answer to a question during a press conference, the Uganda government (known to be controlled even today by the British) continues to arm and support the rebel forces of John Garang, portrayed as a "Christian" opponent to the Khartoum central government. Dr. Atabani also illustrated British

interest in fomenting conflict, with reference to the visit made to Sudan last year by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The perspectives for success

Despite the apparent differences of approach manifest in the conference, there is no doubt that the Khartoum gathering represents a giant step forward in the fight to defeat the geopolitical state-gists of "religious conflict" and to mobilize the forces of religion to strive for the Good. The participation of Cardinal Arinze, along with the papal nuncio in Khartoum at this conference, attests to the continuing improvement in relations between the two faiths in Sudan, following the historic visit of Pope John Paul II to Khartoum in February 1993. Also present at the recent conference was His Grace Archbishop Gabriel Zubeir Wako (who had been unable to attend the April 1993 conference). The Khartoum archbishop delivered a major speech to the gathering which began with the revealing statement, "The purpose of this paper is to convince myself that there are good prospects for a lasting inter-religious dialogue in the Sudan and among the Sudanese people." Archbishop Zubeir argued that Christians and Muslims "should cooperate towards finding joint solutions to problems besetting the country . . . precisely by placing God at the center of people's communal and individual lives. All believe that religion ought to be a unifying force in society." Speaking frankly, the archbishop warned against glorifying the Sudanese situation, and spoke of "religious tensions, conflicts, and uncertainties" felt by Christians in the country. Acknowledging the sincerity of the Muslim majority desire for dialogue, he called for a vast educational effort, to lay the groundwork for acceptance of diversity. It is through a "search for what unites Muslims and Christians" that the dialogue may succeed.

In addition to the unprecedented, high-level Vatican representation at the conference, another encouraging sign was the "spirit of Cairo" which pervaded the proceedings. Not only Dr. Turabi and Dr. Atabani, but also Dr. Musa Keilani, on behalf of the World Islamic Council, from Jordan, and Sudanese President General Al-Bashir, referred to the United Nations conference on population, held in Cairo in September, as a turning point in Muslim-Christian relations. As Dr. Adel Husein, from the Egyptian *As Sha'ab* newspaper, said that in the closing session at Cairo, "the believers of this world saw that they are a power and can change the agenda. The Vatican moved," he said, "and the Muslims moved, too." This was "the first time in history that such a battle took place, where the two religions joined hands to oppose the New World Order." Summing up the accomplishment of the Khartoum meeting, Dr. Adel said, "What Dr. Turabi said, in stressing the need to create a common front, one battle against evil, is not a call, but is becoming a reality. In Egypt, people started defending religious values, Al Azhar and the church, now they are following a new path. This conference should become an effective movement."

Interview: Mohammed Masjed Gami

How Iran, Vatican cooperated on Cairo

The Iranian ambassador to the Holy See was interviewed in Khartoum on Oct. 12. EIR asked His Excellency to explain the background to the cooperative effort of the Vatican and Iran at the U.N. Conference on Population in Cairo.

Mohammed Masjed Gami: It goes back to January, when the Secretary Responsible for Relations with States of the State Secretariat of the Vatican called me, regarding the preparatory conference to be held in New York. He asked for the cooperation of my country with the Vatican. Two months later, in March, [Vatican Secretary of State] Cardinal Sodano and the Secretary of the State Secretariat Responsible for Relations with States, Msgr. Jean-Louis Touran, with two cardinals, Cardinal Etchegaray, the head of *Justitia et Pax*, and Cardinal López Trujillo, responsible for the Pontifical Council for the Family, invited all the ambassadors to the Holy See, to explain to them the Vatican's position. Later, the pope became very active. In some speeches, he spoke openly of the Cairo conference and the preparatory conference in New York.

The head of the Vatican delegation for the New York meeting was Monsignor [Diarmuid] Martin, who is an Irishman, a fine gentleman and a close friend with whom I had had contact before. Before his departure from Rome to New York, he came to our embassy at the Holy See, for the fourth time. I told him to make contact with our embassy at the United Nations in New York, responsible for this conference. The New York preparatory conference was for three weeks. During the conference, those responsible from the Vatican, Monsignor Celli (Undersecretary for Relations with States) and Monsignor Carrascosa, asked for full cooperation on the New York conference. The situation was very critical; the problem was that even Muslim and Christian countries did not want to cooperate with the Vatican. The only country with some sensitivity to the issue was Iran. Then I informed them that Malta was active, as I had been told. They asked for the full support of Iran. I was in daily contact with our embassy at the U.N., they did a lot.

After that conference, I met Vatican people who complained about some Islamic countries which were in favor of the U.N. Cairo conference program. The situation in New York was depressed. After the conference, I told Monsignor Martin and others in the Vatican, "Let's see the text [of the

U.N. program] and the points we can discuss." We had a lot of exchange. By July, we had done a lot. I gave some interviews. One of the best of them was in [the Italian Catholic monthly] *30 Giorni*, in which I explained our points about the conference. *30 Giorni* interviewed other ambassadors in the Vatican, too. This interview had a vast impact on public opinion in Italy. At the end of July or the beginning of August, the Vatican ambassador in Iran Monsignor Panciroli met the acting Foreign Minister Mohammed Hashemi, the brother of the Iranian President, and asked for full support and cooperation. I met Monsignor Panciroli and promised him we would do our best in Cairo. During August in Teheran we discussed the matter in the foreign and health ministries, which were the ministries mainly responsible for the conference. We had decided on the minister of health as the head of the delegation, but later we discovered that if the head of the delegation were a religious man who knows politics, the situation would change. The head of the delegation was His Excellency Taskhiri. For the Vatican case, they decided to send me also. There was one from the Health Ministry and two from the Foreign Ministry who specialized on the text. I went from Rome to Cairo.

The conference began on a Monday. The situation in Cairo was disappointing. The main problem was that many countries did not have any idea of the text. There was not enough courage on their part to participate in any active discussion. On Wednesday, we met with Taskhiri, the head of the Al Azhar, the Mufti of Egypt, and another, independent religious man named Imam Ghazali. Taskhiri explained the situation of the conference. I met Monsignor Martino (the apostolic nuncio at the United Nations), who headed the delegation, and his colleague Monsignor Martin. We discussed the text Thursday morning with an expert from the Foreign Ministry. The State Secretary [of the Vatican] visited Taskhiri and told him, they were ready for suggestions from Iran, because they knew that we knew the text. The Egyptian delegation then had close cooperation with us, as well as the Pakistani and Vatican delegations. We had more than daily contact. From Thursday to Friday, some Latin American countries brought up their points, Honduras, El Salvador, and in some cases, Nicaragua. The best were Benin and Malta. In the second part of the conference, the situation changed a lot. In the last days, the cooperation was very clear. The northern European countries, especially Norway and Sweden, but also the European Union—Germany was the representative of the EU, which spoke on its behalf—Canada and the United States began to understand that the situation was not as they had supposed.

As you saw, the results were excellent. They changed some paragraphs and accepted our considerations regarding other phrases. As an observer, I told you, the results were excellent. I heard from other delegates that this was the first time in the history of U.N. conferences, that people of faith have obliged the other side to accept their codes and religious

values. To speak adequately about the results of the conference it would be necessary to write books, because this was a symbol of the rapid changes of social and moral conditions of countries which want to have some religious values and principles and to preserve them. This is the reality.

Interview: Cardinal Francis Arinze

Permanent association needed in Sudan

The following interview was conducted by EIR with His Eminence Cardinal Francis Arinze, formerly a bishop in Nigeria who is now in the Roman Curia, on Oct. 9. He is in charge of Dialogue with Non-Christians for the Vatican and a member of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, as well as author of a well-known series of catechetical lectures on videotape.

EIR: What is your view of how the conference is proceeding so far?

Arinze: The most important thing is if the Christians and Muslims in the Sudan form a permanent association and if they will want that association to continue. Within such, they will listen to one another, they will try to understand one another, if there are problems they will raise them and face them straight on. That is the most important thing. Calling people from many countries for me has secondary importance. It is not the most important thing. It is not wrong, but it is not the primary thing, because the people from outside cannot understand the internal situation in two days.

EIR: There was some criticism of your speech, to the effect that it was interpreted to mean that you thought the Sudanese should not take part in the inter-religious dialogue internationally. Was this a misinterpretation?

Arinze: Yes, of course. Whoever said that, did not understand what I said, or was not listening or did not understand my recommendations. Read my paper. Of course, when I said, the most important thing is that the Sudanese have a permanent association, dialogue will have roots in the place, of course that is primary. I said, an international inter-religious dialogue is a different thing. It is also important. But it is not the same thing as a permanent association between Christians and Muslims in the Sudan. Of course they are different steps. You will first have Christians and Muslims in Sudan talking to one another in a permanent association. Only after that will they will be in a good position to meet

people from other countries. They do not start by meeting people from other countries except insofar as people from other countries can help them to start a national association, and not only national, but even local, in various parts of this country, because the country is very big.

EIR: What role do you think economic development has in this dialogue?

Arinze: I am not an economist. But speaking from the point of view of religion, I have this to say: Religion must motivate people to promote the good of their country. Therefore working together to promote the good of their country is part of the inter-religious dialogue, of course.

Documentation

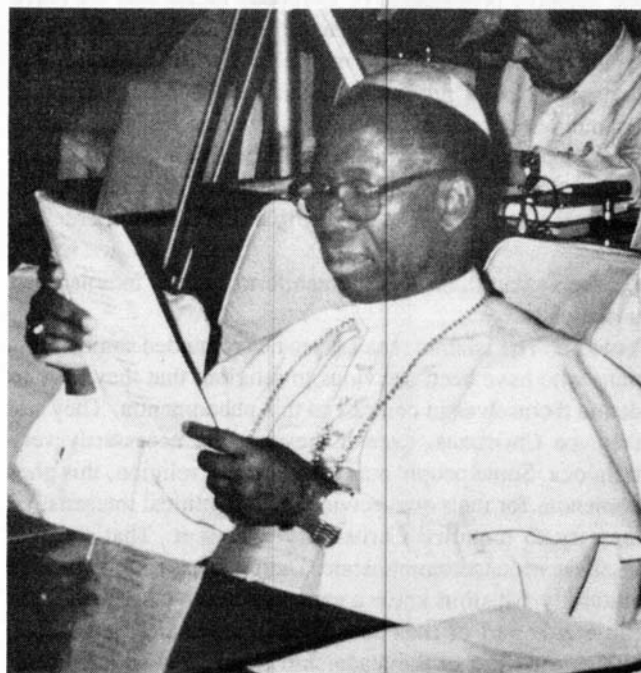
Sudanese leaders deal with the issues

In the context of the Inter-Religious Dialogue conference held in Khartoum Oct. 8-10, members of the Sudanese leadership opened up to the press on a wide variety of issues. *EIR* participated with questions at meetings with Dr. Hassan Al-Turabi, the chairman of the Popular Arab and Islamic Conference, and with Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Al-Atabani, state minister for political affairs. Both leaders, one spiritual and the other political, stressed that for meaningful dialogue to unfold, there is a need for leading figures in the West to learn about Sudan, and about Islam, directly. It is in the interest of providing such leaders—among them the newly elected members of the U.S. Congress and Senate—with a picture of Sudan as the Sudanese present it, that we include lengthy extracts from these discussions, which occurred in Khartoum on Oct. 11, 1994.

Dr. Hassan Al-Turabi

Q: You proposed during the conference the establishment of a “worldwide religious order.” Can you say more about how you see this evolving?

