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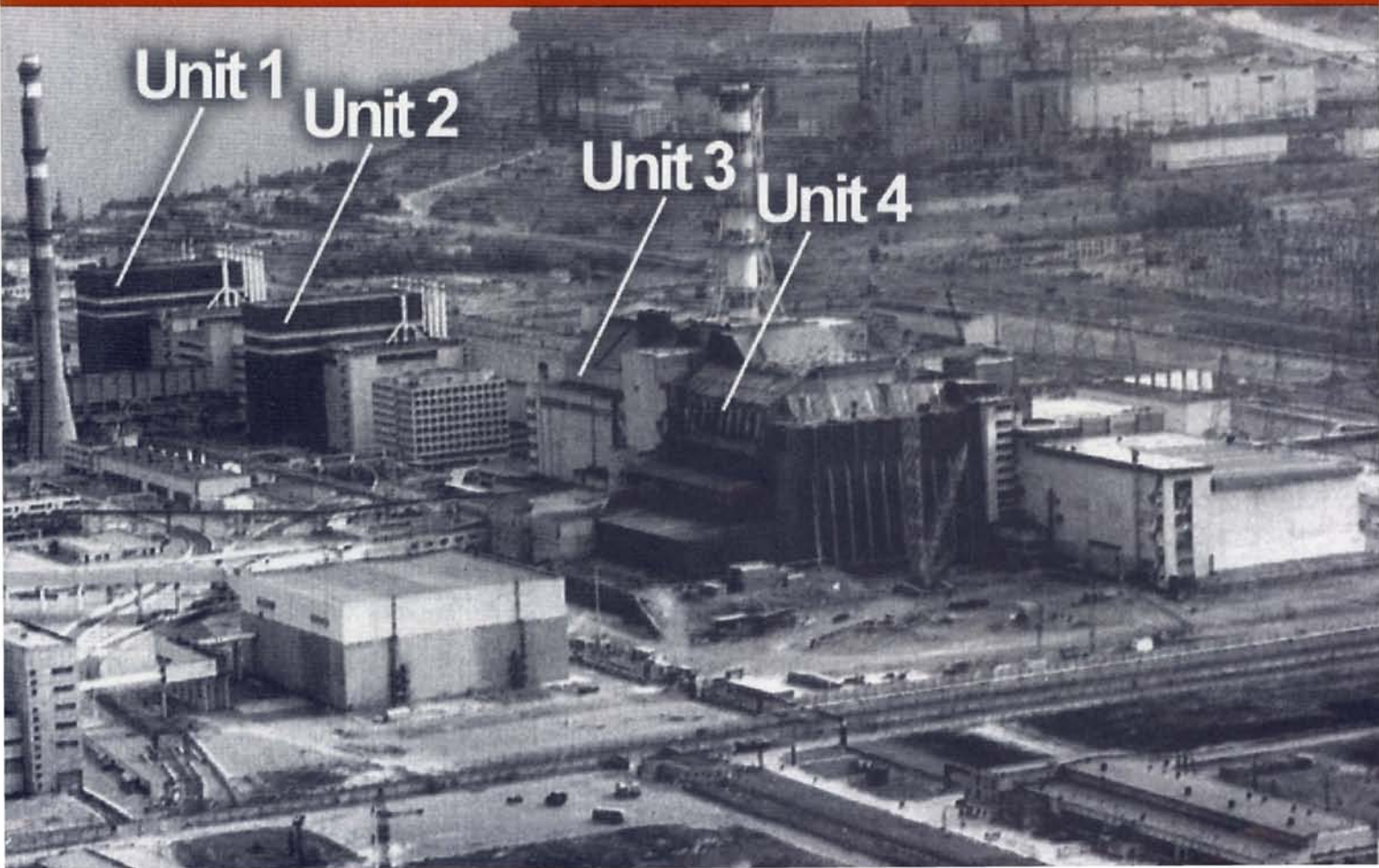
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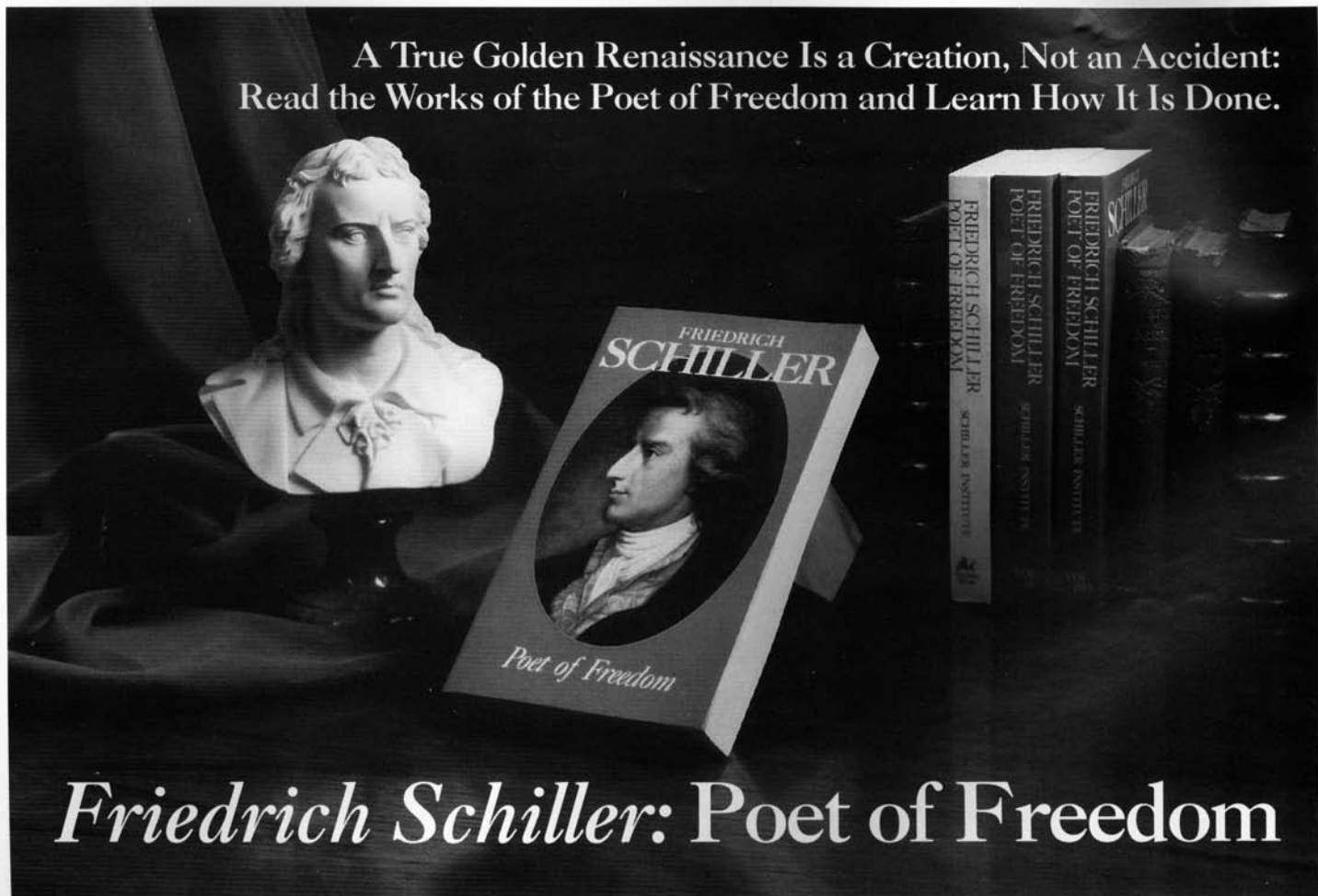
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British lies against Sudan exposed

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What have we learned?**



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

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

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From the Associate Editor

The tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, April 26, 1986, is being heralded with a variety of anti-nuclear scare stories in the press. Some call for the shutdown of all the Chernobyl-style RBMK nuclear plants, 15 of which are still operating. A just-released Greenpeace “study,” for example, recommends that Bulgaria shut down one of its reactors and replace the electricity by “switching to energy-saving light bulbs.”

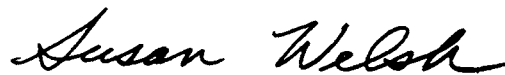
Never mentioned is the real tragedy: the fact that in ten years, we could have built enough modern nuclear plants to replace all the old Soviet-designed plants. Our *Feature* assesses what really happened at Chernobyl, what the health effects are, what has been done, and what has not been done. The story is an indictment, not just of the Soviet bureaucracy—which allowed the disaster to happen, and did not take even the simplest measures to protect the population—but also of the world community, which, governed by free-market ideology, has refused to give Ukraine the help it requires. Not only have we refused assistance; we have forced Ukraine, and the other republics of the former Soviet bloc, to adopt the shock therapy policy which has plunged them into desperate poverty.

The same tragic blunder is being repeated around the world, as we document elsewhere in this issue:

In Venezuela, President Caldera has, after two years of courageous resistance, finally agreed to sign a deal with the devil: the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Immediately, inflation soared, capital flight took off, and the bolivar plummeted.

In Bosnia, the IMF and World Bank are putting hideous conditionalities on even the most meager assistance for economic reconstruction. We bring you the first report from a visit to Sarajevo by a distinguished Schiller Institute delegation. Next week, we shall publish a comprehensive package on the discussions held there with top Bosnian officials.

In Sudan, the British are demanding sanctions against a government whose only “crime” is that it insists upon its sovereign right to develop food self-sufficiency. See *Strategic Studies* for a report on a Schiller Institute conference on the theme, “Stop Dirty British Imperialist Operations Against Sudan.”



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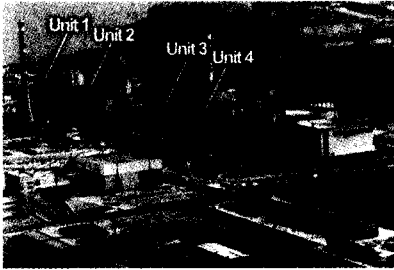
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International Monetary Fund has invaded Venezuela

by Javier Almarino

After two years of resisting pressures, both domestic and foreign, for his government to accept a severe “adjustment” program which would reduce Venezuelans to generalized poverty, Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera reluctantly announced on April 15 a package of measures negotiated with the International Monetary Fund. Caldera said that his government is about to sign a formal accord with the IMF, supposedly to stabilize the Venezuela economy.

Caldera announced a 1,000% increase in the price of gasoline, jacking up the price from 5, 10, and 14 bolivars to 50, 55, and 60 bolivars (effective April 15); the elimination of all currency exchange controls (effective April 22), causing the bolivar to immediately fall from 290 to the dollar to nearly 500; a lifting of any ceiling on interest rates, both for lenders and borrowers; and an increase in the Value-Added Tax (VAT) from 12.5% to 16.5%, which will automatically boost an inflation rate which had already reached 28% in the first three months of this year. Experts are already predicting an inflation rate of 100% by year’s end, as a result of the new measures.

In explaining why Caldera agreed to sign an accord with the IMF that he has repeatedly rebuffed since coming to power in 1994, Finance Minister Luis Raúl Matos Azocar stated that it was “like kissing a very cold face.”

As the only hold-out in a continent that has been beggared by the British free-trade system known as “neo-liberalism,” Venezuela had been under brutal pressure from the international financial elites to follow the Mexican model of debt repayment: devaluation, dollarization, privatization, starvation. Lack of support from elsewhere in Ibero-America, and from the Clinton administration—combined with cowardice,

even treason, from Venezuela’s political class—has finally forced the Caldera government, after 25 months of resistance, to knuckle under.

The most significant impact of the announced IMF measures may well be spelled out in blood. Terrorist forces inside the country are poised to exploit the nation’s outrage over the new austerity plan. In a radio interview on April 18, U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche stated: “Caldera was courageous in holding up as long as he did. The minute that he made this concession, the response from the Castroites—that is, this former Colonel Chávez, who is part of the São Paulo Forum, which is the major terrorist organization in the Western Hemisphere, came out saying that this is the beginning of their revolution.”

LaRouche added, “This undoubtedly came, in part, under pressure *from the United States itself* . . . so this could be a disaster for the Clinton administration during the election period, because this could lead to an upheaval in Venezuela even in this period, before the elections.”

Dire impact on prices

After Caldera’s announcement, freight rates went up more than 100%, and retail prices began to climb accordingly. At least an 80% rise in the prices of imported goods is also expected, in a country where most articles are imported. Although various government studies claim that the inflation caused by the measures will only be 15% in the first month, the combination of increased gasoline prices with the devaluation could produce an inflation rate of 80% in just one month.

The situation could get even worse, considering that the government itself expects capital flight to push the dollar up

to 700 bolivars in a matter of days. Planning Minister Teodoro Petkoff has declared that the central bank of Venezuela will sell dollars on the market to defend the price of the national currency. He suggested that in the first months of the IMF plan, Venezuela could lose at least \$3 billion, a figure much higher than the \$1.5 billion which the IMF is going to loan to help "stabilize" the economy.

This capital flight will be paid for directly by Venezuelans via the increase in gasoline prices. Since the oil industry is still basically a state enterprise, any increase in the price of fuel means added revenues to help reduce the fiscal deficit. But in the pact with the IMF, it has been established that the domestic price of a liter of gasoline must be equivalent to 85% of the price paid abroad for a liter of gasoline exported by Venezuela, i.e., that the internal price has to continue to be 14¢ in U.S. currency. Thus, if capital flight pushes the exchange rate up to 900 bolivars per dollar, for example, the 14¢ will no longer be 55 bolivars, but 110, with the result that the internal price of gasoline will double.

To keep up the supply of dollars on the market, the State oil industry (grouped under *Petroleos de Venezuela, PDVSA*) has made a commitment to sell to the central bank all the currency it earns abroad through oil sales, so that the central bank can sell the currency on the free market to speculators.

Meanwhile, because interest rates have been freed from all controls, the cost of some money has already gone from an interest rate of 40% to 75%, for example, on credit cards. It is expected that this will cause an epidemic of credit card defaults. The interest rates on loans increased by 15%, from 40% to 55%. Deposits will likely increase, because of the flashy rates, but the receivers of credit will diminish. In fact, the waning middle class is canceling loan applications, especially in the housing sector, as are small and middle-sized industrialists, today considered an endangered species.

The government and the IMF know very well that this poses a risk to the banking system, but this is already worked out with the government, through the Banking Emergency Guarantees Fund (*Fogade*), the agency that picks up the pieces. At present, 12 of the 35 national banks are hopelessly bankrupt, and there are four which only remain to be officially liquidated.

The last attempt at saving the banks, in 1994, when the *Fogade* injected 800 billion bolivars, merely let the bankers take money from the state, buy dollars, and flee the country with them—leaving millions of depositors holding the bag. Meanwhile, *Fogade* ran up a debt that now amounts to more than a trillion bolivars (\$12 billion at the exchange rates then, and \$3.2 billion at today's exchange rate). The debt is with the central bank, which printed up the bolivars with which the bankers bought their dollars, to then run off with them. The World Bank credits that arrive in Venezuela under the new accord are earmarked for saving and restructuring the national financial system. Now, the government will not go into debt

with the central bank of Venezuela to save the banks—but with the World Bank.

One of the excuses for the package is the alleged need to reduce the fiscal deficit. However, the biggest item in the national budget is debt service payments, which take up 40% of the budget. Alejandro Peña Esclusa, secretary general of the Venezuelan Labor Party, pointed out in a recent column published in the daily *Ultimas Noticias*, that the package is "doubly useless and immoral. . . . It is picking the pockets of the neediest with the sole aim of paying the external debt." This is completely useless, because, he says, "the international financial system is bankrupt; thus, it is doubly stupid to sacrifice our people in order to sink together with the banks."

Fear of renewed chaos

The mere announcement of Caldera's speech set off a spree of panic buying. Between April 15 and 16, people poured into the shops, fearing, on the one hand, that the deal would provoke looting and riots like those that occurred in 1989 when then-President Carlos Andrés Pérez announced a similar program, and, on the other hand, wanting to use their savings to make their last purchases of food, clothing, and other goods "at the old prices." It was as if Venezuela were on the verge of being bombed by an enemy and the people were stocking up in fear of being unable to leave their homes.

The director of the daily *El Nuevo País*, Rafael Poleo, compared the accord with the IMF to the Nazis' invasion of Poland in 1940. "The occupation of the Venezuelan economy by the Fund [IMF] is now a fact. To discuss whether what happened is bad or good makes as much sense as if the Czechs or Poles of 1940 debated whether the measures imposed by the Nazi invaders were any good," wrote Poleo in his column of April 16.

The accord's secret clauses are even worse. The director of the Mont Pelerin Institute of Higher Administration Studies (*IESA*), Hugo Farías, has demanded that the government sell *PDVSA*, the state oil holding, and pay the debt with the proceeds. He also demanded the free circulation of the dollar so that it can replace the bolivar, and that the central bank be eliminated or reformed, since it would no longer have any purpose, once the legal currency is the dollar. Farías's call was supported by Arturo Uslar Pietri, who also demanded Caldera's resignation because the President does not fully believe in the IMF package.

Col. Hugo Chávez (ret.), who headed up the coup attempt of Jan. 27, 1990, and whom Fidel Castro anointed chief of the revolution in Ibero-America, said that the accord is the signal he was waiting for, to launch an insurrection against Caldera and the ruling institutions. As Peña Esclusa has stated, "I greatly fear that these measures will strip away all popular support for the government, and will give credence to the arguments of both the ultraleftists of the São Paulo Forum and of the corrupt bankers, to destabilize the country."

Federal Reserve policy comes under scrutiny

by William Jones

Some Democratic legislators have threatened to hold up the confirmation of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, who was appointed by President Clinton to serve another four-year term, in a matter that touches upon the more fundamental issue of the role of the Federal Reserve System in U.S. economic policy.

It was widely mooted that President Clinton, concerned that the Fed's restrictive policy under Greenspan's management would aggravate the economic situation prior to the 1996 elections, was considering replacing this Republican appointee. Unwilling to provoke an additional brawl with the Republican-dominated Senate by such a move, however, the White House did want to get some counterweight to Greenspan's influence, and therefore floated the name of New York investment banker Felix Rohatyn for the post of Fed deputy chairman, to replace outgoing Alan Blinder.

As soon as Rohatyn's name came up, Senate Republicans clearly indicated that the Rohatyn nomination would be "dead on arrival." President Clinton characterized the Republican response as "outrageous political treatment" of his nominee. President Clinton reappointed Greenspan, and appointed the less controversial Alice Rivlin to the deputy post. The Senate Banking Committee, under Wall Street's Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.), endorsed the Greenspan nomination on March 27. Republicans hoped to confirm Greenspan by unanimous consent.

Iowa Democrat Sen. Tom Harkin, however, indicated that he was not at all happy with the Greenspan appointment, and was considering holding the nomination up to debate. On April 18, Greenspan marched up to Capitol Hill for a "courtesy visit" with Harkin. Also participating in the meeting were Democratic Senators Byron Dorgan (N.D.), Harry Reid (Nev.), and Paul Wellstone (Minn). All four expressed their concern about the Fed's slow-growth monetary policy.

The policy issues

The byzantine maneuverings around the Greenspan nomination reflect a more fundamental ongoing debate about the role of the Federal Reserve in economic policy. Most significant for that debate has been the series of half-hour nationwide television broadcasts over the last two months by Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, in which

LaRouche underlined the need for fundamental changes in the Federal Reserve System. In his April 18 broadcast aired on CBS, LaRouche warned: "The international monetary and financial system is bankrupt! Hopelessly bankrupt. Nothing can be done or should be done to try to save it. It's gone. What you should do, as in any hopelessly bankrupt firm, is you should have the relevant governments put it into bankruptcy, into receivership and bankruptcy reorganization, to prevent social chaos; to ensure stability. That means that the Federal Reserve System and its attached financial institutions must be put into financial receivership. Now." LaRouche has long called for a return to the Hamiltonian system of National Banking under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury as mandated under Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

Although few legislators are prepared at this point to publicly admit the truth of LaRouche's prognosis, there are a group of Democratic legislators who are nervous about the manifest "instabilities" in the financial system. Attempting to hold things together by piecemeal reform, they have nevertheless begun to pinpoint the role of the Fed as a major part of the problem.

In a floor debate in the Senate on Feb. 3, 1995, Senator Dorgan had criticized the "closed-door" sessions of the Federal Reserve: "Nobody ought to vote on monetary policy . . . in any room, locked or unlocked, unless they are accountable to the American people," Dorgan said. Not prepared to tackle the unconstitutional nature of the Fed head-on, Dorgan introduced legislation which would increase Congressional, as well as Executive branch oversight of the Fed. The measures proposed included: accountability of anyone voting on monetary policy, thus ruling out the Federal Reserve Bank presidents who are accountable to no one but private bankers; immediate disclosure of Fed decisions; publication of the Fed budget as part of the budget of the United States; and regular meetings between the Federal Reserve Board and the Executive branch, especially the Treasury secretary, so that monetary policy and fiscal policy can be coordinated.

Although the Dorgan legislation failed to gain a majority, the senator, a year later, on March 26, 1996, called for an audit of the Federal Reserve Board, having, together with Senator Reid, commissioned a General Accounting Office report criticizing accounting procedures at the Fed. Dorgan has again called for subjecting the Fed's non-monetary policy functions to the annual appropriations process.

Rohatyn, although he failed to get the Fed appointment, has also entered the economic debate. In a *Wall Street Journal* column on April 11, he called for a more expansive policy on the part of the Fed, calling the projected Fed growth rate targets of 2-2.5% "inadequate." Rohatyn also called the seven-year balanced budget concept, now accepted within the Capital beltway as something of a bipartisan shibboleth, "economically unrealistic and probably socially unacceptable."

National lab researcher says: 'Mad Cow' disease test still needs more work

Dr. Randall C. Cutlip is Research Leader of the Respiratory and Neurologic Disease Research Unit of the National Animal Disease Center, in Ames, Iowa. The center employs about 260 people, and is part of the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The interview was conducted by telephone on April 18 by EIR Agriculture Editor Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: On April 9, German television publicized work going on at your lab, specifically, that done by Dr. Mary Jo Schmerr, on developing a test that might be used in the near future—perhaps year-end, or even six months from now—for the presence of BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or “Mad Cow” disease). Such a test could help to restrict the number of cows that would need to be culled, and still protect public and herd health. How far has this test been developed? What is the time frame?

Cutlip: We have received lots of questions about that TV coverage, which I haven’t seen, but I think that, basically, what was said was correct. But there were a lot of qualifiers with it. The test is still in the development stage. You can’t say when it will be complete, and be useful—if ever. That “six months,” I think, was in reference to the expected time of validation of the tests on brain material, where there is a known amount, or a known infectivity, of prion—the causative agent. We have no reason to believe that we will have a test in six months, or a year, or two years. We may never have one.

EIR: Is the nature of the work at present to measure the protein substance? [Referred to as “prion,” defined below.]

Cutlip: Yes. Dr. Schmerr is working on a competitive inhibition type test, where a peptide that is identical to parts of the prion protein is labeled with something you can identify—in this case, you use fluorescein. And you put antibody with it. The specific antibody will react with both prion and peptide—that’s the competitive part of it. And depending on how much of the peptide is tied up, you can tell whether there is any prion there or not. If all the peptide is tied up, then you know that there’s no prion there. If just part of it is tied up, then you know the prion is also attracting the

antibody. In other words, the antibody is sticking to the prion as well as to the peptide.

Dr. Schmerr is using the capillary electrophoresis system to identify the labelled peptide. So that’s basically what the test is. And it works. She can take a piece of brain from a sheep with scrapie [spongiform encephalopathy—sheep], and identify prion. Whether it will work consistently, and whether it will identify extremely small amounts—it has that potential, certainly—we just don’t know yet.

And there are other things we don’t know about it. We are talking about a live animal test. We don’t know where the prion is located in the live animal, and it has to be some place we can get to.

EIR: What have you been looking at so far? Spinal cord?

Cutlip: We haven’t done anything except on brain. The test that Dr. Schmerr has working, is a test on scrapie, on sheep brains of dead animals. We haven’t actually looked at any live animals yet. We’ve got tissue that has been saved back from certain animals that we will work with first.

EIR: There are press reports of a team at the National Institutes of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, working on a potential BSE test, which project that technicians could use it to test perhaps 2,000 cows a month. How long has Dr. Schmeer been working on a test, and what’s involved?

Cutlip: Dr. Schmerr started work on her test several months ago. Almost all of these tests are rather labor-intensive. The test that Dr. Schmerr is working on doesn’t take very long, but preparation of the material takes almost 24 hours. However, that doesn’t mean it would take 24 hours per test. It’s the centrifugation that takes so long, i.e., separating the prion protein from the rest of the material.

EIR: What about the pathogen that is called “prion” [pronounced pree-on, for proteinaceous infectious particle]? In the 1960s, there was the first discussion of protein particles with no apparent nucleic acid. Then in the 1970s, came Prof. Stanley Pruisiner, and others, who discussed “prions.” Then, in the 1980s, more became known about so-called “prion diseases.” Could you give some overview about this prion



This cow was partially paralyzed in giving birth to a calf, but is expected to recover. Because of the current outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy ("Mad Cow" disease), whole herds are being culled, for lack of a test that could determine which animals are actually infected. Such a test is in the early phases of development at the National Animal Disease Center.

pathogen, and the various patterns of spongiform encephalopathy in different species?

Cutlip: The patterns of the lesions vary tremendously, depending on the genotype of the host, as well as the type of the prion protein. Prion protein is produced by the host. It does not replicate the way bacteria, or viruses, do. It is actually a product of the host, that is changed by another prion molecule that has invaded the nervous system. The invading prion is not replicated. The prion of the host animal is changed to look like the part that invades.

EIR: This seems to be the context in which questions about "species jump" could be put into perspective. There is a lot of sensationalist speculation in the media.

Cutlip: Each species produces, and actually, different animals within a species, can produce, a different type of prion. They have slightly different amino acid sequences. That's based on the genetic type of that individual.

EIR: In laymen's terms, could it be said that the reason to worry more about contaminated cattle product potentially infecting humans, than scrapie sheep product infecting humans, is that there might be more compatibility, or similarity on the amino acid level, between cattle and humans, than between sheep and humans? In other words, we have had scrapie for a couple hundred years in different places in the world, and we

haven't been fearfully giving up Easter lamb or mutton stew. But there is worry about BSE "jumping" to humans?

Cutlip: Prions of sheep and cattle are both fairly far away from human prion. Sheep and cattle are close. I think cattle is a little bit more *dissimilar* [to humans] than sheep. Cattle prion differs, I think, in about 30 amino acids from human prion. But that doesn't say that there's not a small section of it, a small part of it, that's quite similar.

EIR: And that's the interesting part?

Cutlip: Well, it could be. Nobody knows for sure. Theoretically, it could be important.

EIR: How long has scrapie been around?

Cutlip: The first description that appears to be scrapie, was about 250 years ago. In the United States, it's been here only about 50 years. The first diagnosis was in 1947.

It's in most countries. Australia and New Zealand claim to be free of it. It is probably, as far as incidence, as great in the United Kingdom as any place now. Not too long ago there was a paper published indicating that the incidence there could be as much as in the 30% range, or even 40%, of the flocks infected.

In the United States, there are somewhere around 30 to 50 flocks a year, that are officially diagnosed as having the disease.

The United States has had a scrapie control program since 1952. It is now a voluntary program. It is a little unpredictable, what is going to happen now.

EIR: I understand that USDA experimentation began around 1979, to see whether the scrapie agent was transmissible to cattle. Was your lab the location of that?

Cutlip: That's what we did. We tried to transmit, by injecting scrapie material (brains of sheep), directly into the brains of cattle. We did transmit it that way. The incubation period was 14-18 months; they died up to five months later. And the disease produced was not like BSE; whereas, BSE cattle are hyper-excitable, our cattle were very lethargic. The lesions are different: very little in the way of lesions in ours, whereas in BSE, lesions are very significant. And, the signs were different; and, the distribution of the prion protein in the brain was different: It just wasn't BSE.

EIR: Are there other lines of experimentation that should be pointed out? Did you try to transmit by ingestion?

Cutlip: Yes. We tried to transmit it by feeding raw scrapie brain, and rendered sheep with scrapie. And so far, in five and a half years, those cattle are still normal.

There was raw brain material one time, one feeding, when they were baby calves. And then we fed rendered material from flocks of sheep with known scrapie. We fed that for about a year.

EIR: On the issue of improperly rendered sheep parts, as is reported to have occurred in Britain in the 1980s, when they deregulated the conditions in the feed industry—lower temperature and pressure used in rendering. Do you think that the verdict is in, that that is what caused the BSE to show up in England? Or, do you think that conclusion is unwarranted, though, as a precaution, the looser rendering conditions should still not have been allowed?

Cutlip: I think there is a good chance that is how BSE got started. Actually, that practice was started in the United States. Before that, in the batch method, they were using organic solvents to extract fat. And there was concern, or pressure put on the rendering people, to stop that, simply because they were using some carcinogenic agent. It wasn't voluntary.

EIR: That sounds like the 1970s greenie movement; was it crazy?

Cutlip: Not necessarily. You don't want to be eating a carcinogen either, do you?

EIR: No. But I like experts—scientists, not fanatics—to take care of my food and feed supply.

Cutlip: Just working with it the way they were doing, was dangerous. I'm not sure of all of the solvents, but I understand

that there was benzene being used sometime—obviously, a carcinogen.

So they quit for that reason, and went to the continuous flow process. The heat isn't quite as high; they can adjust it. But, if you take protein like that, and heat it much above what they were doing, and you destroy the protein, then you reduce the values of feed. So it's a tight range that they're working in.

EIR: How is scrapie transmitted in sheep and goats?

Cutlip: The route of transmission in sheep isn't known exactly, but it's thought to be primarily around the time of birth. Sheep do eat placenta, as many animals do. Whether that's totally it, or not, nobody really knows.

Again, scrapie can be transmitted by oral route, that's confirmed. Whether the lamb picks it up from inhalation of placental fluids, or just exactly how, that's not really known. But there seems to be something that's associated with the birth-time that's important.

EIR: Why did BSE first show up in England? Why didn't it first appear here in the United States?

Cutlip: The risk factors are much less here. There are fewer sheep—less scrapie. The ratio of sheep to cattle is much, much less. There are over 100 million head of cattle and 7 or 8 million head of sheep in the United States. Whereas, in the United Kingdom, there are 11 million head of cattle, and something over 40 million head of sheep. The exposure there, was far, far greater than here.

EIR: Is the working theory that ingestion of enough contaminated stuff, where the risk factors were present, is sufficient to account for cattle getting the disease? Is the ingestion hypothesis still reasonable, even though the grouping of cattle that you are studying, in the experimental circumstances in which you are feeding the agent, may or may not show the disease?

Cutlip: It may be that we don't have the agent. If BSE came from sheep, we may not have the agent in the United States that is present in the United Kingdom. They have far more types of prion there than we do. Researchers have shown that in Great Britain there are at least 20 types. There are different types, depending on differences in amino acids in the prion protein.

Because scrapie occurs primarily in one breed of sheep in the United States, it's been speculated that there are only a few, or one or two types of scrapie prion in the United States. It is primarily in the Suffolk breed in the United States. What we have was imported from England, and it may have come in as a single type of scrapie prion.

EIR: Are there any "mad hogs" these days? Or other major food source animals affected? What about the zoo animals?

Cutlip: Hogs seem to be quite resistant. There have been

some in England, experimentally infected. Some of them were infected. I am not sure of the number; the study is still ongoing. But I don't think that any of them were affected by feeding material. There are some zoo animals in Great Britain that were affected. These are mainly *Bovidae* class animals. [Bovine, or ruminants, include: oxen, cattle, buffalo, bison, and close relatives.]

EIR: Has the U.S. changed the rendering process in recent years, given what happened in England?

Cutlip: Not that I'm aware of. They have stopped rendering sheep carcasses.

EIR: On the issue of feed: What about the advisability of increasing the protein content of feed by cycling in rendered animal protein product? Was there a big trend to this in the last 15-20 years, and not before that?

Cutlip: I think it has increased. It isn't nearly as great in the United States as it is in the U.K., because here we use a lot of proteins from soybeans as supplement, and they have less there. Soybeans cost more. Rendering and recycling by-products is lower cost.

EIR: What about the possibility of the 10 cases of non-conventional CJD [Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, the human form of

spongiform encephalopathy, fatal and rare] now under study in Britain, having occurred because the people ingested something from the BSE-contaminated cattle product?

Cutlip: I don't know anything, except what I see in the papers and journals. The link is not absolutely proven, but you can't discount it either. It's a possibility. We won't know that until we have a little more time that passes; a year or so, and we should know.

EIR: Obviously, you can't carry out experiments on people by injecting them with the agent. But, what studies are you watching for results that are relevant?

Cutlip: Dr. Collinge's work in London. He's worked with mice homozygous for the human prion gene, and this is very interesting: He has a year or two to go on that. It will be interesting to see the results. These are transgenic mice—mice that carry the human gene for prion, and that have the mouse prion gene removed. And they were inoculated with BSE agent.

So far, I think it's been about two years, and none of them have died. If they live, it pretty well means that it is hard to induce BSE in mice with the human prion gene, and therefore it's not likely to occur in people with the same type of prion gene.

EIR: And your own tests?

Cutlip: The plan is to keep the cattle for 8 years. We've been following them for 5.5 years now, and we will keep them for at least 2.5 to 3 years more.


There are 12 of the ones that were being fed the rendered material. And 8 of the ones that were fed the raw scrapie brain material. The raw material was fed just one time, when they were one to two days old. The others were fed for about a year with the meat and bone meal, and tallow, or fat, that we had.

EIR: If there were plenty of money and proper support for public health and animal health, what else do you think we should be doing? What studies? What aggressive approaches against diseases? More compensation for farmers?

Cutlip: I think there are other approaches to a method to diagnose it. Particularly, there is a great deal of interest in looking at methods to identify the prion protein in food products, and so forth, and in medicinal products—products from cattle and sheep that are used for other purposes, than used in human foods. A test like that would be quite useful.

We also have some interest in looking at some other agents, particularly in mule deer and elk, that are very similar to scrapie in sheep, and see what that does in cattle. We plan to do that, probably this fall.

EIR: What about using irradiation? Is it the case that irradiation won't work for this kind of agent?



**LaRouche
Campaign
Is On the
Internet!**

Lyndon LaRouche's Democratic presidential primary campaign has established a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The "home page" brings you recent policy statements by the candidate as well as a brief biographical resumé.

TO REACH the LaRouche page on the Internet:

<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

TO REACH the campaign by electronic mail:

larouche@clark.net

Paid for by Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.

Cutlip: That's what the literature says. That experiment was done quite a few years ago, in the 1960s or early 1970s, and there was no effect on it. I don't know of any more experimental work that has been done. Anything that would destroy the BSE agent would pretty well destroy the beef.

EIR: As a researcher, are you especially interested in any particular anomalous aspect of the prion diseases? Other animal types? Ranch minks? Is what's coming out so far, falling into line with your own animal prion studies?

Cutlip: I think it is. As far as I know, it all fits in; there is just so much that is not known about it. It's hard to make any predictions at all. I feel that it all fits very nicely with the prion theory, as I understand it. What we need to do, is to finally pin down what is going on, to find ways to control it.

It's not really a slow virus; it's not a virus at all, if the prion theory is correct. It's strictly an abnormal host protein that is infectious, in some cases.

EIR: There is controversy over what rate of culling is called for. In Ireland, for example, one animal diagnosed sick, meant the whole herd was culled—even presuming the problem was a common feed factor, and not transmission between animals. Whereas, in Britain, that approach was not taken.

Cutlip: How many should be culled? If you want my true opinion, I think that the British people who saw this disease early, namely, Dr. Wells, who first diagnosed it, and Dr. Wilesmith, who is the main epidemiologist working on it, and Mike Dawson, who worked on the experimental transmission a great deal—I think they've done an excellent job in understanding, and getting things under control as quickly as they did.

It was diagnosed in 1986, and by 1988, a ban on feeding ruminant by-products back to ruminants was in effect. The whole community got it under control there rather quickly, and, now, the incidence has been dropping dramatically. [The number of BSE cases peaked in December 1992; then declined to less than one-third of the peak rate, and is still declining. Overall, from 1986 to September 1995, an estimated 156,000 head were diagnosed with BSE in Britain, in more than 32,000 herds.—ed.] That's a remarkable control of a disease which we know very little about. I think they've done a good job. I know they are being criticized: I think it's not fair.

