

EIR

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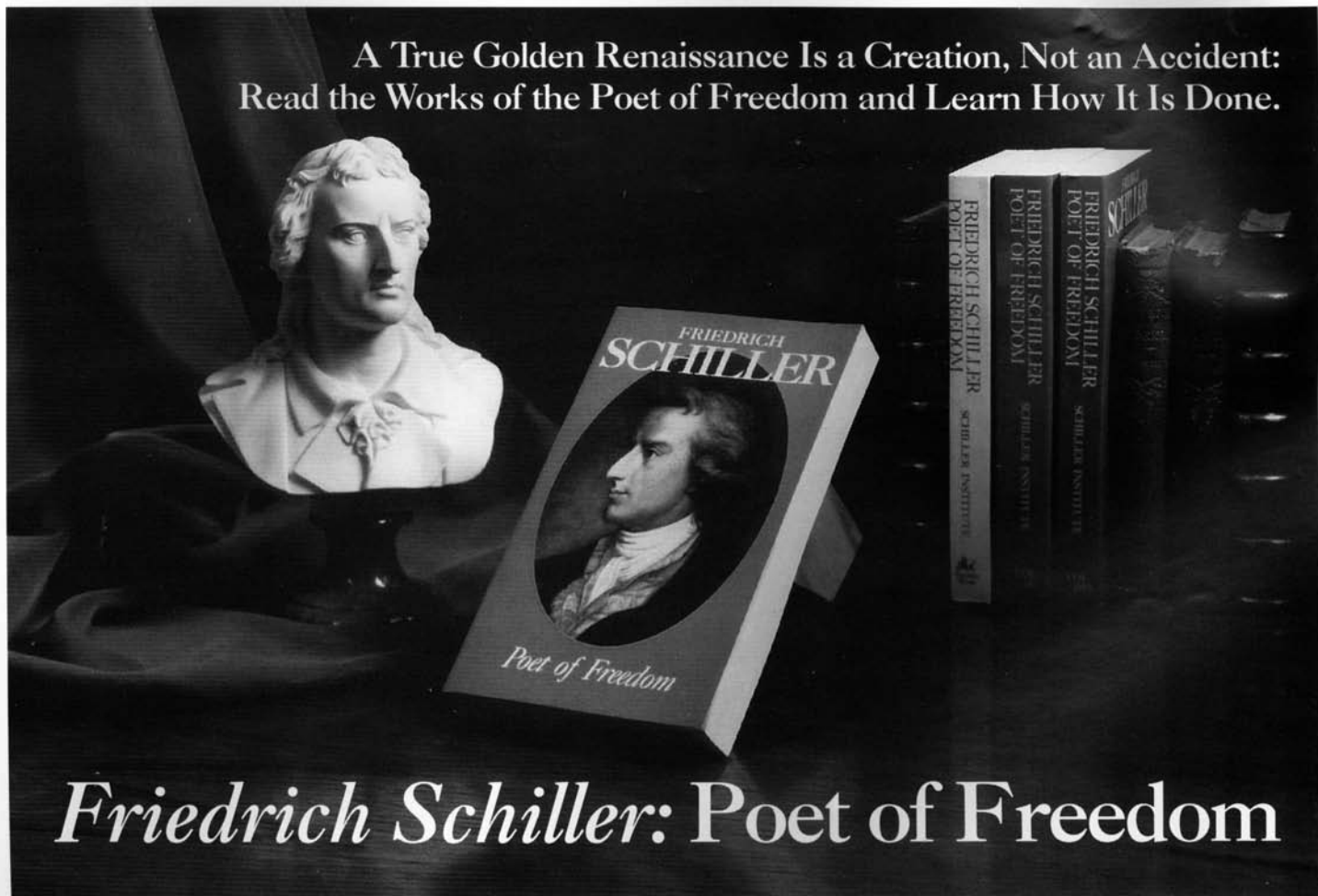
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From the Associate Editor

Throughout the 1996 U.S. election campaign, Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* stressed that the only way to get an effective policy in Washington, was to stop the pussyfooting that is endemic in America, particularly at election time. Call things by their proper names! If Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge throws 220,000 working poor off medical assistance, leading to the wrongful deaths of thousands of people, then that man is a *fascist*. If Arizona Rep. John Shadegg wants to privatize Social Security and push people into managed health care, in the name of “cutting costs,” then he is dooming his elderly constituents to the modern equivalent of Hitler’s gas ovens. Some people took offense at such charges: “You can’t call them Nazis,” they said. “We need *civility* in our electoral discourse. We need to have a dialogue. Can’t you reach a compromise?”