Turabi: There was probably too much focus on the domestic affairs of Christian-Islamic dialogue, but I am interested in the international human context, a dialogue initially, later on it would become cooperation. The concern about Christian-Islamic relations in Sudan is a reflection of international concern about the so-called Islamic society or Islamic renaissance, or whatever they call it, or “fundamentalism” in the Sudan. Whether it’s human rights or underdevelopment or regional problems here, it is always interpreted in terms of



Cardinal Arinze: Dialogue must first have roots in Sudan.

that Christian-Islamic relationship. That’s why I try to focus on the international human dialogue of religions generally, not only a dialogue, but further on, perhaps, an institution or machinery for cooperation as well.

Q: In the New World Order, what kind of dialogue are you looking for?

Turabi: Inter-government relations are now dominated by the so-called New World Order. It’s only a transitional world order, I think. The bi-polar world order, which was not only bi-polar in the sense of confrontation, was for the Third World countries of the southern hemisphere a structure of justice and balance. Each pole would take care not to provoke the other, there was much more fairness in that bi-polar order. But we can find in both “poles” people who are interested in dealing with other human beings as equals, understanding each other, and cooperating. The New World Order is not very orderly at all, it’s only a transition. After the collapse of the bi-polar order, people are looking for a new order, so to speak.

Q: Do you think the Islamic revival will change the world order?

Turabi: Within Islamic history, renaissances are cyclical. In old times, it might be local. In this country, for example, there was a revolution against the European invasion. But now, any revival in one country immediately affects other countries. For example, the Islamic renaissance in the Sudan, with its political, economic, and social dimension, has a worldwide influence, as an example. Sometimes we ride over

the negative propaganda of European media and we reach Muslims and non-Muslims across the world. I have very little doubt that this revival will not be only spiritual, not only a revival of social programs, but it will be a resurgence of Islamic energy worldwide. I'm not saying that it would be the new pole, against which another pole would like to point its guns after the Soviet Union collapsed, another bi-polar order, but that we can contribute to a new world order.

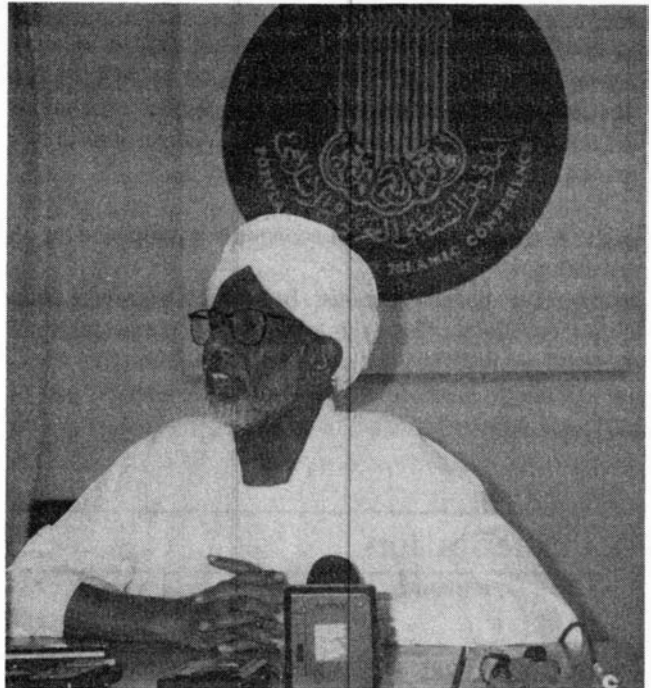
Q: Don't you think it is premature to start an international initiative?

Turabi: The Islamic renaissance has reminded some Christians who have been oblivious to religion, that they have to define themselves in contrast to this phenomenon. They say they are Christians, even if they are not necessarily very religious. Some people may try to exploit religion, this phenomenon, for their own economic and political interests, so they try to mobilize Christianity against it. That's why I think we need to communicate. Dialogue has to be two ways culturally: Muslims know a great deal about Christianity because it is part of their historical heritage and tradition of Islam, and most of the leadership of this revival have been educated in the west, they know so much about the language, the categories of thought. The West knows so little about Islam, generally. Christians know so little about Islam, and this "post-Christian West" actually knows so little about the South, where Islam lies. That's why we have to know about each other.

Q: There have been accusations of religious discrimination in the Sudan. What is your response?

Turabi: There is no consciousness of religious identity in any social association in this country. Color, or ethnic or religious identity, is not a factor of consciousness, let alone discrimination. At the legal level (I'm a lawyer myself), I challenge any lawyer in the world to tell me that there is legal discrimination in this country. I can't have a Friday off in any European country; I can't have my private contract with my family, I'm married to a lady and have children, and the affairs of the family association, inheritance, arbitration, are completely our own. You can have this in business in the West, but you can't have it in marriage in the West; but you have it in this country, definitely better than in any other country in the world.

I would like to know in what other country minorities, like the Christians in the country, who are only 5%, can reach up to the vice presidency, to speakers, to the house of parliament, ministers all over the country. In America, for example, if you are Catholic, it's very difficult for you to become President, and if you do, look at what happened to Kennedy. Let alone England, where the law says you can't be head of state unless you are an Anglican, not a Christian, but *Anglican*. And if you abuse religion, the Anglican Church, you can be taken to court, but whatever you say about Islam, even if you insult Islamic sacred ideas, as Sal-



Religious leader Hassan al-Turabi responds to questions from reporters on Oct. 11. His advice to western leaders: "Get to know Sudan better."

man Rushdie did, you are free. Look at our criminal law and compare it to any other law in the world.

Q: How are Christians treated equally within Sharia [Islamic law]?

Turabi: Private law is their own. Any court will adjudicate any case regarding family law according to their law. With respect to criminal law, there are four provisions in the criminal law court which are derived specifically from Islamic law, and those provisions are not applicable in the south, not because it is predominantly Christian, but because it is predominantly non-Muslim. There are as many Muslims as Christians there. These Islamic provisions are not applicable there, there are alternative provisions; for instance, instead of flogging, you receive a prison term. Instead of prohibition—which we thought was not necessarily an Islamic or Quranic provision, in America it was the Christian spirit actually which called for prohibition, and it was written into the Constitution and America failed to do it. But nevertheless, because some Christians say, "Oh no, it is a religious right" [to consume alcohol]; all right, in the south, there is no prohibition. We are regionalizing these criminal law provisions because we don't want to personalize it. We don't want the police, if they suspect someone of any crime, talking about his religion, and to claim that he is one religion or the other. Criminal law cannot be under personal investigation, but personal law can be. There is no bar based on religious identity in public office in the Sudan.

I have not heard of any case of discrimination here. There

are stories about it, the farther away from Sudan you are, the more stories you hear. But if you come very close, you hear few stories, if you come to the reality itself, I have not heard of a case of discrimination.

Q: If the situation in Sudan is so good, why is Sudan so isolated? Why doesn't it have followers in other countries?

Turabi: I'm not saying that the situation here is perfect, but I think every country should develop its values. On isolation, if you mean the governments, yes, there are governments which are very jealous of Sudan because it is Islamic; they claim to have gone Islamic themselves, but Sudan shows another model of government, which is not dictatorship and not a hereditary monarchy, and they become very jealous. Sudan Islamized the banking system, and they are very jealous because this exposed them, actually; other rich countries should have Islamized before Sudan, which is a poor country. Islamization of the banking system means that there is no interest, all transactions are profit- and loss-sharing transactions. This means the banks should be popular, should be democratized, and even the poor, who have no estate to mortgage and no one to guarantee them, should be given some advantages by the banks. Not just the rich. Among the Arab states there are some which are close to Sudan, Yemen, Qatar, Syria, Iraq, Iran—although Iran and Iraq are opposed to each other, both of them are good friends of the Sudan, and even North Africa, Libya, Morocco, we have no problems. It's those countries which have domestic problems, where Islam is rising against the government regimes, they say Sudan is responsible for giving an example. With the people we have no problems; people from Indonesia, Russia, even America, everywhere, Muslim people are very sympathetic to Sudan. It is the first time, actually, that Sudan has had this popularity worldwide. Previously, people did not hear of Sudan, but now Sudan is very popular; in Saudi Arabia, in Asia, in Africa, in Nigeria, in Senegal, in Morocco, in Algeria itself, or in Egypt, Sudan is very popular, it is not isolated. At the government level, I would not say that Sudan is "isolated." European countries, like Italy, are very close, [or] France; we have good relations with the Netherlands, with Finland, and the like.

Q: But international institutions have withheld credits from Sudan, isolating it financially.

Turabi: Previously, we were dependent; we used to draw some hundred million dollars, up to a billion, as aid from the U.S., the U.N. organizations, Europe, Arab governments, at the government level. Now this has been interrupted, because most of them are anti-Islamic. But it was actually very good, we responded by mobilizing our own resources. This is a very rich country, you know. In agriculture we are not hungry, we are exporting cereals, vegetables, fruits, meat, sugar, and we are building our country, alone. Roads are being built across this very big country, from west to north to south to east. Our higher education: There are ten times more people going to

university than five years ago. We are doing this on our own resources. We are getting credit, commercial credit, from all over the world actually, and it is better than being dependent. If you wait for the NGOs to come and inject our bodies against diseases—that was an unfortunate state of relations in the world.

Q: What are your current relations with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund?

Turabi: It was only one country which sought to throw us out of that institution—America—and it was outvoted.

Q: Would you accept a relation with them?

Turabi: Yes, but not on the basis of dependence on the outside, because if I am dependent, I'll just relax and become dormant, and wait for food to come from outside. In all history, countries develop if they have to respond to challenges. If there is no challenge, you just fall asleep.

Q: Sudan has faced many such challenges, from foreign occupation to drought to threats from American imperialism.

Turabi: The drought was very good because it compelled us to raise our dams, to broaden our irrigated area, and to go to those areas that are still under rainfed farming, develop them for agriculture. The American challenge was also very good, because it turned us from a dependent country into an independent country now; and in history it's always like that: Challenges—if you respond, of course—are good for your development. If you don't respond to the challenge, you collapse. But we are not collapsing.

Q: What would your message be to President Clinton?

Turabi: Please get to know the Sudan better. Fortunately, I have known the previous Presidents, all of them, personally. They knew very little about the Sudan. Before dealing with the Sudan, get to know the Sudan first, because you make yourself a laughingstock if you call the Sudan "terrorist." Even the Europeans, I speak to the Europeans, and I tell them, know the Sudan first. Sudan is not hungry, it is not terrorist; it is developing. It's an Islamic country. The Americans, I know they are not anti-Islamic; even if there is a prejudice against Islam in Europe, it's much less in America. So if you want to be representative of American society, don't sound anti-Islamic.

Q: What is it that conjures up such fears in the United States?

Turabi: It's the lobbies. Foreign policy in the U.S. is not an electoral mandate, I know that. Presidents in America are not elected on a foreign policy mandate. Americans, when they vote, know little about foreign policy, they are interested in their domestic, economic policy. There are lobbies which focus on Sudan being an Islamic country, and that's not representative of American society. It's not democratic, and it's based on ignorance about the Sudan. Even if you want to accuse Sudan of terrorism, all Europeans—I don't want to



Jute harvesting in Sudan. "Sudan has less than 30 million, it can easily hold 300 million" people.

say diplomats here, because it's embarrassing to them—but I've seen it at that level and higher, all over Europe. Not a single European has said that there is any terrorism in the Sudan. The Europeans know Sudan much better, of course, than America, unfortunately. The Americans confuse the Sudan and Iran, although in Iran they have their own problems. They were very close to the Shah, the government, and the revolution was anti-American simply because "the friends of my enemy are my enemy."

Q: Why do you call your association the Popular Arab and Islamic Conference?