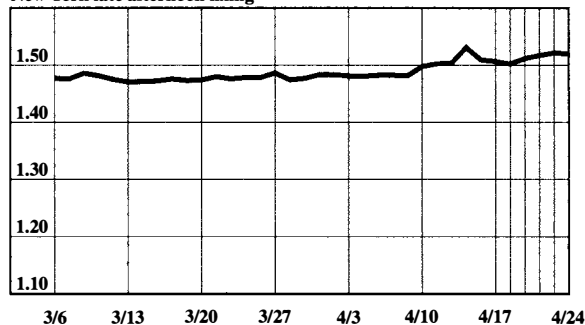
EIR: Would you differentiate between some of the epidemiologists, researchers, farmers, and others, as opposed to the ideological people in the Thatcher government from 1979-90?

Cutlip: They could have done a lot more. But in the early phases of this disease, they didn't know how devastating this was going to be. They probably looked at it, comparing it to scrapie in sheep, and it doesn't act quite the same way. I think it's been a remarkable control program effort.

Currency Rates

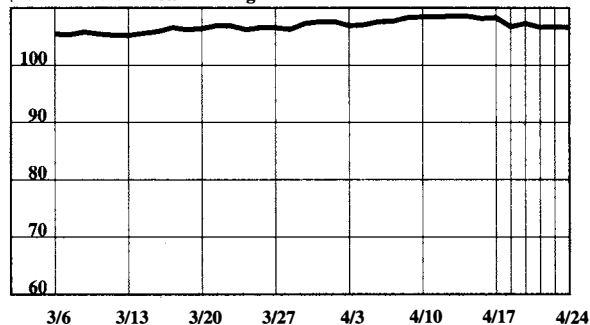
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



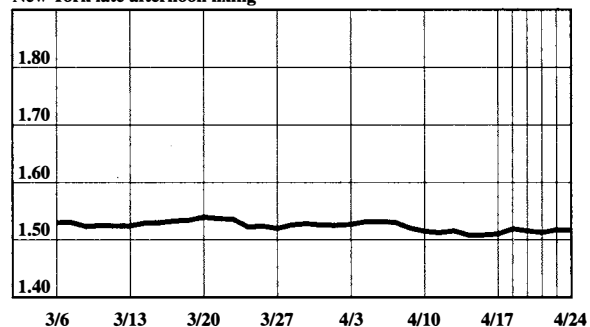
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



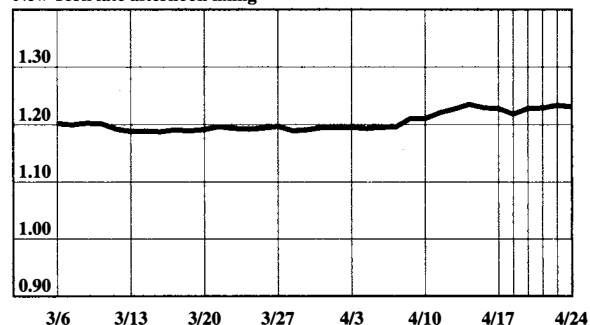
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Unions versus Conservative Revolution

Two labor conventions in Washington, D.C. mapped out strategy to regain Democratic control of Congress.

The 104th Congress has been an unmitigated horror show for organized labor and the millions of union and non-union working Americans whose interests they represent. The Republican majority, led by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), has been attempting to pass legislation, including parts of the "Contract with America," which would eliminate virtually every right won by unions since the Great Depression in the 1930s—from the Davis-Bacon Act, which mandates that construction work on federal contracts be done by union workers at the prevailing wage, to the closed union shop, to a livable minimum wage.

Two large labor conventions held in Washington, D.C. during the week of April 21 took aim at defeating the self-professed Republican "revolutionaries" and reelecting President William Clinton, while giving the President the kind of policy direction the unionists think he needs. The United Auto Workers (UAW) National Community Action Program, with about 1,500 delegates, met in annual convention on April 21-24; the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO (BCTD), with about 4,000 delegates, held its annual legislative convention on April 22-24.

While the content and debate at these conventions fell woefully short of what is required, as the nation confronts what Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has called economic chaos and disaster, the urgency of acting now, to effect a complete shift of government in November, was communicated loudly

and clearly at both conventions.

Howard Owens, former assistant director for Region Six of the UAW (nine western states) and currently western director for the National Council of Senior Citizens, summed up the impact of the conventions in an interview with *EIR* on April 23:

"What I think they're doing here is developing a tremendous pep rally for trying to get out people to the elections next fall, get people involved and working in those and trying to generate the kind of support that will be necessary in order to have a turnaround in the elections, to reelect Clinton and try to get the Congress back. There's seems to be an awful lot of spirit and optimism here, that that can happen."

The tight coordination of the labor movement with that handful of Democrats in the administration and Congress whom *EIR* has identified as playing key roles in the fight to give competent economic policy direction to President Clinton (see *EIR*, April 26, p. 65), is evident from the overlapping speakers list at the two conventions:

Besides First Lady Hillary Clinton, who opened the UAW convention, and Vice President Al Gore, who closed the BCTD convention, the major speakers included Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and House Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.), who addressed both conventions; Labor Secretary Robert Reich, who addressed the Building Trades; and House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Senate Minority Leader Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.),

who both addressed the UAW convention.

All the speakers stressed the urgent necessity (and real possibility) of defeating the incumbent Conservative Revolution faction in Congress in the November elections. AFL-CIO President John Sweeney, addressing the BCTD convention on April 22, set the tone by declaring that "Newtie and the Blowhards" have "declared war on unions" and are "hell-bent to cripple worker organizations." He called 1996 the "most important year in the history of the labor movement," because of the necessity to defeat this Conservative Revolution crowd.

Labor Secretary Reich seconded Sweeney, saying, "This is a critical time in our nation's history." He urged the 4,000 delegates to the Building Trades convention, who were preparing to spend half a day lobbying on Capitol Hill, to fight to strengthen economic security, including guaranteeing pensions, decent wages, health care, and job safety for all Americans. He particularly emphasized the need to increase the minimum wage, calling it "an issue of simple, basic fairness."

In their addresses on April 23 to the UAW convention, Representative Gephardt and Senator Kennedy both emphasized the importance of the Democrats retaking control of Congress in the November election. Gephardt told the delegates that a Democratic majority in the House in 1997 will mean that "a lot of the things that the Republicans have been doing that harm people will never come up," because the majority party sets the agenda. He said that people will vote for the Democrats' "agenda for progress."

"Our workers are asking for help," Gephardt said, "to re-create the American dream. Families can't be families without a livable wage. That's the most important family value."

Christian economics rejects austerity

The Christian Democratic Labor Committees are taking on a fight with the government's budget-cutters.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his cabinet are running into opposition to their austerity policies from within their own political ranks: the Christian Democratic Labor Committees (CDA), which are a minority among the German labor unions, but control almost a third of the Bonn coalition's parliamentary majority. The CDA, at a 50th anniversary convention in Königswinter on April 17, stirred up the entire political landscape with its attacks on the direction of economic policy.

The CDA intervention was a welcome change from the otherwise generally sterile debate over labor policy. At a "labor and social policy roundtable" at the chancellor's office on April 23, nothing was achieved. Labor and government quarrels about the "fair" distribution of planned cuts in the federal budget among the German population, could not be bridged. On the one hand, the government wants to reduce FY 1997 spending by 50-60 billion deutschemarks (\$33-40 billion), at the expense of the social welfare and research funds; on the other hand, the ideological obsessions of the budget-cutters to reduce the role of the State as much as possible, makes any agreement impossible among social partners in a country that has always had a strong role for the State, as the centerpiece of the social welfare system.

Chancellor Kohl (Christian Democratic Union) and his cabinet are confident that, sooner or later, they will be able to break the labor movement's resistance, because the opposition Social Democrats, with which the labor

unions have traditionally been linked, are in a state of political disarray and pose no real challenge to the governing coalition in Bonn.

The CDA has not, in the past, been much better than the Social Democratic labor unionists. But it does respect the principles of Catholic social doctrine, which the vatican, and especially John Paul II, have emphasized; the rest of the labor movement prefers to be strictly anti-clerical.

Further, the CDA has links to the American labor movement which date from the postwar period and the AFL-CIO's support against communism. It also has links to the French Force Ouvrière (FO) labor union, which, in turn, has had ties with the AFL-CIO for decades. This is not to say that everything that has occurred along these communication lines in the past, has been good; but in the present situation, such ties can be important in combating British free-market liberalism and the budget-cutters. The momentum of U.S. labor under the new AFL-CIO leadership of John Sweeney has, indeed, not gone unnoticed in the press here (see *Labor in Focus*, p. 12).

At the CDA's recent convention, its national chairman, Rainer Eppelmann, said that the gulf between rich and poor was widening as a result of the government's policies, and that this was intolerable, from the standpoint of Christian values. Therefore, a Christian Democratic government should not have a budget and taxation policy that favored the rich, he said. He attacked the Free Democrats, the Christian Democratic Union's minor coalition partner, as the spearhead of

"escalated efforts to undermine the social market economy system and replace it with laissez-faire capitalism."

That attack earned Eppelmann and the CDA the outrage of the entire camp of free-market liberals, and a flood of angry commentaries in the press. Economic policy editor Jürgen Jeske of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, a follower of Adam Smith, in a lead editorial on April 19, attacked the CDA's role as a catalyst for what he called a "grand coalition in defense of the social welfare State," that was sabotaging allegedly "overdue reforms."

And on April 20, Rainer Hank reserved a full page in the paper's weekend edition, for polemics against the "political romanticism" of organizations like the CDA (though he conceded that the government and the budget-cutters were running into big problems, given this depth of political resistance).

It was the same Eppelmann, who, at the CDA convention, warned "those who want to abolish the social welfare State" to recall what the leadership of France had experienced just a few months ago. He said that a "take-down, or even crushing, of the social system" would "endanger the social peace." How important this peace is, has been shown in the case of France, where the government tried to mobilize money for its budget through brutal cuts in social welfare programs. The nationwide strike that was provoked by that, at the end of last year, paralyzed the French economy for weeks and burdened it with a net loss of about to \$5.3 billion, as Eppelmann reminded the German elites. Chancellor Kohl should remember well, indeed, that during the French strike wave, he took all planned budget cuts off the agenda for the time being, to remove any trigger for French-style unrest in Germany.

Business Briefs

Debt

Stop 'strangling' nations, says cardinal

Mexico's Cardinal Juan Sandoval Iniguez said that international financial institutions must stop "strangling" nations, in a sermon at the Basilica of Guadalupe, Mexico's national shrine, the daily *El Sol* reported on April 19. Citing Pope John Paul II's Apostolic Letter "Toward the Second Jubilee," Cardinal Sandoval underlined "the necessity that the large creditor countries of the Mexican nation forgive the foreign debts of Mexico, or, at least, reduce the enormous interest on the foreign debt, which constantly bleeds the scarce resources of the nation."

"It would be good," he said, "if the powerful nations and the international financial organizations were to relent, and stop strangling the poor countries. Taking as an example what happened in the Old Testament, in this year of 2000 which is the Great Jubilee, there should be forgiveness of debts, of the enormous debts which individuals hold over families and society, subjecting them to ever greater ruin."

The cardinal reminded the 2,000 pilgrims that Pope Paul VI had warned of "the culture of death . . . [which] is claiming its victims from among the population," with the economic crises, injustice, unemployment, corruption, hunger, and other ills.

Mexican television news programs reported that the cardinal was speaking of the debts held by domestic banks.

Germany

Jobs lost to currency turbulence, outsourcing

Currency turbulence has killed 1 million jobs since 1989, said Hans-Olaf Henkel, president of the industrial employers organization BDI, in a speech at the industrial fair in Leipzig on April 11. He said currency turbulence was the main job killer for the German export sector, which led to a significant loss of the German share in international trade. About 600,000 industrial jobs and another 400,000

in services have been wiped out.

Representatives of the German Machine Producers Association said that damage caused by the foreign exchange volatility will not be ameliorated by the European currency union. The main competitors of German machine producers, which export 60% of their product, are countries in Asia, the United States, Italy, and Switzerland, none of which will be members of the currency union.

Meanwhile, German companies will have created 260,000 jobs abroad since 1990, by the end of this year, a survey published in Cologne on April 15 by the German Congress of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) documented. There is also a marked increase in outsourcing: During 1990-94, German investors created 210,000 jobs abroad; over 1994-97, it is estimated that another 250,000 jobs will have been created outside of Germany. The ratio of investments abroad, against those in Germany, was 4 to 1 already at the end of 1995, and the tendency is increasing. The DIHT survey, which portrays this development as a "success story," was compiled by analysts of the Institute of German Industry, based in C

Banking

Swiss bank fights off 'shareholder value' crowd

Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest and one of the country's most conservative banks, has fought off, for the moment, an attempt by "Anglo-Saxon shareholder value" advocates to take over the bank, in its annual shareholders meeting in mid-April, the German business daily *Handelsblatt* reported. With more than 6,000 people in attendance, CEO Robert Studer was reelected chairman with 62% of the vote, defeating the efforts of major shareholder Martin Ebner, a devotee of the British "shareholder value" corporate revolution, to force drastic restructuring. (See last week's *EIR*, p. 4, for an analysis of the "shareholder value" concept.)

Ebner accused Studer and UBS management of "failing to maximize shareholder value during his eight years" as head of Switzerland's strongest and most profitable bank.

Ebner had proposed drastic jobs cuts and rationalization in order to maximize dividend payout to shareholders.

Ebner boasts that he was the first to introduce stock index derivatives in Swiss finance in the 1980s. Ebner, head of BZ Bank Group, proposes a new bank board committed to slashing costs, personnel, and to dumping the traditional major cross-share holdings of UBS in the main industrial companies of Switzerland.

Lyndon LaRouche commented on the fight in an interview with "EIR Talks" on April 17. Originally, he said, experts around the bank were enthusiastic about derivatives, and "defended them against our criticisms quite vehemently. Then, a year or so ago, they changed their tune and said that of course we had been right. . . . In financial circles in Europe, and openly so on the continent, it's recognized that derivatives are lunacy, and that the bubble of derivatives speculation is about to pop."

Economic Policy

Bankers prepare to enforce bolder looting

Charles Dallara, managing director of the Institute of International Finance, representing the biggest British Empire, U.S., Japanese, Swiss, and allied bankers, said that there is now a "consensus" that in the next big financial crisis, there should be no financial bailout, such as there was in the Mexican crisis, but a "market-based strategy." He spoke at a press conference in Washington, D.C. on April 18 on the eve of the meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Group of 10 finance ministers. Dallara's view represents a more aggressive looting policy.

The government of the country in which the crisis occurs should undertake "bold adjustment policies," i.e., drastic free-market liberalization of the subject national economy, and ripping down "structural rigidities" such as tariff and labor protection.

Dallara said that if such action is "combined with asset price movements," i.e., lowering the price of national assets for sale to foreign financiers, the crisis can be solved by

enticing "the flow of new capital" by private investors into the stricken country. He pointed to Argentina as a model for successful looting of the recommended type.

However, Dallara warned, "officials have been considering standstills on payments to foreign lenders and investors . . . as well as formal international bankruptcy mechanisms. . . . Authorities seem to be intrigued by stepping in and declaring a standstill." He declined to say which "authorities" were thinking along these lines, but he scornfully rejected debt relief for countries that have "shown themselves to be such poor performers."

Dallara repeatedly jabbed at democratic elections, in India, in Ibero-America, eastern Europe, and even in the United States, as an impediment to the needed drastic economic "reforms."

According to an IMF official who remained anonymous, the Fund is not prepared to deal with another Mexico-style shock, the Austrian daily *Die Presse* reported on April 16.

Petroleum

Skyrocketing prices not due to shortages

An analyst in the U.S. Department of Energy's Analysis Division presented evidence on April 18 that there is not a shortage of oil production worldwide which would account for the sharp increase in oil prices. The price of a contract for a barrel of crude on the New York Mercantile Exchange sold on April 17 for \$24.47, up 24% from its level of \$19.83 on Jan. 1. Accordingly, prices have skyrocketed at the gasoline pump. It would appear that the increase in oil prices is being manufactured by the British-controlled energy cartel, led by Royal Dutch Shell, for geopolitical reasons, most likely including a desire to politically damage President Clinton.

The DOE's "Short-Term Energy Outlook" reported worldwide oil supply to be at 67.5 million barrels per day for 1994, and 67.1 mbd supply; 69.6 mbd demand for 1995, and 69.7 mbd supply; and projected demand of 71.4 mbd for 1996, and projected supply of 71.4 mbd.

Were there a shortage of oil, production capacity could be increased in several places in the world to immediately increase output. In fact, if the oil companies were advancing their own interests, they would normally increase output to take advantage of the higher prices; but the Six Sisters (Chevron bought Gulf Oil in 1984) are deployed for the purposes of the British Empire.

For 1996, not factoring in the potential of increased Iraqi oil production, according to the analyst, the DOE had forecast that production would be so strong that oil prices would fall.

Oil could also be quickly imported. It takes 30-40 days to get oil from Saudi Arabia to the U.S. southwest (which imports 64% of the oil imported into the United States), down to six days from Venezuela, to three days from Mexico.

Europe

Laissez-faire will kill rail commodity transport

A continuation of laissez-faire policies will kill commodity transport by rail in Europe by early next century, the 15 European Union transport ministers concluded at a conference in Rome on April 13.

In 1970, some 32% of all commodity transport in western Europe went by rail, as compared to 49% by road. Today, it is down to 16% by rail, compared to 70% by road; and it is estimated that it will drop to 5% by rail and 80% by road by 2010, if present trends continue. The meeting concluded that the 14 authorized EU Trans-European Nets (TENs) infrastructure projects are not proceeding fast enough to halt the overall trend of decreasing transport by rail.

Because of the fiscal conservatism of the 15 EU finance ministers that convened in Verona at the same time, the transport ministers did not come out in favor of a bigger role for the state to help overcome the financial bottlenecks of the TENs. Instead, they resolved to establish yet another "expert group" to work out private-sector alternatives to state funds for the projects. This, however, is exactly the approach that has failed under the laissez-faire policy of the EU.

Briefly

ONE-THIRD of all rubber gloves used in medicine do not provide reliable protection against bacteria and AIDS-related viruses, scientists at the Medical College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin have discovered, the German daily *Die Welt* reported on March 27. An infectious agent, similar in size to an AIDS virus, had no difficulty reaching the hand.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT in the Philippines rose 27.5% in 1995, led by the U.K. and Hongkong, according to Central Bank statistics. Authorities credit the rise to the Fidel Ramos government's liberalization of the banking sector and deregulation of public transport, *Business World* reported in March. But direct investment in local industries declined 7.6%.

A DESALINATION plant is being tested in Western Australia, the April 9 *Canberra Times* reported. The test is to involve conventional pre-treatment of seawater, reverse osmosis filtration, and micro-filtration technology, and is expected to cost less than \$100,000.

ARGENTINA'S heavy water plant at Arroyitos has been shut down, thanks to the Menem government's economic program. The plant was opened in 1994, the only such plant in Ibero-America. Because of budget cuts, and shortage of personnel, it was only able to produce 16 of 30 tons of heavy water sold to South Korea, the daily *Clarín* reported April 15.

THE LAOTIAN government is building 23 dams to produce electricity, but its proposed Nam Theun 2 dam, which would generate 1,500 megawatts, and \$1 billion over 25 years, is being held up by the World Bank and Green organizations, the Paris daily *Libération* reported on April 10.

BCA FORETRENDS, of the Bank Credit Analyst Group, in an April investment advisory, wrote of the U.S. market: "With bond yields rising, speculation high, and the profit boom cooling, the unthinkable—another crash—could erupt."

Ten years after Chernobyl: What have we learned?

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

In the ten years since the explosion and fire at the Chernobyl-4 nuclear power plant in Ukraine, what stands out most starkly is what has *not* been done. The Western nations have bewailed the nuclear safety standards in the former Soviet Union, and the United States and Europe have taken measures to evaluate the safety of Soviet-designed plants, improve safety standards, and train workers into what is called the “safety culture.” Some in the West, even some in the nuclear industry, have called for the shutdown of the Chernobyl-type reactors as never being safe enough, no matter how they are retrofitted, while the radical environmentalists have called for the shutdown of *all* nuclear reactors on principle.

But in all the diplomatic and technical meetings, summits, and negotiations over the past ten years, no one has mentioned the simple fact that the capability now exists, using state-of-the-art designs, to complete a standard, 1,000-megawatt light water reactor in less than six years, as the French regularly do (and as the Japanese recently demonstrated with the completion of a GE-designed advanced boiling water reactor in 52 months). Smaller, modular plants could be completed in even less time.

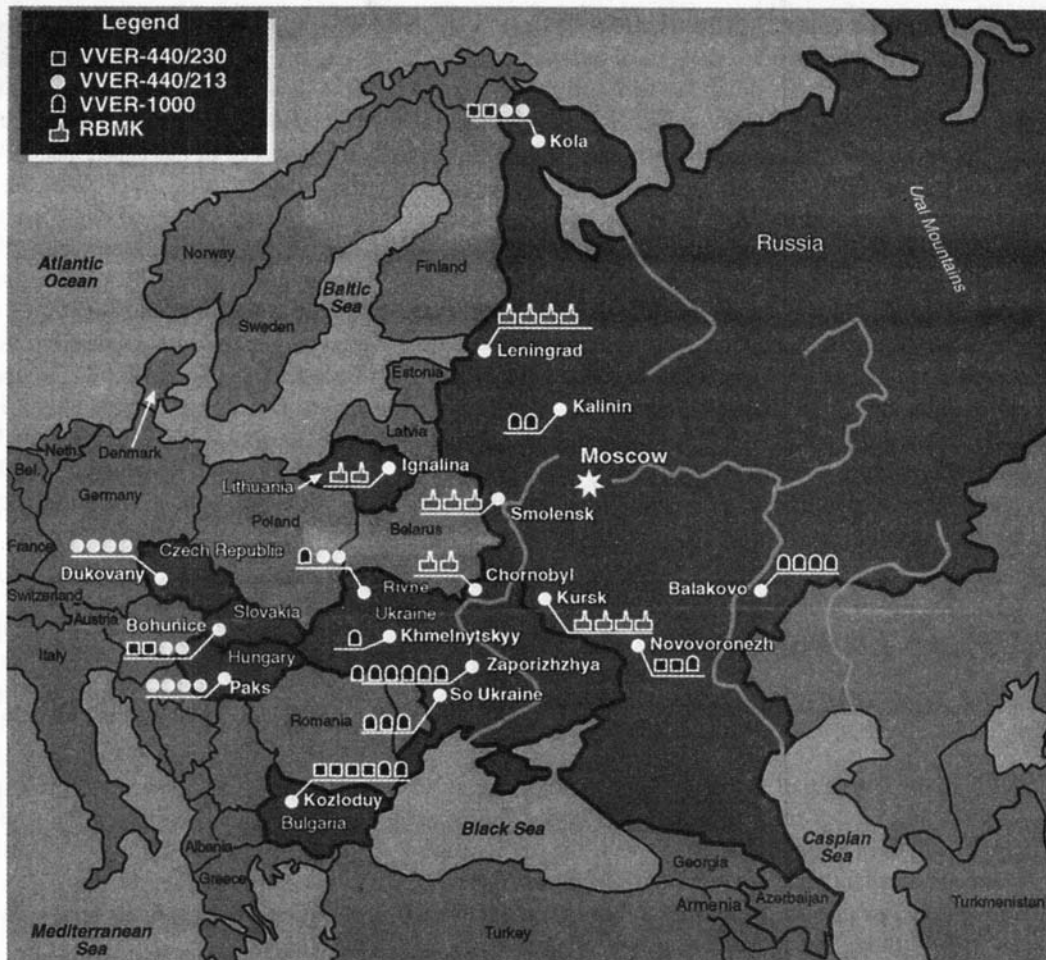
In other words, had there been the political will, during the past ten years, the Chernobyl-style reactors in Russia and the newly independent states could have been *replaced* with standard light water nuclear reactors.¹ And with a little more effort, we could have turned out, via factory production, some of the new, next-generation modular reactor designs, including a next-generation Russian design. Such a program might cost, conservatively estimated, \$2 billion per new plant. But measured in lives improved, and productivity increased because of an assured source of electricity for powering industry and heating homes, such nuclear plants would in the long run pay for themselves.

1. The only political figure to put forward a nuclear development program in this period was Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., whose “Productive Triangle” program for transforming Europe into a locomotive for Eurasian development included a power grid based on modular, high-temperature reactors (HTRs).

FIGURE 1

Nuclear reactors in eastern Europe

There are two basic types of Soviet-designed reactors: the RBMK design (Chernobyl reactors are of this type) and the VVER series, a more standard light-water reactor. Under an international agreement reached at the Group of Seven summit in 1992, the United States and other nuclear countries are working with the former East bloc States to upgrade the safety of the 59 Soviet-design nuclear reactors, including two at the Chernobyl site. The U.S. program for Soviet-Designed Reactor Safety is managed by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy.



Source: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Soviet-Designed Reactor Safety Program.

But loans for such a crash development effort are excluded from the agenda of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In fact, the United States and the European Union have struggled to eke out even the funds for retrofitting the Chernobyl-style plants and making safety upgrades on the other types of Soviet-built plants. (Since 1992, the Group of Seven nations have donated only \$122 million in nuclear safety assistance to Ukraine.) Despite the clamor from the United States and Europe for the shutdown of the two remaining on-line reactors at the Chernobyl site and of the 13 similar plants in the former Soviet Union, there has been little consideration of how to replace the vital power now provided by these plants, an omission that has rankled both the political leaders and the nuclear scientists and engineers in those countries.

Negotiations with Ukraine have been very touchy on this point. There has been official "agreement" since December 1995 that Ukraine will close the two remaining Chernobyl units by the year 2000, *if* the funds are forthcoming to complete three nuclear plants of a more standard design now under construction in Ukraine, and to implement a safe shutdown of the Chernobyl site. (This would take about \$4 billion.)

Ukraine, already beset by brownouts caused by power shortages, cannot turn out the lights—and turn off the heat—by shutting down the Chernobyl units, for such a decision will mean the certain death of thousands of its citizens.

The most radical environmentalists advocate no replacement power sources—just conservation. The U.S. Department of Energy has not gone that far: The official DOE study of replacement alternatives for Ukraine, issued in July 1994, proposes (in this order): "wind power, which is a significant renewable energy option for Ukraine"; "substantial efficiency improvements, which are possible for industrial equipment in Ukraine"; "completion of five new nuclear power plants, which represent a potential source of 5,000 MW"; and "upgrading five fossil-fuel power plants, which could provide approximately 2,000 MW of electricity."

Ukraine intended to put the problem on the agenda of the mid-April summit of the industrialized nations in Moscow, the Group of Seven. As Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennady Udoenko told Reuter on March 19: "We intend to raise this issue and tell the G-7 the real situation. Last year was completely lost on negotiations. Ukraine cannot resolve this issue on its own."

The real health effects of radiation

There are very real, specific dangers of radiation releases, and this subject has been much studied and refined since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Those bombings killed 67,000 people within the first day, and injured thousands. In the Chernobyl accident, 31 deaths occurred as a result of the immediate radiation release, all of them plant workers or others involved in the initial response to put out the fire at the plant. One of the deaths was immediate, and the others were within four months. There are about 200 other surviving victims of acute radiation sickness, and 400,000 uninjured exposed people.

Although the popular perception is that any dose of radiation is harmful and that the radiation release from the bombings and from Chernobyl were the same, this is not the case. Low-level radiation is not necessarily harmful, and

may in fact be beneficial. The tremendous radiation releases from the atomic bomb are a different matter. The deaths from the atomic bomb explosions were directly proportional to the amount of energy released by the blast, the heat, and the radiation. In the bombings, 50% of the energy released was from the blast, 35% from the heat, and 15% from the radiation; the causes of death are in corresponding proportion. At Chernobyl, in contrast, the explosion's blast and heat released relatively small amounts of energy.

An interesting comparison of the radiation and health effects in both cases appears in *Health Effects of Low-Level Radiation*, by Sohei Kondo, a Japanese radiation expert at the Atomic Energy Research Institute of Kinki University in Osaka (published in English by Medical Physics Publishing of Madison, Wisconsin in 1993). Professor Kondo, now 84, discusses how he was motivated to write this book after

What happened at Chernobyl

Early in the morning of April 26, 1986, plant operators at Chernobyl's Unit 4 were testing the ability of the plant equipment to provide electrical power if the main power source at the plant were not working. The plant was being run at very low power. Adequate safety precautions were not taken; there was a sudden, out-of-control surge of power. The sudden increase in heat ruptured the fuel, which then reacted with water to cause a steam explosion. The force of the explosion blew the 1,000-metric-ton cover off the top of the reactor and destroyed the reactor core. A second explosion followed.

Highly radioactive fuel was released into the atmosphere—radioactive iodine, cesium, and other isotopes. Wind and rain then spread this radiation irregularly (depending on weather conditions) over a large area of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia. The Soviet authorities did not immediately tell the residents of Pripjat, the town adjoining the Chernobyl complex, to stay indoors; nor were surrounding regions warned.

Pripjat was evacuated two days later, although the 45,000 residents were not told exactly what was happening, and left without their belongings. In early May, another 10,000 residents within a radius of 6 miles were evacuated, and then another 116,000 were evacuated within a radius of 18 miles. This exclusion zone is still in force, although many people, mostly elderly, have been allowed to return to their homes.

Firefighters from Pripjat, who were trained to know the dangers of fires at Chernobyl, arrived on the scene within three minutes and immediately set to work. They

had two urgent tasks: to isolate the fire from the remaining three nuclear reactors on the site, and to make sure that the pool of radioactive water around the damaged reactor was pumped out of the way. Had more hot fuel from the damaged reactor come into contact with the water, there would have been another, more serious explosion.

Meanwhile, helicopters flew over to measure the radiation, while others dumped quantities of lead, sand, clay, boron, and dolomite onto the reactor to stop the radioactive emissions. By May 6, the radioactive releases from Unit 4 had stopped.

The radiation danger

The 31 deaths at Chernobyl occurred among the firefighters and others involved in the immediate cleanup, many of whom received massive doses of radiation. About 200 others in this group were also treated for acute radiation sickness and survived. Others who continued to work on the cleanup were officially limited to a dose of 25 rems, but the record-keeping concerning the dose received was slipshod. It is estimated that of the 600,000 cleanup workers at Chernobyl, one-third had radiation dose rates four times the normal annual dose for a radiation worker.

Radiation in high doses attacks the entire body. In addition to burns on the skin, internal organs are damaged. Both bone marrow and liver tissue transplants were carried out on all patients, even on those whom the doctors thought were certain to die. (It was later determined that such transplants were not useful.) American specialists joined the Moscow radiological specialists in early May, including Dr. Robert Gale, a hematologist.

At present, there are several joint programs with European nations to train medical personnel to carry out the record-keeping necessary for accurate follow-up health studies of the people in the contaminated areas.

Chernobyl, because he was so shocked at the proliferation of misinformation, even among professionals.

The main cause of death at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was bone marrow injury from gamma rays and fast neutrons,² Kondo reports. At Chernobyl, he says, "the major causes of radiation-induced death were skin burns and intestinal injuries due to irradiation with beta rays from externally or internally deposited radioactive nuclides."

Using the knowledge accumulated over the past 50 years in studies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors, radiation experts have calculated what the expected increases in cancers and congenital abnormalities might be, based on the measured radioactive fallout in the areas around Chernobyl that were contaminated with cesium-137 and other radionuclides after the accident. The National Commission for Radiological Protection of the Soviet Union, estimated in 1990 that, over the next 70 years, the total number of cancer deaths above the normal expected number in the heavily contaminated areas, would be 21 from leukemia and 244 from other cancers. While no "excess deaths" are to be treated lightly, these very conservative estimates over a 70-year period contrast sharply with the frightening anecdotal reports in the media.

The projected figures for expected congenital anomalies caused by radiation for children born to parents who live in the highly contaminated areas are 1.9% above the spontaneous level of 6% for children born in the year of the accident. For children born within 30 years of the accident to parents in the highly contaminated areas, the estimated increase in congenital anomalies is 0.4%.

These estimates were completed in 1990. What are the latest figures of reported cancers? In the general population in the affected areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, there has not been a significant increase in the number of cases of cancer among adults, except thyroid cancer. This is as expected, based on previous knowledge; for many cancers, the latency period is more than ten years.

The latest health statistics

At an international meeting on the Radiological Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident, held in Minsk, Belarus, March 17-24, the most recent reports are that there are about 1,000 cases of thyroid tumors among adults in Belarus, half of which may be attributable to Chernobyl, and 900 cases of thyroid cancer in children, of which about 850 are attributable to Chernobyl. Dr. Richard Wilson, a nuclear physicist at Harvard University who has been actively involved with scientists, medical doctors, and political figures in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine from the outset of the accident, reported from

2. There are five types of ionizing radiation: alpha particles, which do the most damage but can be stopped by paper; beta particles, which do less damage, but can penetrate living tissue; neutrons, which are both penetrating and damaging; and gamma rays and X-rays, which can be blocked only by concrete or lead.

Measuring radioactivity

As an atomic nucleus decays, it breaks apart into particles—alpha particles (helium nuclei), beta particles (electrons), gamma rays, and neutrons. Radioactivity is measured in the number of nuclear disintegrations per unit of time.

The strength of a radioactive source is now measured in becquerels, with 1 becquerel being 1 disintegration of an atom per second. (Formerly, the standard unit was the curie, 1 curie being 37 billion nuclear decays per second.) How long it takes half of the original amount of an isotope to decay, is called the half-life of the radioactive isotope.

Radiation absorbed in living tissue is measured in rems and millirems, 1 rem being the radiation that transfers 6×10^7 million electron volts of energy to a gram of biological tissue.

A large dose of radiation, 750 rem, almost certainly means death within a few weeks (although some with this dose working on the Chernobyl cleanup lived). With a dose of 450 rem, there is a 50% chance of recovery; with a dose of less than 200 rem, recovery is almost certain. A dose less than 150 rem produces no other signs than a temporary lowering of the red blood cells, and for doses less than 25 rem, even this sign cannot be observed.

The International Commission on Radiation Protection recommends that the maximum permissible dose to the general public from nuclear energy sources be limited to 0.17 rem per year. On average, Americans receive 0.13 rem per year from natural radiation sources—cosmic rays, radioactivity in the body, and radioactivity in building materials.

the Minsk meeting that the medical work on the thyroid cancer is of high quality. There is a histopathology laboratory set up as part of a thyroid clinic, financed by German funds, in which each cancer is analyzed and preserved on slides for future study.

In a short report on the Minsk meeting, Wilson raised a few questions: "Are the cancers curable? Ninety percent of natural thyroid cancers in the U.S.A. are curable," Wilson says, "and almost all among children. These children in Belarus are getting the best treatments that Europe can offer and only 3 deaths out of the 900 cases are reported so far. But there may be recurrences."

Wilson also asks: "Will the childhood cancers cease after eight years, as [did] the childhood leukemias after *in utero* radiation? [He refers here to the sharp drop in the incidence of

The Soviet-designed RBMK

The four Soviet-designed RBMK reactors at the Chernobyl complex are light-water-cooled, graphite-moderated, 1,000-megawatt reactors. In the early years of nuclear power development, graphite reactors were used for research and for producing plutonium. But in the 1950s, the design was considered inappropriate by Western nuclear contractors for civilian power plant development. The Soviets began building RBMKs in the 1970s.

The RBMK is totally different from the standard light-water reactors used in the other nuclear nations. Most important, in the standard Western-style light water reactors, when the coolant is lost, the nuclear chain reaction automatically stops. This is called a *negative void coefficient*. In contrast, the RBMKs have *positive void coefficients*. This means that if the power goes up, the reactivity goes up. As the higher power boils more water, the coolant water inside the fuel channels is reduced in density, and the reactivity of the fuel is increased.

Another important difference is that RBMK reactors

have no containment buildings—the standard containment structure of steel and concrete that is a final barrier against radiation releases outside the plant.

The RBMK has blocks of graphite with channels running through it for the fuel rods. The fuel elements are encased in zirconium and water-cooled both inside and out. Although graphite is a good moderator and is relatively cheap, it has a high chemical affinity for water vapor, carbon dioxide, and metals, and the energy stored in the graphite is unstable. If the stored energy is released suddenly, it causes an enormous release of thermal energy. Therefore, graphite-moderated reactors have procedures to allow for controlled and gradual periodic heating of the material so that “annealing” of radiation damage can take place in order to prevent a catastrophic temperature rise.