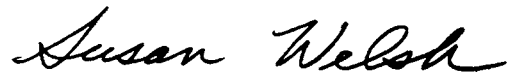
Speaking to a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington (see *National*), LaRouche again emphasized: If it’s a milk bottle, call it a “milk bottle”; if it’s fascist, call it “fascist.”

In this issue, we call a milk bottle, a “milk bottle.”

Start with the *Feature* on assisted suicide. The Schiller Institute has submitted a “friend of the court” brief to the U.S. Supreme Court, which will soon be hearing two cases on the so-called right to assisted suicide. The full text of the brief is published here, documenting that the policies now being implemented constitute *crimes against humanity*, under the Nuremberg Code.

Look also at the situation in Zaire. As LaRouche said in an interview on Nov. 13, the most intensive genocide of the 20th century is being perpetrated there, because of a turf war between imperial factions of Britain and France, and nobody is doing anything to stop it. “The two thieves are out on their way to murder as many Africans as they can,” he said, “and to do what dirty they can to the interests of the United States, while the United States, like a dumb, blubbing giant out of the *Grapes of Wrath*, is sitting like a fool, trying to propitiate these characters.”

In *Strategic Studies*, LaRouche analyzes the insane British strategy toward China. China is being ringed by a series of destabilizations, while Japan and the United States are being manipulated into serving the British geopolitical gameplan.



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British-backed strategic destabilizations directed against the People's Republic of China.

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Falling dollar may pop the speculators' bubble

by William Engdahl

Over Nov. 7-8, the dollar dropped almost 3% in value against the Japanese yen; this, after a spectacular 18-month rise of more than 40%. According to first-hand accounts from foreign exchange traders, the fact that the sharp reverse in the dollar came less than 48 hours after the re-election of President William Clinton, and that it apparently was triggered by remarks from a senior Japanese government official, gave speculators cause for alarm. Within hours, the German mark also rose against the dollar by almost 4% in less than one week.

The dollar's fall came only days after the Bank of England, on Oct. 29, became the first Group of Seven central bank to raise interest rates. There had been a worldwide concerted effort by central banks since July 1995, to dramatically lower interest rates, reflate their economies, and attempt to prevent a global financial catastrophe. Informed estimates are that the Bank of England rate reversal is but the first of a series of upward moves by European and Japanese central banks and the U.S. Federal Reserve System in coming months. Indeed, on Nov. 13, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development issued a report calling on the U.S. Federal Reserve to raise U.S. interest rates.

The question is whether, after months of rising, the U.S. dollar, still the reserve currency of the world payments system, is about to go into a free fall. Such an event at the present critical juncture of the world financial system, would start a chain-reaction leading to a financial meltdown. The U.S. stock and bond markets, some 10 trillions of dollars in paper assets, have been supported since April 1995 by unprecedented inflows of cheap money from Japan. Investors had bet that there was no risk of dollar fall.

"What has dollar traders alarmed is the possibility that the

Japanese government will no longer push the yen lower, now that U.S. elections are past," a senior European banker, close to Japanese financial developments, told *EIR*. "The 45% fall in the yen since the peak of April 1995, has reached a point where it becomes counterproductive for the overall Japanese economy to let it fall further. That Sakakibara made even vague hints in this direction, was enough to panic traders in the last days."

On Nov. 7, Eisuke Sakakibara, head of the Japanese Ministry of Finance's International Finance Bureau, responsible for currency policy, told reporters in Tokyo that it was "time for the yen to end its fall against the dollar." That comment unleashed a landslide of dollar selling and yen buying, by speculators who had calculated that such a turn was impossible so long as Japan's weak economy and banking crisis continued.