Turabi: The event that was behind the constitution of that conference was the Gulf war. Because many Arabs yesterday were Arab nationalists, we wanted actually to give all of them, and behind them, all of the Islamic fronts, a forum together, so we used the word Arab. In this country, there is no Arab nationalism; in this country, the word Arab only means language. It is derived from Arab culture, the Arabic language; the Quran is in Arabic. When the PAIC develops, it may very well drop the word altogether.

Q: What has the PAIC achieved?

Turabi: It has assembled Muslims from all over the world, America and Canada and the Caribbean, white and black, Japanese and Europeans, of European stock and European nationalities, Asians, Africans and the Middle East—Arabs mostly. For the first time, from all over the world, we assembled one meeting after the other. We have overcome the internal divisions, Shia, Sunna, differences in jurisprudence or spiritual orders, they now speak together; the dialogue

between Christianity and Islam, we were behind it, and trying to develop a dialogue between governments in Muslim countries and societies, whether in Algeria or other countries. And differences between two Muslim countries, Iran and Iraq, what were formerly Southern and Northern Yemen, and the settlement of problems in Afghanistan, some African countries, Muslim minorities all over the world, and dealing with Christian minorities also. This is the first time in world history that Muslim societies have met, not at the diplomatic level, because the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) is not representative of the people and is not active.

Q: One reason why the West is suspicious is that Muslims use the term "jihad," holy war.

Turabi: Jihad does not mean "holy war." The word "holy" does not appear in the word, nor does "war." Jihad means literally "effort for effort." If the other commits an effort against you, you have to respond with an effort. It means also dialogue, by the way. If the effort is an argument, respond by another argument. If it is by aggression or force, respond; don't turn the other cheek. Of course, you can turn the other cheek if it is only personal, you can forgive. But if it is an effort to destroy Islam altogether, to undermine it, respond by force. Literally, it means this. It's comprehensive; it doesn't mean fighting only. But now the word is popular, it has been spread in the West in Arabic letters, it's a "foreign" word, they write it big, J-I-H-A-D, instead of translating it. And it means now the new revival from below, from society, sometimes it turns against the use of force by government. Some governments are not democratic, they won't allow freedom of expression, freedom of organization, representa-

tion of the popular social will. I don't think the word jihad would have become so popular otherwise. Sometimes western countries, they want to keep this government or that government in power, supplying them with money, in alliance with them. They are frightened of the prospect of Islam becoming a power, a government, and want to keep it down. Hundreds of thousands of Muslims are in jail all over the world, not only Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, but elsewhere, yet nobody seems to care. That's why many Muslim movements think that if there is an external force applied against you, apply force against them.

In the West, if the rising force is popular with them, they give it beautiful names; in France, against the Vichy government, which was supported by the Nazis, they called it "la Résistance." A very honorable thing, we talk of "la Résistance." If you actually overturn it, it's called the "revolution." In America, in England, in France, in Russia, it's a very popular word. But if it happens in a Muslim country, they call it a "coup," "terrorist," give it another name. These words are used non-scientifically. I don't mind using an objective term that's neither sympathetic nor antipathetic.

You can't stop history. If you try, it will load up and load up and then explode. And explosion is such a waste of human energy in those countries. I am worried about this. Such a waste of energy, in Syria, Egypt, or Saudi Arabia. It's a waste of human energy. I don't want human energy to be wasted, destroyed in that destructive revolutionary process. I would prefer an evolution. Definitely. But if there is no other course, it will be an explosion. And it will not be local. Explosions tend to destroy not only one house, but the neighbor's house as well. If anything happens in North Africa, Mediterranean countries will be affected, and even north of the Mediterranean.

Q: Do you find higher values to guide society only in religion, or do you find them also in secular trends, like humanism?

Turabi: If you think that the human being is a God, the ultimate, there are others who think that there is another Being called God. The first are humanists, but all right, derive values from that. I want to have a dialogue with you. We may have common values, derived from humanism, or whatever you call it, or natural law, or from God. And according to any denomination because actually, we consider Christianity another denomination of Islam, not because it is an inferior thing, but because Islam is not a word of Mohammed, it's the word of Abraham. In the Quran we call Moses a "Muslim" which literally means, "submitting to God," and Jesus Christ another "Muslim," and Mohammed another "Muslim." Whatever they called themselves, they are different denominations of the same traditions, whether it derives from that tradition or from those who worship the human being himself. I don't mean a *particular* human being, not in a *particular* community. In that view, he, the particular human being, wants to monopolize all power, like a God, he

doesn't want technology to be spread worldwide, he doesn't want power to be spread worldwide, in the United Nations, he holds it. He doesn't want money to be wasted (he doesn't mind spending for his cats or dogs, but not for those Africans down there). But anyway, I will have a dialogue with him.

Q: Can you name this particular person you're talking about?

Turabi: I don't have to name him. It's like God, I don't have to name him.

Q: You seem optimistic. Look at Bosnia. How do you think Muslims and Christians and Jews can be brought to live harmoniously in Europe?

Turabi: My values dictate that I have a dialogue even with someone who is hostile to me, who is aggressive. I have to talk to him. The Quran tells me, "talk to him." My religious model is the Prophet, who started a dialogue and established his first state in a written constitution (we have the document), a state established between Muslims and Jews. And he convened a constituent assembly and they wrote down the constitution with a federated association of three Jewish tribes and other Muslim communities. And he invited the Christians and allowed them to pray inside his mosque. So my model, which I call perfect, is such that, I'll do my best to talk to him. If you don't want to talk to me, you will never speak Arabic, so I will learn English, and learn French, and some German perhaps, and some Italian. He doesn't want to talk to a black man, but I'll talk to him. He doesn't want to share wealth evenly between North and South in the international economic dialogue, but I'll try to share human wealth with him, or freedom and so on. But, of course, if he commits aggression against me, I'll use force. I'm told by the Quran to respond exactly, in a controlled, disciplined manner. The Quran tells me, don't behave the way armies behave, whether in Somalia or Vietnam or the Gulf war or even western Europe. I remember the wars there.

Sometimes they go beyond the limits. They don't weigh power against power, to balance it. They use their force abusively. I know what is happening in Sarajevo, and people are closing their eyes. They don't care about hundreds of thousands women being raped and killed, children, hundreds of thousands being killed. See, if one incident happened in Sudan, there would be a United Nations resolution condemning Sudan for the suspicion of one incident. But people sometimes are not fair. So we have to talk to each other to persuade them to be fair and not to use double standards, but one standard for all people.

Q: How do you view the situation in Iraq?

Turabi: We said, before the Gulf war was on, that the so-called international intervention was not about Kuwait. They were not interested only in liberating Kuwait. I knew that Iraq was going beyond the red line as far as advanced technology, including in the military industry, was concerned. The U.N.

determined that Iraq would never develop beyond a certain limit.

Q: In Algeria, do you consider the GIA (Islamic Armed Group) terrorist or revolutionary? What is your role in mediating between the French and Algerians? Do you propose a Sudanese solution for Algeria, i.e., a military government backed by Islam?

Turabi: Perhaps the GIA was a revolutionary movement but it broke away from the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front], and they thought that Europe was providing the military government, which is using force against Algerians, billions of dollars. (The European Community has been providing lots of funds, in fact.) They thought that the European military presence there, in particular the French one, in support of the government and the security as well, so they thought they should fight not only the immediate enemy but the allies of their enemy and they went beyond the limit in attacking ordinary tourists, ordinary people, who are not even politically associated with the Algerians. Revolutions normally go beyond the limit.

The Sudanese model is not a military government supported by an Islamic movement. That's a transition. We have always had military people, after every failure, corruption, inefficiency, formal family government which are called democratic, etc. The government is proceeding towards privatization of the economy, decentralization of government, by federation, and substantial democratization of government, elections for local government were over a year ago, elections for state government are going on now until next March, and then elections for the presidency and parliament. The Islamic model of government is based on, I might call it democracy minus the financial or the monetary factor. When we allow people to elect their leaders, we don't allow a candidate who is rich to beat another simply because he mobilizes more money. There is complete equality, exposing all candidates to the electorate, whether he's Perot or Clinton or Bush, we don't want money to interfere. That is the model. How far it takes ideally to make the transition, that's a matter for them to organize on their own.

Q: At the Cairo conference, the Vatican and Islam mobilized against what the pope has called the "structures of sin." How do you see the implications of this?

Turabi: You probably know, Muslims are allowed to control birth, plan families, there is no problem about that. It's only after a certain age that abortion is not allowed. Very early it is allowed for health reasons. Unfortunately, that conference was held in an atmosphere where many Africans were a little suspicious about the real motives behind the conference. Many Europeans, believe me, have told me that AIDS was introduced into Africa as a means of population control. Africa is not overpopulated: It's underpopulated actually. Africa could hold ten times the population of today,

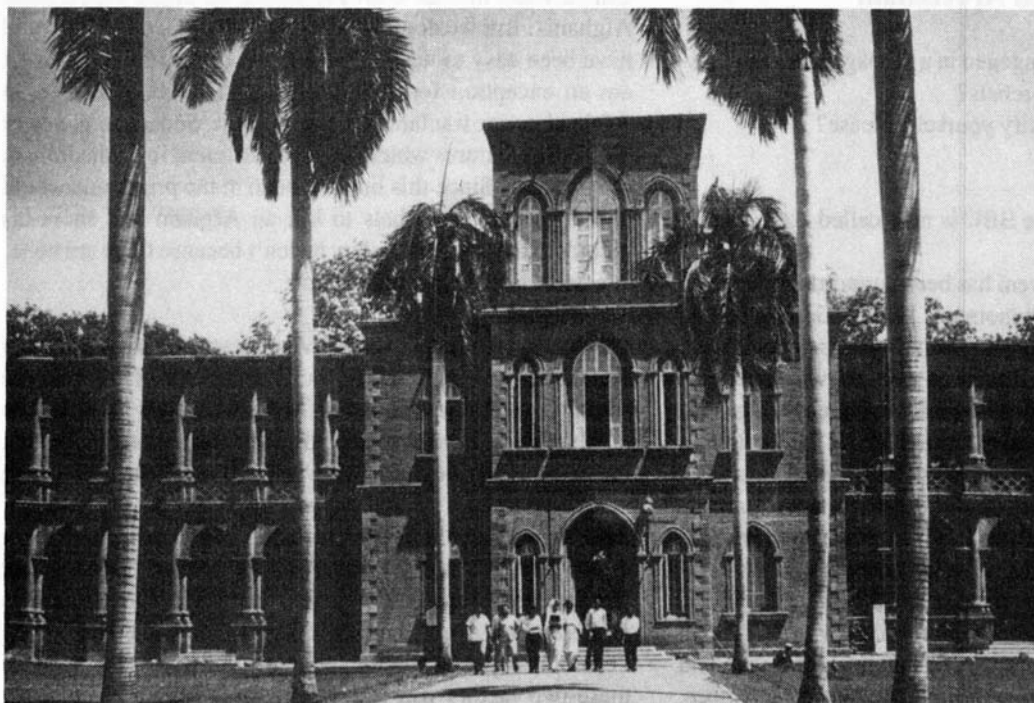
even if it's not developed to the extreme. And so they think AIDS was introduced. It's a plague now, destroying many countries, deliberately introduced to check them, because if Africa overloads with people, it will overflow elsewhere and nobody wants that to happen. And also, many people think that many countries over there in the West, if population is compared to the area and the natural potential, food particularly, there's no comparison. For example, Sudan has less than 30 million, it can easily hold 300 million, if not 1 billion people, because—what's in Europe? If someone comes here and tells me, "Oh, we're concerned about the population developing, and we have to check that." If you are so concerned about humanity, why don't you extend some of your aid and technology to allow countries like this to develop their agriculture? The world can develop more food. So there was a lot of suspicion, and because it was extreme: The homosexuals and the lesbians wanted to say their word, some people thought you should delay marriage until 35 and allow sexual energy to be diverted elsewhere, homosexually or otherwise. Some of these were a bit provocative to the religious spirit, among the Catholics, in particular, and among the Muslims. That's why there was almost an alliance between them. The government of Sudan boycotted the conference but not the Sudan generally. Tens of Sudanese went there representing the organizations. The government officially said no, mainly for these considerations, partly for other considerations, the place of the conference.