There cannot be a meltdown in a graphite reactor, because the graphite will not get hot enough. But, if the graphite catches fire, that fire is dangerous and very difficult to extinguish. And if water is poured on it, the water attacks the zirconium, opens the casings of the fuel elements, and lets out the fission products.

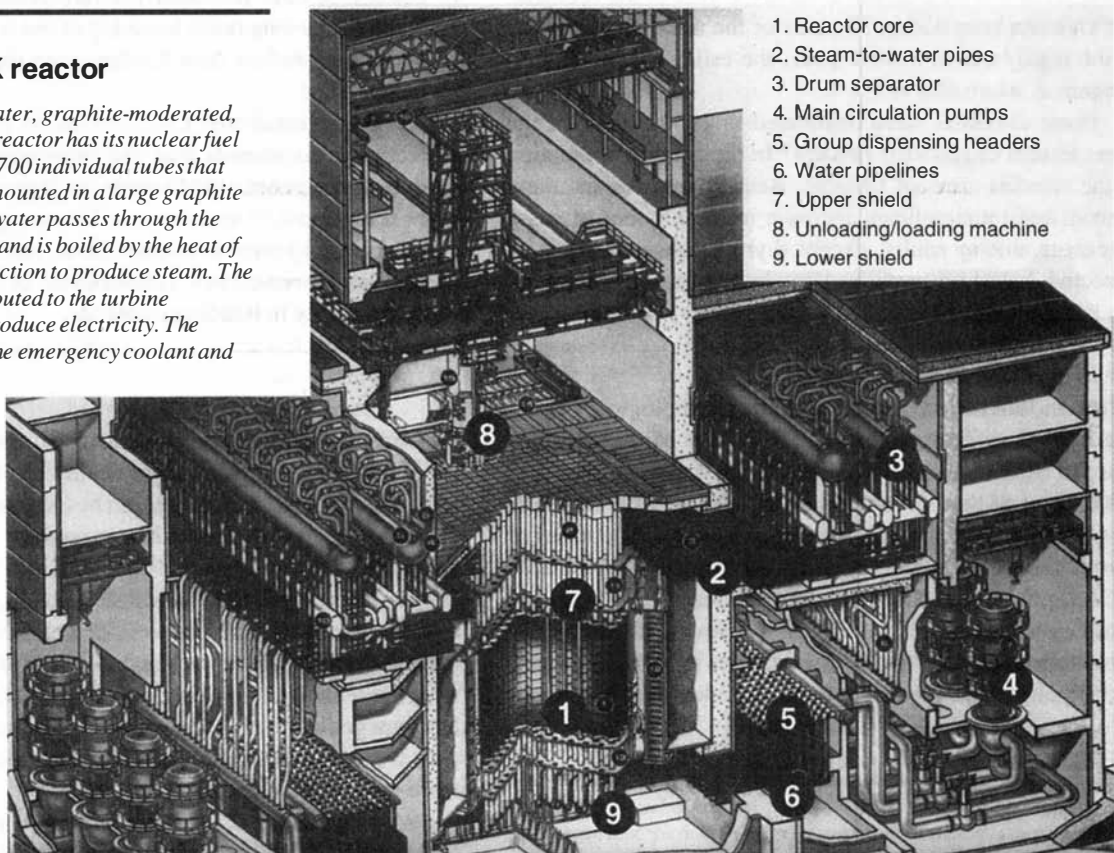
The Soviet-designed VVER reactor is a pressurized, light-water-cooled and -moderated reactor, more similar to Western models.

FIGURE 2

The RBMK reactor

This boiling-water, graphite-moderated, pressure-tube reactor has its nuclear fuel contained in 1,700 individual tubes that are vertically mounted in a large graphite core. Cooling water passes through the pressure tubes and is boiled by the heat of the nuclear reaction to produce steam. The steam is then routed to the turbine generator to produce electricity. The reactor lacks the emergency coolant and other safety systems found in standard light-water reactors in the West, and has no containment building.

Source: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Soviet-Designed Reactor Safety Program.



leukemia among children whose mothers were X-rayed during pregnancy.] If so, the 1,000 so far may be the total. Or will the relative risk stay high for the rest of life, in which case many tens of thousands will ultimately appear? Western medical help must assume the worst while hoping for the better.”

Finally, Wilson asks why there are so many cases of thyroid cancer. He notes that of the multiple reasons, the saddest is the deliberate failure of the Politburo to take the simple preventive measure of warning people not to drink milk in the immediate period after the accident. Radioactive iodine, I-131, which collects and remains in the thyroid, has a half-life of only 8 days. If the population had been warned not to drink milk (the main pathway of I-131 through the food chain) for a week or so after the accident, these thyroid cancers would have been prevented.³

Wilson writes that he himself appealed to the Soviet authorities on this matter at the time, as did other Western scientists, to no avail. He also acknowledges the difficulty at that time of local officials going against the orders of the Politburo.

The other antidote against I-131 is to administer iodine tablets; once the thyroid absorbs this nonradioactive iodine, the radioactive iodine will be excreted through the body's urine harmlessly. But the Soviets refused a U.S. offer to supply iodine tablets on May 2, 1986. It was about May 25 before an official restriction on milk was issued and iodine tablets were distributed to 1.6 million children. By then, the damage had been done.

“This is a crime,” stated radiation expert Dr. Zbigniew Jaworowski, of the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection in Warsaw, Poland. He noted that at the time, the KGB had cut off all the telephone lines to Chernobyl. Based on the radiation readings in Poland after the accident, Jaworowski fought for immediate action. Prophylactic iodine administration began in Poland the evening of April 29, and milk restrictions began that morning. (Children were allowed powdered milk.) In all, 18 million people, including 10.5 million children, were treated. Jaworowski estimates that this speedy action saved 5,000 children from thyroid cancer in Poland.

Other cancers

Although there were predictions of massive increases in leukemia, especially among children, according to the reports at the Minsk meeting, these have not occurred. Richard Wilson notes in his summary of the Minsk meeting, “No other increases of cancer have been seen or were expected.”

The politics of cancer reporting can be seen in this comment in Wilson's report: “Dr. Eugene Ivanov, who made some of the more pessimistic predictions, has studied the leukemias carefully. Until the end of 1995 there is *no* visible increase in childhood leukemia, although any increase should have started in 1991. This will shortly be published (in English) in a European journal. The (present) government of Belarus did

3. The thyroid gland holds a limited amount of iodine, which it uses to make metabolic hormones. No other organ accumulates iodine.

not like this conclusion and it was reported to me orally that this is a reason that Dr. Ivanov is no longer director of the hematology clinic.”

The other factors that must be taken into account in looking at the health effects of Chernobyl are the poor state of both health conditions and health reporting that existed before the accident, and the traumatic effect of the accident on the population psychologically. In an interview with *21st Century Science & Technology* in Summer 1993, Dr. Wilson comments: “One of the reasons it is very hard to assess the overall health situation in the Ukraine and [Belarus] at the present time is that the Soviet Union never had very good health records on anything except death rates. . . . To ask what are Chernobyl's effects on health, you have to know what the health facts were before, what they are now, and how they have changed. Since the only reliable measure we had before is death rates, we can only discuss death. There is a problem in assigning any specific disease to Chernobyl.”

Wilson, who has helped set up computerized health record keeping in Belarus, noted that the number of deaths being attributed to Chernobyl at that time—15,000—were equal to the normal number of deaths reported in that area from natural causes.

The most drastic health statistic, however, is rarely reported: Throughout eastern and western Europe, in the few months immediately following the Chernobyl accident, there were an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 abortions that were motivated not by any real danger of radioactive fallout to the unborn fetuses, but by fear of radiation-caused birth defects.

A political problem

The political nature of the government response to the accident and the continuing health effects have been widely discussed over the past ten years. There is no question that the Soviet bureaucracy delayed public notice of the accident and then misinformed the public and the world concerning Chernobyl in the first few days. As noted above, the population was not even warned about a simple preventive measure concerning radioactive iodine.

The bureaucratic delays continued. In the first few years after the accident, scientists, engineers, and health workers at Chernobyl pointed to “the bureaucracy” as the enemy, the main obstacle in getting done what they, as experts, thought should be done immediately. A British documentary film made about the team of scientists who were building the sarcophagus to contain the damaged reactor, makes this painfully clear.

After the wall came down, the bureaucratic problem was compounded by the lack of funds, as the newly independent nations found themselves without the hard currency to keep basic infrastructure going, to pay wages, and to develop. The so-called free-market reforms, as amply documented in *EIR*, only made a bad situation worse. Living standards plummeted.

It is in this context that the indigenous claims of vast and awful health effects have to be looked at. The lies and misinfor-

mation on the part of the Soviet bureaucracy have created a situation where a great many things, physiological and psychological, are now blamed on radiation. Two parliamentarians from Ukraine told me four years ago that there were 100,000 dead because of Chernobyl. As much as I could empathize with their anguish at the disruption of lives and of the entire nation as a result of the accident, it was clear that they were using these inflated death figures to try and get Western funds in to help the dire economic situation in Ukraine. For the U.S. officials who pick up these figures without any evaluation—including some State Department officials—there is no excuse. They rank with the greens who cry about imaginary death counts and future death counts, while they fight for policies that would, without a doubt, kill millions.

Improving the safety of Soviet-designed plants

After Chernobyl, the nuclear community in the West mobilized to work with their counterparts in Ukraine and Russia, in order to increase the safety level at all 59 Soviet-designed nuclear power plants in Russia, Ukraine, and central and eastern Europe. Both multilateral and bilateral programs are ongoing, and a Nuclear Safety Account, funded by the countries of the G-7 and the European Union, has awarded grants to Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Russia for upgrading plants.

The United States established a Joint Coordinating Committee on Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety with several working groups to study different safety problems. The Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are both involved, along with the national laboratories. In addition to governmental programs, the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) was created in 1989 in response to the accident, and has arranged visits for nuclear plant operators from the former Soviet states to plants in other nations, and vice versa.

The activities of the U.S. program were wide ranging: establishing basic fire safety systems in specific plants, working out a maintenance improvement program, establishing emergency operating instructions, and supplying a full-scope operator simulator for training in realistic operating conditions. At Chernobyl, for example, new fire detection and protection equipment and materials, specified by the nuclear power plant staff, are being supplied by Bechtel Power Corp. New nuclear training centers were set up and supplied with materials to provide structured safety training for plant operators.

One of the U.S. leaders of this program, in a recent presentation to scientists at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York, stressed that safety procedures and safety equipment that are taken for granted in American plants simply don't exist in the Soviet designs.

Tragedy and heroism

Why this should be the case is not an easy question to answer. On the one hand, Soviet nuclear scientists are highly trained, dedicated, and proud of their achievements. On the

other hand, the former Soviet regime had a crassly careless attitude about the lives of ordinary people. Still another point of view was put forward by Dr. Vladimir Minkov in a recent interview. Minkov, who heads the International Energy Technology Center at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois, and who emigrated from Belarus in 1978, said, "Americans don't understand how poor countries, where people are starving, may decide to skimp on Western-style safety standards in order to stop starvation."

The tragedy of Chernobyl, and the tragedy of the Western nations' refusal to consider it a necessity to develop the States of the former Soviet Union and to build new nuclear power plants as part of a development program, was vividly brought to mind in a 1991 British documentary, "Inside the Chernobyl Sarcophagus." This film interviewed the team of nuclear scientists who were concerned after the accident to determine whether another chain reaction and explosion could occur inside the damaged reactor building. To answer this question, they had to find the remaining reactor nuclear fuel that had melted down; it was nowhere to be seen in the easily accessible areas of the damaged reactor. (In all, there was 190 metric tons of uranium dioxide fuel and fission products in the reactor core, of which perhaps 30% escaped into the atmosphere.)

The working conditions were extremely hazardous. There was radioactive dust that could be stirred up and escape the enclosure if they made a false move; debris from the explosion was everywhere. The damaged reactor, whose core had melted and sunk, had its 1,000-metric-ton reactor lid precariously poised inside the shell of the core.

The film showed some of the first shots of the inside of the damaged reactor building. The film crew, well-protected in Western-style protective suits and equipment, followed the scientists through the labyrinth of debris-laden reactor rooms, as they pursued their dangerous search. Sometimes they had to crawl through holes in the wall or cut their way through obstacles, all the while carefully keeping track of the radiation dose they were accumulating. The scientists matter-of-factly discussed the dangers they knew they faced: "We do not have the technology to work safely in these conditions, with high levels of radiation," said Viktor Popov, head of the sarcophagus diagnostics laboratory. "But the job has to be done. . . . Somehow, the problem has to be solved."

Popov and others were keenly aware of the high levels of radiation they were subjecting themselves to—without the usual protective gear. In one typical scene, as the scientists were discussing how long they could stay in an especially "hot" area, you could see that they were protected only by cotton masks on their faces and plastic bags over their shoes and clothing. Where was the Western aid back then—1988—which could have easily provided them with standard, not overly costly radiation protective equipment and special suits, at a time when they were carrying out one of the most difficult—and most important—engineering missions in the world?

Aleksander Borovoi, the leader of the expedition, raised the obvious question: "We don't understand why so few foreign scientists have come to help." Borovoi appealed for a joint scientific and engineering effort. "We are fighting for an international effort," he said.

There were also shots of earlier phases of the work, in preparation for building the sarcophagus, the enormous protective structure built to shield the damaged reactor. At one point, when robots were not available (and, in fact, were not able to function in the intense radioactivity), a human chain of 3,400 "biorobots," Army volunteers, spent one minute each running on the roof of the reactor to pick up debris and throw it into the smoldering core. In that minute, they received the allowable limit of radiation. The general in charge, who himself suffered from acute radiation illness, handed each volunteer a certificate, shook his hand, and told him, "I wish you good health, and may you live to be a general."

At other points in the project, the scientists improvised, putting a camera onto a toy tank, remotely controlled, and sending it in to explore collapsed areas of the building that they could not reach.

"The Complex Expedition," as this effort was named, succeeded, despite the lack of equipment and protective gear. After two years, they located the mass of molten reactor fuel four meters under the reactor core. The hot fuel had mixed with the sand surrounding and insulating the reactor core and fused into a glassy mass, still intensely radioactive. The scientists named it the elephant's foot, because of its shape. The scientists could now be satisfied that there would not be a new chain reaction and a second explosion. Now their worry was that the sarcophagus was not secure, and in some places was falling down. They also worried that any major disturbance of the structure could set off clouds of radioactive dust that would pose a danger for the workers in the other Chernobyl units that were still operating.

When the documentary's interviewer asked the scientists what their biggest problem was, they did not hesitate. The shortage of money and equipment was severe, but the biggest problem, they said, was "the bureaucracy."

Lessons

Chernobyl is not the worst industrial disaster the world has seen, despite the continuing scare stories that dominate the news media. There can be a recovery of the land, of the people, of the industry. After all, Japan recovered after the atomic bombings.

But look at what has happened in the ten years since Chernobyl, and how matter-of-factly western society has tolerated the loss of human lives. Millions of people have died in needless wars in Africa and in the former Yugoslavia, or died from diseases or famine that could have easily been prevented, had the political will existed to stop them. Without this quality of political will, economic development in Africa—or in Chernobyl—will not take place.

The particular configuration of events that led to the Cher-

Nuclear energy in the former Soviet bloc

According to the U.S. Department of Energy's International Nuclear Safety Program, here is the breakdown of nuclear power in selected nations of eastern Europe:

Russia: Nuclear power supplies 12.5% of Russia's electricity. Of its 29 reactors, 11 are RBMKs, 13 are a more standard light-water design called VVER, 1 is a breeder reactor, and 4 are another type of graphite-moderated reactor.

Ukraine: There are 15 operating Soviet-designed nuclear power reactors, which provide 32.9% of Ukraine's electricity. (This does not include Chernobyl units 2 and 4, which are not operating.) Of these, 2 are RBMKs, and 13 are VVER design types. Five other plants are in construction.

Czech Republic: Four operating VVER power plants supply 29% of the Czech Republic's electricity. Two other plants are in construction.

Hungary: There are four operating VVER reactors at the Paks site in Hungary, which supply 43% of the nation's electricity.

Lithuania: Two RBMK reactors at Ignalia provide 87.9% of Lithuania's electricity. These 1,500 MW plants are the world's largest.

Slovakia: Four VVER type reactors, all at Bohunice, provide 53.6% of Slovakia's electricity. Another four VVER reactors are under construction.

nobyl accident could have been prevented, certainly, with a better reactor design. From the personal accounts of what happened, it is also the case that individual engineers in the plant at the time, who knew better, followed bureaucratic "orders" instead of doing what their knowledge told them had to be done. And once the accident occurred, the response of the Soviet government surely could have been different. Lives could have been saved.

It is also the case that the response from the West could have been different—and can still be different. The science and technologies exist to build advanced, safe nuclear plants relatively inexpensively. To ensure the political decision to use these technologies will require a different kind of thinking on the part of U.S. citizens, including the nuclear industry and the nuclear community. This will take the kind of personal courage displayed by the scientists who carried out "The Complex Expedition" at Chernobyl. As Popov said of their work: "But the job has to be done. . . . Somehow, the problem has to be solved."

The next generation of advanced nuclear reactors

by Mark Wilsey

Nuclear energy plays an important role, a role that should grow, in the future health of any nation's economy. And, while in recent years, the United States has neglected nuclear energy, other nations, such as France and Japan, have moved forward. Japan, which is 80% dependent on energy imports, is actively pursuing its goal of a nuclear-powered economy. Ironically, it is there that the U.S. company General Electric has just built its new, state-of-the-art nuclear power plant. The American nuclear energy industry may soon be able to stage a dramatic comeback on building this new generation of advanced nuclear reactors.

The shocking fact is, that it has been nearly two decades since the last nuclear power plant was ordered in the United States; nonetheless, nuclear engineers have been developing an array of new nuclear technologies, and the new crop of power plants will be more economical to build and operate, and will have improved safety features compared to conventional reactor designs.

It was never the case that nuclear power is not economical; what is true is that, over the decades, the opponents of nuclear energy have worked to create an environment in which bureaucratic red tape and legal maneuverings added massively to the costs and time of constructing a nuclear plant, to the point that nuclear power has become nearly prohibitive for utilities to use.

The major thrust in developing these new advanced reactors is not only to address various concerns regarding nuclear power, but also to come up with standard designs, which could be used as a common blueprint for a host of future nuclear power plants. Currently the design of each new nuclear plant has to be reviewed and approved by various regulatory agencies, even if the plans are the same as those of a previously built plant. Now, reforms are beginning to take place in the regulatory process, which would allow plants to be built on a standard design, once the design has been certified. Such an approach would greatly streamline the approval process to begin construction of a nuclear power plant.

Much of the new work has gone into advancing the designs of light-water nuclear reactors. For 40 years, these reactors have been a mainstay of the industry, which uses ordinary H₂O (hence "light water"), in contrast to other designs that

use "heavy water" which is made with the heavy isotope of hydrogen, known as deuterium.

Advanced light-water reactors

There are two basic types of light-water reactors: the boiling water reactor and the pressurized water reactor. In nuclear fission, the heat source comes from the nuclear reactions occurring inside the reactor. Atoms in the fuel, which is generally uranium, are constantly splitting apart, releasing energy and neutrons; these, in turn, bombard other atoms, causing them to split, thus sustaining the nuclear reaction.

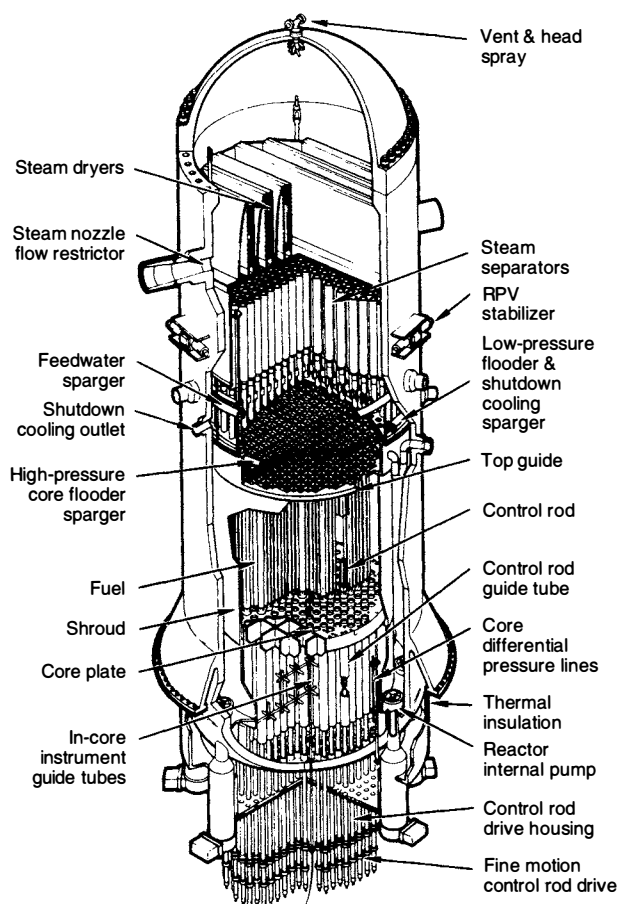
In the boiling water reactor, the heat from the reaction boils water inside the reactor, converting it directly into steam, which is used to turn a turbine and generate electricity. In a pressurized water reactor, the reactor is sealed inside a pressure vessel. Under high pressure, water can be heated well above its boiling point and, yet, remain a liquid. The superheated water is piped into a heat exchanger and back into the reactor. Inside the heat exchanger, cool water is circulated over the pipes of super-hot water to generate steam, which then goes to the turbine.

Aside from the reactor and related systems, the rest of the nuclear power plant is very similar to a fossil fuel plant. A significant difference is the density of energy represented by a nuclear reactor over a coal-fired furnace. One pound of uranium can produce as much heat energy as burning three million pounds of coal.

Two of the main developers of advanced light-water reactors are General Electric, with its Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR) (see **Figure 1**) and Westinghouse, with its advanced pressurized water reactor, the AP600. Both Westinghouse and GE have a great deal of expertise in the nuclear field, and both have other nuclear programs. Here, however, we will take the ABWR and the AP600 as examples of the sort of innovations the nuclear industry is producing.

Of the two, the AP600 is the smaller, rated at 600 megawatts (MW), compared to 1,356 MW for the ABWR. Both are designed to be more compact than a conventional reactor of similar output. The ABWR is just 70% the size of a typical boiling-water reactor. The ABWR and AP600 are both designed to use modular construction. Major components can

FIGURE 1
Advanced boiling water reactor assembly



Source: General Electric.

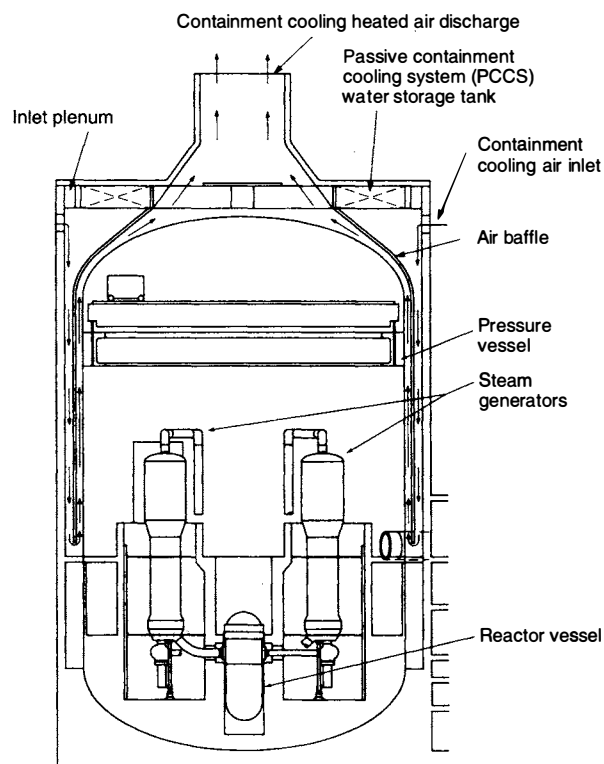
be contained in a single module. For example, the ABWR's control room, reactor pedestal, and the turbine-generator pedestal, are each modules that can be assembled on site. Parts of the AP600 can be prefabricated and shipped to the site. The modular design allows for sections of the plant to be built in parallel rather than sequentially.

Among the benefits of compact design and modular construction are reductions in construction time and cost. In Japan, GE has just completed a first-of-its-kind ABWR for the Tokyo Electric Power Company in just 52 months, some 10 weeks ahead of schedule. Westinghouse estimates that an AP600 could be built in three years.

Overall safety improvements

Westinghouse also estimates the AP600 would use 50% fewer valves, 80% less piping, and 70% less cable than a conventional nuclear power plant of similar size. In large part, this is due to streamlining the plant's layout, but some of the need for the extra hardware is eliminated by the approach

FIGURE 2
Passive safety systems in the AP600



Source: Westinghouse

AP600's designers took to improve safety.

Safety is one of the top priorities in nuclear plants. The design of nuclear plants in the West makes the chances of a Chernobyl disaster very remote. By any standard, our nuclear plants are safe. But some raise the concern that, as plants become more complex, with numerous systems and subsystems (many of which are added for safety reasons), a point may be reached at which this purpose is defeated. Another safety approach is to develop features that do not rely on the active intervention of an operator or automated mechanical system: Such measures are called passive safety or inherent safety features, in which the engineer creatively uses the laws of physics to his advantage in enhancing the safety of his design.

For example, because the AP600 is a mid-size nuclear plant, its designer could employ safety features that use gravity and natural thermal convection (see Figure 2). The reactor's steel containment vessel is enclosed in a concrete building, where air is permitted to circulate in the space between them. Warm air flows upward along the containment vessel removing thermal energy, carrying it out of the building into the atmosphere, and cooler air is drawn in.

Atop the containment building is a huge pool of water. In

the event that emergency cooling is needed, some 3 million gallons of water can be released to flood over the containment structure. This gravity-driven cooling system does away with the piping, valves, and pumps that would be needed in a similar mechanical system.

Both the AP600 and ABWR use fiber optic cable for data and voice communications, eliminating much of the copper cable used in previous reactor designs. Fiber optics have the advantage of higher speeds and greater volume of traffic, and, in reactors, are not as subject as copper to ravages of a corrosive atmosphere. In the case of the ABWR, that comes to a savings of 1.3 million feet of copper cable.

Another advance in the ABWR is that its control rods, which are used to regulate or shut down the nuclear reaction, are electro/hydraulic, in contrast to hydraulic systems in conventional reactors. The additional drive mechanism improves reliability and performance.

The major components of both the ABWR and the AP600 have been designed for ease of access, in order to minimize the time required for inspection, service and maintenance, thus reducing downtime. The fact that components are easier to get to and work with, also lowers the amount of time workers are exposed to radiation—a highly desirable safety feature. Designers have also chosen materials that reduce human radiation exposure: Wherever possible, the engineers have

tried to reduce or eliminate the use of cobalt alloys, because cobalt, when bombarded with neutrons, becomes cobalt 60 and emits gamma-rays. Low-cobalt steel is used in the core and piping, and no cobalt is used in the control-rod pins, roller, and gate valves. The turbine condenser is made of titanium.

Another feature of the ABWR, is that remote-controlled transport devices will be used to handle reactor equipment, such as internal pumps and control-rod drives. The devices will transport the equipment through hatches in the containment vessel, and into service rooms. There, the irradiated equipment can be decontaminated and repaired.

Other advances in design

General Electric is also developing a smaller advanced reactor called the Simplified Boiling Water Reactor (SBWR). Like the Westinghouse AP600, GE's SBWR is 600 MW. Conversely, Westinghouse has plans for a couple of larger reactors, in the 1,000 and 1,300 MW range, called the Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor, or APWR 1000 and APWR 1300.

There are also other companies with advanced pressurized light water reactor designs: ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power has the System 80+, a 1,300 MW reactor. Nuclear Power International (NPI), a joint subsidiary of France's Framatome and Germany's Siemens, is developing

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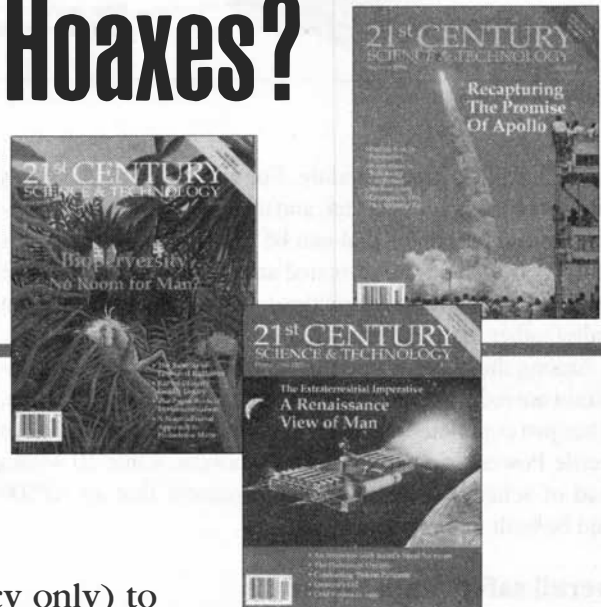
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the 1,450-megawatt European Pressurized Water Reactor (EPR). ABB Atom has a 640 MW reactor called PIUS, an acronym for Process Inherent Ultimate Safety.

While the name may be a bit high-sounding, the PIUS does have a unique design, in that it does not have control rods. The reactor sits at the bottom of a large pool of boronated water. Boron absorbs neutrons and acts to moderate the nuclear reactions in the core. Most nuclear plants which have control rods, also have boronated water on hand as a backup measure to ensure reactor shutdown. However, the power level of the PIUS reactor is controlled by adjusting the water's boron content and by adjusting the flow rate of the water. As an inherent safety feature, the pool is large enough that, in the event of a shutdown, natural circulation of the water will still remove heat from the core.

Other advanced nuclear reactor designs do not use water as the primary medium to extract heat from the core: Two examples are the gas-cooled reactor, in which a gas, such as helium, is circulated through the reactor; and the liquid-metal reactor, in which a molten metal, such as sodium, is pumped through the core.

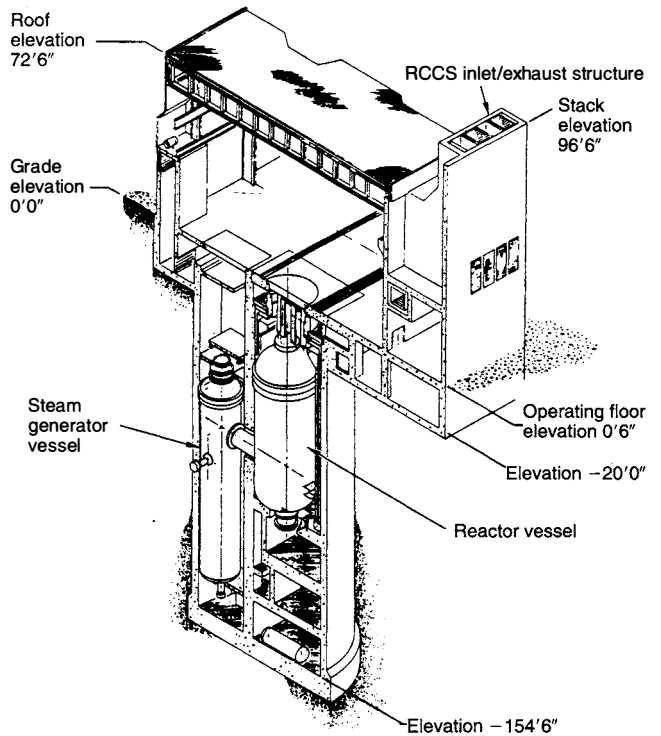
Liquid-metal coolant systems are generally associated with what are called fast-neutron reactors. The neutrons are at a higher energy level than in a conventional reactor. The liquid metal has a greater capacity than water to remove heat at higher power levels. The fast reactors were developed out of the "breeder" program, in which uranium fuel inside the reactor is bred into plutonium that can then be processed and used as fuel.

A couple of years ago, the United States abdicated its leadership in the fast reactor technology with the cancellation of the Integral Fast Reactor (IFR) at Argonne National Laboratory's Idaho site. The IFR had already demonstrated that it could burn a variety of fuels, from weapons-grade plutonium to the nuclear waste from other reactors. The next phase would have been to prove its fully integrated fuel cycle, which would have shown that spent fuel could be reprocessed on site and returned to the reactor. In such a facility, nuclear materials would not need to go anywhere. Currently, other countries, including Japan and France, have ongoing liquid metal fast reactor programs.

The helium gas-cooled reactor

The gas-cooled reactor concept has been explored by various countries over the past 40 years. In the United States, General Atomics is developing the helium gas-cooled reactor (HGR) (see **Figure 3**). There are a number of features which make this type of reactor attractive. The primary coolant, helium, does not change phase, in that it can not go from a liquid to gaseous state, so there is no chance of the reactor boiling away its coolant. When the heat from the reactor is transferred to the helium gas, the heated gas is sent to a steam generator; the steam then drives a turbine and generates electricity; or, in some designs, the hot helium gas can be sent

FIGURE 3
Reactor building cutaway of the modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor



Source: General Atomics

directly to the turbine.

There is no need for a containment building. The fuel itself has its own measures for containment. Each particle of fuel is encased in layers of heat and pressure-resistant materials that would lock in the fission products at the highest reachable temperature.

Another advantage of the HGR is its high operating temperature, more than twice that of a light-water reactor, which means that it is more thermodynamically efficient. It can also be used for process heating for industry or district space heating. Yet, because the core is designed to be small, it cannot become hot enough to damage itself. The small size is, in and of itself, a basic safety feature.

The size of the HGR limits its output. One unit can produce about 125 MW. A 500 MW power plant would have four HGR units or modules. If more generating capacity is needed, more modules could be added. The small size means that the major components of the HGR could be produced in a factory and shipped to the construction site. Moreover, since a number of units will be needed, the economy of mass production would lower the cost of the units. The HGR could do for the nuclear industry what the Model-T did for the automobile industry.

Report from Sarajevo: How Bosnia survived the war

by Umberto Pascali

I got my first concrete insight into how the city of Sarajevo was able to resist and survive the atrocious siege, in the office of Elektroprivreda of Bosnia and Hercegovina on April 15. Elektroprivreda is the national electric company, and I was listening to a description of the three and a half years of siege by Acif Hadrovic, the director; Sebaheta Sadikovic, head of Research and Development; and Urfet Vejzavic, the company's senior counsellor.

I had the honor to be part of an eight-member delegation, organized the Schiller Institute's Committee to Save the Children in Bosnia and Hercegovina, that visited Croatia and Bosnia April 12-19. The delegation included Dr. Jozef Miklosko, the former vice prime minister of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Committee; Benjamin Swan, state representative from Massachusetts; Theo W. Mitchell, former state senator from South Carolina; James Mann, former U.S. congressman from South Carolina; Nihad E. Dzinovic, chairman of the Bosnia Relief organization in California; and Elke Fimmen, Paolo Raimondi, and Umberto Pascali of the Schiller Institute.

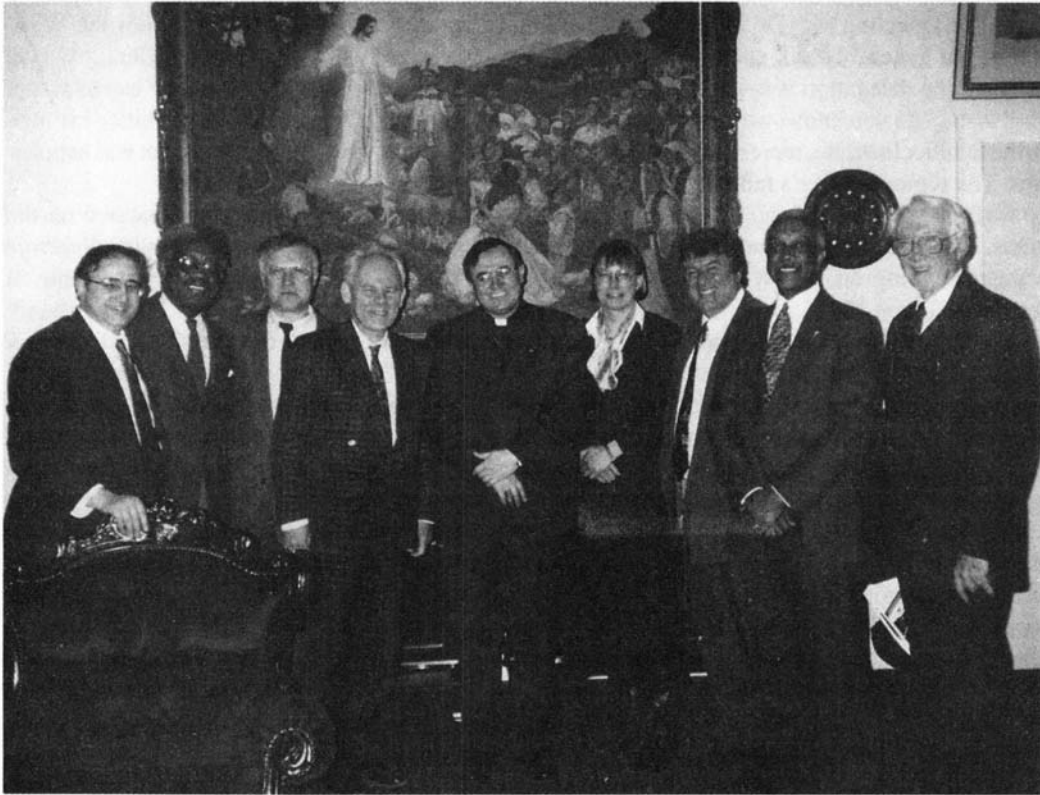
Director Hadrovic explained: "With the start of the aggression, one of the basic aims of the aggressor was to destroy the electric power system, because electricity is a basis for life. After that, it was the telecommunications system that had to be destroyed. . . . But all the other systems of infrastructure were hit also. It was all planned and programmed, years and years ago. At first, the aggressor hit our high-voltage transmission lines, to break the electricity supply; and generation units in the hydroelectric and thermal power plants, as well as the distribution system. That was exposed to bombing. . . .