For the time being, the dollar appears to have stabilized, at yen 111.50 and mark 1.50, following "corrective" comments by Sakakibara, that he also did not seek a "weak" dollar, and an unusual intervention by German Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer, who said that the dollar was "fine" just where it was. As one trader characterized the situation, "It's a temporary cease-fire between traders and central banks. But the first new shock, and the dollar will resume its downslide. All eyes are on dollar risk for the first time in months."

Why a big fuss over a 2 or 3% fluctuation of the dollar? After all, since the U.S. suspended gold convertibility of the dollar in August 1971, the currency has gyrated down and up many times, often by as much as 40 to 60%. To understand what is uniquely alarming to financial market insiders about the danger of a dollar collapse now, a bit of history is necessary.

Bush-leaguers inflate the bubble

On Dec. 7, 1990, a closed-door meeting was called by President George Bush, on the advice of Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan. Reportedly, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole was also present. According to information made available to *EIR* at the time, the group reviewed the state of the U.S. economy, which was dismal. But the real focus of concern was the report that the largest American banks, beginning with Citicorp, were technically bankrupt. If radical measures were not immediately taken, a chain-reaction banking collapse would plunge the United States and the world into the greatest systemic financial crisis in history.

Within days of that meeting, the Federal Reserve began the most concerted monetary reflation effort in its history. Between December 1990 and December 1993, the U.S. core money supply, M-1, was expanded by almost 50%; short-term Fed Funds interest rates were pushed down to an historic low of 3%, and kept there for months, until early 1994. At the same time, the Fed permitted major banks to lower Fed reserves to zero, freeing up more bank funds to buy no-risk U.S. Treasury bonds and bills. By borrowing at 3% from the Fed and investing in Treasuries at 6-7%, banks were able to make enormous risk-free profits, and write off tens of billions of dollars worth of their bad real estate and other loans.

The problem, as the Fed soon realized, was that, while the banks appeared to return to profitability, the cheap money reflation of the Fed had also inadvertently created the greatest speculative bubble in U.S. history. Hedge Funds, such as George Soros's Quantum Fund, had joined in the party, borrowing from banks at the low interest rates to speculate in U.S. government bonds. Using financial derivatives, they leveraged their loans as much as 50 times. Soon, the speculation was also going into European bonds, in which interest rates were even higher than in the United States.

On Feb. 2, 1994, in a desperate effort to "gradually deflate" that dangerous speculative bubble, the Federal Reserve raised Fed funds rate for the first time since December 1990, by a mere 0.25%. But, because of the leveraging by Hedge Funds on borrowed money, that tiny rate rise set off the greatest world bond market collapse since World War II. By the time the Fed signalled an end to its round of rate rises in late 1994, a number of funds had failed, bond valuations had sunk dramatically, and a Mexican peso crisis was in full swing.

By early 1995, the focus of world financial system fragility had shifted to Japan. There, the yen was climbing to new highs, damaging Japanese export earnings and pushing the economy into a fifth year of depression, following the collapse of Japan's stock and real estate "bubble economy" in 1990. The rising yen was largely a consequence of a falling U.S. dollar since 1990, which, in turn, was the result of Greenspan's low interest rates used to bail out the bankrupt U.S. banking system.

By April 1995, the yen hit a postwar high of 79.75 yen to

the dollar, a rise of 45% from January 1990. A Japanese bank crisis threatened, along with a deflationary implosion of the financial system and a collapse of the stock market below 15,000 yen. The political system seemed paralyzed to act, despite a direct urging from Greenspan some months before to take action similar to the U.S. Fed's, to prevent a Japanese banking crisis.

By July 6, 1995, the Japanese Ministry of Finance and Bank of Japan decided to act in concert with Washington, to prevent the meltdown of the Japanese financial system. The crisis inside Japan also threatened the United States, because Japanese banks were on the verge of liquidating tens of billions of dollars' worth of their U.S. Treasuries to cover losses in Japan. U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Greenspan worked out the now-famous Washington-Tokyo agreement. The Fed announced that it had agreed to make an emergency credit line available, "up to \$500 billion," if necessary, to aid any large Japanese bank in a payments crisis. This was intended to calm interbank lenders, who were then blacklisting Japanese banks on the credit markets for fear of bank failures (see *EIR*, Nov. 15, p. 4).