Some of the security memos in America were reviewed, memos written by Henry Kissinger and others, which approached these problems in political terms of security. They did not approach them in sociological terms of human population growth and therefore of the need to develop their economy and food production as fast as the population develops and if it develops that far, to try to balance the two. If it had been a reasonable approach, I'm sure the Muslims would not have protested that much. But those documents showed that there are other ulterior motives to depopulate this world, especially perhaps the Muslim world itself. "If all these Muslims multiply with all this fundamentalism, and 'terrorism,' then we might as well reduce their numbers," was the idea.

But there are certain developments you can't stop, for example, Islamic consciousness. What are they going to do, drop the atomic bomb? I believe God would not allow human beings to do that. If it happened, it would mean, the hereafter is over now, it would be the last day of humanity.

Q: The West tries to impose policies in the name of human rights. Are there differences in the Islamic and western view?

Turabi: Human rights, to enjoy sex with the same sex, or with the other? Yes, there are differences. Even in the West, I think there are limits. If there were complete license, there would be no law in any country. Absolute "freedom" would mean no legal system, no police force. They in the West have



Khartoum University in Sudan. "We have to remove the barricades and allow a peaceful exchange between Arab culture and African culture."

their own view of human rights and balance with protection, but I as a Muslim cannot enjoy my rights in the West, I have lived there many years. I don't believe the West believes in *absolute* human rights, that would mean a criminal is entitled to act freely. There are criteria for human rights everywhere, though there are different philosophies and different cultures. If you say the West respects human rights absolutely, that would mean no law. What about criminals? What about drugs? Is that a human right? America tried to prohibit alcohol, but it failed. Tomorrow perhaps, if there is a failure of law, gradually, light drugs might be legalized.

Q: Is the West, the U.N., trying to impose its view of human rights, and withhold credits?

Turabi: There is an imperial tradition in the West, a colonial experience, deriving from Rome, of trying to impose one's culture. They think that there is one model of democracy. But it is not an absolute value, because if the Muslims were to become a majority, then suddenly there's no democracy. But they have certain models which they think should apply everywhere and all human beings should have these models only, but I don't think they can do it. It's only transitional. The West cannot govern the world. There is not a God called "the West." Even within the West itself, political parties are collapsing; they mean very little in America. In England, between Labour and Conservative, it means less than it used to. In Italy, yesterday's Communist Party, its Christian Democratic party, are gone; it's now north and south, regional problems. Even the form of democracy in the West is changing, it's no longer democracy of parties. Even the economic weight of Europe

will not remain the only power in the world, tomorrow it will change. China is rising with its 1 billion population, the whole of Asia is growing, the world will find a different balance tomorrow. The best thing is free dialogue. Humanity is very close, means of communication are great, we should encourage the world to allow freedom worldwide. Of dialogue, let's talk to each other. One or two languages can serve for that communication, and let everyone contribute his own share, his own culture, to the common stock of human culture. We have to provide, to allow for diversity and freedom, therefore; otherwise, God would not have created so many people, He would have created only one man, or would have remained alone. I'm optimistic, perhaps, that humanity will realize that it's better to allow the South, the North, the blacks, the white, the yellow, the poor, the rich, the able, the disabled, to talk to each other and to communicate and to share power, to share ideas, to share knowledge, wealth, with each other, fairly, with a lot of freedom. I don't mean mathematical equality, but reasonable human equality will probably ultimately prevail. We are a small country, a poor country, vast only in area. Illiteracy and disease are high, the country is still developed just a bit above zero. It's developing, but there is one message: We want to talk to other people, we want to talk to them in their language, we invite them to come here. They are always welcome here. This country is always open to receive anybody, and there is no harm or risk for anyone of whatever nationality. Aid—I'm not interested in aid, whether voluntary or monetary or otherwise. But exchange I would welcome. I'm not asking anyone to help me live and be healthy, but bilaterally, exchange, yes.

Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Al-Atabani

Q: Why has Sudan been engaged in a propaganda war accusing Uganda of helping the rebels?

Atabani: Could you identify yourself, please?

Q: I'm from the BBC.

Atabani: Is it true that the BBC is now called "bed, breakfast, and cornflakes"?

The truth is that Museveni has been supporting the rebels all along, up to the present moment. He and Garang belong to the same school of African revolutionaries, which were groomed in Dar-es-Salaam by certain well-known African intellectuals. Garang enjoys head-of-state treatment in Uganda, he has a ranch, and the security around him is similar to that around Museveni himself. It is known that Uganda provides at least political and diplomatic protection for John Garang, because he can move in and out at will. But we have proof of more. I personally flew to Museveni and showed him videotapes of ammunition depots captured by the Sudanese army. It was tell-tale evidence: ammunition boxes with "Ugandan army" stamped on it, full stop. I showed it to Museveni and he denied it; he attributed it to Idi Amin. If you remember, some years back in the United States in Orlando, Florida, there was ammunition seized, headed for Uganda, and this year, there was in Lanarka, the case of shipments of arms to Uganda, which were intended for the rebels; so this body of evidence contradicts the claims of Museveni.

We tried to straighten out this problem without a lot of publicity, but Museveni didn't agree, because he has problems with his northern tribes, the Ashobis. His strategy was to have the Dinkas stay there in northern Uganda as a buffer zone between Sudan and the Ashobis. Now that the Sudanese army has recaptured most of the territory belonging to the Sudan and has pushed the rebels to a very narrow strip along the border, Museveni started crying wolf. We have not engaged in propaganda recently against Museveni, only we came out openly and stated that he was helping the rebels and that was prompted by the demand that was being raised in the U.N. Security Council that Sudan should be punished by sanctions.

Q: There are reports that there are Afghans in the Sudanese army. Are they correct?

Atabani: I tell you frankly, there are none of them. The type of war that we have to fight against the rebels is very different from the war that the Afghans had to fight against Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Some of the media said that Sudan was enlisting the help of Iranian revolutionaries, but we don't need to learn anything from the Iranians about war in southern Sudan, a war that has been going on for 40 years. We know a lot more about the terrain, the tactics, and the use of weaponry. We don't need satellite pictures, either, as was rumored was part of the deal with France for the delivery of [the terrorist] Carlos. So we don't need Afghans. Maybe, if the

United States intends to invade Sudan, we might import some Afghans. But we don't need them now. Of course, it would have been easy to detect them, the way they look. Maybe I am an exception for a Sudanese, and might look like an Afghani or an Iranian, but the average Sudanese has very distinctive features which are quite different from the Iranian or Afghans. Since this line has been in the press, one would have expected the rebels to kill an Afghani and show his picture to the world, but they haven't because there are none. We don't need them, believe me.

Q: The British have been active in destabilization efforts in Sudan, in the campaign on human rights violations in the south, through the archbishop of Canterbury's visit, and so on. It's also known the British exert influence in Uganda, including in the situation in Rwanda. What is the British role here?

Atabani: The role of the British is confined to back-door diplomacy. It's not as explicit as the role of the U.S. But Britain, being our ex-colonizer, the advice of Britain has considerable weight in the European Union and with the U.S. I can only say they are not very friendly to us. So if you take these two factors you can deduce what they are deploying with regard to Sudan. The negative approach became evident in the case of the visit of Archbishop Carey. Generally, their role is one of advice to the European Union and to the United States, and I wouldn't say that their advice is very constructive. It is clear that the United States has taken over the role formerly occupied by Britain, in Africa generally, in Anglophone Africa.

Q: Do you think that with the military successes of the Sudanese army in the south, you have solved the problem?

Atabani: Such a problem has been with us for 40 years, and draws upon a long history of colonial policy aimed at creating a separate culture in southern Sudan, a culture of hatred and animosity against northern Sudan. This is not a problem that can be solved militarily. We are convinced that the solution to this problem must be a long-term one, must be expressed in the policies of the government, economic, political, and cultural policies.

The military measures which we have to take time and again are aimed at securing towns and routes. In 1992 the rebels besieged Juba, and hundreds of people were killed, but the international community did not say a word. But as soon as we started pushing the rebels back and securing positions around Juba, 100 or 200 kilometers around Juba, the so-called international community started raising its angry voice. But we had to do it, because otherwise Juba would have been cut off from the rest of the world, its people would have perished because of lack of supplies and food. So once we have secured a town and routes, the next step is to consolidate it.

You know we have introduced a federal system. The idea of federalism came from southern Sudan. But northern politi-

cians had always been suspicious of federalism. I remember a demonstration in the streets of Khartoum shouting "federation is separation." They thought of federalism as separation. This is the first government to offer federalism to the whole of Sudan, because Sudan is so vast and diverse, language-wise and so forth. Now we have federalism, and in the south this includes economic development and cultural activities whose aim is to raze to the ground the psychological barriers that the colonialists established by their 1928 ordinance which cut off the south from the north completely, which was intended to create a separate culture, a culture of hatred against the north. This is something that was initiated at the turn of the century, and then became an official policy by the 1920s. Southerners were prevented from moving north, and northerners were prevented from moving south; southerners were prevented from taking Arab names, and they were even prevented from wearing their native dress. This was an intentional policy against Arab culture. We have to remove those barriers, and to allow back the peaceful exchange between Arab culture and African culture, which interacted over hundreds of years. It was not the Arabs encroaching on African culture, it was a two-way process. The Arabs were Africanized and the Africans were Arabized; they took the Arabic language, but the peoples mingled, you can see it in the faces of the people around you. It is the same which happened in eastern Africa, in Mombasa, in Dar-es-Salaam, etc. But the colonialists wanted the southerners to believe that all that comes from the north is bad, even the names and the language. In order to change that, I hope you agree, you cannot reverse that militarily: You have to reverse that process peacefully over a long period of time, in order to remove the hatred and hostility and preconceptions about the north.

Q: Sudan made the headlines with the release of Carlos. Instead of being given credit for this, you were accused of harboring terrorists. Why did you take the risk and what was the gain from it?

Atabani: I tend to differ. I don't think that the whole outcome, that all the coverage from Europe was negative. Maybe after the initial surprise and acclamation, which was in the press, suspicions arose, people started to speculate because in the thinking of many people nothing arises from nothing. But then that "risk" as you call it, was forced upon us in the first place because we didn't know that Carlos was in the country initially and I don't think it would be difficult for someone to understand why Sudan should not be happy to have Carlos. We don't have anything to share with him. Maybe an Afghani has something to share, because he's a Muslim fighting against the Soviet Union, but with Carlos we are not ideologically or historically linked to him.

He was part of a plot by a so-called friendly Arab nation, which I will decline to name, even though it has become well known. He was sneaked into the country, and when we caught him four months later—and maybe I am saying this for the first time—we gave him every chance to leave the

country, because to us he was not condemned. We are very cautious not to follow western media, so someone who has been tried by the media is not necessarily condemned in our eyes. So we identified him, we gave him every chance to leave the country, and kept hammering away that he should leave, for six months. And he refused to leave. Then French intelligence came with information, showing us that it was Carlos. That eliminated our doubts. We were 90% sure that it was Carlos, but only when the French came with their pictures—and not satellite pictures but the pictures of Carlos—were we sure.