"As for Sarajevo, as you know, it was encircled by the

aggressor, and it was in a special situation. A lot of damage was done to the electricity, water, and gas supplies. . . . There was great pressure against civilian inhabitants. Everything was done in order to break the electricity supply to the town." Then, in May 1995, the situation became desperate. "From May 1995 to Nov. 26, 1995, Sarajevo's electricity supply was *completely broken*. Not even one kilowatt-hour was supplied to the town.

"So we arranged some underground cable, which would not be possible for the aggressor forces to control. . . . We constructed an underground tunnel beneath the airport [controlled by the enemy], and through this tunnel, just one and a half meters wide, we installed a 35-kilowatt underground cable, and ten megawatts of power was supplied to the city. . . . That was the so-called 'independent system for electricity supply to the town.' It was used only for the highest priorities, but we had the minimum for survival."

With the approach of a scientist who had to find a way to solve a problem that was apparently unsolvable, and using direct, effective language, Hadrovic was supplying us the key to understand the source of that heroic resistance. It was not just the astonishing military resistance—the famous front line of soldiers with only one bullet in the barrel, who shot and gave the gun to the second line; it was not just the diplomatic ability demonstrated by officials who had no diplomatic background at all; it was not just the capability of so many people to overcome their fears, their feeling of having been abandoned by the rest of the world, that saved Sarajevo from an overwhelming force. It was a total war of resistance, whose key point has been the extraordinary ability to preserve the infrastructure that allowed the city to live.



The Schiller Institute delegation met on April 13 with Sarajevo's Roman Catholic Cardinal Vinko Puljic. Left to right: Umberto Pascali, Ben Swan, Paolo Raimondi, Dr. Jozef Miklosko, Cardinal Puljic, Elke Fimmen, Nihad Dzinovic, Theo Mitchell, and James Mann.

There was not a battlefield, as distinguished from a civilian, structure. The war was global; every single day, a fight had to be won on the front of the real economy and infrastructure. An army of engineers, technicians, doctors had to find new methods to enable the city to survive. And the example of the "secret tunnel" has become a symbol of the courage and creativity that achieved the impossible.

In fact, there was a total unity between the new Bosnian leadership and the population, a determination to challenge all odds, while the international mediators—Lord Peter Carrington, Cyrus Vance, Lord David Owen—were suggesting, with increasing pressure, that they surrender.

Comprehension of 'the British problem'

The meeting at Elektroprivreda was the first the Schiller Institute delegation had in Sarajevo. In three and a half days in the Bosnian capital, we had around 20 meetings with the main religious, political, and economic leaders, as well as with the leaders of humanitarian and medical organizations and facilities. The delegation visited an orphanage, a factory for the production of artificial limbs directed by the famous Dr. Isref Karaikovic, which is considered the most advanced in the world. We also met the highest U.S. diplomat present in Sarajevo at that time, Deputy Ambassador Fletcher M. Burton.

The understanding by the leadership and people of Sarajevo of the British geopolitical "problem," is extraordinary

for a visitor coming from the United States. Also striking is the comprehension of the role played by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) against the prostrate country. "They force us to accept a severe limitation of our sovereignty," one of our Bosnian interlocutors said. Mrs. Sadikovic, talking about Electroprivreda, stressed: "The World Bank has agreed to finance programs *only for survival* and basic humanitarian need, *not* for industrial recovery."

Mrs. Sadikovic, as did all our hosts, expressed her appreciation for the activity of the Schiller Institute and the organizations linked to Lyndon LaRouche. "We have received many delegations, but this is the first delegation which has wanted to help us from the standpoint of principles of morality, ethics, and justice, and we have to accept your help with pleasure. . . . We accept the principles of the Schiller Institute with affinity, and support your activity in every respect." Our guests smiled with sympathy, when a member of the delegation, Nihad E. Dzinovic, a native Sarajevo and now a leader of the Bosnian community in California, stated: "When Bosnia was completely blockaded, I received full support from the Schiller Institute, in organizing demonstrations in the U.S., in spreading the truth about the injustice in Bosnia. I found that this was a group of people who were really sincere about helping Bosnia. And they were with me from Day One of the aggression."

On April 17, a crowd of journalists and TV crews mobbed the press room at the headquarters of the Bosnian ruling Party

of Democratic Action (SDA). After a meeting with Dr. Halid Genjac, the party's president of the general board, and Dr. Ismet Grbo, the chief spokesman, the delegation was introduced by Dr. Grbo to the journalists. "As you know, we have been hosts to our guests from the Schiller Institute, representatives from different countries. The topic of today's talks regards ways to provide help to Bosnia. . . . In Bosnia, it is evident that there is still a crisis. The process of implementation of the [Dayton] Agreement is going on. . . . We also discussed the so-called 'Marshall-Clinton Plan.' . . . During these talks, we agreed on several issues. It is very necessary to spread the truth about Bosnia in the United States and all over the world. And the third issue regarded the continuity of aid, until Bosnia receives some kind of financial injection which will start production in our country. An invitation to visit the Schiller Institute was accepted."

Thatcher gave the 'green light'

Dr. Grbo then introduced Paolo Raimondi of the Schiller Institute in Germany, who spoke on behalf of the delegation. He explained what the Schiller Institute is, and how the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia was formed by Helga Zepp LaRouche. Referring to the 1988 TV forecast by Lyndon LaRouche, that war in Yugoslavia was on the horizon, Raimondi said: "We are the institution that, before the war of aggression, had warned that this was the gameplan. . . . The reason was that we saw that there was a geopolitical plan to bring war back to Europe. The forces that I identify have a name. We named the names. They are London's Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington, the British oligarchy around the Windsor family, together with [former French President François] Mitterrand and those forces in the U.S. allied with the British. I am talking about George Bush, Henry Kissinger, Lawrence Eagleburger, James Baker. . . . And you have been the victims of this plan. Without the green light given by these forces, the Greater Serbians would not have moved. . . ."

"The role played by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is the continuation of the last four years of aggression, because you cannot impose conditionalities on a country like Bosnia. It is immoral even simply to think, let alone to demand that the people of Bosnia pay the debt of the old Communist Yugoslavia. . . . We of the Schiller Institute say that this policy of the IMF and World Bank is not a mistake, it is not incompetence. It is consciously planned."

A journalist then stood up and excitedly said, "You all deserve a kiss, especially Mr. Raimondi. Because for a long time we did not know whether we were crazy or *they* were crazy. Now you are telling us that *they* are crazy, that this was done to us on purpose. Thank you very much!"

We had the clear sense that in some small way the presence of the Schiller Institute had contributed to breaking the controlled environment established by the British psychological warfare experts. Besides the terrible physical suffering and deprivation, what hurt the people of Sarajevo was the

atmosphere of unreality. The "emissaries" from the West, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Owen, Vance, Carrington, were telling them that they had to accept the situation and stop fighting. Indeed, the Schiller Institute was the only one that was willing to explain what was happening and point the finger at the puppetmasters.

The press conference was prominently featured on the TV news and reported by all three Sarajevo dailies, *Vecernje Novine*, *Dnevni Avaz*, and *Oslobodenje*. *Vecernje Novine*, in particular, carried a big picture of Margaret Thatcher titled: "It Was the Iron Lady Who Gave the Green Light!" *Dnevni Avaz* carried a picture of bombed-out buildings accompanied by the caption: "Onward with the reconstruction of Bosnia and Hercegovina with the 'Marshall Plan'!" The text of the articles was similar. "Bosnia and Hercegovina is the victim of a planned geopolitical game. . . . If hadn't been for the 'green light' from London, given by Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington, President Mitterrand, as well as certain forces in the U.S., the Chetniks would not have started the aggression. . . . The policy of destabilization in the last five years was also conducted through the IMF and the World Bank. . . . The Schiller Institute supports . . . a campaign for the sovereignty of Bosnia and its right to economic development. That's why they insist on the Marshall Plan."

A second press conference was held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, by Elke Fimmen of the Schiller Institute on April 19. It was prominently covered in the leading daily *Slobodna Dalmacija* and on Croatia National Radio.

Meeting the leaders of the three religions

The list of the leaders met by the delegation is impressive. On April 15, we met the religious head of the Islamic community, the Rejs Ulema, Dr. Mustafa Effendi Ceric, who surprised us with the depth of his knowledge and the sharpness of his irony. "Gentlemen," he said, "welcome to Sarajevo, to our community here. I have heard about your institute. It did a lot for Bosnia. Thank you for your support. . . . I am glad that we met. I usually have all these politicians who are always trying to get something. So you have to be very careful. And all those humanitarians. I pray to God sincerely that you never come to a position that somebody gives you aid. Please pray, and pray for your children that you don't go around and ask for sympathy."

The Rejs Ulema denounced the "pagan mentality" as ultimately responsible for what is wrongly perceived as a war of religion. "[When we want to] prove which god is more powerful: mine or yours?, we are [in reality] proving ourselves, not God. Because God is one and the same. It is not only that He is one, but He is the *same God*. But then, we want to have different gods. So we put gods to fight each other. And we say that we are not pagans like the Greeks! But, of course, we are very, very close to that. So our duty is *not* to prove how many of us can destroy mosques and churches, but how many with such pagan mentality we can

bring together to make peace with the Creator of the Universe. That's our task and our job."

On April 16, we met the cardinal of Sarajevo, His Eminence Vinko Puljic, and had a very cordial visit, followed by a second meeting with Bishop Pero Sudar, who proudly showed us the coat of arms he selected for himself at the moment in which the British-induced fight between Muslims and Catholics looked the worst: a map of a united Bosnia!

We had already, on April 13, the honor to be received by the cardinal primate of Croatia, His Eminence Franjo Kuharic, for more than one hour.

On April 17, members of the delegation had a conversation with Professor Finzi, the leader of Sarajevo's Jewish community.

We learned also with sadness that the Orthodox Metropolitan of Sarajevo, Nikolai, was no longer residing in Sarajevo, but in the area controlled by the Pale regime. We met the only religious Orthodox authority in the city, the priest Avakum Rosic, who received us and opened up for us the beautiful Orthodox church.

We stressed particularly the wish for religious reconciliation, as a basis for a reconciliation of the whole society, and overcoming the "divide and rule" from the outside. By a fortunate coincidence, on April 16, the Metropolitan Nikolai visited Sarajevo. For the first time since the beginning of the aggression, he visited Cardinal Puljic in his residence. He also met the deputy of the Rejs Ulema, Dr. Ceric. He also met Professor Finzi. A source close to the cardinal, while cautious, characterized the visit of the Metropolitan as a clear sign that "spring is coming."

In a release issued by the Schiller Institute on April 23, the delegation recommended the following measures:

1. Bosnian reconstruction must be guaranteed in the form of a crash program similar to the post-World War II Marshall Plan.

2. The political, institutional, and economic sovereignty of Bosnia must be preserved against the conditionalities of international financial institutions and geopolitical interference by powers such as the heirs of the British Empire.

3. The United States is the only country, at this point, that can push for such reconstruction and sovereignty, and should take up the project of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, who died on April 3 in a plane crash in Dubrovnik, Croatia, with several prominent American private industrial executives, representing an investment potential of tens of billions of dollars.

4. The war criminals responsible for the aggression and genocide must be prosecuted and punished.

5. It is necessary to inform and mobilize the public in the West, especially in the United States, on the necessity to guarantee the rights of Bosnia, which put a stop to the widening of the Greater Serbian assaults and the designs of their sponsors. If Bosnia does not receive this support, we could be witnessing the beginning of World War III.

The covert war against Arafat and peace

by Anton Chaitkin

In 1991, Margaret Thatcher and George Bush launched the new world order, a would-be world government, with the bloody Persian Gulf war against Iraq. The Syrian government joined Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in Bush's Gulf war coalition. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat led Palestinians in steadfast opposition to the Thatcher-Bush war. Israel's Likud Party rulers Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Shamir worked in tandem with the coalition, seeking to smash the PLO and to abort Arafat's plan for an independent Palestinian state.

But President Bush and his Likud friends fell from office. President William Clinton then bucked the British-Bush imperial policy establishment, initiating a fragile peace process in the Middle East, and in Ireland and the Balkans. Now, five years after the Gulf war, the British-run imperial axis, including the British-spawned International Monetary Fund (IMF), is engaged in a dirty covert war against the global peace process, a war that deploys bomb-throwing terrorism.

By reviewing a recent, curious public event in Washington, D.C.—a lecture by an anti-Arafat "radical," sponsored and attended by representatives of an array of Gulf war coalition partners—we will be somewhat able to see behind the scenes into the Middle East side of this imperial project.

Dr. Mustafa Barghouti spoke on April 11, at the Jerusalem Fund-Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine, located across the street from the Saudi Embassy. Barghouti, who had been a candidate in the Jan. 20 Palestinian general elections, began by describing the hardship and poverty resulting from the 28 years of Israeli occupation, and from the recent "closure" imposed by Israel on the Palestinians in the wake of the Hamas suicide bombings.

The speech gradually emerged as an anti-Arafat polemic: The Palestinian state structure is becoming all-powerful, statist influence is pervasive. The (world government) international agencies were told that Arafat would set up "accountable structures and laws," so that investors would have confidence; this did not happen. The indispensable world-government-allied non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are being politically restricted, in favor of statism. Instead of Palestinian democracy, it's Yasser Arafat versus the people—Arafat oppresses the radical Islamist group Hamas, which, unlike Arafat, is with the people.

The speaker explained that Arafat had long run the PLO as a revolutionary organization, and this mode is "unacceptable"



The IMF is targeting Yasser Arafat because he is a nationalist, out of step with world government aims.

now that a quasi-state structure is in place. He asserted that the U.S. State Department (presumptively, the department's residual British, Bush, and Kissinger element) is quite sympathetic to "our point of view," and said that he would be meeting the day after the lecture with State Department officials.

This reporter asked the speaker for his view of the IMF and World Bank, which are sabotaging funding for Middle East development, which they know to be essential for peace, while at the same time they mass-murder Africans, Russians, and others. Dr. Barghouti laughed, "Mass killers? I just spent two days working with them, and they didn't kill me."

The Bush 'democracy' apparatus

On April 16, this reporter visited the International Republican Institute (IRI) and interviewed Lauren Ross, the woman who had arranged for Dr. Barghouti's lecture engagements in the United States.

Ross, a professional student of the Arabs and their ways, described the recent audacious interference of her institute inside the Palestinian territory. Working with "human rights" and feminist NGOs, she had staged pre-election community meetings and public opinion polling, focussing on the undemocratic nature of the peace process, the dictatorial Palestinian National Authority, and the tyrant Yasser Arafat.

Ross's IRI was organized in 1983 by the National Endowment for Democracy as an arm of then-Vice President Bush's notorious covert action apparatus, alongside such operatives as Oliver North and Elliott Abrams. The IRI's vice chairman is George Bush crony J. William Middendorf, II, previously head of the Central Intelligence Agency Transition Team for the 1980-81 Reagan-Bush administration. As chief executive of First American Bankshares, Middendorf brought in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International,

tied to some of Britain's most powerful financial houses and aristocratic families, to take over his bank and make it into a financial conduit for running the Afghan mujahideen war, and a leading element for supplying covert arms in the Iran-Contra affair.

The most important IRI board members are Henry Kissinger's partners Lawrence Eagleburger and Brent Scowcroft, along with neo-conservative Jeane Kirkpatrick and the British-directed Mont Pelerin Society leader Edwin Feulner. George Bush's son Jeb Bush is chairman of IRI's "Cuban Transition Committee," a large team working on current and future U.S.-Cuban relations.

At the 1983 birth of the nominally Republican IRI, a "Democratic" twin was also created: the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI). The two institutes are virtually indistinguishable; they work closely together on the Palestinian side to sabotage the peace process, and cooperate on other international covert action projects. NDI's board includes Iran-Contra figure Morton I. Abramowitz, a former assistant to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and later head of State Department Intelligence (1985-89) and President Bush's ambassador to Turkey; NDI's advisory board includes radical Likud-linked Zionist Stephen J. Solarz.

IRI and NDI are financed in their Palestine work against President Clinton's peace initiatives, by the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development.

The remarkable Shikaki brothers

Bush operative Ross worked most closely in the Palestine project with one Khalil Shikaki, and his Ford Foundation-funded Center for Palestine Research and Studies. Shikaki and the IRI jointly conducted an anti-Arafat exit poll of Palestinian voters; one question was, "[Do you] believe that free-

dom of the press and human rights should take precedence, even if this contradicts what the [Palestinian] Authority defines as the national interest?" The results of this poll were featured in the newsletter of the Washington, D.C. Jerusalem Fund-Center, distributed at Dr. Barghouti's April 11 lecture.

Dr. Barghouti's host, the chairman of the Jerusalem Fund-Center, Georgetown University Prof. Hisham Sharabi, is also the editor of the *Journal of Palestine Studies*, which Professor Sharabi jointly publishes with Kuwait University. Its Winter 1996 issue features a lead article by Ross's cooperator, Khalil Shikaki.

Now, this Khalil is the brother of the late Fathi Shikaki, the Damascus-based maximum leader of the suicide-bombing Islamic Jihad, who was assassinated last year, three days before the murder of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Khalil Shikaki himself "meets often with Israeli scholars and is eagerly pursuing joint research and polling projects with them," according to the June 13, 1995 *Boston Globe*, which also reported that "Arafat has threatened Shikaki but has taken no action. The institute is able to function partly because there is a kind of political twilight zone in the West Bank now. The Israelis have withdrawn from much of the work of occupiers, but Arafat has not yet taken over."

Arafat told the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* on Feb. 29, "We . . . know that there is a pact between Israeli and Palestinian extremists to obstruct peace." Arafat quoted the head of Ayal, the organization to which Rabin's assassin belonged, who said "that he had met with representatives of the Jihad. And he said that it was not the first time." Arafat quoted the Israeli extremist Avishai Raviv as saying, "We and the Jihad are agreed on destroying the peace process."

Have the Shikaki brothers been part of the Bush team? Listen to Khalid Shikaki, writing against the "undemocratic" Arafat in the (Georgetown-Kuwait) *Journal of Palestine Studies* issue that was current when Dr. Barghouti spoke in Washington:

"[The] legitimacy [of Arafat's PLO] . . . began to [crack] . . . when the PLO . . . embrace[d] . . . the two-state solution. . . . [This] internal erosion of legitimacy . . . was compounded by the Gulf war of 1990-91, which not only ended the PLO's funding sources but tremendously weakened its status and legitimacy at the regional and international levels."

But, to whom did the PLO become "illegitimate" during the Gulf war? George Bush told Arab journalists on March 7, 1991, just after his massive bombing of Iraq, "We've been very disappointed in the PLO here." Bush said, "They've moved way over too far in support of Saddam Hussein. To me they've lost credibility."

In his *Journal* piece, Shikaki states that the political elite around Arafat, with their "nationalist agenda," were attacked and "decapitated by the policies of then Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who preferred to revive a traditional rural class of landowners and elite families. . . . [Meanwhile] the Israelis, in an attempt to weaken the nationalists, contributed to politicizing the traditional Palestinian Islamists"—led by such as

Shikaki's brother.

The audience for Dr. Barghouti's April 11 lecture included IMF senior staff officer George T. Abed, two representatives from the National Endowment for Democracy, two from the U.S. State Department, one from the U.S. Information Agency, two from the IRI, various Bush-allied intelligence hands, and, representing the Anglo-Dutch monarchies, one each from the embassies of Canada and the Netherlands.

The IMF's Abed is a co-founder, with Hisham Sharabi, of the Jerusalem Fund-Center. During 1985-93, Abed worked in Geneva, and elsewhere, on behalf of the British-U.N.-IMF-NGO apparatus, as a worldwide coordinator of Palestinian social welfare operations in the Israeli-occupied territories. In a telephone interview, Abed told *EIR* how Arafat is out of step with the IMF's policy of globalization and privatization. "Arafat is of the 'old school,'" Abed complained. "He wants to nationalize everything. He wants to do everything through the state, the state apparatus overwhelms the private sector." This world government official also criticized Arafat as undemocratic.

Abed's colleague, Professor Sharabi, host to Dr. Barghouti's lecture, has recently been busy coordinating opposition to Arafat within the Palestinian community. Sharabi is co-leader of Georgetown University's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, which, while it is interlocked with the State Department, the IMF, and the intelligence community, seems to work full-time against President Clinton's peace initiatives.

The March 1996 issue of the Center's newsletter, *CCAS News*, boasts that graduates of the center conducted polling and monitoring in the Palestinian elections; that graduate Ziad Abuy Amer won a legislative seat in the elections and "expects to work with . . . other independents as 'the moderate opposition' to President Arafat's regime"; and claimed that the fact "that Hamas and other Islamist organizations refused to participate . . . suggests that an important tendency is under-represented." The "Alumni and Friends" of the CCAS is run by Michelle Durocher Dunne of the State Department Policy Planning Staff for the Middle East; her husband, Charles Dunne, also a graduate of Professor Sharabi's Georgetown Center, is currently deputy director for the Middle East at the State Department Office of Counterterrorism.

Amb. Edward Peck is one of the regulars at the Jerusalem Fund-Center, who attended Dr. Barghouti's April 11 lecture. Peck was deputy director of Vice President Bush's "Task Force on Combatting Terrorism" in 1985-86, the heyday of Iran-Contra, and served as a go-between for the Bush-British apparatus and the government of Syria. In a telephone interview, Peck quite candidly told *EIR* that "everyone above a six-year-old's intelligence in the Middle East knows that the U.S. tricked Saddam Hussein into invading Kuwait so we could kick the s---t out of him," and that the aim of the Gulf war had been to enforce the rule that "no Arab nation can be permitted to become powerful and independent." This is the rule that Peck and his Bush League friends are trying to enforce against Arafat, and against the U.S. peace initiatives.

Drug legalizers demand Peña Gómez be President

by Carlos Wesley

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Santo Domingo on April 24, to remind the government of the Dominican Republic that José Francisco Peña Gómez has been anointed the winner of the upcoming May 16 Presidential elections by the international oligarchy, and that no other outcome will be acceptable.

The delegation included people from the National Democratic Institute, a U.S. taxpayer-funded arm of Oliver North's old guns-for-drugs "Project Democracy" apparatus within the Democratic Party. With Carter were former Colombian President Belisario Betancur, of the genocidal Club of Rome, and Argentina's José Bordón.

The visit came five days after the secretary general of the Organization of American States, former Colombian President César Gaviria, went to pressure President Joaquín Balaguer to accept OAS election monitors. This was resisted by the head of the Dominican Election Board, as a violation of national sovereignty.

A leader of the Socialist International, Peña Gómez shares membership in the Washington-based bankers' drug-legalization lobby, the Inter-American Dialogue, with Carter and Bordón. They, and their allies in the Castro-ite São Paulo Forum, have made it clear that violence will be unleashed unless Dominicans hand Peña Gómez the Presidency. The Dominican Republic shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti.

A March 30 editorial in the *New York Times* lied that Balaguer was "a ruthless dictator" who stole the 1994 elections. If Peña Gómez "is perceived to be robbed of victory a second time he might have a harder time calming his followers," said the *Times*.

On March 22, Tomás Borge, the Nicaraguan Sandinista leader and a member of the São Paulo Forum, said in a televised interview: "We are not going to shut our eyes, nor act with passivity in the face of any abnormality that might take place." Borge, who ran the continental terrorist arsenal uncovered in Managua in 1993, was in the Dominican Republic for a meeting of the Socialist International and to campaign for Peña Gómez. "We can't be indifferent in the face of . . . electoral fraud," said Borge, who got egg on his face when a Dominican TV program showed a photo of him posing next to Pablo Escobar, the late drug kingpin.

On March 28, five Dominican affiliates of the São Paulo Forum issued a manifesto threatening to "confront the new fraud in the streets, with mass mobilizations" and other actions. The signers included Narciso Isa Conde and others who vowed to establish a new Marxist-Leninist party at a meeting held last Feb. 27 with the leader of El Salvador's FMLN guerrillas, Shafik Handal, and other São Paulo Forum and communist leaders from Australia, the United States, Cuba, and other nations.

Hooded killers

The violence has already started. Two people were killed on April 21, in a shoot-out between supporters of Peña Gómez and his opponents in Haina, bringing the number killed in the campaign to eight, so far. In Bonao, a bomb exploded on April 12, damaging the homes of a newspaper editor and of a former governor. In Gualey, a gang of armed men wearing hoods à la Mexico's Zapatistas, seized a bridge, burned a truck and robbed the driver, and exchanged gunfire with police. Sophisticated weapons, mostly of Russian and Israeli manufacture, are entering the country in great numbers, according to security forces, who blame drug traffickers for the smuggling.

The State Department's Agency for International Development has invested millions of dollars to establish a domestic "Network of Electoral Observers," which is supposed to declare Peña Gómez the election winner even before the first vote is officially counted.

But, at this point, it seems unlikely that Peña Gómez will get an absolute majority on May 16, which will force him into a run-off, either against Leonel Fernández, of the Dominican Liberation Party, or Vice President Jacinto Peynado. If it goes to a second round, he is likely to lose, which is ironic, because this requirement was part of the constitutional amendments the United States forced the Dominicans to adopt overnight in 1994, when Balaguer's term was also cut short two years, to give Peña Gómez another shot at the Presidency.

In a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Santo Domingo on April 23, Peña Gómez insisted that the changes were Balaguer's idea, not the result of foreign imposition. "I didn't like the Pact for Democracy," he said. "But U.S. Ambassador Donna Jean Hrinak urged me to sign it." Sounding like the guy at the head of the non-henpecked line, "because my wife told me to stand here," Peña said that Ambassador Hrinak was in the audience "to disavow those who have suggested that I acquiesced to a U.S. imposition."

To counter "Project Democracy," Dominican nationalists have dubbed into Spanish two of the televised campaign addresses of U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and aired them on Dominican TV.

Peña Gómez has also been hurt by his party's ties to Cuban-Venezuelan banker Orlando Castro. Recently arrested in Miami, Castro is suspected of ties to the Cali and Medellín cocaine cartels, and he is also a fugitive from Dominican justice.

Lord Rees-Mogg kicks the dragon

Kathy Wolfe analyzes the ongoing attempts by the British to destabilize China and hand President Clinton a foreign policy disaster.

In the last two months, Britain's leading propaganda units, from the London *Times* to the London *Economist*, have escalated their campaign to carve up the nation of China, with a series of mad "predictions" that China, if confronted harshly by "the West," will fall apart, as did the former Soviet Union.

It was these threats from London and its assets in Washington, which *provoked* the alarming March and April military maneuvers by China in the Taiwan Strait, and by North Korea in the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), *EIR* has learned. Britain also seeks to provoke confrontation between President William Clinton and Beijing, to create a foreign policy disaster for the President.

Lord William Rees-Mogg, a spokesman for British intelligence, stated the policy in an April 8 editorial in the *Times*, entitled "The Encircled Dragon Lashes Out." Rees-Mogg, former *Times* editor, wrote that China first threatened Taiwan with missile exercises on March 9-21, and then encouraged North Korea to "pressure" the United States by trucking troops into the DMZ on April 5-7, as a "dangerous geopolitical game."

China, however, will soon collapse, Rees-Mogg claims. Beijing's game is "played from weakness," he stated, because "China exists inside a large box," surrounded by hostile powers, and could end up as Germany did after World War I: defeated and subject to humiliating foreign treaty demands. Beijing's "lashing out" shows the "typical signs of the end of a regime, the traditional disorder which has appeared at the end of every Chinese dynasty," he concluded.

The *Economist*, a mouthpiece of the Lazard Bank, the Rothschilds, and the City of London, chimed in on April 20 with a cover story entitled "Will China Disintegrate?" "There are persistent signs," the story said, "that certain provinces and regions—many with languages or Chinese dialects of their own—perceive their interests as quite separate from those" of Beijing. The article cited "huge economic disparities between regions," trade barriers set up between provinces, and a "general loss of central political authority." It concluded: "Some believe such differences will continue to tug the regions away from the center, and some could one day break away."

A new opium war

The *Economist Intelligence Unit*, a spinoff of the *Economist*, published an extensive prediction on April 22 that China will break up after the death of leader Deng Xiaoping. "This

will make China an unpleasant place to do business," they wrote, inciting a run out of investment in China. The *Economist* has had no fewer than four such cover stories this year alone.

EIR Contributing Editor and Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche pointed out recently, that the Chinese leadership is by no means blind to the current British machinations.

"The Beijing government understands one thing very clearly, and they understand it from the history of [19th-century British Prime Minister] Lord Palmerston and the China Opium Wars," LaRouche said in an interview. "They trace carefully, in their study of history, those British families which have the same policy toward China, as did Palmerston's crowd. They recognize the British are out to destroy China, to carve it up into several pieces. And they react.

"Rees-Mogg is one of those who's out to destroy China," LaRouche continued, "by a destabilization of the Far East, which would result in China's being carved up into several pieces. His function is as a senior public relations spokesman for the inner core of the British financial oligarchy . . . very close to the Privy Council, which is the actual government of Britain."

Britain has proposed to carve up China since London's Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS) published a plan in March 1994 to cut China's area in half, by creating independent entities of Xinjiang, Tibet, Yunnan, Guangdong and other southern provinces, and Manchuria. IISS officials such as Gerald Segal encourage Taiwan to declare its independence from China. Beijing has long stated that this would result in war.

Rees-Mogg, the IISS, and the *Economist* are pushing Britain's Conservative Party and its dupes in the U.S. Republican Party into confrontation with Beijing, Peter Ferdinand, former Asia Director for the London Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), told *EIR* on April 9. "The idea of China being an 'evil Empire' which may be made to collapse, may well be in their minds," he said. "They are especially upset about the aggressive noises which China is making about Hongkong."

Provocations and reactions

It is such threats from London, and British assets in Washington, which have *provoked* the recent military scares in the

Far East, informed Asian diplomats tell *EIR*. They dismiss as “nonsense,” the Western media spin that China and North Korea were simply trying to influence the March 23 Taiwan elections and April 11 South Korean elections. “Both Beijing and Pyongyang have a deeper, strategic worry,” one source said. “They are making a strategic statement on their national existence.”

It is London loonies such as Rees-Mogg, LaRouche explained, who are kicking the Chinese dragon, thus creating a dangerous military situation. “This is not something coming out of North Korea as such, out of Pyongyang,” he said of the April 5-7 North Korean troop movements in the DMZ. “It’s coming out of China, or some factions in China, which are recommending to the North Korean capital that it play some of the pressure tactics” which China played in the Taiwan Straits.

The “real problem,” one Asian negotiator told *EIR*, is the British idea, now popular with Republicans such as Sen. Jesse Helms (N.C.), that North Korea and China will soon “go away,” fall apart like East Germany or the Soviet Union. “They are treating the Pyongyang regime as something to be confronted, and forced to crack. But North Korea won’t ‘go away,’ ” the diplomat said. It “could open up and in 15-20 years become a different place. But it won’t collapse, as they think. . . .

“This is part of a much broader miscalculation in London and Washington about *China*, he said. “The opinion on Capitol Hill right now is that China, fairly soon, will ‘go away,’ like the U.S.S.R., so there is no point dealing with Beijing. This is crazy. China is not ‘going away.’ They can’t kill 1.3 billion people.”

British think-tankers admit openly that Beijing and Pyongyang are reacting to pressure from London and Washington. “People in London and Washington are pushing” to confront North Korea and China, believing they will collapse as did East Germany and the Soviet Union, says Dr. E.R. Kang of the University of London School of Oriental Studies (formerly the British East India Company). “Take the sudden pressure on the Chinese over human rights. That’s what the Chinese complain of, in disputes with the British over Hongkong. Beijing says Britain didn’t introduce democracy for 150 years, and now they’re doing it only to foment internal dissent in China. . . .

“There are NATO people who treat Russia as a defeated state, and there is a tendency to treat China the same way,” said Kang, identifying a military network dominated by the British in NATO which is then played back into the U.S. Pentagon. “The Pentagon perceives China as a strategic threat,” he asserted, blaming the Americans for London’s sins as usual, “which needs to be contained.”

Kang also added that “academics associated with the Pentagon such as Samuel Huntington, with his ‘Clash of Civilizations,’ and Francis Fukuyama, are very much on this line. Huntington says that we must inevitably clash with

Islam, clash with China; let’s do it! Fukuyama can’t tolerate the survival of Marxist states.”

Hit Clinton foreign policy

The British would also like to have a military crisis in the Far East to create a major disaster for President Clinton, LaRouche pointed out. “These are the enemies of Clinton,” he said. The British oppose Clinton’s programs to bring peace settlements and economic growth to Korea, the Middle East, Ireland, Bosnia, and other areas, and have vowed to run him out of office.

“There are those in the United States, on the Republican side, who are trying to do everything possible, with London’s cooperation,” to destroy Clinton’s foreign policy, LaRouche added. “In Korea, with respect to China, in dealing with Japan, the Middle East, Ireland, in dealing with Russia, and so forth, they’re trying, as we say in the vernacular, to ‘screw up’ Clinton. It’s Republicans going to bed with Margaret Thatcher’s crowd in London and Rees-Mogg’s crowd, which is playing the susceptibilities of Beijing . . . and Pyongyang.”

Britain’s International Monetary Fund (IMF)-type free trade policy especially creates tremendous pressure on Beijing and Pyongyang, Dr. Kang noted. Recent military actions “demonstrate the feeling of vulnerability of the Communist leaders, that while their system is still Marxist, everything around them, the economy, the culture, is becoming liberalized. So China and North Korea sense the Western powers pushing against them, and they sense internal vulnerability.”

China is not falling apart as quickly as the IISS projected in its March 1994 plan, Peter Ferdinand of the RIIA said, but the IISS and RIIA believe the “world environment” of IMF free trade will destroy China. “Our conclusion at a recent conference was that to talk about the rapid collapse of China was overdone, since the South, especially Guangdong, doesn’t have a tradition of being fully independent of Beijing,” he said.

“Now there could, however, be other parts of China, such as the periphery, the far north or Tibet, which may press for autonomy,” he said, “and there is, however, still some mileage, in the idea of a parting of the ways between a Northern China and a Southern China. Not just Guangdong, but other Southern provinces, might come to feel that Beijing was . . . living off the backs of the people doing the actual work in the South.”

Eventually, Ferdinand concluded, the leadership in Beijing will “fall out amongst themselves,” arguing over “fundamental issues” such as “how to carry out the [IMF] reforms, the strategy for reform of loss-making state enterprises, the layoffs which are potentially explosive, the privatization of enterprises. . . . None of their plans are going to work, and there’s the possibility of a significant downturn, with a very large number of people being put out of work. The leadership’s problems have been patched over, but by no means solved.”

Clinton seeks peace conference on Korea

by Kathy Wolfe

U.S. President Bill Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young-sam, after a summit on Korea's Cheju Island on April 16, proposed that North Korea and China join four-power peace talks, which Clinton said could lead to a permanent peace on the Korean peninsula. "We are determined to do everything we can," Clinton said, "to end the 43 years of tensions between North and South Korea since they ended the Korean War in 1953 with an armistice, but no formal peace accord. It can begin as soon as possible, and there are no preconditions."