That monetarist solution to yet another financial crisis, predictably, solved nothing in the bloated international financial system. It in no way dealt with the physical-economic rot and lack of long-term investment in basic infrastructure, which had been aggravated worldwide over the past two decades by such wild and unpredictable currency gyrations. It merely bought a little more time for the monetary system.

It's all hot money

By August 1995, the Japanese government, as part of the strategy of reflating and averting a banking meltdown, removed key restrictions on foreign investment. The Bank of Japan lowered its lending rate to an incredibly low 0.5%, where it remains today, and began injecting liquidity into the banking system at a record pace. Japanese banks were able to borrow for almost nothing, sell the borrowed yen for dollars, go abroad and buy U.S. Treasuries, to earn as much as 7%, all risk-free, so long as they were certain the policy of both governments was to force an ever-lower yen. The outflow from yen to dollar was part of the planned lowering of the yen.

"We have had a replay of 1993-94," a source at a large European bank told *EIR*. "Once the market speculators were convinced that Japan could not raise rates again for some time, their yen-to-dollar speculation became a one-way bet. Soon, Hedge Funds again came in with their high leverage. George Soros, for example, could go to a Japanese bank, borrow yen at close to 0.5%, then buy U.S. Treasury bonds or bills.

"And, since July, when it seemed certain that the European single currency would be pushed through, the risk to invest in high-interest-rate Italian or Spanish bonds was deemed also minimal. The funds began to go into Europe as well, all tied to the Japanese reflation process. This is the

source of a huge inflow of funds into Europe over the past several months. It has allowed interest rates to fall, easing government debt costs, and giving the depressed economies a boost. It has also sent stock markets to new records, despite the grim economy. The Bundesbank knows it's hot money, tied to the liquidity being created in Japan. That has many policymakers concerned."

Enormous asset inflation

According to informed Washington reports, to further ensure calm in the financial markets before the U.S. 1996 elections, the White House reached an "understanding" with Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan. In return for confirmation of Greenspan for a new Fed term, Greenspan would use his influence to prevent any Fed rate rise before the elections that might trigger a market crash and hurt Clinton's prospects. On June 20, 1996, Senate Democrats allowed Greenspan's confirmation to be approved. There are further reports, that the Hashimoto government in Japan decided it to be in Japan's best interest, not to rock the boat of Clinton's re-election.

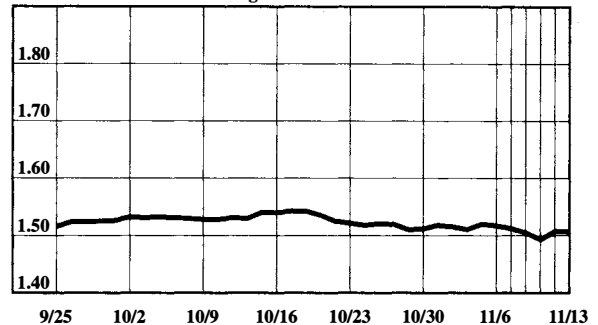
On Nov. 13, the Federal Reserve held its first Federal Open Market Committee meeting since the election. No apparent decision to raise U.S. interest rates, to "preempt inflation growth in the economy," was taken. But, the inflation that concerns the Federal Reserve, today, as in 1994, is the enormous asset inflation, which has again been created, on an even greater scale, by the last 18 months of Japanese reflation. The total paper market value, of all stocks traded in the U.S. stock exchanges today is well beyond \$6 trillion. The Dow is over 6,200; two years ago, it was 3,800. As well, the Bank of Japan over that time has invested over \$100 billion in trying to push the yen down against the dollar. But those dollars it buys are in the form of U.S. Treasury bills. That, in turn, has pushed U.S. interest rates lower and stimulated a burst in the consumer economy in the run-up to the election. Foreign central banks today hold a record \$600 billion in U.S. Treasuries, an increase of 45% since July 1995, most of it Japanese.