First the issue raised moral difficulties for us. Even though we had nothing to share with Carlos in terms of ideology and his past, this country has a long tradition of giving asylum to political refugees and being host to more than a million refugees, including some very well-known ones like Haile Selasse in the 1940s. This was the question which made it difficult for us at the beginning, to take a decision. But then there was the fact that he entered the country without our permission, and never identified himself to us and never asked for asylum. On the contrary, he was always denying initially that he was Carlos. When the French brought their indictment and showed it to us, we were convinced that we were not dealing with a revolutionary but perhaps a criminal. There was very strong evidence suggesting that he was a criminal. So it became obvious to us that we should hand him over to the French. But then, we put it as a condition that he would get a fair trial, and it was agreed.

Q: What lies behind American motivation for its anti-Sudanese stance? Obviously America is fearing something. What's the motivation?

Atabani: It's two things. The Americans always say that we harbor terrorists, etc., but they never showed any evidence. But it's essentially because America is now the sole superpower, and when you're a superpower you don't entertain the idea that someone raises his voice to object to your policies. Sudan has adopted a policy of independence. Not necessarily anti-United States. On the contrary, we offered the United States cooperation in many fields, for instance, Somalia, before the American invasion of Somalia. I myself talked to one of their senior diplomats, and said: Look, I know there are rumors about our role in Somalia, but we need to cooperate in Somalia, because our intention is in achieving peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. But they declined it, and a few months later they invaded Somalia, and we know how the operation ended. So it's not an established policy on our part and a final one not to cooperate with the United States; it's the United States which is not cooperating with us. The United States sees in our statements, in our policies a sort of challenge to them, that's how they perceive it. When the Gulf war broke out, this could only substantiate their concerns and doubts about the Sudan. In the Gulf crisis, we did not endorse Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but our position was perceived to be primarily anti-United States.

Do British royals have Clinton in the cross-hairs?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Not since the assassination of John F. Kennedy has an American President been so targeted by the British Crown and its vast covert intelligence apparatus as President Clinton is today. And, while the U.S. Secret Service and other agencies charged with the security for the President are combing through military records and other data to determine whether Francisco Martin Duran, the man who opened fire on the White House on Oct. 29, was part of any larger conspiracy against the President, evidence continues to mount from across the Atlantic that the British Crown is becoming more and more convinced by the day that one way or another, Clinton must go.

That the British royals should be even contemplating the elimination of President Clinton by any means necessary, is no laughing matter. The British have a track record of killing American Presidents that dates back to 1841, when President William Henry Harrison died one month into his presidency, of a mysterious illness widely believed to have been poisoning. Harrison had campaigned to reconstitute a Hamiltonian National Bank in the wake of the British-instigated financial collapse of 1837. Presidents Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley were both gunned down by British-deployed assassins at critical moments in their presidencies, when they were fighting off British assaults on the republic.

And in recent history, the JFK assassination probe by the late New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison established a direct chain of evidence from accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald (in reality, a patsy) to a Montreal-based British Secret Intelligence front, Permindex, headed by the late Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield (British Special Operations Executive). Bloomfield's Permindex outfit, along with its affil-

iated Rome-based Centro Mondiale Commerciale (CMC), was not only implicated in the JFK assassination through New Orleans businessman and Permindex director Clay Shaw. The same Montreal-Rome front was caught financing a string of Secret Army Organization (OAS) assassination attempts against France's President Charles de Gaulle, and was implicated in the 1962 murder of Italian Oil Minister Enrico Mattei.

Through a top-down coverup orchestrated by Kennedy's own former national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, the Garrison prosecution of Clay Shaw was stymied, when several crucial pieces of evidence failed to be produced at the Shaw trial. Bloomfield and others implicated in the Permindex killer apparatus escaped prosecution. By 1971, much of the Permindex organization was relocated to South Africa, and Bloomfield himself was inducted as a charter member into the 1001 Club, a "nature trust" established personally by Prince Philip of England and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, to bankroll the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Today, the WWF/1001 Club represents the greatest repository of hardcore terrorist capabilities in the world, as *EIR* documented in a special report in our Oct. 28 issue.

It is precisely this apparatus that is hell-bent on destroying the Clinton presidency.

As Lyndon LaRouche remarked in his Nov. 2 weekly radio interview, "*EIR Talks*":

"It's serious. The nature of the thing is essentially the conflict which the President has with London, which is pretty obvious. And the faction in London which is particularly after the President, the faction which is represented by the *American Spectator* and similar other channels of Hollinger

Corp. in this country—they kill. They kill at a very high level. It's very serious. I don't think we should become panic-stricken, but we should be alert."

Royal threat delivered

On Oct. 31, Lord William Rees-Mogg, a London *Times* columnist and a leading Clintongate propagandist, delivered a thinly veiled threat to the President in the form of a commentary on the previous weekend's shooting incident in front of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Under the headline "Tremors of Doom in the Disunited States," Rees-Mogg attempted to cast the Duran shooting incident as an important symbolic message to President Clinton. Duran's "madness would not detract from the significance of the protest. Psychotics often entertain ideas which are repressed in more orderly minds. The violent rejection of constitutional authority is an aspect of the modern world's psyche, and not only in America," the British lord opined.

He then got down to the essential message:

"Every empire has to face decline in the end; by the middle of the next century, it is probable that America will have been overtaken as a world power by the Asian nations." Americans, lied Rees-Mogg, are sensing "an unwinding of society, separation of the old unity into warring groups. . . . What the melting pot has melted is now again beginning to separate. In particular, many Americans have come to see their government as their enemy—not merely as corrupt but as a force for destruction in their society. Yet no nation can live without authority; the man from Colorado was attacking a symbol—perhaps the central symbol—of the American nation. His outrage is a portent of decline."

Duran's attack was the 17th reported attempted assault against President Clinton since his 1992 electoral victory. In virtually every instance, the would-be assassin had a similar profile: military background, history of prior psychiatric problems, and loose association with either survivalist or New Age networks inundated for the past year with propaganda against the President—propaganda tightly coordinated from London by the Crown-linked Hollinger Corp. and its favorite U.S. conduits, including the *American Spectator*, Rush Limbaugh, Jerry Falwell, and Pat Robertson.

In fact, on June 13, 1994, Larry Nichols, a former Arkansas state employee who was picked up by the Hollinger Corp.'s *Sunday Telegraph* correspondent Ambrose Evans-Pritchard as a source of black propaganda and lies against the President, spoke at a rally in Boulder, Colorado, sponsored by a group called the Boulder Patriots. In front of a large audience of Clinton-haters, Nichols drew out a 9 mm pistol, placed it on the podium, and vowed to go to the White House to have it out with the President. Following the incident, Nichols received large amounts of money from evangelist Jerry Falwell for his part in a videotape that Falwell produced and distributed against Clinton.

Nichols has been an avowed enemy of the Clintons for

years, apparently as the result of a personal incident. He was fired from his job with an Arkansas state agency after it was discovered that he was using his job as a cover for his work with the Nicaraguan Contra supply operations based in New Orleans. Those New Orleans operations were the subject of several notations in Oliver North's personal notebooks, indicating that cocaine shipments were being flown into the United States on planes running arms to the Contras from Louisiana.

In other words, elements of the George Bush/Oliver North Contra "secret team" today make up part of the British-steered apparatus that poses a direct threat to President Clinton. This is not to say that these people are necessarily involved directly in plots to kill the President. But it is to say that their activities are helping to fuel a climate and provide a cover for a potential high-level assassination attempt like the Permindex operation, which succeeded in eliminating President Kennedy 31 years ago this month.

The policy issues

Lyndon LaRouche first began warning about the British establishment's murderous rage at President Clinton early this year, when he pinned the "Whitewatergate" assault on the Presidency on a City of London propaganda machine led by the Canadian-based Hollinger Corp. Hollinger is a global media conglomerate run by Canadian Conrad Black, which was a direct outgrowth of the same World War II British-American-Canadian intelligence networks that also spawned Major Bloomfield's Permindex. At the time, LaRouche identified Clinton's personal opposition to British one-world schemes and his instincts toward "growing the economy" as sharp points of policy dispute with London.

Since those early LaRouche warnings, which played a not insignificant part in beating back the London "Clintongate" offensive, new issues have emerged as policy breaches between the White House and London. Among these issues are the Clinton administration's efforts to force Britain to end its 25-year counterinsurgency war against the people of Northern Ireland, the White House battle with London and other European governments over the need to take an unambiguous stand against Serbian genocide against the Bosnians, and the administration's support for a Middle East peace based on economic development.

Every one of those stands runs counter to the policy of the British Crown to drive down the world population to under 1 billion people over the next two generations.

Without an appreciation of the stakes in President Clinton's fight with London, and a competent assessment of the concentration of forces arrayed around the present Royal Family, no competent assessment can be made of the real level of threat to the President. And when one is facing down an apparatus with a track record of murdering American Presidents that goes back over 150 years, such errors can be deadly.

Book Reviews

Oligarchs first! Biodiversity and eco-terrorism's shock troops

by Leo F. Scanlon

Walking on the Edge: How I Infiltrated Earth First!

by Barry Clausen with Dana Rae Pomeroy
Washington Contract Loggers Association,
Olympia, Washington, 1994
306 pages, paperbound, \$14.95

Few Americans, especially those living in the urban areas of the country, have any idea that there is a guerrilla war being fought within the borders of the United States: that there are multiple bombings and other violence associated with this war every week, that leading corporations—fast-food chains included—are paying ransom to the guerrillas, or that tens of thousands of dollars a day worth of sophisticated and expensive industrial equipment is destroyed in this war. Barry Clausen's account of his experience inside this guerrilla movement should help to wake up those who have not yet been the victims of the green terrorists.

The details of this war are unknown, mostly because the federal agencies which are charged with investigating such activity have an active policy of suppressing the facts, and because the commanders in the guerrilla army are often affiliated with very "respectable" organizations—like the Sierra Club, or Greenpeace. And, long before the United Nations put the Biodiversity Treaty before the U.S. Senate for ratification, these shock troops, who call themselves biodiversity activists or ecosystem activists, were planning a campaign of sabotage and terror against miners, ranchers, and fishermen, on behalf of their anti-human ideology.

Earth First! is one of the names that the movement goes by, and, under this and other covers, it receives enormous amounts of funds from international cartels which are bankrupting American producers. At bottom, the program of Earth First! is nothing more than the implementation of the anti-industrial doctrines which the World Wildlife Fund and its United Nations apparatus are imposing on governments all over the world.

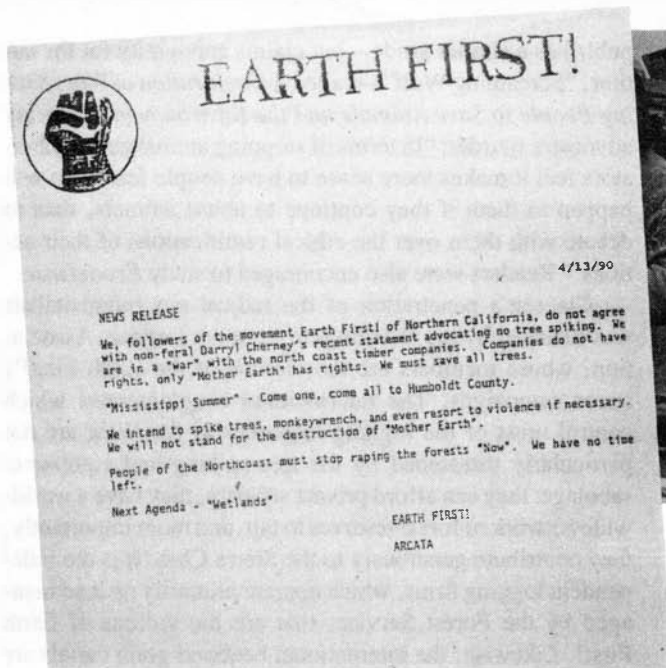
Undercover anti-drug informant

Barry Clausen knew nothing of all of this when he found himself thrown into that upside-down world. Retired with a disability from his job as a railroad engineer, Clausen took a job with some friends who had a thriving business selling software to the oil industry in the 1980s. When Clausen discovered that the cash flow in the business was more closely tied to cocaine than oil or computers, he quit. When his boss threatened him and his family, he decided to turn the story over to federal authorities, and began his life as an undercover informant.