"The purpose would be to initiate a process aimed at achieving a permanent peace agreement," said a statement issued by the two Presidents.

Positive responses

In a hopeful sign, the North Korean government in Pyongyang did not reject the plan, despite a long-standing insistence that it would sign a formal peace treaty only with the United States, as South Korea has not, since 1953, signed the existing cease-fire. "We are now examining the proposal of the U.S. side to see . . . whether it is feasible," the North Korean Foreign Ministry said in an official statement on April 18. It stressed that Pyongyang wants the September 1992 North-South Korean "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, and Cooperation" to be "carried into practice" as part of a settlement.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen greeted the four-power proposal as "reasonable" on April 19, at a press conference with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. "We also believe, however," Qian said, deferring to its ally Pyongyang on any final decision, "that such a proposal can only be realized, when those parties directly concerned can reach agreement."

Korean-American leaders have also proposed to eventually bring Russia and Japan into the Korean peace process. At a March 18 meeting in Los Angeles of the Koreatown LaRouche Committee, one Korean-American leader proposed to Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, that the United States sponsor a conference between the two Koreas, jointly with China, Russia, and Japan.

There is already official discussion under way to broaden the agreement to include the latter two nations. South Korean

President Kim Young-sam's Presidential aide Yoo Chong-ha said on April 16 that talks are proceeding with Russia and Japan about a role in the conference.

Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called the proposal a "great initiative," and urged North Korea to respond positively. President Clinton during his visit to Russia on April 19-20 discussed the idea with President Boris Yeltsin and other Russian leaders.

Stop British war plans

The Korean hot spot must be seen within the global context of the British Empire's plan to carve up China. By constant attacks against North Korea, via the U.N. and George Bush assets such as former U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg, London is acting deliberately to anger Pyongyang, which is never difficult. Britain wants to provoke a war in Korea to further their plans to destroy China, and create a foreign policy disaster for President Clinton.

The Clinton administration, for its part, has strongly pressed for China to help play a positive role in the peace settlement, as part of President Clinton's "One China" policy.

President Clinton was the one to insist on China's participation in the Korean peace talks, Washington sources told *EIR*. "The United States' view is that participation by the People's Republic of China in such a dialogue would also be extremely helpful," White House spokesman Michael McCurry said on April 16. "The People's Republic, on matters related to the North Korea nuclear program and other issues in this region, has been a valuable interlocutor as we deal with the security issues that arise in this region."

Korean-American leaders in Los Angeles believe that President Clinton's action is "very important progress," as one spokesman put it. "The previous position of Washington and South Korea was that a peace settlement in Korea should be handled by the two parties concerned, i.e., North Korea and South Korea, taking out the U.S. from the picture," he explained. "Pyongyang, however, had said peace should be made between U.S. and Pyongyang, excluding South Korea. Neither of these positions is realistic.

"That's why the arrangement should be made, *not* bilaterally between North Korea and South Korea, but within the framework of an international conference."

Unlike former communist East Germany or the Soviet Union, he explained, neither China nor North Korea is about to collapse, and to continue without a peace treaty is untenable. "Regarding North Korea, the North Korean regime is not composed of traitors," as was East Germany, he said, which was "entirely a puppet state controlled by Russian occupation troops." The moment the Russian troops left, the East German people wanted to join West Germany, he explained, but even if communism fell in North Korea, the people would still want their own government, pending negotiations with the South.

Therefore, he said, it is urgent to begin talks, as President Clinton said, "with no pre-conditions."

Book Review

Harvard fraud makes mockery of the Nazi Holocaust

by Mark Burdman

Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust

by Daniel Jonah Goldhagen
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1996
622 pages, hardbound, \$30

Ever since U.S. President Clinton announced, in the summer of 1994, that the traditional U.S.-British "special relationship" would be superseded by a "unique" relationship between Germany and the United States oriented toward stabilizing Russia and other countries to the East, the highest levels of the British oligarchy, particularly those in the camp of Baroness Margaret Thatcher, have searched for means to poison German-American relations. In recent months, they have been looking for new flanks, to reinvigorate the black propaganda campaign that was first launched as Germany was being reunited in 1989-90, that a united Germany would represent a "Fourth Reich" threat to the world.

Now, from the bowels of that prestigious center of British ideology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, a work has been produced, which has been correctly characterized by Gitta Sereny, an expert on the Nazi Holocaust, as a "hymn of hate to the Germans." *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*, by Harvard assistant professor Daniel Jonah Goldhagen, is a calculated provocation, which carries the British-authored notion of "German collective guilt" to its most extreme expression to date. It has the aim of conveying to Americans, especially those younger "Generation X" Americans who have no idea of history, an image of "the Germans" as mass-murderers whose entire history has been defined by the determination that Jews must be "eliminated."

It is a marker of the cultural degeneration among certain milieux in the United States, that a book of this degree of incompetence, which employs the same "Big Lie" methods

as Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, would have the degree of resonance in the United States, that it has had. The psychological-cultural programmers at Harvard—the same university which pioneered the mass drugging of youth in the early 1960s—have evidently calculated that the book would have a certain effect. Harvard's recent sponsorship of the racist Herrnstein-Murray *Bell Curve* tract, is fully in line with an earlier history, including flaunted anti-Semitism, that justifies the slogan, "Before Hitler, There Was Harvard." (See article of that title by Stephen Komm in *New Solidarity* newspaper, Nov. 18, 1983.)

Goldhagen's "hymn of hate" was released in the United States, to much fanfare by the liberal establishment media. The *New York Times'* A.M. Rosenthal, for example, the journalistic thug who was one of the propagandists who helped create the environment for the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last year, by his constant attacks on the Middle East peace process, threatened, in an April 3 column, that "denial" of Goldhagen's thesis is "no longer possible, except as a mask for approval [of Nazi genocide] or cowardice." On March 31, in response to the book's release in Britain, disoriented Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel praised the work as "a tremendous contribution to the understanding and teaching of the Holocaust. In Germany, where it will certainly provoke huge controversy among historians of the Second World War, it should be read in every school."

Ecstatic praise for the book is emanating out of the Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL). Goldhagen was featured at a symposium, with an audience packed by supporters of his thesis, at the Holocaust Museum, in Washington.

From the side of the British Thatcherites, the Hollinger Corporation-owned *Daily Telegraph* ran a positive review of the book on April 24. Author Norman Lebrecht said that Goldhagen has "put German guilt back on the agenda," and has made a significant contribution to confronting the threat posed by *present-day* Germany. According to Lebrecht, the

British have been "far too polite to confront our German friends . . . with the spectres of their former selves." Hence, a "twelve-year hole" (1933-45) in recent history now exists. But the "taboo" on such a "confrontation" has now been "well and truly busted by a Harvard assistant professor." With incredible gall coming from a Brit writing for the leading daily mouthpiece of the British Empire, Lebrecht attacked "the German failure to confront beastliness," and asserted that Goldhagen's book would help Britons overcome "our cowardly reluctance to raise it with them."

A disgrace

This reviewer is an American Jew, who lost many of his family members in the Holocaust. He has lived in Germany for most of the past 15 years. From this vantage point, he fully concurs with the comment made by world-renowned Jewish violinist Lord Yehudi Menuhin, during an April 18 German television interview, that Goldhagen's work is a "disgrace" for which the author should be "totally ashamed."

Happily, Menuhin has not been alone in condemning Goldhagen. The book has produced a backlash, not only in Germany, but also among reviewers, historians, and Holocaust experts in Britain, Israel, and the United States. Liberal commentator Hella Pick, who has just completed a favorable biography of Austrian Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, denounced the book, in a March 29 *Guardian* review, as "often pernicious," and filled with "gross distortion" and "a super-

fluity of embarrassing psycho-babble." Among U.S. commentators, William Pfaff devoted his April 18 *International Herald Tribune* column to a repudiation of Goldhagen's main thesis.

In an April 17 discussion, one British influential, who played a critical role in the British side of the post-World War II occupation of Germany, and who can hardly be accused of "Germanophile" proclivities, drew attention to the "coincidence," that Goldhagen's book was released almost simultaneously with the new biography of Josef Goebbels, by the notoriously pro-Hitler British author David Irving. This Briton estimated that Goldhagen is "David Irving in reverse: One denies the Holocaust happened; the other makes a mockery of the Holocaust by the way he explains it."

Perhaps most telling, is that the backlash has spread among some of the most serious experts on the Holocaust, including Israel's Yehuda Bauer, Germany's Raul Hilberg, and America's Christopher Browning. Browning wrote a book two years ago, also focussing on the role of "ordinary Germans" in committing atrocities against Jews, but coming to totally different conclusions than Goldhagen. One of Germany's prominent researchers on the subject, who has recently debated Goldhagen, has fired off a letter to Harvard, demanding to know how that prestigious university ever allowed Goldhagen to receive a Ph.D. for his dissertation on which the book is based. "I demand to know, who were his thesis advisers?" this individual stormed.



Members of the "White Rose" German students' resistance movement against the Nazis: Hans and Sophie Scholl, with Christoph Probst. All were executed by the Gestapo. The Gestapo terror against German citizens, and the very existence of a German resistance movement, are conveniently written out of history by Goldhagen.

An axiom of German culture

Goldhagen begins with the premise that the Holocaust was planned and executed singularly against the Jews; the mass-murder of gypsies, and the killing of other groups, are of secondary, or tertiary interest, and do not qualify as a "Holocaust." Many of the most grievous acts, he claims, were committed outside the highly organized Nazi killing machine, by "ordinary Germans," who were under no outside compunction to do what they did, but who killed Jews voluntarily and gleefully. They *wanted* to kill Jews.

The Holocaust, according to Goldhagen, was a "German" event, carried out by "the Germans"; opposition to killing the Jews among Germans was infinitesimal, discountable. The image of the "good German," quietly opposed to the slaughter, if unable or unwilling to stop it, is a mythology, he writes. "Millions" of Germans *would have* joined in the national sport of killing Jews, if the situation had been "appropriate" to do so, Goldhagen asserts.

From such premises, Goldhagen proceeds "logically" to his conclusions. The main impulses of what he calls "German culture," can only be understood as *necessarily and deterministically* leading up to the events that were to transpire over the 1933-45 period. In his view, Germany, uniquely among all nations, was characterized by a specifically virulent form of anti-Jewish sentiment that was "eliminationist," seeking, at times by more peaceful means and at other times by more violent means, depending on the circumstances, to eliminate Jews from the face of the Earth. The ultimate historical and cultural roots of the problems lie in Germany's origins, since medieval times and the times of Luther, as a *Christian* nation, since, he writes, "anti-Semitism has been a more or less *permanent* feature of the Western world."

By the 19th century, matters took a decisive turn for the worse. Anti-Semitism, according to Goldhagen, "continued to be an axiom of German culture throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. . . . Its regnant version in Germany during the Nazi period was but a more accentuated, intensified, and elaborated form of an already broadly accepted basic model."

In Goldhagen's virtual reality, Germans simply cannot win. Those who, in the 19th century, supported full rights and emancipation for Jews, were, more often than not, "anti-Semites in sheep's clothing," since they accepted the premises of the hard-core anti-Semites, that Jews had to be "eliminated," but they wanted to do so "peacefully."

Goldhagen claims that, just as the "democratic creed" is an unspoken "cultural axiom" in the United States, part of the "common sense" of our society, so has "anti-Semitism" been to Germany. Aside from the insane classification of Germans contained therein, this assertion would certainly make strange reading to those on the receiving end of such expressions of "American democracy" as lynch mobs and other forms of extreme racism.

Hitler and the Nazis become, for Goldhagen, almost an incidental predicate, the "wish-fulfillment" of the Germans'

culturally determined, axiomatic desire to eliminate Jews. For Goldhagen, World War I, the Versailles Treaty reparations imposed by the Bank of England and its U.S. collaborators, and the devastating 1923 Weimar hyperinflation, are of almost no importance, and receive a few pages in the book, which mostly contain sentences like: "During World War I, Germans accused the Jews of not serving in the military, of not defending the Fatherland," or "anti-Semitism was endemic to Weimar Germany."

Goldhagen the eliminationist

Goldhagen reveals himself to be either a liar or an illiterate, or both, when it comes to questions of elementary history.

To use Goldhagen's own perverse neologism, it is he who is a raving "eliminationist"; he simply eliminates from his account, whatever is inconvenient. The approach is reminiscent of that of Winston Smith, the main character in George Orwell's *1984*, whose main job was to shred from all publications, the names of individuals whom his totalitarian masters wanted forgotten. In his "Note on Method," Goldhagen acknowledges this dishonest approach, by saying that he chose or omitted data, based on the criterion of "appropriateness . . . for testing certain hypotheses."

Amidst all his self-righteous pronouncements against "German culture," he eliminates any discussion of the Weimar Classical period. In the real world outside Goldhagen's paranoid projections, the entire edifice of his argument collapses, on hearing the famous four words of *German* Friedrich Schiller's *Ode to Joy*, "*Alle Menschen werden Brüder*" ("All men are brothers"), the theme of Ludwig van Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the most concise possible poetic statement against prejudice. Since the great German Schiller never exists, in Goldhagen's universe, the reader need never know about Schiller's passion for freedom for humanity, and about his famous third lecture on universal history, "The Mission of Moses," in which the universal debt of humanity to Mosaic Judaism is celebrated.

Similarly, Goldhagen eliminates the next crucial moment in German culture and history, namely, the 1809-13 German "wars of liberation," a movement based on the ideas of Schiller and his circle, and the ensuing crushing of that liberation movement, in the lead-up to the oligarchs' 1815 Congress of Vienna and the tripartite (Britain-Austria-Russia) Holy Alliance. These oligarchical arrangements, celebrated by Harvard prominent Henry A. Kissinger in his 1950s doctoral thesis, imposed a feudal, reactionary order on Europe. The Holy Alliance, together with the proliferation in Germany of "romanticism" and the schools of thinking associated with Immanuel Kant, among others, produced a reactionary anti-Beethoven, anti-Schiller *counterculture* in Germany, in which anti-Semitism and related racialist movements were able to take root.

By eliminating the conflict, in Germany, between *republicanism* and *oligarchism*, Goldhagen reduces "the German

problem” to a proto-genetic, proto-racialist interpretation, in which the reader, to the extent that he or she believes this hokum, is induced to wish that the Holocaust might have been avoided, if “the Germans” themselves had first been “eliminated”!

Goldhagen’s eliminationist magic wand also extends to some of the greats among *German Jews*. There is no mention of Moses Mendelssohn, Heinrich Heine, the father and son Emil and Walter Rathenau, and many more. In Goldhagen’s universe, what actually happened in history, namely, that German Jews rose to prominent positions in science, medicine, mathematics, physics, literature, and other fields, never happened. If Hitler exterminated hundreds of thousands of German Jews, Goldhagen now seems to want to finish the job, by removing that *paradoxical* fact of German history, that Jews reached a higher point of culture and achievement in Germany, than in most other countries.

This ties into one other curious “eliminationism,” which we can only briefly allude to here. As Pfaff stresses in his review, German anti-Semitism was much *less* virulent, up to the period of World War I, than in other countries. It is amazing that Goldhagen never mentions the Dreyfus affair in France, or the anti-Jewish pogroms in Russia, of the last part of the 19th century. If one would have written a book, ca. 1900, forecasting which country might see an outbreak of uncontrolled anti-Jewish hatred, France and Russia would certainly have ranked above Germany. Similarly, he says nothing about the extremely nasty anti-Jewish expressions in Austria. The latter country gets *one* mention in the entire book, despite the fact that leading Nazis, including Hitler, Adolf Eichmann, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, and others, were Austrians, not Germans. In Goldhagen’s strange universe, Germans and Austrians are evidently one people, a notion that would surprise some of the participants on either side of the Prussian-Austrian war.

The Nazis’ ‘peaceful and consensual’ revolution

Goldhagen reaches conclusions about “the Nazi German revolution” of 1933 that are truly psychedelic, leading one to speculate whether the 36-year-old associate professor has participated in modern-day versions of the experiments in hallucinatory drugs pioneered by Harvard’s Prof. Timothy Leary in the early 1960s. He writes: “The Nazi German revolution . . . was an unusual revolution in that, domestically, it was being realized—the repression of the political left in the first few years notwithstanding—without massive coercion and violence. The revolution was primarily the transformation of consciousness—the inculcation in the Germans of a new ethos. By and large, it was a peaceful revolution willingly acquiesced to by the German people. Domestically, the Nazi German revolution was, on the whole, consensual.”

By a stroke of the pen, the Gestapo terror against German

citizens is eliminated. Eliminated is the fact that the pre-1933 Nazis had a private army of 300,000 to 400,000 men in arms, and that leading opponents of the Nazis were assassinated. Worst of all, there is no discussion of the massive support that Hitler’s Nazis received from *British and British-linked American circles*, in the period leading up to the takeover of power, and without which, it is doubtful that the “peaceful revolution” could have occurred. In the real world, “the Nazi revolution” was absolutely *not* a “Germans-only” event.

Goldhagen treats it as a casual fact, that 25,000 Germans were rounded up, and put in camps, right after the Reichstag fire. For him, again, this is a virtual irrelevance. Likewise, the anti-Nazi German resistance of Count von Stauffenberg and his courageous circle, the heroes of the July 20, 1944 attempt on Hitler’s life, receive a couple of pages of copy, and are dismissed as dominated by “eliminationist anti-Semites,” who admittedly opposed the Nazis, but shared the Nazis’ views on the Jews!

As an antidote to this venom, the reader is invited to the neighborhood where this reviewer lives, where almost every street is named after a prominent German official who was executed by the Nazis, and where the street signs give the date when that execution took place.

But this part of the story has a punch-line. Goldhagen is fanatically attempting to convey the image of “the Germans and Führer united, in a passion to eliminate the Jews.” For this to be credible, he has to claim that the Nazis’ plan to eliminate the Jews was known to, and enthusiastically supported by, the population. Yet, as U.S. historian Francis Loewenheim points out, the disproof of this comes from Daniel Goldhagen’s Holocaust-survivor father Erich, himself a professor at Harvard, and the individual from whom son Daniel claims he drew inspiration and support in writing his thesis. Loewenheim reveals that, in 1971, Erich Goldhagen wrote a study, published in the Jewish magazine *Midstream*, that reported on an Oct. 6, 1943 speech by SS head Heinrich Himmler, to an inner circle of the Nazi command, in which he declared: “I want to speak now, in this most restricted circle, about a matter which . . . for me, has become the heaviest burden of my life, the matter of the Jews. . . . I ask that you only listen, but never speak, of what I am saying to you here today. . . . You will keep the knowledge to yourselves. . . . I think it is better that we . . . take the secret to our graves.”

As Loewenheim stresses, “if Himmler and Hitler and all the other Nazi gangsters, high and low, thought their fellow Germans approved of what they were doing to the Jews . . . surely they would have had no hesitation about informing the German people about how their glorious work was coming along. . . .”

But this revealing account of Himmler’s disposition is, like so much else of importance, eliminated from Goldhagen’s “hymn of hate to the Germans.”

Noriega: It's Bush who's the pusher

The Panama invasion was to cover up Bush's "dirty dealings," charged the general on the Larry King Live show.

General Manuel Noriega revealed for the first time on April 15 that the 1989 invasion of his country was ordered by President George Bush "to hide the dirty dealings that Bush did. They flew weapons to the Contras and were bringing back drugs to the United States," Noriega told journalist Larry King in an interview televised worldwide by CNN.

Noriega, who for many years had headed Panama's intelligence services, told King that he had had a cooperative relationship with the CIA, but things turned sour over his opposition to the Reagan-Bush policy toward Nicaragua.

"It wasn't just the Contras that were the problem," said Noriega. "The problem was also the Panama Canal. I was an obstacle to the plans of the Reagan and Bush administrations" not to hand over the canal to Panama by the year 2000. Noriega is currently jailed in Miami as the only prisoner of war in the United States, in violation of the Geneva Convention.

Noriega's bombshell revelations confirm charges uncovered during the 1980s Congressional Iran-Contra hearings, about the guns-for-drugs Contra resupply operation run out of the White House by Lt. Col. Oliver North, under the supervision of then-Vice President Bush, a former Director of Central Intelligence.

Similar charges surfaced briefly during Noriega's 1991 trial in Miami. There, convicted drug pilot Floyd Carlton admitted that pilots employed by him to deliver "humanitarian aid" to the Contras, under a State Department contract administered by former

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, were returning to the United States loaded with cocaine.

However, U.S. District Judge William Hoelveler cut off Carlton's testimony during the trial.

Abrams, who pled guilty to two counts stemming from his involvement in the Contra affair, got a Presidential pardon from Bush, on Dec. 24, 1992, just before Bush left office.

Noriega's interview was the second time in less than a week that the Bush name was linked to drug charges. On April 10, the Venezuelan press reported that Cuban-Venezuelan banker Orlando Castro, who was just arrested in Miami along with his son and grandson for illegal banking activities, had escaped a 1990 investigation into money laundering, due to the intervention of "the son of the then-President of the United States, George Bush."

The protection reportedly came via Miguel Recarey, a business associate of Orlando Castro, who is supposedly friendly with one of the younger Bushes. The press accounts didn't specify which son was involved, although it is speculated that Jeb Bush, the former Florida gubernatorial candidate, was meant.

It so happens that banker Castro, who, according to published reports, is linked to both the Medellín and Cali cocaine cartels, is tangentially connected to the Noriega case.

In 1994, Castro hired Miami lawyer Joel Rosenthal to defend him in a lawsuit. A former Assistant U.S. Attorney, Rosenthal had gone to work for the other side, after leaving his job as

a federal prosecutor. By the time he took on Castro's case in 1994, Rosenthal was virtually a full-time employee of the Cali Cartel—and not just for legal work. Last year, Rosenthal pled guilty to money-laundering charges. According to the indictment, Rosenthal also arranged payments for the families of jailed drug dealers and served as a go-between for cartel kingpins, such as the brothers Miguel and Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, even delivering death threats for them.

It was Rosenthal, acting on behalf of the brother of Cali's number three, the recently deceased Julio Santacruz Londoño, who served as the intermediary for the secret deal the U.S. government cut in 1991, during the Bush administration, with the Cali Cartel. The deal was to procure the perjured testimony of former Panamanian diplomat Ricardo Bilonick, as the prosecution's "dynamite witness" against Noriega.

Bilonick, one of only four witnesses—of a total of 56 presented by the prosecution—who actually knew Noriega, got just three years for smuggling 22 tons of cocaine into the United States, in exchange for his testimony against Noriega. As part of the deal, the government also "brought his mistress over from Colombia," as well as his wife and children, Noriega told Larry King.

"I knew that he was lying and the government knew that he was lying," Noriega said.

However, Judge Hoelveler ruled on March 27 against granting Noriega a new trial, even while admitting that his due process rights were probably violated by the secret deal. Hoelveler said he found "troubling" the evidence that Bilonick was paid a \$1.25 million bribe by the Cali Cartel to testify against Noriega, but he didn't think that a jury in a new trial would reach a different verdict.

Trekking to the EZLN's lair

The visits of Régis Debray, Danielle Mitterrand, and others are proof that the Zapatistas are a foreign operation.

The scene speaks for itself: The aging guerrilla café-theoretician Régis Debray, erstwhile adviser to Che Guevara and to the late President of France François Mitterrand, travels to Chiapas to visit the headquarters of the terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), located only 10 kilometers from the border with Guatemala.

Accompanied by French film director Patrick Grandperret, Debray waits, with the studied patience of an existentialist philosopher. Suddenly, "Sub-Commander Marcos" enters the scene, galloping up on horseback, escorted by 12 extras.

In best Hollywood style, "Marcos" has prepared a "visual surprise" for Debray: a big burning of *milpas* (peasant cornfields). This, the press reports, "made the guest's jaw drop." Debray exclaims, "Not even in Nero's Rome!"

The press did not report in which language these representatives of two generations of French existentialist terrorists conversed, but they left no doubt about their existentialism.

While the flames added technicolor to the scene, "Marcos" explained to Debray: "Destruction is needed, so that there can be construction," although he did not clarify if it was on the basis of this theory, that he sent dozens of Indians to their death during the Zapatistas' debut, when he ordered them to attack a military barracks, at night, armed with only wooden rifles.

Debray declared the burning to be "a good symbol," and the EZLN to be "the true revolution of the revolution," a "vindication of everything we had dreamed of 30 years ago." At the height of his eloquence, Debray de-

clared "Marcos" to be "the new Che Guevara of Latin America." Would an Oscar follow?

(Debray did not mention what many remember, that a few days after his visit with Che in the Bolivian jungle, the Bolivian Army surrounded Che's encampment. Che passed on to a better life, but Debray returned to the café of Paris.)

Lest one forget, with all the aura of Hollywood surrounding the scene, the damage wreaked is real, and deliberate. So, too, the Marcoses and the Debrays are mere terrorist agents produced by such laboratories as Paris's Sorbonne (where Peru's Shining Path was born and "Marcos" studied), trained for the "profession" of terrorism under existentialist philosophers such as Louis Althusser.

Above them, however, are the controllers and protectors of terrorism. Such is the widow of the former President of France, Danielle Mitterrand, who arrived in Chiapas on April 18, right after Debray. She, too, met with "Marcos," and declared that, from the moment the EZLN made its appearance, she knew that "they were on the right path," and that, from the beginning, she had closely "followed these events."

From Chiapas, Mitterrand went to Cuba. But first, she reviewed some of the Chiapas projects financed by her Free France Foundation, one of the channels she uses to support various international narco-terrorist groups. Colombian journalist Rafael Nieto Navia, writing in the Bogotá newspaper *El Nuevo Siglo* on April 17, charged that "the French foundation which Mitterrand's widow runs, has

financially collaborated, since her husband was President, with the ELN [Colombia's narco-terrorist National Liberation Army], which it considers a legitimate national liberation movement."

Some might remember, also, that back in 1982, Debray's then-wife, Venezuelan anthropologist Elizabeth Burgos-Debray, introduced Mrs. Mitterrand to the leading international spokesman for the Guatemalan terrorist movement, Rigoberta Menchú, whom Mitterrand has protected ever since.

Mitterrand closed her visit to Chiapas with a real coup, which highlights the strategic objective of the recent influx of foreign visitors to the EZLN's Chiapas lair: By receiving foreign ambassadors, the EZLN seeks to establish itself as a de facto state within the State. On April 20, Mitterrand set a most dangerous precedent, intervening in Mexican internal affairs. In thorough disregard for national sovereignty, she attended, and spoke at, an official negotiating session between the government and the EZLN.

In her intervention, solicited by the Concord and Pacification Commission (formed by Congressmen from various political parties), and permitted by the government negotiators, Mitterrand instructed them that "the eyes of the world are upon this room."

So that there be no doubt of what she meant, she later told the head of the government negotiating team: "Today, the world has become very small. No longer can problems be resolved only between people of the same country; they are always resolved under the eyes of the whole world."

How long will the Mexican government continue to tolerate this foreign operation for limited sovereignty called the EZLN?

International Intelligence

Goldsmith son-in-law challenges Benazir Bhutto

Imran Khan, the Pakistani cricket player and husband of Jemima Goldsmith, was to announce his entry into politics in Lahore, Pakistan on April 21, reported the April 6 issue of the *Asian Age*. Khan went to Dubai to meet with Pakistani businessmen who want to fund his campaign. He is also expected to receive funds from wealthy Pakistanis in the United States, and from his father-in-law, British financier Jimmy Goldsmith. Khan received heaps of publicity in February when Princess Diana of Britain visited Pakistan, snubbing Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and being hosted by Khan for the opening of a cancer hospital.

In an interview with the *New York Times*, Khan said the United States is backing the wrong horse, Bhutto, "in the hope that it would hold off Muslim fundamentalism," but that the Pakistani people's concern about lawlessness and corruption is at the core of so-called fundamentalism.

On April 15, the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Hospital and Research Center outside Lahore, which Khan had built, was bombed, killing six people. Earlier, on March 17, four suspects were arrested in Lahore for a plot to kill Benazir Bhutto during the World Cup cricket finals.

British papers blame queen for Windsor woes

In an unusual departure, two British newspapers heralded Queen Elizabeth II's 70th birthday on April 21 by criticizing the queen herself.

The London *Guardian* ran a commentary on April 20 by Simon Hoggart saying that the queen must be held personally responsible for the fact that "the monarchy, and through it our system of government, is in much worse shape than at any time since the death of George IV" nearly 200 years ago.

In a piece entitled "Mother of all our

woes: most misfortunes can be laid at the foot of the queen," Hoggart defended the institution of constitutional monarchy, then added: "But the Windsors? This lot? Do we need *them*? Are we stuck with this family, until they abdicate in bulk, or a mob storms Buckingham Palace?"

The fact is, Hoggart stresses, that "this queen must take a measure of the blame" for the crises hitting the monarchy. It is "amazing how unadaptable she has proved to be" to the changing times. She exhibits a "lack of flexibility," an "apparent willingness to live in a world of her own," in which she endlessly discusses "meaningless trivia," such as "golf courses and horse racing."

On April 21, the *Observer* wrote that both alleged "republicans" and royalists alike are all asserting that the queen has "some magical immunity from the Windsor disease," but there is something strange in this "critical exclusion zone" around the throne.

The truth is, that "fish stink from the head. Institutions rot from the top." The queen inherited an "impregnable" position with the throne, but she has dissipated it all.

"Any other 70-year-old chief executive who had presided over such a decline in her firm's fortunes, would be jumping before she was pushed," the *Observer* stated. Her worst failure is Prince Charles, regarded by his estranged wife and more than half the country as unfit to occupy the throne.

French 'doctors' front puts pressure on Russia

Doctors Without Borders, a French intelligence front active throughout Africa and the Mideast, has called for the Group of Seven to "put pressure on the Russian government to stop gross and systematic targeting of civilians and violations of humanitarian law in Chechnya," according to a report released in Moscow April 18. The Group of Seven met in Moscow with Boris Yeltsin, to discuss nuclear safety.

"We chose to make this urgent call because we are very concerned, indeed

shocked, by what we have seen in Chechnya," Dr. Eric Goemaere, director general of the group, told a Moscow news conference. "We are involved in all the major conflicts in the world but we believe Chechnya is the most cruel war. We are in the field witnessing the systematic massacre of civilian villages which are flattened by a [Russian] strategy of reconquest in south Chechnya."

Doctors Without Borders was formed by Bernard Kouchner, the Mitterrand humanitarian affairs minister, who drafted the U.N. Security Council resolution justifying the occupation of northern Iraq, based on oppression of the Kurds. It was the first time the U.N. had overtly intervened into the internal affairs of a country, without the explicit request of the government concerned, and under the argument that "humanitarian concerns supersede sovereignty." Doctors Without Borders is very active in southern Sudan, where it is involved in financing rebel activity through gold smuggling, according to Sudanese sources.

Australian state target of pot-lobby ploy

The long-awaited report by the Australian state of Victoria's Drug Advisory Council, set up last January by Premier Jeff Kennett to investigate drug abuse in the state, was released on April 10 by its chairman, Melbourne University Prof. David Pennington. It recommended decriminalizing marijuana, reported the *Herald Sun* on April 12.

From preliminary indications, the report is part of the push by George Soros's Lindesmith Center in New York. Two Australians are on the four-person editorial committee of Lindesmith's *Psychoactive Drugs and Harm Reduction: From Faith to Science*, the public relations book for dope decriminalization. Those two, Nick Heather and Alex Wodak, are helping to lead the charge in Australia for decriminalization, under the phony rubric of "harm reduction."

The report draws heavily on the official experiences of other countries—mainly the United States—to conclude, "there is no

Briefly

FRANCISCO GOYA, the Spanish artist whose career spanned more than 60 years, is honored on the 250th anniversary of his birth this year with three exhibitions in Madrid. The main show at the Prado Museum will include the Prado's 128 pictures plus 42 others loaned for the occasion.

A **TWO-DAY** seminar was held in Moscow on the theme "1996—Year of Decision" by representatives of the Schiller Institute at the Methodological University on April 6 and 7. Presentations were given on music, the Socratic method, and the economics of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

COLOMBIA'S Group for National Reconstruction, the core of the opposition to narco-President Ernest Samper Pizano, is organizing for a "Day of Silence" immediately following the expected absolving of Samper by the congressional committee "investigating" him.

BRITAIN granted asylum to Saudi dissident Mohammed Al-Massari on April 18, the London press announced. He is supposedly campaigning to "bring democracy to Saudi Arabia," but has recently expanded his focus to include attacks on Israel, Jews, and Yasser Arafat.

ARTURO FRONDIZI, the former President of Argentina who died one year ago, was remembered in a column published by several Argentine papers April 18. Frondizi's long-time political secretary wrote that the statesman died with certain unfulfilled dreams, among them, to see Argentina at peace and fully industrialized, and to witness the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche and of Colonel Seineldín.

PALESTINE Liberation Organization intelligence official Col. Tawfeek Jaber said on April 21 that the PLO had arrested a Hamas cell which had planned to assassinate President Yasser Arafat and other high-ranking members of the Palestinian National Authority, Shomron News Service reported April 23.

possibility that attempting to stem supply will solve drug problems in our community."

The report recommends that the state legislature amend the "Drugs, Poisons, and Controlled Substances Act 1981" so that the use and possession of up to 25 grams of marijuana no longer be an offense, private households be allowed to cultivate up to five cannabis (marijuana) plants each, and that the laws regulating the public consumption of alcohol be applied to marijuana. Trafficking in marijuana would remain an offense.

The report is causing an uproar. The Police Association has come out in opposition, with the secretary, Senior Sgt. Danny Walsh, vowing: "We'll be at the forefront of their [members of Parliament] consciences as [we] approach the next state election, when we remind their constituents of which way they voted."

Soros's friend Prodi will be Italian premier

The center-left coalition "Olive Tree" won Italy's general elections on April 21, achieving a clear majority in both houses of Parliament, defeating the center-right "Pole of Freedoms" alliance led by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. Olive Tree leader Romano Prodi, who organized a special award to speculator George Soros last year at Bologna University, has been named to form a government.

The separatist Northern League of Umberto Bossi, although achieving an astounding positive result in terms of votes (they increased their total vote, becoming the first party in the Lombardy and Veneto regions with more than 20%), failed to become the "swing factor" at the national level.

The post-communist PDS (Democratic Left Party), the dominant component of the Olive Tree, became the largest national party with 21.1%. The Olive Tree attained a majority in the Senate but is dependent, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the votes of the other post-communist party, Communist Refoundation, which opposes the massive

privatizations to which Prodi is committed and has demanded a return of the cost-of-living escalator.

In addition to that potential factor of instability, the sword of Damocles hangs over the head of Romano Prodi, in the form of the three official investigations into his friend and partner George Soros, prompted by the LaRouche movement in Italy.

Unctad to meet in South Africa

A major United Nations conference was announced at U.N. headquarters in New York April 22, to take place April 27-May 11 in Midrand, South Africa, under the auspices of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

This global conference, to gather 3,000 delegates from the 188 member governments of Unctad, mostly led by their countries' trade, finance, or industry ministers, is an effort toward consolidating the U.N.'s role as a world government. One agenda item is the creation of a Development Senate which would allow business representatives to directly take part in the U.N.'s work.

The new Unctad secretary general, Rubens Ricupero (formerly Brazil's finance minister), suggests the creation of a "financial surveillance and dispute settlement mechanism," and proposes that "governments undertake multilateral commitments in order to minimize the disruptive effects of domestic monetary and financial decisions on the economy of third countries." Policies which could be shown to benefit one country only at the expense of another, rather than improving the conditions of the world economy, could be brought up for resolution. Sanctions might be considered, Ricupero added.

While recognizing the difficulty for governments to cede national sovereignty, Ricupero notes that this was also the case in the area of trade and has been dealt with successfully, and that the de facto ability of national policymakers has declined.

Schiller Institute exposes British lies against Sudan

by Susan Welsh

“Stop Dirty British Imperialist Operations Against Sudan,” was the theme of a conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Washington, D.C. on April 20, which refuted the British campaign of lies against that African nation, as well as analyzing British imperial strategy worldwide. The speakers were U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, *EIR*'s Africa Intelligence Director Linda de Hoyos, and two guests from Sudan: Angelo Bamgbaru Beda, a Roman Catholic from the South who is a member of the National Assembly and has just been named minister of public services in the national government; and Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky, press attaché in the embassy of Sudan in London.

About 130 people attended, including representatives from Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Pakistan, the United States, and Sudan—including both supporters of the Sudanese government and members of the opposition. The presence of the opposition activists provided the occasion for a “heated exchange of views,” as the diplomats would describe it (see p. 54, “Stop Wearing the Union Jack for Underwear”).