Now, both Japan and the United States have had elections. In Japan, the government is alarmed by the accelerating outflow of funds. That outflow is becoming so large that it is preventing a rise in Japanese stock investment, urgently needed to reduce the danger of a new round of bankruptcies in regional banks and credit unions which still have hundreds of billions dollars in bad debts. This concern was reportedly what motivated Sakakibara's remarks on Nov. 7. What alarms speculators is that very soon, Sakakibara will be forced to follow up his words with deeds, including a rise in Japanese interest rates. At that point, the colossal worldwide financial bubble which has inflated since July 1995, will implode. What no one can say at present, is where the next "Japan," that will print enough money to reflate that bubble, may be. The end of monetarist manipulations on a global scale may be nearer than most believe.

Currency Rates

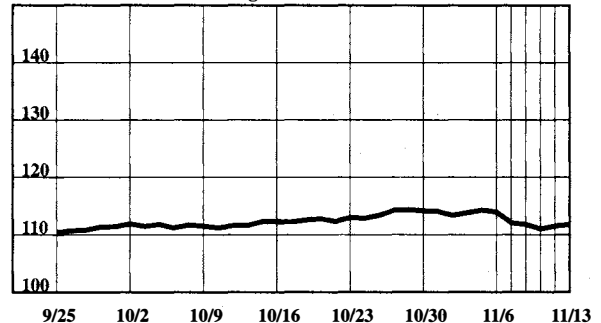
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



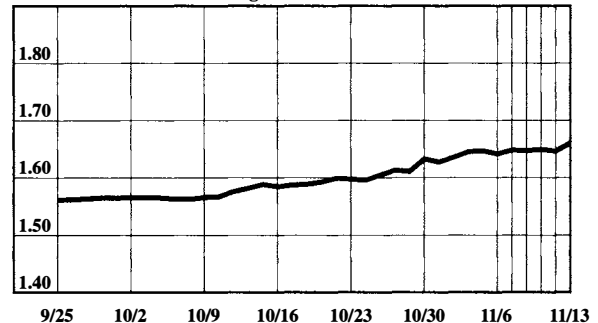
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



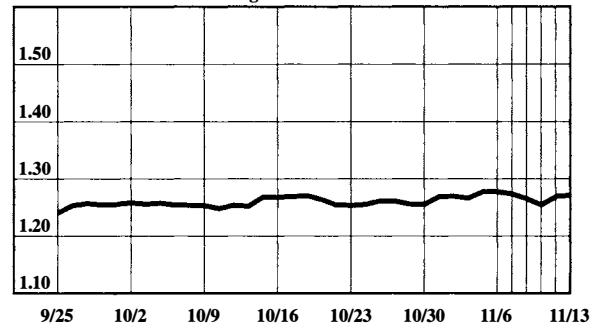
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The sharks are circling around America's private pension funds

by John Hoefle

Underneath all the propaganda about the need to "reform" Social Security, lies a nasty hidden agenda, the intent to use public funds to prop up the international financial bubble long enough for the so-called "smart money" to cash out. As *EIR* has repeatedly warned, the Club of the Isles international financial oligarchy has, over the past several years, been quietly pulling out of financial paper of all sorts, and putting that money into physical goods such as metals, minerals, food, and energy. To keep their pullout from itself triggering a collapse, the oligarchs have moved carefully, luring new funds into the bubble to replace what they withdraw. Among the pools of funds they have targeted, are public and private pension funds.

Asked why he robbed banks, the famous bank robber Willie Sutton replied, "Because that's where the money is." The Willie Suttons of today, typified by Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, are eyeing pension funds for exactly the same reason.

It is a classic sucker play. The smart money pulls out, the suckers are lured in, and before they know what has happened, the suckers are wiped out.

The consequences of the attempt by the Gingrich Congress to reform the pension system were enunciated by Labor Secretary Robert Reich in September 1995. "With the change in the law, we are going to see raids on pension assets that will make the train robberies during the days of Jesse James pale in comparison," Reich said. ". . . Companies are being given license to reach into retirement funds. This is a pension grab, and we will not stand for it." Secretary Reich heads the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. (PBGC), a federal agency which insures private pensions plans in a manner similar to the way the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. insures bank deposits.