He soon found out that his boss, John Durham, and his brother Doug Durham had a peculiar relationship to the people Clausen was trying to turn them in to. During a weekend visit to Doug Durham's lavish Dallas ranch, he was introduced to Dave Gillis, a local FBI official, and informed that Durham had some top-secret relation to the intelligence community. Clausen also came to learn that John Durham was involved in a network which dealt in illegal weapons. The supplier was Allen Carter, prominent Montana rancher, who also had peculiar relations with law enforcement agencies. Clausen tried to have Carter and John Durham arrested for weapons trafficking, only to find himself framed by the local sheriff, accused of altering a weapon he had bought from Carter in an undercover operation. He was later informed that the weapon had been used to kill an FBI agent during a shootout with the American Indian Movement at the Pine Ridge reservation, and eventually found out that Durham was very active and suspected as a provocateur in the Indian movement.

Clausen was not arrested, but the accusation effectively rendered him not credible as an informant and useless as an undercover law enforcement agent. Later, federal agencies would use this excuse to justify non-cooperation with his investigations of environmental terrorism.

He left the nightmare of undercover drug work, and went to work as a seasonal technician for the U.S. Forest Service. There, he became more and more interested in a problem facing the family-owned logging companies that had been harvesting timber from USFS-managed public lands for gen-



An April 13, 1990 war cry from Earth First! to "save all trees" called for a "war" against the timber companies in northern California (left). "We intend to spike trees, monkeywrench, and even resort to violence if necessary," they boasted. Right, Earth First!ers beat the war drums in this photo taken in northern California three months later.

erations, who were fighting for their lives against determined saboteurs, who claimed logging, mining, and ranching as a threat to "biodiversity."

The central organization in the eco-terrorist underground is Earth First! According to reliable reports, in 1980, the Sierra Club (one of the best-financed "establishment" environmental organizations) and the Wilderness Society approached Dave Foreman (a WS employee) and offered a contract to create a radical organization which would: 1) make the Sierra Club's hostility to mining and ranching on public land look moderate, so as not to embarrass their corporate donors; 2) spawn a network of increasingly radical spinoffs to keep a cycle of protest and violence in motion; and, 3) use the image of the "moderate" organizations to attract students who could be recruited into the saboteur underground. The movement would be built around the then-obscure ideology of preserving "biodiversity," and the sabotage activity, known as "monkeywrenching," would be glamorized by the media.

Earth First! claims to be independent movement and have no organization, but Clausen shows that the network is often safehoused in the office complex maintained by Greenpeace, and shares personnel with other violent environmentalist movements, such as the Animal Liberation Front. While Earth First! claims to be merely defending trees, and never accepts responsibility for sabotage which is advertised in its publications, ALF openly espouses a doctrine which calls for killing humans in order to "liberate" animals.

Terrorist table of organization

The terrorism carried out by the inner core of the movement is organized in a cell structure, and only those who

participate know who does what. This structure is designed to allow each of the organizations to disavow particular acts of violence, and to perpetuate spinoffs, whereby new, more violent groups appear, making the older organizations look "moderate." Clausen was quickly able to show that the same people who formed the "moderate" organizations were involved in creating the more "radical" spinoffs. Lee Dessaux, for example, is a leading activist in EF! and is heavily involved in sabotage operations. He also publishes a magazine called *Out of the Cages*, for members of the Animal Liberation Front, Hunt Sab, and Earth First! Each sub-group is associated with a campaign in a particular area. Clausen gives one example, listing those involved with the *Wild Forever Newsletter*, which was published for the Grizzly Bear Project by the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, the Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society. The contact persons given in the newsletter included Phil Knight (EF! and the "Predator Project" in Bozeman, Mt.), Keith Hammer (EF!, Swan View Coalition, etc.), Michael Carter (EF! Keep It Wild, etc.), and Mitch Friedman (EF! and Greater Ecosystem Alliance in Washington State).

The strategy behind this was explained to Clausen by George Draffan, a leading Earth First! activist: "Join other, more conservative organizations; create other groups that can't be connected with Earth First!."

Clausen gained the trust of this circle, and attempted to alert law enforcement authorities to its plans and operational capabilities. He quickly found that the law showed little interest in catching the saboteurs, and discovered that, as in undercover narcotics, it was very hard to tell who was really who among the federal agencies which manage or secure the public lands where the sabotage usually occurred. In fact, he

discovered that there were numbers of Forest Service agents sympathetic to the goals of Earth First! and who harbored a radical dislike for the miners and ranchers who cultivated "their" land. There is even a special publication, *The Inner Voice*, for the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, which is a forum for a pro-environmentalist current in the USFS. Additionally, one of the USFS employees assigned to debrief Clausen, accused him of making sexual advances to her (she later dropped them) at a critical point in his investigations.

We can't investigate that

An FBI agent told Clausen that the Bureau would not assist his investigation, because it was not allowed to investigate organizations—only individuals charged with a crime. This statement was a lie: Since the "Levi Guidelines" of the late 1970s, the FBI had been undergoing a revolution based on the "Enterprise Theory of Investigation," which utilized the vastly expanded conspiracy provisions of the racketeering laws to allow federal agencies to investigate any group on virtually any pretext. Other agencies gave similar stories to Clausen, and to this day, continue to cover up the terrorist activity directed against miners and ranchers.

It wasn't only the federal agencies that were behaving strangely: When the EF! journal carried an announcement that credited the Animal Liberation Front with vandalizing a McDonald's in Vancouver—an action taken on behalf of "Beyond Beef," an organization formed by Jeremy Rifkin—Clausen assembled proof of the ties among these organizations and evidence pointing to the organized nature of the vandalism. He naturally approached McDonald's security officials to share his intelligence with them—only to be brusquely shown the door. Local franchise owners have been told to suppress reporting of political vandalism, even though the environmentalist press revels in accounts of the "actions."

When EF! announced a campaign called "Cattle Free by 93," Clausen was told by Phil Knight that the purpose was to force all cattle off public grazing land. Knight promised, "By 1993 we will deal a devastating blow to the cattle industry and the fast-food restaurants." As the vandalism escalated, McDonald's publicly abandoned the use of styrofoam containers, and made other concessions, known and unknown, to the terrorists. It was during this timeframe that the now-famous outbreak of *E. coli* food poisoning struck the Jack-in-the-Box chain; similar problems, which were impossible to keep out of the media, occurred at other franchise chains. More serious were the mail bombs sent to geneticists working on projects at Yale and in laboratories in San Francisco. It is an open secret in law enforcement circles that the bombings, still unsolved, were perpetrated by animal rights activists.

Moreover, the Earth First! handbook for bombing, arson, and vandalism, *Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkey-wrenching*, written by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood, with a foreword by Edward Abbey, circulates openly. ALF

publishes a similar guide—but claims anonymity for the author, "Screaming Wolf"—called *A Declaration of War: Killing People to Save Animals and the Environment*. It openly advocates murder: "In terms of stopping animal abuse, liberators feel it makes more sense to have people fear what will happen to them if they continue to abuse animals, than to debate with them over the ethical ramifications of their actions." Readers were also encouraged to study *Ecodefense*.

Clausen's penetration of the radical environmentalists was financed by the Washington Contract Loggers Association, whose members are the victims of the Earth First!'s terror campaigns. The international conglomerates which control most of the logging resources in the West are not particularly threatened by the tree-spiking and equipment sabotage: they can afford private security, they have a worldwide network of forest reserves to tap, and more importantly, they contribute generously to the Sierra Club. It is the independent logging firms, which operate primarily on land managed by the Forest Service, that are the victims of Earth First!. Likewise, the international beef and grain cartels are little inconvenienced by the antics of Jeremy Rifkin and the vandals who throw bricks through McDonald's windows. The Beyond Beef campaign was aimed at the family-farm operators, whose small margins of profitability leave them vulnerable to sabotage. Contrary to the propaganda about "welfare" ranchers, the land that they graze, maintain, and improve has no other viable agricultural use.

It is ironic that the radical "animal rights" campaign chose the murder of animals grazing on public lands as a principal tactic. In one case in Utah that Clausen documents, cattle were shot and their bodies tagged: "Free Our Public Lands . . . End Public Lands Livestock Grazing . . . P.O. Box 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703." The very arrogance bespeaks the very high level of protection these terrorists enjoy, keeping in mind the proof that Clausen developed of the relationship between EF!, the Sierra Club, and Greenpeace. All three organizations will disavow any connection.

The corporate funding chain

The next link in the chain is illustrated by the case of Paul Watson, EF! tree spiker, and captain of *The Sea Shepherd*, a ship financed by Greenpeace and deployed to sabotage whaling and other fishing activity. When a British Columbia paper exposed the fact that Watson and the Sea Shepherd Society received funding from major corporations such as Patagonia, IBM, and Digital Equipment, Watson laughed and bragged that he also got money from Bank of America, Apple Computer, Louisiana Pacific, Union Carbide, Procter and Gamble, Exxon and Disney! In this case, the money came indirectly through the employer programs for matching charity grants. These programs (e.g., the United Way) are ubiquitous, and account for enormous amounts of money that go to various "non-profit" organizations. The fundraising organization maintains a list of "approved" non-profit groups which

receive monies collected from participating corporations and their employees. The employee either gives to the umbrella charity (which distributes money) or checks off a particular group to receive a donation. The employers then "match" the grant. The "respectable" organization passes the money on to its terrorist subsidiary, and everyone can deny responsibility.

Highest up are the major environmentalist organizations, with the World Wildlife Fund at the top. The WWF is led and controlled by Prince Philip of Britain, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and representatives of other titled families of Europe. WWF is the patron of Greenpeace, and centralizes the control over a full spectrum of unconventional warfare capabilities which are deployed by its various sub-units. This unconventional warfare includes the array of sabotage techniques documented by Clausen, and ranges on up to full-scale armored warfare conducted from the "animal park" sanctuaries maintained by the WWF and related organizations in Africa.

But the financial trail is not the only link of the wealthy oligarchs to the EF! shocktroops. More definitive is the very content of their campaigns: Terms such as "regional ecosystem" and "biodiversity"—still unfamiliar to most people—are the central ideas around which the United Nations organized the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and its subsequent Biodiversity Treaty (see "Malthusians Push 'Biodiversity' as New Religion," *EIR*, Sept. 2, 1994).

It is only by examining this level that one can explain the reluctance of federal agencies to assist Clausen's investigation. USFS agent Bob Winchell, speaking with Clausen prior to his retirement, admitted that there was an understood policy at a high level in the service: Hands off the EF! activists.

The reason is that EF! activists are a protected asset of the supranational agencies that develop nightmares such as the Biodiversity Treaty, which demands, however diplomatically, that the U.S. government implement the anti-industry agenda of Earth First! and its mother, the World Wildlife Fund. The Bush administration had a policy of advancing this U.N. "world government" agenda, and would not tolerate any exposé that would the true face of the "new world order."