The morning session was titled “Why the British Aim to Destroy Sudan,” and was addressed by Mr. Al-Koronky and Mrs. De Hoyos. The afternoon session, “The U.N. One-World Dictatorship vs. the Nation-State,” was addressed by Mr. LaRouche and Mr. Beda, whose speeches are printed in the following pages.

Sudan's strategic importance

The campaign to defend Sudan has taken on great urgency in recent weeks, as British operatives are seeking to have the United Nations impose sanctions, on the pretext of Sudan's supposed involvement in an assassination attempt on Egyptian

President Hosni Mubarak last year. In reality, as the speakers proved, Sudan's “crime” is that it is insisting upon its national sovereignty and its right to economic development. As the largest nation in Africa, with a long history of fighting British imperialism, it has a pivotal role to play, along with Nigeria and South Africa.

The Schiller Institute has been active in supporting Sudan against the British for several years. In October 1994, Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche and Muriel Mirak Weissbach attended the Inter-Religious Dialogue Conference in Khartoum. In December 1994, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visited Sudan, and met with leading political and intellectual figures, including President Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir and spiritual leader Dr. Hassan al-Turabi. In the aftermath of that trip, *EIR* published a *Special Report*, “Republic of Sudan Resists British Genocide,” dated June 9, 1995.

Defeat the British Empire!

Lyndon LaRouche's presentation was focused on what Empire has meant historically and the form in which it is now disguised—the British Commonwealth, with plans to include the United Nations mechanism itself. The Commonwealth controls about half of the world's financial turnover through London; controls 65% of the world's trade in petroleum; controls the majority of the international trade in strategic metals; and controls food supplies in a world increasingly short of food.

LaRouche said that the “crimes” of Sudan were its determination to provide food supplies adequate for its own people, not to be in the position of Egypt, which, by International Monetary Fund, London, and U.S. diktat, is not allowed to develop its own food supply, because that would free Egypt

from London's control. LaRouche added that Sudan, and also Nigeria, are nations which have been part of the British Commonwealth, and that "any nation which is part of the British Empire, cannot escape without British permission," especially if that nation has the potential and will to become successful.

In his presentation on "Fact and Fiction About Slavery in Sudan," Angelo Beda spoke about the progress that is being made in ending the North-South war, which has been raging since before Sudan's independence. He exploded what Britain's Baroness Caroline Cox and her Christian Solidarity International call government-sponsored "slavery" in the South. He spoke of numerous delegations—international and Sudanese—that went into the Nuba Mountains and other areas where Cox claims slavery is practiced. Her charges were found to be without foundation, including by a delegation headed by a member of the British House of Lords, Lord Plum. But Cox ignored that report.

Speaking on "The Sudanese Experiment: General Elections and the New Government," Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky emphasized the historical continuity of the British policy of crushing Sudan. Sudan was an independent state under a mahdi from about 1882 until its conquest by Lord Kitchener in 1898. Sir Henry Rollinson said, after planting the British flag on the palace, "We pledged ourselves to complete Lord Kitchener's work, to free this land from tyranny and brutality." This, he said at the point the British had defeated a sovereign government by means of massacres.

Today, Al-Koronky continued, the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department are attempting to repeat this conquest through their control of the human rights mafia—such as Christian Solidarity International and Amnesty International. Baroness Cox told the House of Lords on Nov. 7, 1995, that "there are increasing reports of widespread slavery in Sudan . . . and the government of Sudan is encouraging slavery in Africa." This is an outrageous lie.

The concrete objective of the British is to divide this Islamic state into microstates, Al-Koronky said. That is the reason for Anglo-American support of the separatist war in the South, and while we have been busy with that war, Egypt, with British support, occupied a strip 200 miles wide in the North.

The charges brought against Sudan of slavery, brutality, dictatorship, and so forth, are actually descriptive of the accusers, Al-Koronky charged. Slavery is their problem, not ours. Lord Anthony Gifford, in a report called "The Legal Basis for Reparations," says that the British were slavers and murdered millions of Africans. But the official line, still today, is that the British "did us a favor."

So we have a case of "tabloid tactics," he said. Everything that is rightly charged against the Serbian leadership in the Balkan war, is falsely charged against Sudan, yet the BBC instructs its reporters *not* to use the word "genocide" against Serbs, but to use it against the government of Sudan.

The current attempt to frame up Sudan on charges of harboring the alleged would-be assassins of Egyptian President Mubarak, is Phase II of an operation that began when the government came to power in 1989, the Sudanese official said. Phase I ended in 1992, when Egyptian officials announced that allegations of Sudan harboring terrorists were baseless. Then, an FBI team visited Adis Abeba, Ethiopia, and the report issued from there said that Sudan *was* responsible. The story grew from there. When U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake visited the region, he stated that U.S. policy is to contain Sudan's Islamic policy. The British are poisoning relations between the United States and Sudan.

British control of terrorism

Linda de Hoyos, in her speech on "Who Really Runs International Terrorism," presented a devastating documentary of the British oligarchy's role. The record shows, she said:

1. There is no such thing as Islamic terrorism. There is no such thing as a "clash of civilizations."

2. There *is* such a thing as afghansi terrorism, created out of the pools of desperate and unemployed youth from developing countries, sent off to fight the war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, with nowhere else to go now. This force now functions as mercenaries for hire.

3. This afghansi force is not uncontrolled, but very definitely controlled. *EIR* has documented how Lord Nicholas Bethell (now deceased) and Viscount Cranborne launched the afghansi the second that the Soviet tanks rolled into Afghanistan. We have documented how Lord Nicholas Bethell and Baroness Margaret Thatcher came to the United States in 1981 to raise the money and win the political commitment of the Reagan-Bush administration to pour millions of dollars into the Afghan war. We have documented that the afghansi are the offspring of the Anglo-American trust imposed on the United States by George Bush.

In conclusion, she referenced the statement by U.S. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns, that the United Kingdom must *not* be singled out for its role in harboring terrorism. To do so, he said, "would be most curious now." Then, on April 2, a debate occurred in the British House of Lords, which exposed the British position. Assorted lords and ladies came out openly defending the narco-dictatorship in Colombia, denouncing President Clinton's decertification of the Colombian government from U.S. anti-drug assistance (see the text of the debate in last week's *EIR*, p. 47).

"In the coming months," De Hoyos said, "it is urgent, that the spotlight be placed more and more on British sponsorship of drugs and terrorism. It is urgent that those who have information in this regard, no matter what the apparent cost, come forward and state the truth. In this way, hopefully, we can force the United States to do what Burns called 'that most curious thing,' and confront London's lords and ladies directly."

U.S. interests are the natural ally of the cause of Sudan

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following remarks were delivered by Mr. LaRouche to the Schiller Institute-sponsored conference entitled "Stop Dirty British Imperialist Operation Against Sudan," in Washington, D.C. on April 20.

The broadcast which I made on CBS television on Thursday evening [April 18], contains material which is relevant to the subject here, and which I will try not to duplicate in great detail, since the tape exists, and people, I presume, would have access to copies of it.

But, the point is this. Until the Fifteenth Century in Europe, in every part of the world, up to 95% of the population of every culture of every part of the world, lived in the condition of virtual human cattle, as slaves, as serfs, or, under the Aztecs, for example, in *worse conditions* than slavery or serfdom.

In this ancient time, a dominant form of society, extending out of the bowels of barbarism into feudal Europe, existed, which is imperialism.

Now, people use the word "imperialism" without understanding it. The British, for example, are not a "kingdom," they are not a "nation." The British Isles are not a "nation." They are a plantation. If you read the history of England and Britain, you will observe this to be the case. It's a place, a part of the real estate of the world which was taken over by a group of people who were organized by the Venetian financier oligarchy. When Venice had become extremely vulnerable, and could no longer play the imperial role that it played in the Mediterranean region during the middle of this millennium, it transferred, over a period of 200 years, it transferred the headquarters of Venetian banking, which was a copy of the kind of usury practiced by ancient Tyre, to London and to the Netherlands.

And, the Anglo-Dutch maritime region became the basis of an imperial power which was not of the feudal, landed aristocratic type, but, rather, of a banking type. That is, a financier oligarchy, which parasitized the entire world with usury, theft, slavery, and so forth.

An empire is not a people who have conquered other people, even though conquest of other people may have occurred.

An empire is ruled by a group of families, predominantly either of the landed aristocratic type of families, or the banking oligarchy, the financier oligarchy type. In ancient history and feudal history, the two types cohabited. But, you had, for example, Babylon, which is the model for all empire that we know in Middle Eastern and European civilization.

Empires in world history

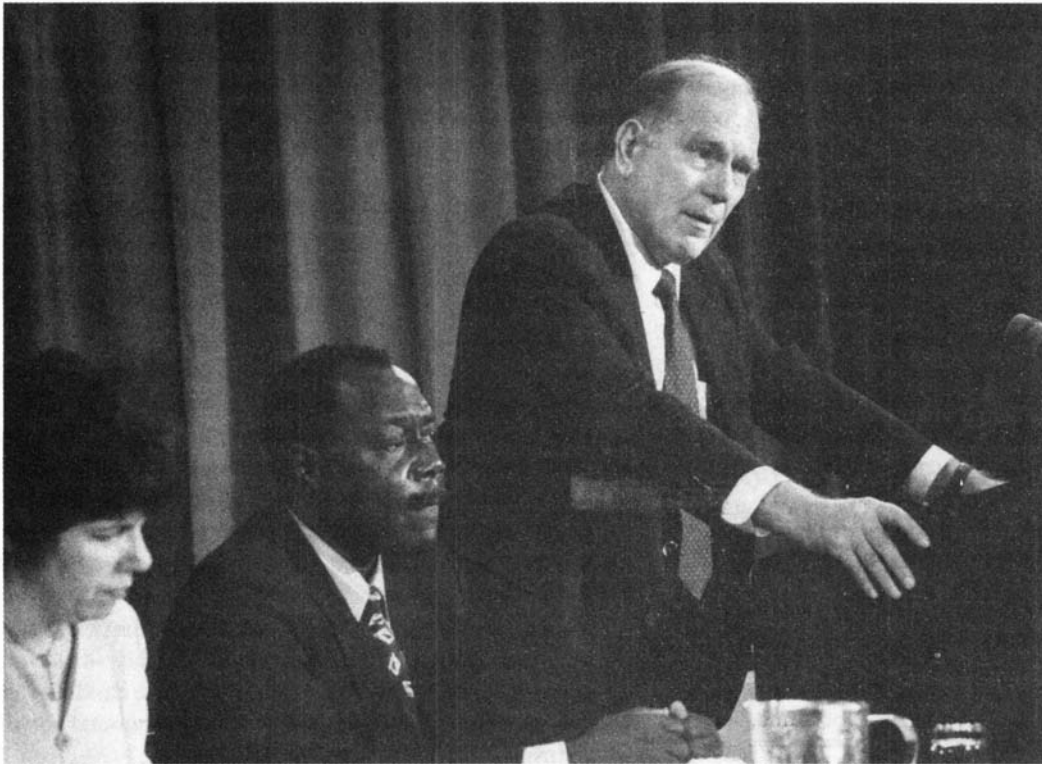
The Babylonian model, or what was otherwise called the oligarchical model, is the predominant model of empire. In most cases, the empire was essentially based on the power of a landed aristocracy. However, in some cases, as in the case of Tyre, or the case of Venice, or the case of the Anglo-Dutch monarchy, the ruling power is not a landed aristocracy, a rural landed aristocracy, but a financier aristocracy, like the wealthy powerful families of the British oligarchy.

Now, these families have always chosen, whether of the financial oligarchy or landed oligarchy type, they have always chosen some group of people to be the "chosen people" for the oligarchy.

But, the chosen people don't rule. The oligarchy does. For example, in the case of the Babylonians: Babylon—both Babylon and the Persian Empire were controlled by a priesthood which came to be known in Greek times as *the Magi*. These were wealthy, powerful families who controlled the Babylonian Empire. At the time that Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar no longer functioned—as a matter of fact, they were almost as bad as the Windsors—the ruling oligarchy of Babylon said, "Let's get rid of these bums!" And they brought in the Medes.

But eventually, they brought in a group they had cultivated, called the Persians. And the Babylonian Empire was continued, and expanded, in the name of the Persian or Achaemenid Empire, which was nothing but the Babylonian Empire.

At a later time, we had the case of the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire was corrupt from the beginning, and it became more so as time passed. And, it began to crumble, out of its own corruption. It was depopulated through an environmentalist movement, started by a fellow called Diocletian,



Lyndon LaRouche addresses the conference. Seated are panel moderator Debra Freeman and Angelo Beda of Sudan. LaRouche: "The British say, 'Any nation which is part of the British Empire, can not escape without our permission! And we don't choose to let a nation as strategically significant as Sudan, escape, and become successful.' "

of limiting population. And, the population of the empire began to shrink, especially in the Greek-speaking area.

And so, at a certain point in time, the Osman Turks, Osman-led Turks, began to take over some of the real estate of the Byzantine Empire. And then, in the middle of the Fifteenth Century, Venice, for special reasons, worked together with the Osman dynasty, to turn over Constantinople to the Turks. And it became known as the "Ottoman Empire." But, it was really the Byzantine Empire, with all the same ruling families, essentially, with a few minor changes which had dominated the Byzantine Empire. The same crowd.

So, empires are actually always controlled by a group of powerful families, families which are sometimes in the model of the Greek gods of Olympos.

The nature of oligarchism

Now, the members of oligarchical families are not immortal. At least, I've never known of an immortal financier oligarchy, though some have lived much too long. But, nonetheless, the families tend to be perpetuated for long periods of time, in which members of the families function as *instruments* of the family, rather than the family as instruments of individuals. And these families form family-like dynasties, in finance, or in landed aristocracy, or in both. And these become *the ruling families of the empire*.

And, the families elect a boss from among them. They will either elect a doge, something like a doge, an elected monarch, as in the case of Venice, or some other arrangements

like that, or they will elect a family to hold the monarchy as a hereditary property. But, the ruling force is not the monarch. The ruling force is the oligarchy, which, as we see in the case of the "Dump the Windsors!" movement in Britain today, is an interchangeable part. It can be replaced, as has been done many times in history.

And, these oligarchies, then, with their chosen people, would then divide and conquer peoples of the planet. Large areas. They divided these areas into what were called *satrapies*, and would divide them, also, into smaller units, called "culturally semi-autonomous regions."

So, the method of empire is to have an imperial power, which is *absolute*, at the top. Imperial power is controlled by a group of powerful families, who are generally, also, *very evil*, who constitute an oligarchy. The oligarchy selects a form of political rule of the empire, finds a chosen people to act as the shock troops to aid the empire.

Take the case, for example, of Iraq. How did the Abbasid dynasty die? A bunch of loan sharks took over tax collecting. The loan sharks who bought the rights to do the tax farming, or the tax collecting, brought in some Seljuk Turks, as muscle, to steal land from the peasants. After a time, as the dynasty became more corrupt, the Seljuk Turks, who had been the agents of the collection agents for the tax gatherers, the private tax collectors, took over the joint, and changed its character. Which is the beginning of the Turkish culture in that region.

But, the families continued. The ruling families continued. The people changed, from Arabs to Seljuks, who became

the rulers, but the empire continued: this use of subject peoples.

Now, the subject peoples had no inherent rights. But empires were often prudent, and would generally shape their policies, so as not to offend too much the customary religion and other customs of their subject peoples. They would also play one people against another, on the issue of *religious difference, of ethnic differences, of imagined or real grievances*. And, by pitting one group of people against another,

But, what is it the British object to? They object to the idea that a strong, unified government of Nigeria would be an obstacle to the "interests of ethnicity." And, what is ethnicity? It's chopping up Nigeria into a lot of little parts which are supposed to begin shooting each other.

they would control them. And this system was used to perpetuate, in historic times, this condition, in which 95% of the people of every culture, of every part of the world, have lived *as human cattle*.

How to get rid of empire

Now, the subject of empire today is: How do we get rid of it? Which is the other side of: How do we create forms of society in which people are no longer treated as human cattle? In which every child that is born, is allowed to realize, through education and similar opportunities, through a quality of education, to realize that he or she is a person formed in the image of God, who, unlike the animals, has the power of reason; who can transmit ideas of principle and discovery from one generation to the next, through a Classical humanist mode of education; who can improve these discoveries, and transmit old and new discoveries to present and future generations, to the benefit of mankind, so that every person, in a sense, is a king within their society. They are a citizen, the highest rank of personality politically, in any of these societies. Some persons may have more authority, may have a higher function than others, but that should generally be based on talent or suitability, and so forth.

But there's no distinction of persons by class or by condition of servitude. That all are free, *by virtue of having a right to the knowledge which the entire human race has produced*. They can learn it, through education. They have the freedom to innovate, to apply this, to transmit this knowledge to others, and to have some institution called a government, a state,

which protects them in these rights, and which ensures that the good they contribute to society, will survive their lives. To ensure, as I said in the broadcast, that every human being has the right to live. That is, to be born, and to live out a span until the time they die, which should not be too soon. But, even when it comes late in years, it's short, against time.

We are small, and we live a short time. And, that gift of reason, to live in that short time, is, as the New Testament puts it, a *talent*, in the famous Parable of the Talents.

We have a talent, which is our life and our power of reason. And, our job is *to use* that talent. Not to waste it, not to throw it away, not to bury it, but to use it. *To enrich it*, by adding something useful to it with our lives. And to give that talent, which is our life, back to its giver, and to society, when we die. And, if we live so, then we can die with a smile on our face, because our life has been *necessary*.

And, the essential right of every person whom the struggle for society is aimed to benefit, the right is the right to die with a smile on their face in that way. To have lived a necessary life. And to have their family and friends *know* that they have lived a necessary life. To have lived a life which is also an example to others, to children, especially, where children can see that someone has lived a necessary life around them, which inspires them to do the same.

The empire says, "No." The British Empire says, "No."

The British Empire is very much alive

Now, the British Empire, today, is very much alive. The British Isles is a zoo. It is not a nation. The people of England, and so forth, have been so degraded, between Wilson and Thatcher, have been so degraded, that they've lost the capability of productive work, have almost lost the power of human speech, and are being degraded into a state which reminds us of the Yahoos in the final part of the story of *Gulliver's Travels*. Yahoos. They're poor, unfortunate people.

But, the empire which did this to them, is not the United Kingdom. It is the Commonwealth, the British Commonwealth. The British Commonwealth, which covers about one-fifth or more of the world's land area; which controls about 30% of the world's population; which controls about half of the world's financial turnover through London; which controls 65% of the world's precious metals; which controls about half of the international trade in petroleum, and related products; which controls the majority of the international trade in metals which are the so-called strategic metals, which are used for production in most countries; which controls food supplies, shrinking food supplies in international trade, in a world which is increasingly short of food, and in which famine condition are prevailing. In which the British, who control the food supplies, also have sufficient control over agriculture, as they tried to do in the case of Sudan, to *increase* the shortage of food. And, as they do in Egypt, by keeping Egypt's domestic food supplies to about 40% of the people's needs, to make the existence of the Egyptian government, *dependent upon*

pleasing the British every morning, so they get food for next month's feeding of their population.

This is a power not to be underestimated. The *worst* manifestation of this power, is in Africa, though you can also see it in the Middle East and other places.

In Africa, the British Empire, through the powerful countries which control the production of that area, and through the IMF, and through the World Bank, and through the London financial arrangements in cooperation with some Swiss banks and the Paris Club, has introduced a condition of *genocide* throughout Africa. So that, in Central Africa, even Museveni—who is nothing but a British agent, a totally controlled entity of Baroness Lynda Chalker, the British Colonial Secretary, now called the Overseas Development Ministry (you see, they can't even use words straight. They lie. It's the Colonial Administration, they call it the "Overseas Development Agency")—at a conference held in Uganda recently, described the collapse of the demographic characteristics of the populations of Central Africa. That through HIV, through famine, through other epidemic disease, and through a general *démontage* of economy, under conditions of World Bank and IMF and other stringencies, the economic conditions of holocaust have been imposed upon all of sub-Sahara Africa.

Three nations key to Africa

There are three nations in sub-Sahara Africa which are *key* to all of Africa. These are: Nigeria, the most populous nation of Africa. Second, Sudan, the largest nation of Africa; and, third, South Africa, which contains the largest single concentration of industrial resources, development resources.

If the British could destroy these three countries, which they would do if they destroyed the present regimes, through the results of the instability produced, then *all of Africa would be like a Nazi concentration camp, except in the respect that it were worse.* And, that is the condition the British wish to bring about.

The British oligarchy controls South Africa. The Oppenheimer, DeBeers, etc., etc. They control Nigeria, largely, through ITT and Royal Dutch Shell; and so forth and so on.

Some years ago, the present government of Sudan very much upset the British government and its clones, when, in a period of food shortage, the government of Sudan decided that it should have economic security in food for the nation. And the British said, "No." The IMF said, "No." The Bush administration said, "No." The Bush and Kissinger hangovers in the State Department said, "No." Agents of these characters in the Republican Party and some Democrats in the United States say, "No." And that is the "crime" of Sudan.

But the crime of Sudan is *not only* that it was determined to provide food supplies adequate for its own people, not to be in the position of Egypt, which, by IMF and U.S. and London diktat, is *not allowed to develop its own, independent*

food supplies, because that would mean the Egyptian government wouldn't be controlled from London any more.

But also, the worst thing of all: that Nigeria, without actually intending to do so, and Sudan, with a little more insight into the situation, for special historic reasons, are among the nations within the British Empire, i.e., the Commonwealth, which have decided that *they are not going to be controlled* as parts of the British Empire. That their people are going to be free.

And, the British tried to do some things, to square this away. They organized movements around the world, to destabilize Nigeria. What was the weapon the British used to destabilize Nigeria? What was their claim? What was the "oppression" which the Abacha regime was presumably imposing?

Now, remember that Nigeria is Nigeria. And people get into fights there lots of times. And they sometimes kill each other. It's not a peaceful country, in terms of its internal social disposition. You've got three principal religions, which is played upon by the British for all they can get out of that. Then, you have about 100 different ethnic groups, which each have historic conflicts, which the British, as colonial forces, did everything to promote, as they did throughout the rest of Africa. And the British are making trouble.

What the British object to

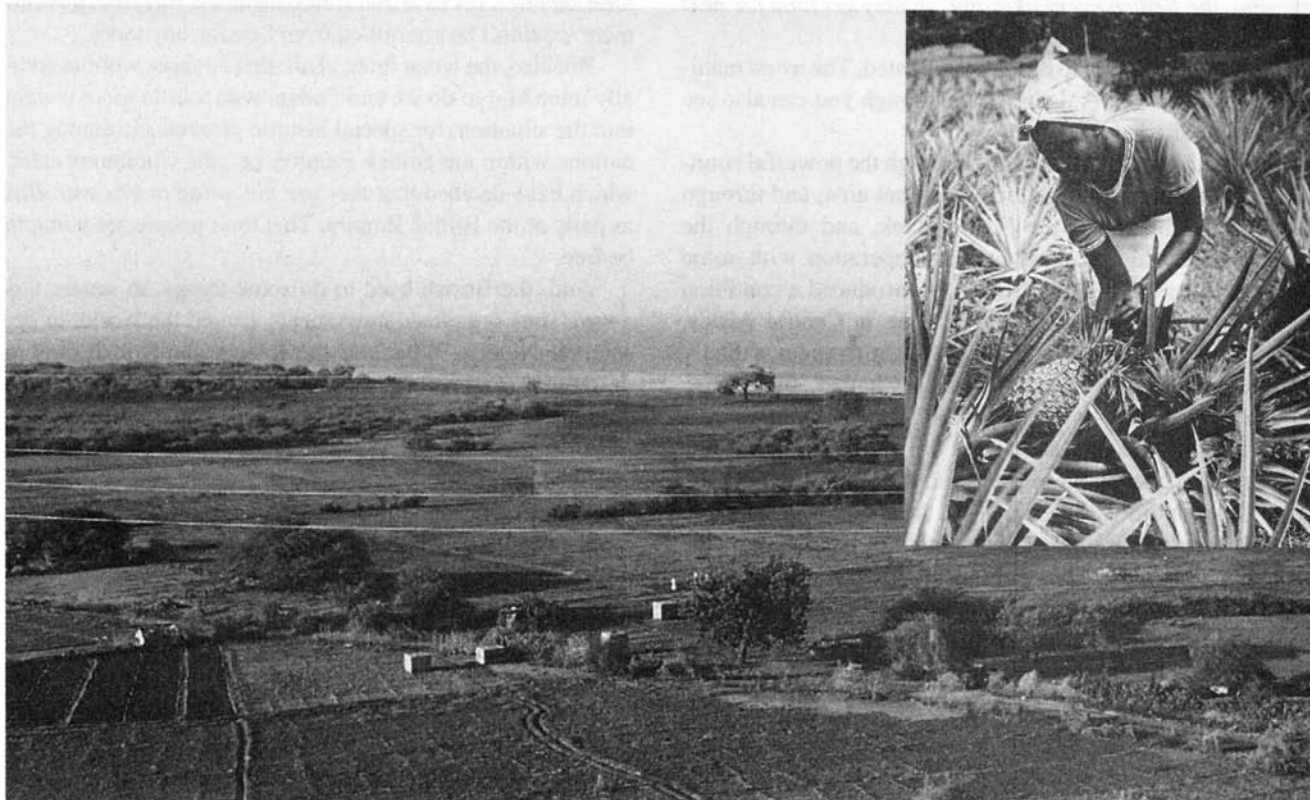
But, what is it the British object to? They object to the idea that a strong, unified government of Nigeria would be an obstacle to the "interests of ethnicity." And, what is ethnicity? It's chopping up Nigeria into a lot of little parts which are supposed to begin shooting each other.

The same thing in Sudan. Now, the government of Sudan, to its credit, has taken great efforts to find the road to peace with the people in the southern region of Sudan. But the British then pulled out an old fraud.

We have a fellow in Washington. His name is Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. He's a British intelligence agent, who works for the Hollinger Corporation, and is in Washington specifically deployed by the London *Telegraph*, which is a property of the Hollinger Corp., which is a branch of British intelligence founded in about 1938, Canada-based, which now controls a press empire. But, it's British intelligence.

Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is the virtual inventor of the so-called Whitewater scandal against Clinton, because these forces in Britain who are behind the Hollinger Corp. are the deadly enemies of the President of the United States. They would like to kill him. If they can't kill him, they want to defame him to the point of destroying him. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is the scoundrel who does this sort of thing around Washington. There are others, but he's the chief one.

So, he had a father, another Evans-Pritchard. And the father is famous in northern Uganda, and in southern Sudan. Maybe not with the people of the region, but in the British annals. [With a British accent:] This is the gentleman who,



After a period of food shortages, the government of Sudan made a decision to achieve food self-sufficiency. That is the crime of Sudan in the eyes of the British Empire. An aerial view of Sudanese agriculture, and (inset) growing pineapples.

according to British doctrine, invented a nonexistent tribe, called “nilotic peoples.”

The purpose of that, was to create, on the border areas between Uganda and Sudan, and other areas, an element of instability, in which missionaries and British anthropologists would keep the pot stirring, and create a terrible mess. An instability which could then be used, not to benefit the people of that region (who come from many parts of the surrounding country, who just happen to all live in the same general region). Not to benefit them, not to give them any freedom and advantage. But to employ them, as a factor of destabilization. Partly against Kenya, significantly against Uganda, and, primarily, against Sudan.

You may recall, that earlier in this century, the British created, artificially, a situation in the southern part of Sudan, which was a hideous crime against humanity by the British. They did everything possible to separate the southern part of Sudan, from Sudan. And, one of the ways they did that, was to deny the people of this region, which the British like to call “nilotic peoples,” is to deny them access to development, access to freedom, access to escaping the conditions of barbarism. And, that was used as a pretext.

And now, at the present time, the situation in the south of Sudan, because of the wisdom shown by people in the present

government, in trying to find a peaceful road to a peaceful resolution in this area, through the federal and related programs, the area in the south of Sudan, despite all the arms that the British are sending in through the dictator of Uganda, Museveni, who was an ITT creation, who was the author of the genocide in Rwanda and Burundi—that poor Mr. Museveni, the agent of Lynda Chalker; she is said to love him dearly. I don’t know whether that’s a compliment to this gentleman or not. But, they can’t find the forces to conduct a credible war against Sudan through the southern region.

Pressure from Eritrea

So then, they turn to another resort, based on Eritrea. Now, Eritrea’s a mess. Eritrea was used, during former times, by the Soviets, as a point of destabilization against Ethiopia, at a time that Ethiopia, prior to 1975, was tied to the United States and Britain, and that Somalia was a primary client of the Soviet Union. And, the Soviets built this big naval base in Somalia. *Until*, under orders of British intelligence, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in 1974-75, changed the rules. He met with the Soviets, and they swapped this client status of Somalia for Ethiopia. So, Ethiopia became the client of Russia, and then Somalia became the client-state of the United States and Britain. They swapped horses in 1975, which led to

a general war in the Horn of Africa, which destroyed Somalia; which virtually destroyed Ethiopia.

In the meantime, the Eritreans, who had been used by the Soviets, using the East Germans and Cubans to run the operation, had created a so-called anti-imperialist military force in Eritrea, which was deployed against Ethiopia. And, when the Soviets took over Ethiopia, as well as Eritrea, they had to calm it out.

But nonetheless, because of this history, and because of the presence of mercenaries, shall we say, from the former Cuban and Soviet and East German service in that area, it's a hot spot.

This is also an insert-point for use of hired mercenaries, who are drawn and recruited from the ranks of the so-called Afghan mujahideen, who are now based in the drug-trafficking centers of northern Pakistan. These people are the primary forces hired for international terrorist operations throughout the world, and most of the operations are run out of London offices. The British run most of the terrorism in Asia, at least southern Asia, and in Africa, northern Africa, and so forth. And, the mujahideen have become a major factor in running the terrorism.

So, the major vulnerability of Sudan today, has now shifted from the attacks through the south into Sudan, into attacks from the Red Sea, from Eritreans or Eritrean bases, and from Ethiopia, through Ethiopia. This was all done through a mujahideen hired attack deployed out of Pakistan, in a showboat hit-attack against the President of Egypt.

There was no attempt to kill him, contrary to the story. The President of Egypt travels in an armored car. What were used, were mujahideen, hired from Pakistan, who used AK-47s for the attack, which can not puncture a good armored car, a tank. If they had had a recoilless rifle, which the mujahideen are perfectly capable of using, or a grenade launcher of the right type, the car would have been blown up, and so would Mubarak. The purpose was to create an incident, to orchestrate politics in the context of the Adis Abeba conference, without actually killing Mubarak.

Then, they immediately turned around and demonstrated the purpose in two ways. First of all, I think somebody told—I would guess strongly—that somebody told Mubarak, “Look, we didn't kill you this time, but we'll kill you next. You'd better go with us on policy.”

I mean, that's the kind of attack that was. When that happens, you've been given a message in rather strong terms. And if somebody comes up and says, “You know, these guys could have *killed* you. They didn't want to kill you, they just wanted to give you a message.” He said, “What do they want!?” That's the way it happens.

All right. Remember, the Adis Abeba conference had on its agenda, with the support of the host country, Ethiopia, the attempt to cool out some of the conflicts. This was co-sponsored by the President of Kenya, who also had problems

with the British operations against Kenya through Uganda. And, what this attack did, was enable the British to orchestrate a reversal of this conference, and to launch a new wave of attacks on Sudan.

Competent regimes are not allowed

But, the attack on Sudan has, for me, two significances. First of all, there are nations which were part of the British Commonwealth, or which had been part of the Commonwealth, an empire, at some point. The British say, “Any nation which is part of the British Empire, can not escape without our permission! And we don't *choose* to let a nation as strategically significant on the Nile north-south way and in the Horn of Africa, as Sudan, escape! And become successful. If they will get an incompetent regime, we'll be glad to have that. They can have their independence. Because then they'll come running back to us, after they've had a taste of their own medicine.”

But a competent regime? No, not allowed.

And, that's the same case in Nigeria. There's an organic tendency in Nigeria, to use its natural resource revenues for the development of the country, in much the same direction, not, perhaps, in the same form, but a similar impulse, to that we saw in Iraq, before Desert Storm, when Iraq had independence. It was notable throughout the Middle East, especially for the way it poured its oil revenues, when not engaged in war, particularly, back into the development of its economy and its people. Iraqi youth had the best opportunities for education in the Middle East because of this policy.

The key to the development of Nigeria, is to keep a unified nation; to get these revenues, which can be had from various sources, efficiently going back into the country, into the development of the country's infrastructure, its opportunities. And, to create a unified nation *in fact*, out of the participation in successful development.

There's another aspect to this, which is important. The orders for this, come from the real British government. Now, the British Parliament is *not* the British government, except in name. It's sort of the kennelmaster for the inmates of the British Isles.

The real British government

The real British government, the British imperial government, is known as the *Privy Council*. And, the Privy Council, which consists of about 400 persons, is the person that makes laws *not only* for the British Isles; *not only* for countries such as Australia or Canada, of which the queen is the head of state, independently of any relationship she has to the United Kingdom. But also, in the Privy Council, laws are made, which govern, behind their back, the people of other nations of the Commonwealth. And, that is the *imperial agency* which represents the interest. They're the administrative bureaucracy, in effect, the highest level of administrative bureau-

cracy, for the 3,500 families, such as those behind Rio Tinto Zinc, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, ITT, and so forth, which are the real oligarchy of the British Empire.

So therefore, the attack on these nations—Nigeria and Sudan, and they've threatened to put a bullet in the head of Nelson Mandela, which would put all of South Africa into chaos—comes from these circles.

Where U.S. interests lie

Now, what's our interest here?

We have, in the United States, two interests, in fact, in the issue in Sudan in particular. First of all, it has proven itself a successful and viable nation, which wishes to assert its independence, as we, in our time, fought a war against the same enemy—as a matter of fact, we fought *several* wars against them—the same enemy, the British monarchy, for the same rights. It comes from a different cultural background, but one we can understand. It is struggling, with some success, given the circumstances, to improve the conditions of its people.

We wish to further that. It's in our interest to do it. It's in our interest to make the world free, because our freedom depends on the degree to which freedom prevails in the world. And if a nation is willing to struggle to build itself as a nation-state, in which it provides the opportunities of education and development to every part of its own people, we have to be for it.

On the other side, we have the interest in the fact the British Empire is *the enemy* of the United States. It is the evil empire, the real one. The one that Ronnie Reagan didn't understand. Communism's gone away, in a sense. But the evil empire is still here. Well, what was the evil empire, then? The one that's gone away, or the one that's still here, and was always there? The British Empire.

And therefore, to allow the British Empire to consolidate its power in the world, would mean the death of the United States itself.

Why? Look at what's happened to us.

Since April 12, 1945, the day that President Franklin Roosevelt died, an unfortunate, very low-level character by the name of Harry Truman, became President. Now, Harry Truman was completely controlled by an agent of the British monarchy. His name was Harriman, Averell Harriman. Harriman controlled the Truman government. Truman was a very small-minded man. He was the kind of fellow—you know. He represents the IQ problem I heard about, mentioned this morning: didn't have much of it.

But, the President, Roosevelt, had been determined, and had a great quarrel with Churchill during the war, over the fate of the world in the postwar period. And, the determination of President Roosevelt, that every part of the world which had been the subject of the British, the French, and the Dutch empires, was to be given their freedom at the close of the war in Europe and the Far East. And that the British Empire was to be dissolved, and the world was no

longer to be subject to British Eighteenth-Century, that is, Adam Smith and similar methods.

When Roosevelt died, Truman reversed all of that. And willfully, at least on orders from London, backed up the British Empire, backed up the French Empire, backed up the restitution of the Dutch Empire, imposed a financial and economic collapse on the United States, *unnecessarily*, and set up, with Churchill, in dividing the world into a bipolar nuclear conflict between two powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. *The British played both sides*. And that conflict between the two nuclear superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, dominated the fate of every nation in this world and every people, from 1946, approximately, especially from 1947-49, until 1989-91.

Every part of this world, as Kissinger reminded many developing nations. He said, "Policy is made in London, Moscow, and Washington. And, when those three superpowers agree, the rest of you will do as you're told. You have no

'Stop wearing the Union Jack for underwear'

The following exchange between Lyndon LaRouche and a member of the Sudanese opposition, took place at the Schiller Institute conference on April 20.

Q: My first question to Mr. Lyndon LaRouche: You are a Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party here, and I wonder if it conforms to your democratic values to support this military regime, which is trying to give itself the legitimacy by this fabricated kind of elections? If you commend this kind of regime, then you have to also support, if any other group of people come and capture the same power, and also try to recognize themselves by making this kind of elections. [Questioner cites various purported incidents of floggings and harassment; accuses regime of killing an opponent in detention, newspapers calling for *jihad*, etc.]. . . .