In the months since Clausen wrote his book, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Interior Department have been reorganized in order to conform to the "ecosystem" and "bioregion" maps which will be superimposed on the existing state boundaries. These agencies are aggressively shutting down all extracting and process-manufacturing activity in certain regions of the country. More ominous are the reports, mounting daily, of violent and abusive actions directed against miners and ranchers by *agents of the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other branches of the Interior Department.*

Are these agencies now harboring zealots and fanatics who are influenced by or part of the environmental terrorist scene?

Not as lucky as Ollie, Bryant is convicted

by Leo F. Scanlon

J.C. Herbert Bryant, Jr., a millionaire, political activist, and self-proclaimed law enforcement buff from Loudoun County, Virginia, has been convicted of two federal felonies in the District of Columbia, and will soon be joining the ranks of those members of the "Get LaRouche" task force who are themselves now in prison. Bryant, who founded and directed a private paramilitary organization called Armed Response Group U.S. (ARGUS), was convicted on one count of false impersonation of a deputy U.S. marshal, and a related count of making a false statement (to the effect that he was a marshal). These are felony offenses which carry mandatory prison sentences. Federal District Judge Royce C. Lamberth, who heard the bench (non-jury) trial, acquitted Bryant of a third count of carrying a pistol without a license.

The conviction brought to a close one of the more bizarre aspects of the extra-legal conspiracy which attempted to destroy LaRouche and his political movement. Bryant's exploits were bound up with the rogues' gallery that includes former Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore (imprisoned) and Sheriff John Isom (under investigation) of the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department, and their cohort Galen Kelly (imprisoned last year), who ran witness tampering and attempted kidnapping operations for the "Get LaRouche" task force and associated Cult Awareness Network (CAN).

The prosecutor in the Bryant case, Assistant U.S. Attorney Mark Dubester, made great sport with the fictional, self-promoting propaganda which ARGUS produced on behalf of Bryant. But this trial showed that Herbert Bryant is no clown or low-level thug.

Herbert Bryant is the scion of one of the wealthiest families in northern Virginia. His father descends from plantation owners in ante-bellum Mississippi, and his stepmother, Magalen Ohrstrom, is at the center of "Hunt Country" politics in the area. The family boasts of political connections from the elite resorts of Palm Springs, Florida to the corridors of power in Washington. A patronage appointee to high-level positions in the Nixon administration, Herbert Bryant socialized with the top law enforcement officials of several administrations, and during the time he ran ARGUS, was working out of the office of Michael Moore, the director of the United States Marshals Service.



Herbert Bryant, Jr., the founder of the Armed Response Group U.S. (ARGUS), will soon be on his way to jail for impersonating a deputy U.S. marshal.

Bryant's Loudoun County activities were integrated with the activities of the multi-jurisdictional task force which ran roughshod over the Constitution in an effort to suppress the LaRouche political movement. (LaRouche resides in Loudoun County; he was jailed from January 1989 to January 1994 as the result of a conviction on trumped-up "conspiracy" charges, and five of his associates in Virginia are currently serving prison terms of up to 77 years for "securities violations.") The task force was headed by U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson, the man who was in charge of the Marshals Service when Herbert Bryant "crashed and burned." These people have a lot more explaining to do than Bryant ever will.

The life of 'General' Bryant

According to testimony in the Bryant trial, Herbert Bryant, born in Virginia on Oct. 2, 1939, graduated from high school just a little "too big for his britches," and was sent to enlist in the Navy by his father, who felt him unfit to assume responsibilities managing the family financial interests. Seaman Bryant was trained as a stevedore in Cuba, worked a microfilm machine in Norfolk, Virginia, served on a British ship, the *Sheffield*, and acted as "ship's diver" on one assignment, but never spent significant time at sea. His hitch was so hum-drum that he could not, under oath,

recall the name of a single ship-mate or commanding officer he served with.

In 1962 he entered the University of Miami, leaving two years later. Over the next several years, he held various positions in the businesses of family and friends, including one called Salem Yachts in Miami, Florida, where he doled around on the Nixon presidential yacht, which was maintained by this yard. In 1970 he volunteered to serve in the office of President Nixon's press secretary Ron Zeigler, received a Schedule C (political) appointment to the Department of the Interior, then transferred, in 1972, to the Department of the Treasury, where, according to his testimony, he was assigned to the Interpol office. His appointment ended when the Nixon administration disintegrated in 1974.

Bryant returned to the family stomping grounds in Palm Beach, and signed up with the county sheriff's department. Sheriff William Heitman was only too glad to accommodate the son of a prominent Palm Beach family, especially since Herb Jr. didn't need a salary, and "didn't want any rank." He worked road patrols, drove a 70-foot boat that the department had seized from some drug dealers, and did some plainclothes vice squad work. In Palm Beach, that meant driving his own Rolls Royce as an undercover car—he was featured in *Parade* magazine as "The Cop in a Rolls." A local reporter wrote up Bryant's exploits in an evidently forgettable novel titled *The Paranoia Factor*.

Following his father's death in 1983, Bryant took a trip down to the family estate—Tara Plantation in Vicksburg, Mississippi—where he renewed his acquaintance with Warren County Sheriff Paul Barrett. Barrett had begun his law enforcement career as the deputy assigned to keep poachers out of the Bryant game preserve, so when Bryant suggested that he represent the Warren County Sheriff's Department in Washington, Barrett found nothing unusual about deputizing him and giving him full law enforcement credentials, despite the fact that Bryant did not, and never would, meet Mississippi state training requirements.

The birth of ARGUS

The relatively undistinguished Herb Bryant then launched himself into the middle of the political intrigues of the 1980s. The way Sheriff John Isom tells it, he was walking down the street in Middleburg, in Virginia's Hunt Country, when he bumped into Herb Bryant. They got to talking, and Isom found Bryant's views on law enforcement "too good to be true." So he called Paul Barrett, verified Bryant's bona fides, and set about creating a foundation which would use Bryant's money to purchase armored vehicles and loan them to local law enforcement agencies—in case the authorities found themselves involved in a confrontation similar to the stand-off between the Philadelphia police and the MOVE organization.

Isom's story conveniently omits to mention who in Lou-

doun County sanctioned this hare-brained scheme. Bryant's armored vehicles were prominently displayed during the 1986 stormtrooper raid carried out against LaRouche and publishing companies associated with him. The string-pullers who organized that raid are the people who sanctioned ARGUS.

These people had big plans for creating a network of quasi-governmental, privately run paramilitary capabilities of all sorts, and when Bryant and Isom took their idea to Washington in 1987, Sen. John Warner's (R-Va.) office detailed a staff aide, an Army officer named Thomas Harvey, to work on the issue. Harvey had graduated from West Point and spent most of his career "networking" on the fringes of the Reagan administration. He claims to have worked for the National Security Council, Richard Cheney, Sen. Strom Thurmond, and Vice President Dan Quayle. He was one of many "junior Oliver Norths" running wild in Washington at that time.

Harvey reached out to contacts at the military storage depot at Cameron Station in Alexandria, Virginia, arranged for the equipment to be stored, and proposed that Bryant secure himself an appointment as a special deputy U.S. marshal in order to boost the image of ARGUS as a bona fide inter-agency law enforcement operation. John Twomey, the marshal in charge of these appointments, agreed to consider it, based on his friendship with Isom—Twomey's son worked as a deputy in the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department.

Bryant was deputized, and Harvey's friends, Senators Thurmond and Warner, began showering honorary awards on Bryant and ARGUS. Paul Barrett arranged for Governor Davis of Mississippi to give Bryant an honorary rank of "general" in the state National Guard. Suitably credentialed, Bryant was vetted into the inner circle of the Marshals Service, then headed by Michael Moore. Moore was succeeded by Henry Hudson, the former sheriff's deputy who rose to become U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. Bryant and Hudson worked closely together in conducting a factional war within the Marshals Service.

Meanwhile, high-ranking Virginia law enforcement officials were eager to curry favor with the Loudoun set, and patronizing Bryant and ARGUS was one way to do it. Dr. Robert Calvin of the Virginia State Crime Commission prepared a wildly laudatory biography of Bryant—who had been appointed to that commission—touting Bryant's newly acquired decorations, terming his Navy experience as "entering the intelligence field," and stating that "special law enforcement programs such as ARGUS are not new to General Bryant. He has served at the White House . . . the Treasury . . . Interpol. . . . He has been most at home though fighting the drug wars on the front lines."

Bryant's days driving a boat in Palm Beach became, in Calvin's biography, a stint as "the commanding officer of

the *USMV Mephistopheles*, a narcotic interdiction and intelligence gathering ship." Bryant became "colonel" of ARGUS and "commander" of "Task Force USU9." ("It sounded military," Bryant told the court.)

But all good things come to an end, and as the Bush administration began closing up shop, many of the farcical and not-so-farcical "Bush League" spook operations were hung out to dry. The Department of Justice told Hudson that his games with Special Deputy U.S. Marshal "General" Herb Bryant would have to end, and "the general's" commission expired in June 1992.

The implications of that would become clear on Sept. 2, 1992, when Bryant drove his U.S. Marshals look-alike Chevy Suburban—outfitted with police lights and radios, and loaded with weapons, including two 9 mm Berettas, a Colt .357 Python, an H&K SP89 semi-automatic pistol, a .44 magnum revolver, and more—right into downtown Washington, and parked it illegally while he went to lunch at the Mayflower Hotel. Bryant had foolishly chosen the hotel which housed the Israeli delegation to the Mideast peace talks, and the observant Shin Beth called attention to the ersatz Marshals vehicle.

Bryant tried to bluff his way through by dropping hints that he was a high-level Marshals Service official. But before the day was over, the local marshals wanted to "lock his a— up," and it was all Bryant's friends at headquarters could do to keep him out of jail and themselves out of the newspapers. Someone saw to it that the *Washington Post* blew up the story anyway, and Attorney General William Barr—the "Mr. Fix-it" of the Bush mafia—told Henry Hudson to clean up the mess.

Loudoun clique crowns Ollie North

Herb Bryant is going to be sentenced to a term in prison on Jan. 11, but his patrons, including his stepmother Magalen Ohrstrom and her pal Arthur "Nicky" Arundel, have placed their hopes on Ollie North, whom they sponsored, feted, and protected when he ran his own "big-time" ARGUS operation.

Arundel, as *EIR* reported in our Oct. 28 special report on "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" (p. 30), is a leading light of the "Get LaRouche" task force in Virginia, and a local representative of Britain's Prince Philip. He and his friends are deeply involved in the World Wide Fund for Nature and other projects of the British oligarchy. Arundel, a newspaper publisher, has barely mentioned Bryant's embarrassment in his *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, and he even allowed his editors to endorse North's opponent. But the fact is that this Loudoun County clique is notoriously "more British than the British," especially when it comes to bending the U.S. Constitution to suit their personal agendas. In Ollie North, they saw just the kind of guy they needed to "bring back the good old days."

National News

San Francisco DA must release files on ADL

Superior Court Judge Barbara Jones of San Francisco ordered the District Attorney's office in September to release the investigative files on the 1992-93 probe of Anti-Defamation League (ADL) spying on attorney Paul McCloskey. Former Congressman McCloskey filed a class action civil suit against the ADL, which purports to be a Jewish organization, last year, demanding \$25 million in damages on behalf of the tens of thousands of Californians who were illegally spied on by the League. Among the plaintiffs are associates of Lyndon LaRouche whose names appeared in ADL files discovered in the personal computers of ex-San Francisco Police Inspector Tom Gerard and ADL spy Roy Bullock.

McCloskey received DA records including the investigative chronology, police reports, and the full database seized from Gerard's computer. The Gerard files included illegally obtained government data, including driver's licenses, auto registration, and postal information on over 900 League targets. Early this year, Gerard pled guilty to illegal possession of confidential government data. The ADL signed a deal with DA Arlo Smith in which it avoided criminal prosecution, accepted a permanent injunction against spying, and paid a \$75,000 "contribution" to a DA office "hatecrime" fund.