LaRouche: I'm going to make it fairly short, because there are a lot of these detailed cases which I'm not particularly up to, but I do know a few things about the whole situation. I know what my policy is based on.

First of all, these incidents are totally irrelevant to the basic question. Because the problem of Sudan, the problem of what the British call the "nilotic region" of southern Sudan and northern Uganda, the history of Uganda; who controls the dictator who is the President of Uganda, who is nothing but a thug for Lynda Chalker, in London; what

voice.” And that’s the basis on which the world was run. The IMF was a tool of that, the World Bank was a tool of that, and the United Nations Organization was a tool of that, always.

The U.N. as ‘the’ world government

After 1967, the time that U Thant announced the Second Development Decade U.N.O. policy, in which, actually, the language was a development policy, *there has been no development policy by the United Nations Organization or its affiliates in any part of the world.* There have been token projects, but *no serious effort* to develop those nations.

The nations of Central and South America, over the past quarter-century, have actually *devalued* from the higher level of economy which they had achieved back in the immediate postwar period, before 1967, into virtual lower Third World country status generally today. Oh yes, there are a few very rich people in these countries, as there are rich drug pushers in Lebanon, or what’s left of it, in the Hafez Assad colony

called Lebanon, from which Hafez Assad deploys terrorists against Israel, and Israel responds by killing Lebanese—but not Hafez Assad.

So, in 1989-91, when the Soviet Empire began to dissolve, the funny fellows in London, supported by “Mad Dog” George Bush in the United States, on British orders, which were articulated by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and President François Mitterrand, one of her pet dogs in France, said that now that we have the former Soviet empire on the ground, let’s make sure that these nations never revive again. Let’s destroy them.

And, what they did, is they set into motion what was called a “reform.” The “reform” was the same kind of IMF conditionalities which the IMF tries to impose on Sudan and every other developing country, but a little stiffer than they usually do. As a result of that, every country in eastern Europe which came out from under the Warsaw Pact and Comecon, is now led by a Communist Party, which came soaring back

the British policy is, what it was back in the last century, what it was in this century, what it is today, I know very well. That anyone who perceives all kinds of problems in Sudan, of which Sudan has many. It’s a poor country. And, as we’ve heard, poor countries have problems. They *all have problems.*

We have poverty in the United States, and that’s a problem, too. But the point is, that when you talk about Sudan, *do not become trapped into*—as I will *never become trapped into*—*fallacy of composition.*

The problem in this region, *the entire problem in this region,* was created by the British imperial forces, who still control *everything.* They created the conditions. They are the ones that created the problem of the south.

They are the ones that created the genocide in Rwanda, and I know it. I know the present dictator of Uganda, under the direction of Lynda Chalker, who, together with Baroness Cox, is the organizer of most of these tales, or litany of tales, that come out of Sudan, of the so-called horror stories, or so-called victimization. I know *these people* are the criminals. And, someone who has not tracked the murderer, is trying to tell me that somebody’s pet dog has peed on somebody’s lawn!

The murderer is the British Empire and what it represents; and, we have a fellow in this country, called George “Mad Dog” Bush (who was formerly President, because we didn’t trust him with any other job, he was too incompetent for it), is also complicit in this.

But, these guys have committed *genocide*; we know what they’re up to, in terms against Sudan. We know why they’re doing what they’re doing against Sudan. We know what they’re trying to do to Kenya; what they did in Zaire;

what they’re doing in Burundi. What they did, together with the queen’s husband, through the World Wildlife Fund, in putting Ugandan troops, through the World Wildlife Fund, to penetrate Rwanda and set into motion this whole business. And, you had a bunch of people going into a Francophone country, who didn’t speak any French, but only English, and they called themselves “native troops.” It was done by this kind of crowd.

So therefore, *I know* what the problem is in Sudan, I know what some of the problems are that—the overall problem. I know what some of the efforts have been by the present government. I’ve been around in dealing in counterintelligence problems like this for a long time; and, I’m not easily taken in. There are major problems with Sudan, but I have not found any problem I perceive, that the Sudan government hasn’t told me about beforehand, and told me about many things I didn’t know. Yes, it’s a poor country.

So, I’m defending a country which is being attacked. And, I think it’s a mistake for people who may have good talent, to waste it in becoming propaganda agents for Adolf Hitler, which is what you do when you find reasons to attack Sudan. If you attack Adolf Hitler, then you might have some right to attack what the Jews did wrong. But, when Adolf Hitler, in the case of the British Empire, is killing off all the Sudanese, and is trying to kill so many nations on this planet, and has *done it* so often, by these methods, and I find the Sudanese complaining about the British doing the same thing, I’m on the—I *know* that I’m right to support Sudan against the people who are lined up with the British.

First thing you have to do, if you want to get *my* attention, is stop wearing the Union Jack for underwear.

into popularity because of what the British and the United States, and U.N.O. and IMF, had done to that country. The same process is in place inside parts of the former Soviet Union, such as Russia itself, out of *hatred* of what is done to it.

In the meantime, through Desert Storm, one of the greatest criminal acts ever perpetrated by any combination of nations in modern history, the U.N.O. became, in the minds of many people, including Mrs. Thatcher's government, and George Bush, and, of course, the British House of Lords, and the Privy Council, became *the* world government.

In that period, Chatham House, which is the British Foreign Service's policymaking think-tank, began to put out policy studies which talked about the breakup of China, the breakup of Nigeria, the breakup of various parts of Africa, new wars in the Middle East, and the breakup of a whole group of nations, from India and Sri Lanka, up in an arc through Turkey, and down through the Horn of Africa, once again, which had been called the Bernard Lewis Plan, named after a fellow who served under Glubb Pasha, in the British Arab Bureau, who designed this policy. And they said, "The United Nations is now *the* world government."

The reconstituted British Empire

The British said, "Fine. We're going to destroy the pretense of having a nation-state in the British Isles *anyway*. What we're going to do, is to reconstitute, through the Privy Council, the British Commonwealth as *the* revived British Empire. We are going to use the facilities and influence of the British Commonwealth, and the votes it controls within the United Nations, and through other stooges and clowns that we have working for us inside the United Nations, and, through the organization of totally unelected, unrepresentative, and no-good organizations called NGOs, we're going to take over the United Nations, and the United Nations will be the new disguise, under British imperial leadership, for *the* world government. *The* empire, which reduces every major power of this planet to merely a satrapy of an empire on the Babylonian model. An empire which turns the clock of history back to no later, really, than the Fourteenth Century, in terms of the level of economy and statecraft in the world. And which, in reducing the population, reduces the population potential. Which means that whole sections of this planet have a very large surplus population."

The number one area of the world on the target list for mass depopulation, i.e., genocide, is Africa. The genocide in Africa comes out of the British monarchy. It is largely coordinated, since 1961, by Prince Philip and that Nazi SS veteran, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who founded it in 1961. Which expresses the same philosophy that Bernhard knew, when he was a Nazi SS member. And these guys are out to create the greatest genocide in history, in Africa.

Anyone who develops, as is quite feasible, given the resources, land area, and what technology can do, who seeks to develop strong nation-states in Africa, to bring together the

people based on principles of human rights, the ones I've indicated: the right not to be human cattle; the education; opportunities for technological development; the right to be a citizen; the right to have the kind of government which is totally sovereign, in which one can participate as a citizen, and have representation, and voice, as well as representation. Those kinds of nations, committed to developing Africa, *can readily succeed*, if they are allowed to do so. And that's the interest.

We must destroy the United Nations

We must defend the United States' sovereignty. To defend the sovereignty of the United States, we in the United States must destroy the United Nations Organization, as an attempted world government. We must defend and ally with all of those who are under the threat of death and genocide from the people behind the proposition of making the United Nations *the* world government, or continuing that arrangement. We have to be on the side of all of those who wish to create nation-states, who demonstrate that they are concerned to afford *the rights* of citizenship to all peoples within that nation-state, and so forth and so on.

Those are the issues. The issue is not, "Who shot whom in Sudan on what day?" Or, "Who punched whom?" God knows. If you say, who punched whom in Nigeria on any given day, the whole place would blow up. We can't have that.

So, those issues are not important. They may have significance for simple civil justice on the state level. They may be legitimate human rights concerns, which ought to be addressed in those terms.

But, *we can not have* people allying with the enemy of humanity, the British Empire, against people struggling for freedom and national sovereignty. We can not have people allying with the no-good organizations of the United Nations Organization against the vital interests of those nations, including the United States itself, which is determined to maintain the principle of national sovereignty on this planet.

And therefore, in this fight, the vital interests of the United States are the *natural ally* of the cause of Sudan, in Sudan's fight against its British oppressor. And, our job is to cooperate with the people of Sudan—which I think is a beautiful country. I've just been there shortly, but there are many qualities of beauty in that country. And I'm pleased with the fact that the federal effort has been made—is to help people in Sudan achieve what they set out to achieve. *It's in our interest.*

It's in our interest here in the United States. It's in the interest of every nation, of every people on this planet, that wishes these rights and security for themselves. It's in the interest of every nation in Africa, which does not want to be subjected to the kind of genocide which we're seeing ongoing in the decline of the adult life-expectancy from the range of 50 years down to 40 throughout Central Africa, and is going further.

So, that's where I think we stand. And that's what, to me, the issue is.

Fact vs. fiction about slavery in Sudan

by Angelo B. Beda

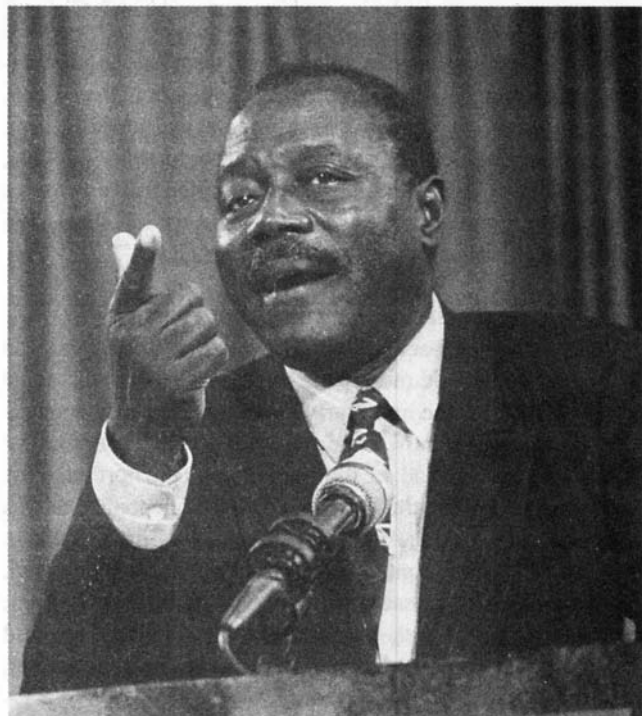
Angelo B. Beda, who has a long history as a political leader in the southern part of Sudan, gave the speech excerpted here to the April 20 Schiller Institute conference. In 1994, Beda moved to Khartoum, to serve as deputy chairman of Sudan's transitional National Assembly. He was recently named minister for public services.

I've had a lot of experience in the politics of southern Sudan, and in the politics of the nation. I started my political life in 1978, which is almost 20 years now in politics. This is half of the average life of our people, because of the hard economic conditions. I'm here to talk about slavery. But before I come to that, I will talk about my experience. I'm not an academician, but a politician.

What is southern Sudan, in short? The problem that it has today was created by the British colonial administration. It ruled Sudan in such a *funny way*—a way in which it didn't do in other countries. Yes, it used the policy of "divide and rule" generally, but in Sudan, it divided southern Sudan from northern Sudan for reasons not written. Northern Sudan proposed to be Muslims and Arabs; southern Sudan proposed to be African, and possibly pagan, according to them; and they wanted to make it Christian. But what followed, was that after 50 years, when they were going away, southern Sudan was down; we were being taught in the tribal languages, vernacular. In vernacular, you read and write in your own dialect. And so you are not supposed to reach the outside world. In northern Sudan, they developed the people and established a system of education, including economic infrastructure and civil society. In the south, we were to hate the north, as Muslims and as Arabs. When I was born, when I started to read, this is how I saw things. I could write in my language. I could read only the Bible; there were no other things to be shown to me. And those who learned a little bit of English, were taught by the Italians, who didn't know English themselves. The Italians were recruited from southern Italy, taken to England and taught some six months of English, and brought as missionaries to southern Sudan. The British were too high-up, too elevated, to live in the south. . . .

Dominated by anthropologists

Southern Sudan was dominated by anthropologists. Anthropology is no longer very popular, but at that time, anthro-



Angelo Beda: "What is slavery? There are many people unemployed. There are people ready to be slaves, but there is no market for slavery! I will leave my telephone number in the embassy. Anybody who would like to come and investigate slavery in the Sudan, please just ring me."

pology was the most popular subject at the University of Khartoum. This leads me to someone that the last speaker [Lyndon LaRouche] had mentioned—E.E. Evans-Pritchard. This was the man sponsored by the British to live in the south. He wrote about the tribes in the south; he didn't write about any tribe in northern Sudan. I met him, I was at the University of Khartoum; he just looked at me as a Zandi. He wanted me to tell some tales, and to translate some of the documents that were written in Zandi into English. So, anthropology was to study the culture of primitive man; and so you could learn the policy of keeping primitive man in his place. The idea was that people were afraid that the world and all the communities would develop, and then in the future it would be difficult to find a man in his primitive state.

So, southern Sudan was to be made a human zoo, so that you could see a man in his primate state. That's why no economic development was put in since the British left; no roads, and if there were roads built, the size of the road was in such a way that only certain types of cars could pass on it, to keep law and order.

Thanks to God, the British left; I don't know the movement that caused the British to leave. But when the British left, the north and the south didn't know each other; the northerners were educated by the so-called British, who appeared to us as our saviors from the north. And so we hated the

northern people, who were trained, who were able to administer us. And so, when they came to take the places of the British, we were taught quietly to rise against them, and we did, killing a lot of northern officials who were brought in as teachers, administrators, engineers, doctors. We killed as many as we could. And then we were asked, why did we kill them: We said it was because “we wanted the British back.”

War started before the British left

So this is the background. However, we do blame the northern people, and mostly the traditional rulers who came to power through the multiparty system in the north, because they did not try to know us and approach us in a way that we could understand. And so, the war between the north and the south started before the British left. Our independence was announced on Jan. 1, 1956, but the war had broken out in August 1955, five months before independence. Since then, we have never had peace; we never understood each other; we lost confidence in each other; there was nothing that could be done by a northerner that could be believed by a southerner, and vice versa. . . .

A small committee produced what [Sudanese President Gen. Gaafar] Nimeri came to implement in 1969-72. . . . This was a semi-federal setup, and it enabled us to enjoy peace for the first time in 10 years, 1972 and 1982.

Our traditional leaders, who got power from the British, told Nimeri that unless you destroy that thing, Allah will punish you. And this is how the second war broke out. Nimeri cancelled that agreement, without going through the rules that had been established to amend this agreement—general consultation of the people.

Since the war broke out in 1983, no government has been able to handle it; no government was able to sit at the table with the rebels, *except this government*. It had defeated Nimeri himself; it defeated the transitional government between the end of the Nimeri government and the elected multiparty system. . . . I was an elected member of the constitutional assembly during the multiparty system. I was the leader of Southern Sudan Political Association in the Assembly. The only thing that we were discussing at that time was *sharia* law—and I was against *sharia* law, and even now I’m against it. But now we finally have a consensus. We have found a solution how to go around it in a just way. But in this earlier Constitutional Assembly, the Umma Party were 103, the majority; the DUP was 63; and the National Islamic Front was 51. The southerners, plus the Nuba people, were 38. We moved a motion to cancel *sharia* law . . . but when it came to voting, nobody stood with us. But with this government, now we have come to a consensus that the south be exempt from *sharia* law . . . and we have decided to run our system on our customary law.

But what is relevant here, is that people take up our case when their interest is involved, including Baroness Cox.

When [Sudanese People’s Liberation Army rebel leader] John Garang was in the forest, first of all Nimeri was in conflict with [Libyan leader Muammar] Qaddafi, and Qaddafi wanted Nimeri to be toppled. The national opposition against the Nimeri government who were northerners—the same thing that is happening now—went to Garang and introduced him to Qaddafi. The line was that we were fighting together to overthrow Nimeri, and when we have overthrown Nimeri, we shall come to power and solve our problems. The poor fellow went and was given assistance, and he worked hard, and when Nimeri collapsed, the multiparty system came into power: They ignored Garang. . . .

The same opposition against this government, that is, the National Democratic Alliance, who have now organized the neighboring groups, are now supporting the southern Sudanese, not because they like southern Sudanese, but because *they want to topple this government*. . . .

Is there slavery in Sudan?

I assumed the power of deputy speaker in the Assembly in July 1994, and I was given the job of the chairman of the Human Rights Committee, to investigate human rights in Sudan and report to the Assembly, without fear nor favor. This is what brings me to talk about slavery in Sudan. Slavery in the Sudan is a historical fact, just as you hear about slavery in West Africa—in Nigeria, Ghana. But when I came to assume my position as chairman of the committee, it so happened that the major problem was not slavery; the major problem was the world attacking Sudan for “human rights” violations, detention of politicians, and dealing with southern problems very badly. And so, I joined what they call EUACP [European Union-African-Caribbean and Pacific], a joint assembly.

I was elected to it to represent Sudan. I was able to invite a high-level delegation from the EUSAP joint assembly elected and sent to Sudan, under the chairmanship of Lord Plumb, House of Lords in Britain. He came to the Sudan; we visited the Nuba Mountains (where slavery is supposed to be practiced, so say Baroness Cox et al.). He was able to talk to anybody; He then rendered a report to the EUACP Joint Assembly in Brussels, and he said: “There is no such a thing as ghost house; if there was, it is no longer there now.” He said that the effort of Sudan toward constitutional development, good governance, and civil society—we had already set the date for this present election—that had taken place; he examined it and found it normal. We visited the areas under government control. He was able to go to the displaced areas; he was able to see the camps. It was a very good report; it was well circulated.

But the members of the British Parliament, Mr. Kinnock and this lady [Baroness Cox] ignored the report. . . . That was the time that I began to see the British interests. And after that we got a very bad report by Christian Solidarity International,

led by Cox, in which they accused the government of Sudan of slavery in the Nuba Mountains of southern Sudan; Islamization by force of the African tribes in the Nuba Mountains and other parts of the south; and that people were being mistreated in the government-controlled camps.

In the last week of February, I formed a committee in the Assembly, chaired by me, with two other members: Mr. Khalid, who is a well-known lawyer, an independent advocate in Khartoum; and a member of parliament, a colonel, Omar Hassan Sidiq. We went to the Nuba Mountains. We spent four days there. We visited churches, the prisons, the police stations, and we called a rally to announce ourselves, and the reasons for which we had come. And then we visited three far-flung, displaced areas, where people come from the SPLA to get food, to get clothes, to get agricultural instruments, and to be transported to where they would like to settle and farm. We went to three of those places—places where Cox claimed slavery was being practiced. We held meetings with these people, and we found that there was *none* of the things that Cox's report said: no slavery, no raping, no Islamization. The churches were there. I'm a Christian, I'm a Catholic. I went to the church and we prayed together in Protestant churches.

So when I returned to Khartoum, I held a press conference on that Sunday, which was before Ramadan holy day. I invited all the news agencies in Khartoum, including those from outside. I gave a full brief of my visit, and talked about the accusations coming from outside. Interestingly, BBC did not talk about it. Nobody challenged me. . . .

The real problem

There is no slave trade in Sudan, but there is a problem; some classify it under the term environmental deterioration. The Sudan is 1 million square miles, and we have the nomadic tribes in the north and in the south. These people own cattle, and they move from one place to another, following where there is water. And when they clash near this water, which is not enough, there is a terrible fight. These tribal fights were there during the British. It is extremely hard to control a tribal fight over a shortage of a resource such as water. So what the British administration used to do—and then when the government came to power it followed the same procedure—was to hold a tribal conference between one tribe and another in order to investigate what happened. These conferences were the only way of solving the problem. Through these fights, those who succeed, kidnap boys, animals, women, and take these things to their side as a part of looting. This is there up to now. It is what Baroness Cox reports back, that the Sudan government is encouraging slavery. When there is no civil war going on, the government is able to hold these tribal conferences and try to straighten things out. Part of the solution is to get some payment to people who have been badly mistreated; and the women and the children are returned, and then they come to settlement.

The only solution is to have agricultural settlement, and perhaps, to invite international assistance to Sudan so that you find a way of digging enough wells for these people, and make some regulations. But this government is not able to do this now because of the civil war.

Baroness Cox just went to the rebel areas. In the places under the control of the government, these things are not taking place at all, because wells are being dug for the people; grazing areas are being allocated for certain tribes, with the proper responsibility of those who are in charge—whether chiefs or headmen. But in the rebel area *where there is no government*, these things can take place and we don't know what is happening, and they can kill each other and take children.

This is what the illiterate, the uninformed misconstrue—Baroness Cox, of course, *she knows it!* There is no militia. These are the pastoralists; there are places where the government does not reach. . . . We know why they are behaving this way, but we don't have the money in order to develop, to start the necessary changes. We are incapacitated by civil war. The government is trying to have peace so that it can solve this problem. One of the problems to be solved is this. Agricultural development, animal husbandry, education to teach these people that it is better to keep your cattle in one place.

This is why the government is trying so hard to solve problems *with the rebels*. And I call upon all the people—we tried to discuss things with the rebels, and we met 14 times. We could not succeed because of two reasons: One, there are people whose interests depend on the rebels. One are the Sudanese opposition themselves, because without the rebels they will not come to power in Khartoum. And second, are the people—we have mentioned them—who would like to destroy Sudanese sovereignty.

Recently, we have decided to escape the television and to escape the news media, especially the foreign news media, and we went to the forest in order to discuss with our brothers. People are saying: "No, don't go to Nairobi; don't go to Kampala." The people, once they hear there is a meeting, they fly there to destroy it. So we have decided to make what is called "peace inside." We are still trying; there are people now trying to meet Garang. We have met two of the three leaders, and we have agreed with them, and the agreement that was made is the best agreement so far. We hope we shall meet Garang and his people as *Sudanese*. When these civilized nations, Britain, America, other people, come, they come with an interest. *We have nothing to pay you, why do you come?*

What is slavery? There are many people unemployed. These people are ready to work for nothing. If you go to Nairobi to visit, you'll see so many people without food; there are people ready to be slaves, but there is no market for slavery! I will leave my telephone number in the embassy. Anybody who would like to come and investigate slavery in the Sudan, please just ring me.

Conservative Revolution writes its own obituary

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Recent legislative defeats suffered by the advocates of the Conservative Revolution have left Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich and company bloodied, while press commentaries from such conservative bastions as the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Washington Times* bemoan the sorry state in which the Republican Party currently finds itself. But, while both parties are claiming victory in the months-long showdown over the federal budget, neither side is addressing the economic crisis competently, and, as a result, the outcome of the political battle in Washington is by no means certain.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has outlined the kind of policies required in three nationally televised campaign broadcasts so far this year. LaRouche has emphasized that the President of the United States must use his constitutional authority to put the Federal Reserve into receivership, set up a system of national banking, launch a recovery program for industrial and infrastructure development, and negotiate with foreign powers to create a new monetary system.

As *EIR* reported last week, the Democratic Party is engaged in an internal struggle, and the Democratic National Committee could very well block Clinton's reelection. DNC Chairman Don Fowler and his coterie have defined for President Clinton a suicidal campaign strategy of seeking the "yuppie" vote, with a laundry list of "wedge" issues, while ignoring the traditional Democratic Party base of labor and minorities, and avoiding the economic and financial breakdown crisis.

Thus, while the disarray in the Republican camp presents the Democratic Party with a golden opportunity to mobilize for a landslide victory in November, the leadership of the DNC is doing everything possible to "throw" the election to the GOP, just as it did in the 1994 mid-term election.

'A battle for ideas'—but which ideas?

On April 19, the *Wall Street Journal* published a lead editorial that was about the closest thing that one could imagine to a political obituary for the Conservative Revolution. Under the headline "Minority Leader Gingrich?" the *Journal* observed: "Republicans in Congress have been understandably shell-shocked since losing their winter budget showdown with President Clinton. But this week, they've revealed signs of a deeper malady that could cost them dearly in November—intellectual retreat. From the economy to the minimum wage to health care, the once bold revolutionaries are beginning to cede control of the public debate back even to today's intellectually exhausted Democrats. Throw in the stasis of the Dole campaign and the demoralization of Newt Gingrich, and Republicans may want to wake themselves up by contemplating the prospect of Speaker Gephardt."

The *Journal* concluded: "The history of politics, as recently as 1994, shows that what really wins elections is *dominating the battle of ideas*. If Republicans don't want their first majority in 40 years to go down as a blip in history, they'd better find a way to regain the intellectual offensive."

But, what kind of "ideas" is the *Journal* soliciting? Certainly not the break from British free-market liberalism, in favor of American System policies of economic development, that LaRouche is demanding.

But, while the Conservative Revolution may be in full retreat, that is not all that is going on in Washington policy-making circles. Immediately after the November 1994 elections, Lyndon LaRouche called for a mobilization to defeat the Conservative Revolution, predicting that such a mobilization would produce a political realignment, drawing together the best elements in both the Democratic and Republican parties around an agenda of national and worldwide

economic reconstruction.

As *EIR* has reported in recent weeks, a faction of prominent Democrats has launched a concerted effort to force such a debate. Apart from LaRouche's initiatives, useful contributions have been made by Sens. Edward Kennedy (Mass.), Tom Daschle (S.D.), Jeff Bingaman (N.M.), and Reps. Richard Gephardt (Mo.), David Obey (Wisc.), and David Bonior (Mich.). Although LaRouche is the only figure among these Democrats to raise the question of the imminent disintegration of the world financial and monetary system, and call for the nationalization of the Federal Reserve System, these Congressional Democrats, in a series of policy papers and new pieces of legislation, have revived the issue of economic nationalism and called for a drastic overhaul of the country's corporate tax codes, infrastructure investments, and wage policy.

With backing from a rejuvenated organized labor movement (see *Labor in Focus*, p. 12), these Democrats, with the support of Labor Secretary Robert Reich, have, in the last two weeks of April, forced the issue of an increase in the minimum wage onto the Congressional agenda. In mid-April, upon their return from Easter recess, 20 Congressional Republicans announced that they were bolting from the GOP Congressional leadership, and supporting the Democratic call for a minimum wage hike. On April 25, Rep. Richard Armey (R-Tex.) and company temporarily succeeded in blocking the minimum wage hike from coming to a vote in the House. But, this pyrrhic victory promises, if anything, to exacerbate the fissures in the Republican ranks:

This danger was duly noted by the *Washington Times* on April 23, which editorialized: "The GOP is in full retreat. . . . What's worse is that 20 Republicans—deciding they want to get reelected—have joined in support of a higher minimum wage."

Further signs of a political realignment were evident on the floor of the House of Representatives on April 17, when a solid bipartisan coalition rammed through the "Truth in Budgeting Act" (see *Congressional Closeup*, p. 68). It mandated that the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund be removed from the general federal funds for purposes of calculating the federal budget. Much of this money has been frozen in recent years, in order to create the illusion that the federal deficit is much smaller, and, to enhance the argument for a balanced budget in seven years.

From bad to worse

Following these setbacks, things got even worse for the GOP's Conservative Revolutionists. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (Kan.), the Republican Party's all-but-certain Presidential nominee, saw a rider introduced by him to the Kennedy-Kassebaum health care bill, which would have established Medical Savings Accounts, defeated by a 52-46 bipartisan majority. Five Republican senators broke ranks with Dole to cast their votes against the MSA swindle, which

is backed by some of the nation's most unsavory insurance companies, led by Golden Rule Insurance Co., one of biggest contributors to Newt Gingrich's GOPAC political action committee—and to the Dole Presidential effort. After the Dole rider was defeated, the Senate passed the bill 100-0, on April 23.

The blow to Dole's Congressional leadership was all the more stunning, because it is widely known that the Dole campaign is in financial trouble, and he had hoped to ride out the four months leading up to the Republican nominating convention on the cheap, by demonstrating his political leadership—and keeping his name in the spotlight—through a series of successful policy initiatives on the Senate floor.

In another sign of GOP panic, William Kristol, of the neo-conservative wing of the Republican Party, published an attack on Dole in his *Weekly Standard* magazine. The attack was then reported at length in the April 22 *Washington Times*. Kristol said that "Dole is likely to lose the Presidential race to Bill Clinton. He may lose badly." He then advised neo-con Republicans, up for reelection, to go it alone. "The best thing all elements of the conservative coalition can do is aggressively prosecute their case and advance their cause with little regard to Dole. House members and senators should run their own races. Activists should press ahead on their issues. Where the Dole campaign wants to piggyback on or coordinate with such efforts, fine."

The *Washington Times*, an unabashed publicist for the Conservative Revolution, reported on April 22 that Gingrich has surrendered day-to-day management of the House to Armey. Gingrich is reportedly in a deep depression, and is now almost singularly focused on his own reelection, which could be in jeopardy. The Democratic nominee challenging Gingrich is a wealthy Georgia businessman, who has promised to pour millions of dollars of his own money into his campaign. Given Gingrich's own fast and loose campaign finance activities, and the fact that there are still several ethics probes pending against him in the House ethics committee, it cannot be assumed that his reelection is a "done deal."

The *Washington Times* also reported that Gingrich is desperately trying to devise a strategy for reversing the GOP's Congressional paralysis. Gingrich, according to the *Times*, is chairing a secret task force responsible for breathing life back into the Republican majority in the Congress. Among the "brains" participating in the weekly sessions at the Speakers' office: Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.), Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.), staffers from Dole's Senate office and his election campaign, and top officials of the Republican National Committee.

Some leading GOP strategists are not at all optimistic that the Gingrich "secret team" or any other efforts have much chance of success. David Mason, vice president for government relations of the Heritage Foundation, told reporters on April 23: "If things continue like this every week, it will be a complete disaster."

LaRouche wins 8.2% in Pennsylvania

Unofficial election returns show that at least 60,000 Pennsylvania Democrats voted for Lyndon LaRouche in the state's Democratic Presidential primary on April 23. With 98% of precincts reporting, the LaRouche vote totalled 58,761, with 659,611 for President Clinton, giving LaRouche about 8.2% of the vote statewide. This percentage maintains the pattern of solid support which LaRouche has demonstrated in more than half a dozen of the states where he has been on the ballot this year. Despite a near-total press blackout, LaRouche has garnered 7-12% of the vote, and as high as 34.5%.

The approximately 60,000 votes in Pennsylvania brings LaRouche's total so far in this campaign to about 430,000 votes. His most significant primary vote results thus far are as follows: Delaware, 9.6%; North Dakota, 34.5%; Colorado, 11.1%; Louisiana, 11.69%; Oklahoma, 12.63%; Mississippi, 7.6%; Ohio, 8.25%; and California, 7%.

LaRouche is on the ballot in eight more primaries, and plans to continue his national television advertisement campaign, which has so far featured three nationwide half-hour prime-time spots. The upcoming primaries are in Washington, D.C., North Carolina, Nebraska, West Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, and New Jersey.

With a tight press blackout against his campaign, LaRouche's Pennsylvania vote was almost completely the

result of a grass-roots mobilization. Over 550 people distributed hundreds of thousands of pamphlets in the last two weeks before the primary.

The campaign effort distinguished itself from that of other candidates by demonstrating the power of ideas. When Republican Gov. Tom Ridge announced budget cuts in the state's medical assistance program, designed to eliminate the health care "safety net" for an estimated 260,000 of the working poor and disabled, LaRouche supporters intervened against the cuts.

In a March 2 national TV broadcast, LaRouche had pointed out that Nazi leaders tried at Nuremberg, were not convicted of personally killing people, but because they "knew, or should have known" that their policies would result in wrongful deaths. On this basis, LaRouche said, Gingrich and his accomplices were guilty of "crimes against humanity," since their budget cuts would accelerate deaths among the elderly, disabled, and poor.

On March 25, LaRouche campaign representative Phil Valenti led a press conference and lobbying effort in the state capital in Harrisburg, and joined a demonstration of Philadelphia community groups against Ridge's killer budget. Later that day, 24 Republicans joined a solid Democratic bloc, and rejected Ridge's cuts, sending the bill back to committee.

At an April 4 press conference in Philadelphia, LaRouche emphasized that introduction of the Nuremberg standard into the debate, was central to the defeat of the bill. "Pennsylvania," LaRouche said, "by addressing that issue competently, and by showing that the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania can provide national leadership in this, can help set a pattern, which would be beneficial to the U.S. Congress and the nation as a whole."



LaRouche campaign organizers demonstrate at the office of Pennsylvania Speaker of the House Matt Ryan, against legislation that would eliminate medical assistance to about 260,000 indigent adults, children, and disabled.

Case grows for removal of Starr

by Edward Spannaus

In July 1994, ten Republican congressmen wrote to the special federal court panel which oversees independent counsels, and asked for the removal of then-Whitewater special prosecutor Robert Fiske. Prominent among the reasons for which they sought Fiske's removal was that his law firm had previously represented the International Paper Co., which had once sold land to the Whitewater Development Corp. The congressmen also complained about Fiske's "long-standing" ties to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum. A few weeks later, the judicial panel removed Fiske, saying that the fact that he had been appointed by the Clinton administration could give rise to a "perception" of a conflict of interest.

Today, Fiske's replacement, Kenneth Starr, stands accused of far more serious conflicts of interest, which demand his dismissal as Whitewater independent counsel.

Under the independent counsel statute, 28 U.S.C. 596, the Attorney General may remove a court-appointed independent counsel "for good cause." In Starr's case, not only is he using an admitted perjurer (David Hale) to attack the President of the United States, but he has real, not merely "perceived," conflicts of interest, some of which were not disclosed or known at the time of his appointment in August 1994.

Starr's continued legal representation of clients who have an interest in the downfall of the Clinton administration, plus his direct involvement with some of President Clinton's most bitter adversaries, are more than sufficient cause for his removal. In terms of standard "legal ethics," perhaps the most significant case is that of his law firm's scrape with the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC). An editorial in the *Nation* magazine recently characterized this as "a far more serious ethical breach than anything so far proven against Hillary Rodham Clinton or the President." An article in the March 18 *Nation* by Joe Conason and Murray Waas described how, at the same time that Starr was investigating the RTC's conduct, the RTC was suing his own law firm, Kirkland and Ellis. A week before the RTC settled the case with his law firm, Starr began a grand jury investigation of the RTC. The ultimate settlement of the civil suit was extremely favorable to Kirkland and Ellis, saving the firm an estimated \$700,000 over initial estimates of the likely final settlement.

The *Nation* article noted that the RTC "had good reason to be intimidated" by the grand jury investigation. "In effect, Starr had put himself in a position to exercise the leverage

of possible criminal sanctions against the group of federal officials who would decide whether and how the RTC's case against his Kirkland and Ellis partnership would be settled."

The April 22 issue of the *New Yorker* magazine catalogued Starr's conflicts of interest. Not only is Starr politically ambitious and ideologically opposed to Clinton, but "in the outside organizations with which he continues to be associated, he has allied himself with Clinton's enemies," author Jane Mayer wrote. Among the conflicts described:

- Starr is on the legal-policy advisory board of the Washington Legal Foundation, which in turn receives funds from the tobacco industry and the John M. Olin Foundation; also on the advisory board is attorney Theodore Olsen, who represents Starr's top anti-Clinton witness, former Little Rock judge David Hale.

- Starr serves as a consultant to the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, whose grant recipients include the *American Spectator* magazine and the Free Congress Foundation, both of which have been major promoters of Whitewater. Another recipient is the Landmark Legal Foundation, which has provided free legal representation to Jean Lewis, the RTC "whistleblower" who hyped allegations against the Clinton administration, in her dealings with Starr's office.

- Starr represents two tobacco companies, Brown and Williamson, and Philip Morris, which are locked in legal battles with the Clinton administration.

- Starr represents Chiquita Brands, whose chairman Carl Lindner "is one of Sen. Bob Dole's oldest and biggest supporters."

- Prior to taking on the Whitewater special prosecutor position, Starr was researching a possible *amicus* brief on behalf of Paula Corbin Jones, who is suing Clinton for alleged sexual harassment.

- At the time of his appointment, Starr was personally representing International Paper Co. (Fiske had not handled any matters for the paper company for years.)

Conflicts 'begin to add up'

Writes Mayer: "It wouldn't matter much if Starr only had a past record as a Republican partisan, or only represented tobacco interests, or only served on the board of the occasional anti-Clinton organization in his spare time, or only had been involved in helping Paula Jones's lawsuit just days before his appointment, or only remained active in private practice while serving as independent counsel, or only cherished Presidential ambitions incompatible with Clinton's. But when these things are piled on top of each other they begin to add up."

To provide cover, Starr hired former Watergate chief counsel Sam Dash as his "ethics adviser," at the modest fee of \$3,200 a week. Dash defends Starr from the allegations of conflicts of interest, but he does concede that "it does have an odor to it." It would be better described as a stench, and the Attorney General should clear it out as rapidly as possible.

Habeas corpus shredded in antiterrorism bill

by Edward Spannaus

On April 24, President Clinton signed into law the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act" of 1996, which was passed by the Senate on April 17 and by the House of Representatives on April 18. The bill contains significant changes from the administration's original proposals of last year. Freshmen Republicans, led by Rep. Bob Barr (R-Ga.), spearheaded an effort to weaken the provisions which would have given the federal government more power to deal with actual terrorism, while they inserted into the bill the so-called "habeas corpus reforms" which were a key element of their Contract with America. The habeas corpus provision of the U.S. Constitution, elaborated in the 1867 Habeas Corpus Act, provides for federal review of the constitutionality of a person's conviction on criminal charges.

The changes in habeas corpus procedures have little, if anything, to do with terrorism, since they only affect state court convictions, and most terrorism cases are brought in federal court. But, as numerous members of Congress pointed out during the floor debate, they are likely to result in the execution of innocent persons, since the bill forces federal courts to abandon their role in enforcing the U.S. Constitution, and compels them to defer to state court judgments, even where there are constitutional violations. The bill also sets strict time limits for federal review of state court convictions, and it severely restricts the ability of federal courts to hear factual evidence regarding state court convictions, even where the new or suppressed evidence could show that the death row inmate is factually innocent.

Below are excerpts from the debate on the floor of the House of Representatives on April 18. Included also are excerpts from a study on death penalty cases by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Documentation

House debate on conference report on S. 735, "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996."

Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.): . . . Now, habeas corpus reform, that is the Holy Grail. We have pursued that for 14 years, in my memory. The absurdity, the obscenity of 17 years from the time a person has been sentenced till that sentence is carried out through endless appeals, up and down the State

court system, and up and down the Federal court system, makes a mockery of the law. It also imposes a cruel punishment on the victims, the survivors' families, and we seek to put an end to that. . . .

The survivors want the habeas corpus [reform]. Habeas corpus is tied up with terrorism, because when a terrorist is convicted of mass killings, we want to make sure that terrorist ultimately and reasonably has the sentence imposed on him or her. . . .

Rep. Melvin Watt (D-N.C.): Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I hate terrorists. They are the scum of the Earth. There is nothing lower than a terrorist. . . . And if this bill were limited to terrorists, emotionally I would be doing exactly what my colleagues are proposing to do here. But this bill is not limited to terrorists; it goes well beyond terrorists to common ordinary citizens. . . .

Only 100 out of 10,000 habeas corpus issues come from death penalty cases. Even less come from terrorist cases. Yet this bill is not limited either to death penalty cases or to terrorist cases. It is depriving every single American, every single child, every single one of us, of our constitutional protections of habeas corpus. . . .

Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-Idaho): . . . Mr. Speaker, this bill I feel does not just affect habeas corpus procedures for death row inmates, but it actually affects all of our rights to protections under the Constitution, that which habeas corpus has afforded. The rights to speak and assemble freely, to be ensured of due process of law, and to be protected against false imprisonment belong to all Americans. We cannot allow ourselves to be frightened into giving up these freedoms.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a line-on-line runout by the Congressional Research Service of all the Federal antiterrorist criminal laws. I asked for CRS to run this out. Mr. Speaker, this is 17 pages long. We have enough laws on the books already. The problem is that we are not enforcing the laws we have. This law abridges some of our very precious freedoms. . . .

Rep. Robert C. Scott (D-Va.): . . . Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the conference report because it will do little, if anything, to reduce terrorism, while at the same time it will, in fact, terrorize our Constitution. . . .

The so-called crown jewel of the bill, the habeas corpus provision, Mr. Speaker, we have heard of the frivolous appeals. Forty percent of these appeals are in fact successful. People have been denied a fair trial. People are in fact sentenced to death who are factually innocent. These are not frivolous appeals. Those who have bona fide appeals will have their rights denied.

Mr. Speaker, we have a system where the innocent and the guilty are tried by the same procedure, so those who are guilty in fact may have a little more time on death row, but those who are innocent have an opportunity to present that evidence. If this bill is enacted, we will find that those who are factually innocent and can present evidence of innocence will in fact be put to death.

Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.): . . . We do all kinds of things relative to terrorism and then, in addition to that, this bill contains three of the seven crime bills that were in the Contract with America, the most significant of which has been debated a lot today, but been voted on many times by this Congress. Finally, when the President signs this bill into law after years and years of struggle, we will have limited the appeals that death row inmates can take and we will have assured that sentences of death in this country will be carried out expeditiously, as the American public wants. . . .

Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-N.Y.): Mr. Speaker, rushing this bill to the floor just to meet a publicity deadline is irresponsible. Once again we are sacrificing our people to play election year politics. Americans and their civil rights are too important to allow this.

The right of habeas corpus is a national treasure. It is fundamental for all Americans—black and white; liberal and conservative. The conference report severely limits that right—all to fuel a national frenzy.

My colleagues, the Constitution says we are all entitled to equal protection under the law, but in today's society some of us are more equal than others. The reality is, if you have the money to hire a good lawyer, you can make it through our legal system. But, if you are a poor minority, lacking those resources, you will lose and not have the opportunity to prove you are innocent.

By severely limiting this ultimate right to appeal, more innocent Americans will unfairly die. Their blood will be on your hands. I encourage a "no" vote on this conference report. . . .

Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.): Mr. Speaker, this has been an important debate, and I think that it has become clear that this is a politically motivated bill, driven first by the National Rifle Association and Mr. Barr, and then finally by the 73 galloping freshmen Republicans who would not allow a deal to be made, and finally we were able to patch a little bit together.

We are dealing with a bill now that started off with no habeas corpus, we do not need it. But then, because there was nothing in the bill, we needed it.

So what do we have here? What we have is a bill that is missing, missing. Wiretaps for terrorist offenses, not in the antiterrorist conference report before this House. The current law allows for wiretaps for everything from fraud, embezzlement, destroying cars, numerous felonies, but the bill rejects on careful consideration the proposal that we be able to wiretap for crimes of terrorism and crimes where weapons of mass destruction are used.

Are you serious that this is an antiterrorist bill?

So while a Federal agent can get a wiretap if he believes a car to be destroyed, he may not be able to get a wiretap if he believes an act of terror or mass destruction or murder is going to take out a building or someone is planning to gas the New York subway.

How silly and how unserious.

Similarly, while current law allows for emergency exceptions to the requirement of a court order for a wiretap in instances where the agent learns a criminal act is imminent, this bill refuses to extend that constitutionally permissible emergency circumstance exception to terrorism cases.

So there you have it. Taggants? Oh, well, we put it back in, but we exempted black and smokeless powder. I wonder why? Well, it does not take a scientist to figure that one out.

So I guess you guys have proved your point. I mean, you are going to show that we got a terrorism bill on an anniversary and that, further, we put the President of the United States in a tremendously embarrassing position where he has to swallow a compromise of habeas corpus.

From "The Crisis in Capital Representation," by the Special Committee on Capital Representation and the Committee on Civil Rights of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York:

Whether bad death sentences result from judicial ignorance or judicial politics, prosecutorial misconduct, or other facts, federal habeas corpus proceedings have had the capacity, at least so far, to correct an error rate in state capital cases that Justice Blackmun aptly described as "staggering." Nearly half (46%) of the state capital cases reviewed in federal habeas corpus between 1976 and 1991 were found to contain harmful constitutional error. More recently, that rate has held at about 40%. Generally the federal court must not only find constitutional error, it must also find that the error was "harmful," that is, significantly prejudicial. Many federal judges often note constitutional errors, but then find them harmless. These cases are not included in the 40% figure, which represents only cases where relief was granted. Thus, the 40% reversal rate understates the incidence of constitutional error, because it fails to include those cases where the error occurred but was found harmless. . . .

Today, federal habeas corpus provides unlawfully convicted defendants far less protection than it did before the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Rehnquist, raised procedural hurdles to the protections which the Great Writ provides. . . . Thus, the condemned prisoner who overcomes these hurdles and obtains an attorney to file a federal habeas corpus petition has a real chance of success, at least under the present regime.

[The 104th Congress] has pressed habeas corpus legislation [which] could greatly restrict the independent capacity of federal courts to determine the merits of constitutional claims and to award relief on the basis of constitutional claims that have merit.

We question how a society can look at a system where about 40% of the people facing death sentences have had trials with major constitutional flaws and decide that these cases should receive less, and not more, scrutiny.

Queen creates U.S. Priory of Knights

by Scott Thompson

Following George Bush and Maggie Thatcher's Persian Gulf war of 1991, Queen Elizabeth II bestowed various knight-hoods on the American political and military officials who had led the U.S. side of the "new world order" effort. Among the "Yankees in Queen Elizabeth's Court" are former President Sir George Bush; his national security adviser, Sir Brent Scowcroft; Sir Colin Powell; and Sir Norman Schwartzkopf. Such honors are only bestowed upon foreign nationals who have served the cause of the Empire throughout their adult lives. Sir Henry Kissinger, who admits his British agency every chance he gets, is another member of the queen's stable of loyal assets.

Contrary to popular opinion, the queen is not just an antique ornament used to draw naive foreigners into London's over-priced tourist traps. During the Gulf war, she presided over daily war councils, was briefed continuously by Prime Minister Thatcher, and served as head of the Armed Forces of the Realm.

So, it is no laughing matter when the queen sets out to establish a new British chivalric order inside the United States. It's deadly serious—especially at a moment when the United States is in a state of global conflict with the British Empire, and when the President of the United States remains in London's cross-hairs.

OSJJ becomes a Priory

On May 11, under orders from Queen Elizabeth II, the American Society of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (OSJJ), which for 30 years has been a propaganda outlet and recruiting front for the British, will be upgraded to a Priory, similar to those which exist throughout the British Empire. The ceremony will be conducted at the Washington National Cathedral, by His Royal Highness the Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who is both the queen's cousin and Grand Prior of the OSJJ.

On May 10, Ambassador Sir John Kerr will host a reception for members of the Order at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. in honor of HRH the Duke of Gloucester. And, on the evening of the event, some 400 Knights, Dames, and members of the Order will attend a benefit dinner for the OSJJ at Union Station. The Bombay gin will be flowing over the train tracks.

With the creation of the Priory, the Duke of Gloucester

will name an American Prior. Among the current officers of the American Society are some of the country's most rabid Anglophiles, including: John R. Drexel IV of the Philadelphia industrialist family turned financiers; Vice-Chancellor Christopher C. Forbes (brother of the failed Presidential candidate Malcolm "Steve" Forbes), a publisher who is married to Baroness Astrid Cornelia von Heyl Zsu Herrensheim, and who worked on a book on Fabergé Eggs with British "triple agent" Armand Hammer; and Vice-Chancellor Theodore R. Gamblé, Jr. of the Procter and Gamble fortune.

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem was rechartered by Queen Victoria during the 19th century. The Order began in the United States in 1957, under the leadership of the Anglican Bishop of New York, as well as Sir Douglas Fairbanks, Honorary KBE, who was aide de camp to Lord Mountbatten, and Brig. Gen. J.W.F. Treadwell, who served as a liaison to British forces in World War II. There are currently some 800 members in the United States—mostly Anglican, but with a sprinkling of Jews, Methodists, Lutherans, and even a Muslim or two.

The official prelate of the U.S. section is the new Anglican bishop of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, The Rt. Rev. Richard Grein, who has replaced the "over-kooked" Bishop Paul Moore. The perverted LaRouche slanderer, Canon Edward West, who died in 1990, has been replaced as secretary of the U.S. section by his former assistant, Don Lundquist.

Knights emeriti

Among the knights emeriti of the American Society of the OSJJ are:

Sir Hugh Bullock, Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) and the only one with this rank in the United States at this time. This investment banker, aged 98, an Anglophile, knows many current and former members of the British oligarchy, and has for decades raised millions for the Cathedral where the British monarch is crowned. He is a Knight of Grace of the OSJJ.

Sir Grayson Kirk, Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). He is a former president of Columbia University (1953-68), and still president emeritus. He is an Associate Knight of the OSJJ and Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

Sir Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Honorary Knight of the British Empire (KBE). He had both an acting and a military career. After serving as aide to Lord Mountbatten, Fairbanks conducted special missions to NATO, SEATO, and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. He seems to have become involved through the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, a joint project of British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He holds positions in about a dozen orders of chivalry worldwide.

Beyond all the pomp and circumstance, the United States is now confronted with yet another hostile recruiting front for British intelligence services.

Perot-Fulani: an anti-Clinton alliance

The Democratic National Committee is aiding third party efforts to pull voters away from the President.

Ross Perot has positioned himself to play the role of spoiler in the 1996 general elections, as he did in 1992, when he won 19% of the vote. The Perot factor contributed greatly to George Bush losing the election.

This time around, Perot seems to be positioning himself to again hurt the incumbent, President Clinton. Last September, Perot announced on the Larry King show that he would form a third party, whereupon the Reform Party was formed and, in effect, became the electoral arm of Perot's United We Stand organization, the million-person grassroots organization that developed out of Perot's 1992 Presidential bid.

According to Reform Party national coordinator Russell Verney, the party will be on the ballot in 35 states, while its Presidential candidate's name will appear on the ballot, as an independent, in 15 states. Perot is expected to be the party's Presidential candidate.

To secure ballot positions on all of the states, Perot has formed an alliance with Lenora Fulani of the New Alliance Party, as well as with the Wisconsin-based New Party, and the Green Party U.S.A.

Fulani was the Presidential candidate of the New Alliance Party in 1988 and 1992. This peculiar political formation, which describes itself as pro-gay, pro-feminist, etc., came out of a bizarre cult founded in the early 1970s by Dr. Fred Newman, who professed to have come up with a new form of psychotherapy, that bore all the hallmarks of brainwashing.

Democratic Presidential candidate

Lyndon LaRouche has labelled the Newman-Fulani operation a "government agent organization teaming up with Ross Perot as part of a Rainbow Coalition-type national ticket, as a real third party ticket, trying to draw away from the Democratic Party precisely those votes from the core Democratic Party vote that Clinton would need to win his reelection."

The Perot-Fulani alliance began in earnest soon after Perot announced his intention to form a third party. Shortly thereafter, the Patriot Party of California moved its 8,000 members en bloc into the Reform Party, and mounted a voter registration drive in the gay community and the poor urban centers, which, according to the April 22 *New Yorker* magazine, netted another 4,000 supporters for the party.

However, the seeds for this strange alliance can be traced back to 1994, when Fulani joined forces with Nicholas Sabatine III, a leader of Pennsylvanians for Perot. The two merged the New Alliance Party into the Patriot Party, which soon became the National Patriot Party. Sabatine was the chairman and Fulani headed up the New York state branch.

Last April, the Patriot Party of New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota also joined the Reform Party. The National Patriot Party, according to Fulani, will participate in the nominating process of Perot's Reform Party.

Fulani makes no bones about her intention to try to lure African-American voters out of the Democratic Party and into the Perot movement. Fulani, in an oped in the April 4 *Cleveland Call & Post*, the largest circulation Af-

frican-American newspaper in the country, called on African-Americans to abandon the Democratic Party in the 1996 elections, and join with Perot in forming a third party.

"The time has come to begin building alliances outside of the Democratic Party where our traditional political partners—white liberals in particular—have abandoned us," she wrote. "Needless to say, the Republican Party offers no alternatives. . . . Our most viable option is to go independent. . . . The fundamental challenge for the African American community in this election year is to establish that we can come together with other forces in ways which make us a significant enough threat to the status quo to give us some genuine leverage. I believe the potential for such a new alliance lies with the populist 'white center,' otherwise known as the 'Perot voter.'"

Fulani added that the Perot voting bloc had made itself marketable by going independent. "We need to make ourselves equally sought after," she wrote. "Moreover, if African Americans—as long-term left-populists—were to join the white populists in creating a new pro-democracy electoral coalition in an independent party, we'd be part of a new plurality that could win three-way elections in the national, state, and local level."

Meanwhile, evidence continues to mount that DNC Chairman Don Fowler, abetted by the likes of Clinton campaign strategist Anne Lewis, are helping to drive African-American voters and others into Perot's arms. In the South, when Democratic Party African-American activists asked the DNC for funds for voter registration drives, they have been refused. Fowler's strategy for Clinton's reelection is directed at "Generation X," not the traditional base of the Democratic Party.

Infrastructure bill wins out over deficit politics

On April 17, the House passed "The Truth in Budgeting Act," which will take the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund off budget, so that these funds are not counted as part of the general fund for purposes of calculating the federal deficit. The move is an attempt to circumvent the stranglehold that the budget committees and deficit debate have gained over federal spending.

Debate rapidly turned into one of "infrastructure development versus deficit politics." The tone of the positive side of the debate was set by Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Bud Shuster (R-Pa.), who said that every \$1 billion spent on infrastructure creates 42,000 jobs. "If we spend money to build America's infrastructure," he said, "we increase productivity in America, we save lives, we stimulate economic growth."

Shuster was backed by Democrats and Republicans: William Lipinski (D-Ill.) said, "I support infrastructure investment in the United States because it spurs economic growth and creates good jobs." Jay Kim (R-Calif.) said, "I know that without a strong transportation system we cannot sustain a prosperous economy." Peter Defazio (D-Oreg.) commented, "If you spend money on a bridge, a highway, in mass transit, that money will provide economic benefits for decades to come. Yet we treat that the same as money spent for a one-time expenditure of something consumable and thrown away by the Federal government." Jack Quinn (R-N.Y.) said, "I support this legislation for many reasons, because I believe that the infrastructure of our nation is vital to our economic viability." Bob Wise (D-

W.V.) added, "The only way you grow is to invest in your country, in your stock, in your physical infrastructure—your roads, your bridges, your water systems, your sewer systems, your airports, your locks and dams, that is how you grow. It has also been documented that building infrastructure also improves productivity, another key to growth."

The opposition was totally absorbed by the deficit issue. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) trotted out letters from Conservative Revolution ideologues, from Pete du Pont to Alan Greenspan to Paul Volcker, to argue against taking the trust funds off budget. John Shadegg (R-Ariz.) complained that the bill "will make it impossible to balance the federal budget." Chris Shays (R-Conn.) called it the "pork barrel bill of 1996 because what it means is we are going to provide \$50 billion more and make it available to people who want to spend on roads and bridges." These Republicans were, unfortunately, joined by a handful of Democrats, including Ranking Budget Committee member Martin Sabo (D-Minn.) and David Obey (D-Wisc.). However, 120 Democrats joined with 163 Republicans to pass the bill.

Support grows for higher minimum wage

Congress' return from its Easter recess saw a rising chorus of demands from Democrats for a floor vote on increasing the minimum wage. But, on April 17, after two days of debate on an immigration reform bill, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) unexpectedly pulled the bill from the floor in order to prevent votes on amendments that would have increased the minimum wage, and separated the Social Security Trust Fund from balanced

budget considerations. Dole said that consideration of the bill couldn't continue, because "we are going to be held hostage by Social Security amendments and minimum wage amendments."

Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) pointed out that Republicans often offer nonrelevant amendments to legislation. "But everyone knows," he said, "that is not what this is all about. There are some here who do not want to deal with the issues that we are attempting to address in these amendments."

On April 18, a group of 20 House Republicans, led by Jack Quinn (R-N.Y.), announced that they will support a floor vote on increasing the minimum wage. "All of us believe that people who work a 40-hour work-week ought to earn a wage they can live on," he said.

Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) backpedaled, saying that "there should be hearings." Gingrich Republicans are looking for ways to make such a bill distasteful to its proponents by loading it up with anti-labor provisions.

Tax limitation amendment fails

A "Tax Limitation Amendment" to the Constitution, which would require a two-thirds vote by both Houses of Congress in order to pass any measure that would increase federal revenue by more than a *de minimus* amount, failed on April 15 by a vote of 243-177. The only exception to a tax increase in the proposal put forward by House Republicans, was a two-year waiver when a declaration of war is in effect.

The argument for the bill was typified by Charles Canady (R-Fla.), who said that "under our current system, it is too easy for us to add to the already onerous tax burden Congress has

placed upon the American people.”

Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.) said that the debate was a sham. “Everybody in this chamber,” he said, “and everybody within the sound of my voice knows that what we are doing is show business, poor show business at that.”

Rep. James Moran (D-Va.) said the amendment “shows contempt for the wisdom of the Founding Fathers.” He said the Constitution “has made us the most democratic, the strongest nation on Earth, and now we want to mess around with it, with this kind of Constitutional graffiti.”

New ‘gunboat diplomacy’ needed, says Gingrich

House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) suggested “that the near future has a very high likelihood of being known as the age of terrorism,” in a speech to the David M. Abshire Colloquium on Politics, Leadership, and Values sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies on April 17. Ironically, he urged a modern-day version of “gunboat diplomacy,” the practice of the British Empire, which is behind most international terrorism today.

“What I’m also suggesting,” he said, “is that the willful use of force on a unilateral basis in order to achieve political ends, and the threat of force, is going to increase, and that as the cost of mass violence goes down, that threat potential becomes proportionally greater. So that the effect that in the 18th century would’ve required sending ships to blockade Taiwan, can, in fact, be achieved by a relatively small number of missile batteries. But the psychological intimidation is comparable to gunboat diplomacy. The capacity of a country the size of Iran to have impact around the world with a

remarkably tiny investment . . . the capacity to terrorize becomes remarkably inexpensive, and if you have a model of the rule of law on a world basis which means that you have no way to deal with these kinds of problems in a systematic, orderly way . . . a relatively weak State can engage in a form of warfare very few of us understand and for which we have no doctrine. . . .

“Unless we find a new way of organizing power,” he said, “we’re going to find ourselves in a period where relatively weak systems, including non-States, terrorist groups, religious organizations, extremists in every society, have the capacity to inflict pain and cause harm that we’re not used to dealing with.”

Senator Grams targets Department of Energy

In the wake of the tragic death of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown on April 3, Republicans have temporarily shifted their focus away from shutting down the Commerce Department, and are now targetting the Department of Energy for elimination. Sen. Rod Grams (R-Minn.) introduced a bill on April 16 to abolish the DOE, and to transfer some of its functions to other government agencies and to privatize others.

Grams claimed that “the DOE serves no real mission.” It was created during the energy crisis of the 1970s, he said, but, ignoring the collapse of the physical economy, he claimed that “the problems the DOE was created to address never materialized.” Second, ignoring the political decision to kill programs to close the nuclear fuel cycle, Grams claimed that the DOE has failed to address its responsibility to accept and store spent nuclear fuel from power plants across the country,

despite the fact that it has spent half of the \$11 billion contributed to a nuclear waste trust fund for this purpose. Grams never once, however, criticized the environmentalist emphasis of most DOE programs. Presumably, this content would not change, no matter where many of these programs end up.

Grams’s bill would transfer defense-related nuclear activities to the Department of Defense, and many basic energy research programs to the Department of the Interior. It would also mandate the General Accounting Office to study how the national labs (besides Sandia, Lawrence Livermore, and Los Alamos, which are to be transferred to the DOD), the power marketing authorities, the civilian nuclear waste program, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve are to be disposed of, to include consideration of privatization.

Hatch praises ADL’s role in anti-terrorism bill

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) praised the Anti-Defamation League, a right-wing, racist hate-group, at a press conference on April 15 on an anti-terrorism bill. He was asked to explain why it is that the ADL “and other pro-Israel groups have played an important role in bringing this legislation, when numerous Arabs and Muslim groups . . . here in America, have opposed it?”

Hatch answered that the ADL “has helped us a great deal in this bill, as have others, including some . . . from Arab countries. But one reason why the [ADL] feels so strongly about this bill is, this is an anti-terrorist bill. It’s anti-Hamas terrorism, it’s anti-Arab terrorism, it’s anti-Abu Nidal terrorism, it’s anti-Islamic terrorism. . . . So, I guess that’s the reason why the ADL supports the bill and we’re very proud to have that support.”

National News

Prison chain gangs likened to slavery

"Let there be no mistake about it: There is an unambiguous historical connection between chain gangs and slavery," wrote Tracey L. Meares, an assistant professor at the University of Chicago Law School, in a March 15 editorial page commentary in the *Chicago Tribune*. "Advocates of the modern chain gang in Southern states trade on this historical connection. Anyone who disagrees need only consider the comment of one Alabama roadside chain gang spectator: 'I love seeing 'em in chains. They ought to make them pick cotton.'"

Meares declared, "Lowering recidivism rates, deterring crime, and allowing human beings to retain some semblance of dignity are the true goals of imprisonment. Humiliation of prisoners that necessarily depends on our country's sad history of enslavement of human beings is not."

ADL makes a 'mockery' of its own book award

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has been accused of gross hypocrisy, for attempting to overturn an independent judging panel's decision in the ADL's own Janusz Korczak Literary Competition last December. The panel conferred the prize for *Did the Children Cry?* on Stanley Lukas, who documents how Gentiles helped Jews in Poland against the Nazis, including the fact that the Polish underground smuggled food into the ghettos, and helped to organize secret schools for Jewish children.

According to the April 16 *Washington Times*, the ADL tried to block the award, claiming that the book overestimated the help which Poles provided for Jews, and underestimated the extent of Polish anti-Semitism. In his book, Lukas claims that as many as 5 million Poles assisted Jewish attempts to escape the Nazis.

The ADL notified Lukas in December

that he had won; but on Jan. 10 rescinded the award, asserting that the notification was an administrative error. Abe Foxman, executive director of the right-wing, racist hate-group, personally vetoed the decision of the judging panel.

Following a torrent of protests, and the threat of a lawsuit, the ADL reinstated the award on Feb. 28. But the formal award ceremony was canceled; instead, the ADL mailed a \$1,000 check to Lukas.

Among those coming to Lukas's defense was author Danuta Mostwin, a founder of the award and longtime member of the judging panel, who said she was "truly shocked" that Foxman vetoed the award. "I don't think it was a legitimate criticism. Mr. Lukas portrayed the children just as children: not Jewish or Christian children, just children." Lukas asks, "What if I had been a Jewish scholar and an organization did this to me? You can almost hear the chorus of 'anti-Semitism' that would have been heard across the country."

"The ADL made a mockery of the process," said Joseph Kutrzeba, a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto, and producer-director of the film *Children of the Holocaust*. "Mr. Foxman wants to look under every stone for anti-Semitism."

Sen. Kerry introduces 'economic security' bill

Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) submitted a bill entitled "The American Family Income and Economic Security Act" on April 18. In his statement on the floor, Kerry reviewed the statistics that supposedly show how strong the U.S. economy is; but added that "this economic growth is best reflected in corporate boardrooms. . . ; but, in living rooms across Massachusetts, there is extraordinary anxiety about jobs, health care, education, wages, and retirement."

He also pointed to the substantial increase in consumer debt during the last five years, and strongly attacked the Republicans for failing to address it. "They will not even raise the minimum wage," he said, "in fact, they have downsized the American dream

for millions of hardworking families, but voted time and again to increase corporate welfare and give huge tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans."

Besides raising the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour, Kerry's bill would also zero-out capital gains taxes for young families forced to sell assets because of a catastrophic illness in the family. It would also allow early distribution of private pension benefits—to finance education, first-time home buying, medical bills, and long-term unemployment.

Kerry also proposed measures to provide direct assistance to high-growth, high-wage, job-producing businesses. The bill would also eliminate the capital gains tax for "investors who hold stock for more than 10 years in qualified small, high-growth, job-creating, critical technology companies that do at least 75% of their business in the United States."

Dole deep into trough of ADM grain cartel

According to the April 16 *New York Times*, Republican Presidential candidate Bob Dole is the chief beneficiary of political contributions made by Archer Daniels Midland, the notorious grain cartel indicted by the federal government for price-fixing and other illegal trading practices. The *Times* claims that Dole received, all told, \$228,000 from ADM and its chairman Dwayne Andreas, over two decades—especially for the preferential treatment he provided through federal subsidies for ADM's lucrative ethanol production.

In an April 19 editorial, entitled "The Payoff from Ethanol's Donations," the *Times* declares, "With 50% of the American ethanol market, Archer Daniels realized an estimated 10% of its \$12.6 billion in revenues last year from ethanol." Ethanol is exempt from 5.4¢ per gallon of the 18.3¢ a gallon Federal gasoline tax. The *Times* complains, "Even the budget-slashing, subsidy-questioning House Republican freshmen have failed to crack the ethanol lobby. Last September the House was ready to end the

\$1 billion a year subsidy, but Speaker Newt Gingrich, informed by Mr. Dole that the bill had no future in the Senate, had the bill killed."

In its April 16 front-page story, the *Times* alleges, "The first major federal outlay for ethanol, a \$60 million loan program for new distilleries, was passed by Congress in 1977 over the objections of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Dole was one of the bill's sponsors, and ADM started ethanol production that year."

Spannaus: Va. officials violate Nuremberg code

Nancy Spannaus, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate from Virginia, issued a call to citizens of the state on April 23, to mobilize against a policy which will deliberately cause wrongful deaths among the prison population.

"It is now official," Spannaus declared, "that Virginia prison authorities, under Department of Corrections head Ronald Angelone, are removing electric fans from the cells of prisoners held in maximum security units. These fans are the only source of circulation in these prisons, which have no air conditioning. Besides being inhumane, this policy will predictably, and necessarily, lead to the death of inmates, especially older ones, as inside temperatures climb to 120° Fahrenheit in the summer.

"Virginia citizens are now faced with a test of their humanity. Will they permit this policy to go ahead? If they do, and prisoners die, the policy will be shown to have violated the Nuremberg standard, under which Nazi leaders who 'knew, or should have known' that their policies would result in wrongful deaths of human beings, were tried and convicted of 'crimes against humanity.' Are Virginians prepared to be complicit in such a violation of law?"

Spannaus further charged, "The policy of taking away fans is just one of the anti-human, murderous policies being implemented, or proposed. It's not a question of money—the inmates purchase their own fans. Department of Corrections officials

say that prisoners with medical conditions will *not* be given exceptions. . . . In the United States generally, even livestock are provided with air circulation. But Angelone and company plan to treat prisoners as less than beasts, at least until they are able to sell their labor in the new 'factories behind walls.'

"We are judged by how we treat the least of these, our brethren. Let's stop these crimes against humanity *before* they kill."

Hollinger Corp. hypes eco-terrorism in U.S.

The April 18 London *Daily Telegraph*, the Hollinger Corp.'s propaganda conduit for British intelligence, relayed a threat of further environmentalist terrorism to be launched against the United States. The article, filed from Billings, Montana, also attempts to provide cover for the World Wide Fund for Nature's eco-terrorist apparatus, run by Britain's Prince Philip.

According to the *Telegraph*, "Federal officials believe the Unabomber's reign of terror is finally at an end. But his violent attempts at environmental protection are echoed by many other self-styled crusaders living in the Montana wilderness. Around the hamlet of Lincoln [where Unabomber suspect Theodore Kaczynski lived] . . . environmental activists are girding for what they believe may be a last stand. Bands of khaki-outfitted, armed warriors traverse the forest and mountains, in order, they say, to save the land from destruction by logging and mining interests."

The article centers on Ric Valois, founder of the Environmental Rangers, while omitting his direct connections to Earth First! and Native Forest Network terrorists. The *Telegraph* quotes Valois: "There could be a war. . . . We are fighting to protect and preserve our planet. Many of us may be killed but we will never give up."

U.S. law enforcement agencies have logged a long list of environmentalist terrorism including sabotage, trip-wire trail bombings, and the dynamiting of electrical transmission towers, over the past decade.

Briefly

MEMBERS of the House of Representatives recently returned "to find a whole new way of legislating: not by hearings and committee work, but by special theme weeks like the 'Era of Big Government is Over Week' . . . [or] 'Individual Freedom vs. Government Bureaucracy Week,'" says Rep. Tom Sawyer (D-Ohio). He recalled watching the Mickey Mouse Club—adding that "when people ask the musical question 'Who's the leader of the club that's made for you and I?,' we can answer: 'R-i-c-h-a-r-d-A-r-m-e-y.'"

THE FEDERAL RESERVE still sees no need to tighten regulations on offshore banking, the *Washington Post* claimed April 17. The Fed is continuing an "internal study," said to be initiated in the wake of the Daiwa Bank scandal, of U.S. and foreign banks operating in the lightly regulated Cayman Islands, to "gain insight into the purposes they serve and what, if any, supervisory risks they might pose."

SIR RUPERT MURDOCH'S *Boston Herald* flashed British hatred for the American System in an April 17 editorial, attacking Sen. Edward Kennedy's bill to restrain corporate assaults on the well-being of the American population. The *Herald* applauded the layoffs of U.S. steel workers to improve "efficiency," and compared Kennedy's call for corporate responsibility to "a revolution . . . along the lines of Mussolini's Italy."

THE LAROCHE campaign filed for the June 4 New Jersey Democratic Presidential primary on April 11. Petitions were submitted to place LaRouche delegates on the ballot in all 20 state Congressional Districts. The slogan which will appear under each candidate's name is "It's the Economy! LaRouche for President."

PAT BUCHANAN ranted against President Clinton's China policy April 17 as one of "accommodation and appeasement," and demanded that the U.S. Congress repeal Most Favored Nation trading status for the People's Republic of China.

The truth about the Cold War

Were it not for the untimely death of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, it is unlikely that the world now would be facing the threat of a global breakdown crisis. It was Roosevelt's aim to end the hegemony of empire, and most especially the British Empire, in the postwar world.

Despite the mythology that Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt forged a "special relationship" between Britain and the United States out of their World War II partnership, the truth was the opposite. For Roosevelt, the crucial question for the postwar world was the vital interest of the United States in establishing collaboration with Russia and China. As Roosevelt saw it, these two nations would be among the leading world powers in the postwar period, which shared a common interest with the United States in dissolving the relics of the British, Dutch, and French imperialisms.

The death of President Roosevelt, on April 12, 1945, resulted in an immediate, profound, and pervasive change in the history of this planet. His successor, Harry Truman, quickly fell under the control of Churchill, through the mediation of people such as Averell Harriman and Jimmy Byrnes, who represented British interests from within the United States.

It should never be forgotten that it was Churchill who created the "Iron Curtain," in his infamous speech in Fulton, Missouri. His purpose was to create the Cold War. By creating a situation of conflict between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, the British monarchy would be able to manipulate both, to its own ends. This adversarial relationship between the two superpowers—the Cold War, the bi-polar arrangement—has governed developments in every part of the world.

U.S.-Soviet relations went through different phases, but, during all this time, the changes were carefully orchestrated by the British. From the end of World War II, nuclear politics was the major lever which the British used in order to secretly impose their will. Documentation which has been published in *EIR* has conclusively established that even before World War II, the British

had already concocted a scenario for how the threat of a *nuclear* world war could be used to impose a world government, which they would control.

H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell were key architects of this policy, which was adopted by the British monarchy. This policy motivated the manipulation of Albert Einstein by Niels Bohr, a collaborator of Russell, to call for what became the Manhattan Project. As is well known, Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, warning him (wrongly as was later proven) of the danger that Hitler would have an atomic bomb which would bring victory to the Nazis in World War II.

At the close of the war, in the September 1946 edition of *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Russell explained what the British had had in mind. As he outlined it, the atomic bomb would allow the threat of "preventive nuclear war" against the Soviet Union, to bring about the transformation of the United Nations into the policing agent of a one-world government. Alternatively, if there were resistance to this on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union (as actually happened), then conditions of Cold War could be set up as a way of moving the world more gradually to the same end.

It is true that the U.S. economy only recovered from the Depression as a result of the mobilization for World War II. But it was President Roosevelt's intention, at the end of the war, to use the revived U.S. economy as an engine of economic and *political* development for the rest of the world, in order to create an alternative to the misery and poverty which are the hallmark of British colonial rule. After Roosevelt's death, the myth was created that a viable economy necessarily depended upon military expenditures, which, in turn, were motivated by the exigencies of the Cold War.

The truth about the Cold War is that it was a war by the British, first and foremost, on both the United States and the Soviet Union, but also, ultimately, on every nation. It is long overdue that they were defeated once and for all.

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