Schiller Institute holds development conference

The Schiller Institute, which was founded ten years ago by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, plans to hold a conference on the theme "Development Is the New Name for Peace," in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 30. The institute's call for the one-day conference stated that "those who intended to use the recent U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt to eliminate the sovereign nation-state and to impose a one-world government committed to

genocidal levels of population reduction, were dealt a stunning setback. However, as evidenced by the agenda of the upcoming U.N. conferences in Copenhagen and Beijing in 1995, they were not defeated. Nor will they be until an alternative is organized."

The call cites as examples the mass death in Rwanda and the epidemic outbreak of diseases that were thought to be "already extinct." "We are now facing the danger of a financial blowout which could lead to a global collapse," said the institute. The institute proposes replacing this genocidal "Venetian-style oligarchism, centered today in the House of Windsor," with programs such as LaRouche's "European Productive Triangle as the locomotive for Eurasian development."

Panels will be on: The Coming Global Financial Disintegration and the Fall of the House of Windsor; A Program for Global Reconstruction; and Why We Need a Cultural Renaissance. Those interested in attending can contact the Schiller Institute at (202) 544-7018, or by fax at (202) 544-7105.

California 'gold heist' opponent threatened

Don Fife, a leader of the fight against the California Desert Protection Act, has been receiving almost daily death threats because of his role in exposing the criminal actions behind the bill. Fife, a California geologist and miner, exposed what has become known as "the California Gold Heist." The desert bill, as Fife warned, was used to hand over huge gold deposits in the Chocolate Mountains to Santa Fe Pacific corporation.

The act was approved by Congress on Oct. 8. After the bill was passed, Senate aides revealed to *EIR* that the maps of the Chocolate Mountains gunnery range had been redrawn so that Santa Fe would obtain two half-sections (640 acres) of land next to its gold mine (Mesquite). This area contains very rich gold deposits. Fife has been working on a lawsuit that may stop the bill's implementation, by proving that the way it was drafted and is being implemented has

actually broken many laws; Fife hopes that introducing the suit before President Clinton signs it into law, may postpone it until a full legal review is carried out.

On Oct. 10, Fife's office was broken into, and his computer and all his files were stolen. The same day, his young daughter began receiving phone calls warning that if Fife does not stop what he is doing, he and his family will be killed.

SOB committee hits North's Nazi economics

The Committee to Defeat that Son-of-a-Bush issued a third mass leaflet against Virginia Republican U.S. Senate candidate Oliver North on Nov. 3, exposing his proposal to make Social Security voluntary as "the Nazi economic policy of sacrificing 'useless eaters.'" Referring to Social Security, North had told voters on Oct. 24, "We've got 62 million Americans on the wagon that 91 million American households are pulling. We've got to find ways to get people off the wagon."

The leaflet countered North's populist appeal: "Of all the scandals about Ollie North, this one may be the most revealing. It shows that North's protestations of personal morality are a total fraud—because if you are weak and defenseless, he's willing to sacrifice you in a minute. . . . He's supposedly for sexual morality, family values, the value of work, freedom. But a look at his record shows he's made his career by serving wealthy families and political Establishment types like Bush and Kissinger—not the little guy. But even if you put that aside, there's a big inconsistency. Because all those values Ollie espouses for individuals, he absolutely *opposes* as government policy.

"The most flagrant example is Social Security, a key program by which our nation has committed itself to care for our elderly. Social Security doesn't replace our moral obligation to our own parents, but it expresses that same obligation as a government policy. It's the very antithesis of the free trade policy which tells the old and weak that they have to fend for themselves

Briefly

because they no longer have a value to society. . . . He wants you to put your desire for lower taxes *above* our moral obligation to the older generation. . . .

"If you work for a living, if you're poor, if you're an ethnic minority, or if you're just over 65 years old, Ollie North is *dangerous to your life!*"

U.S. prison population: second only to Russia

A survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics has found that 1,012,851 men and women are in state and federal prisons, with the country's prison population growing by 40,000 in the last six months alone. There are an estimated additional 445,000 people in local jails. The rate is increasing. In 1980, an average of 139 people were imprisoned out of every 100,000. In June 1994, there were 373 people incarcerated for every 100,000. The rate has been growing for two decades, since the 1970s.

These facts place the United States second in incarceration rates behind Russia. It has four times more prisoners than Canada, five times more than England, and 14 times more than Japan. Experts claim two reasons for the increase: 1) There is more violent crime in the United States; and, 2) judges must adhere to mandatory sentencing, especially in drug cases, which, in terms of small-time dealers, are often the result of government entrapment.

Museveni honored by Humphrey Institute

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Minnesota conferred an honorary doctorate on Uganda President Yoweri Museveni last June, according to a recent news release from the institute. Museveni, a puppet for British royal interests in Africa who has played a major role in fomenting the genocide in neighboring Rwanda, was lavishly praised by institute Dean G. Edward Schuh for his

"economic stabilization" of the country after overthrowing dictator Idi Amin.

The economic program, which the institute, "members of the international donor community," and the World Bank helped design, was classic neo-liberal austerity. Museveni, who visited Washington, D.C. and Texas, in addition to Minnesota, in an effort to "attract business investment," told 500 people at the institute: "I do not agree" with the thinking that "the best way to help Africa is through aid."

He concluded, "Aid cannot develop a continent. First . . . whatever aid you give is a mere token. Second, you who give aid are going to get tired. Even now they're talking about donor fatigue, and no wonder they're fatigued. They've been helping people who are on stretchers who cannot help themselves. To bring in more money, let us cooperate through investment. When you invest you benefit, I benefit, so there's nobody who will be tired of one another."

EAI funds Baltimore school official's junket

The for-profit company Education Alternatives, Inc. (EAI), which runs 15 public schools "under contract" in Baltimore, Maryland, funded trips by Baltimore School Superintendent Walter Amprey to Hartford, Connecticut and Napa, California to promote the company. Hartford became the first city in the country recently to turn its entire public school system over to EAI, despite the fact that EAI admitted to falsifying test scores from its Baltimore schools to show them rising.

Critics charged in the Oct. 27 *Baltimore Sun* that these trips show that Amprey had abandoned his oversight role of the school system and had become a "booster for EAI."

The trips were reported by Amprey in a financial disclosure statement. EAI paid \$45,600 to send a city contingent led by Amprey to Hartford to promote EAI to the city council there, and \$1,100 to send him to Napa Valley in July. Amprey said he went to Hartford to counter a campaign of "distortions and lies" against EAI by the teachers union. The California trip was for a company-sponsored conference.

● **THE REPUBLICAN** mayor of Los Angeles, Richard Riordan, announced on Oct. 30 that he was endorsing Democratic incumbent Dianne Feinstein over her wealthy opponent Michael Huffington. Huffington ran into a sandtrap after endorsing the anti-immigrant Proposition 187 and then being exposed as having employed an illegal immigrant as a nanny for his children.

● **REV. IAN PAISLEY**, the Northern Ireland Protestant leader who heads the pro-British Democratic Unionist Party, received a warm welcome in Virginia Beach at a fundamentalist Baptist church, most of whose members are pro-Oliver North. His speech was a vitriolic attack on President Clinton and the Catholic Church.

● **PAULA JONES**, a former Arkansas employee who is only now suing President Clinton for alleged sexual harassment when he was governor, held a press conference on Oct. 26, the same day the President left for Amman to attend the peace treaty signing between Jordan and Israel. Jones said that she had an affidavit describing Clinton's "distinguishing characteristics," and tearfully told the media she wanted to "restore her reputation."

● **CALIFORNIA** Rep. John Doolittle (R) has asked the Environmental Protection Agency to reevaluate the health risk from so-called atmospheric ozone depletion, based on new scientific evidence indicating that 90-95% of "malignant melanoma induction from sunlight comes from a portion of the solar UV spectrum that is not absorbed by ozone."

● **ROSS PEROT**, the former independent presidential candidate from Texas, threw his endorsement for governor to Democratic incumbent Ann Richards, over her Republican opponent George W. Bush, the former President's son. Perot's candidacy played a major role in turning President Bush out of the White House in 1992.

Schiller's birthday

Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller was born 235 years ago on the tenth of November of 1759 in the small town of Marbach, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Neckar River, to a poor family in one of the poorer towns of the district of Germany called Württemberg. The quick-witted lad was later accepted at the Military Academy, where most of the other young cadets were noblemen. He was given free schooling, a uniform, and his keep, and destined to a career as a military doctor. But he wanted to be a poet, and so, one night he fled Württemberg seeking the freedom to compose poetry, and went into exile.

Friedrich Schiller became a friend of Goethe, and taught universal history at the University in Jena. He was the chief inspiration of the Weimar Classic.

The themes of Schiller's theatrical works, for which he created a new dramatic theory synthesizing classical Greek tragedy and Shakespeare's works, resonated with those which inspired the American independence struggle during his early manhood. Into one early drama, *Kabale und Liebe*, he wove the story of the doomed love of two "beautiful souls," the commoner Luise Miller and the aristocrat's son Rudolf, into the contemporary tragedy of Hessian subjects shipped off to fight as mercenaries for the English crown against American patriots.

His most famous lyric poem, "An die Freude," (the "Ode to Joy"), celebrated not only the brotherhood of humanity under the loving embrace of the Eternal Father, but also the founding father of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, whose discoveries in electricity won him the applause of Europe as a "new Prometheus" who brought the "celestial spark" to man. Many eminent composers, including the young Schiller-enthusiast Franz Schubert, set the Ode to Joy to music. But it was Ludwig van Beethoven, whose life overlapped Schiller's, who worked for three decades to shape an adequate setting for the "schöne Götterfunken" (beautiful divine spark); when he achieved it in the unheard-of choral finale to his Ninth Symphony in 1823, all the other settings were forgotten.

Schiller never traveled beyond the borders of then-fragmented Germany, yet he vividly portrayed the liberator of Switzerland, William Tell, the queen of Scotland Mary Stuart, and St. Joan of France, each in their native settings. He wrote a *History of the Thirty Years' War*, which had so indelibly imprinted the history and soil of Germany; and he created, around the issues and personalities of the 16th and 17th centuries before and during that war, his unforgettable dramas *Don Carlos* and the *Wallenstein* trilogy.

Throughout the 1800s, Schiller, who died at the peak of his powers in 1804, continued to inspire with his joy, his belief in the artist's God-given mission to transform the world, his will to depict historical truth in all of its subtlety and complexity. In the 1830s, a cantata by the German composer Andreas Romberg on Schiller's lyric *The Power of Song*, was published in Boston in English translation, as a fitting piece for the amateur choral societies which then abounded in the United States. In the 1840s, the great musicians Robert Schumann and Felix Mendelssohn wrote settings of Schiller's lyrics for the annual Nov. 10 birthday celebrations. In 1859, the Schiller Centennial was celebrated with the greatest pomp all over the world, and especially in the United States. Danish storyteller Hans Christian Andersen contributed an essay to that year's "Schiller Album."

But Schiller's fame in the United States fell victim to the "special relationship," the false notion of a unique kinship to the British Empire which was artificially promoted to subvert American foreign policy and poison its culture starting about a century ago. Until 1984, but for the sometimes disparaging liner notes in recordings of the Beethoven Ninth, or *William Tell*, Schiller's name was little remembered in America. That was when Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute, and the German "poet of freedom" became the patron-image of so many struggles for internal and external freedom worldwide. Happy 235th Birthday, Friedrich Schiller! Happy Tenth Birthday, Schiller Institute!

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