The argument used by the oligarchs and their flunkies to sell this monstrous rip-off, is that the government is mismanaging the Social Security and other trust funds, and that the "experts" of the private sector must be called in to save it.

Such arguments bring to mind claims by foxes, that someone must protect the chickens. The "experts" the Gingrichites would call upon to protect the public's funds, are the same "experts" who have brought the world to the edge of financial cataclysm.

The Social Security system is not broke—if it were, the

raiders would not be after it. The Social Security trust fund currently contains some \$562 billion in assets, and is expected to collect some \$10 trillion between 1997 and 2010, according to projections based upon figures from the Social Security Administration. What *is* broke, is the global financial system; that's why they want the money.

Throwing Social Security to the sharks will not save it, but destroy it, and destroy the lives of people who depend upon Social Security for food, shelter, and other essentials. By way of showing what the sharks have in mind for the public pensions, we shall take a look at what they have done to the private pension system. It is the method the oligarchs employ which determines the outcome, not the sugar-coating of lies which accompanies it. That method, is the method of the hungry shark.

Private pension underfunding

Late each year, PBGC issues a list of the 50 largest underfunded corporate pension plans. The most recent list, issued in December 1995, is for 1994 (**Table 1**). Some of the companies are household names, like Chiquita, Westinghouse, Woolworth, Del Monte, Sears, United Parcel Service, and Scott Paper, while many others are not. What they all have in common, is the underfunding of their employee pension plans. Ravenswood Aluminum, for example, has set aside only 29% of the money it should have, to cover pension benefits promised to its workers, the worst such percentage on the list. In absolute dollar terms, the worst performer on the list is Westinghouse Electric, whose pension plan is underfunded by nearly \$2 billion, closely followed by Bethlehem Steel and LTV Corp., both with \$1.6 billion in underfunding.

Overall, the 50 companies on the PBGC's 1994 list accounted for \$13.5 billion of underfunding, or about 45% of the underfunding among the 58,000 PBGC-guaranteed private sector pension plans. To make the 1994 list, a company needed at least \$59 million in unfunded vested benefits.

According to the PBGC, "Much of the funding on the 1994 list remains in the steel industry, which represents about one-third of the underfunding, compared to about 20% on the 1993 list. The instruments industry accounts for about 15% of the underfunding, up from about 6% in 1993. The transportation equipment industry accounts for 12.6% of the underfunding in 1994, compared to about 6% in 1993, and airlines

TABLE 1

Top 50 companies with the largest unfunded pension liability in 1994

(millions \$)

Company	Pension plan assets	Vested benefit liability	Unfunded vested benefit	Vested funding ratio
1. Ravenswood Aluminum Corp.	42	144	102	29%
2. Bridgestone-Firestone Inc.	314	575	260	55%
3. LTV Corp.	1,993	3,550	1,558	56%
4. Keystone Consolidated Inds.	112	196	84	57%
5. Starfire Holding Corp.	727	1,253	527	58%
6. Laclede Steel Co.	108	182	74	59%
7. Chiquita Brands International	123	203	80	61%
8. Uniroyal Goodrich Tire	599	960	361	62%
9. Westinghouse Electric Co.	3,557	5,525	1,968	64%
10. Mack Trucks	306	474	168	65%
11. Borg-Warner Automotive	118	180	61	66%
12. Bethlehem Steel Corp.	3,477	5,050	1,573	69%
13. Anchor Glass Container Corp.	260	387	126	67%
14. Northwest Airlines	523	775	252	67%
15. Kaiser Aluminum Corp.	530	754	224	70%
16. Clark Equipment	179	253	74	71%
17. Ampex Corp.	145	204	59	71%
18. First Financial Mgmt. Corp.	445	625	179	71%
19. Navistar International	2,095	2,893	798	72%
20. Libbey Owens Ford	225	302	77	74%
21. Woolworth Corp.	500	669	169	75%
22. Pacificorp	562	751	189	75%
23. National Steel Corp.	976	1,292	316	76%
24. Budd Co.	382	505	123	76%
25. Loral Corp.	211	275	64	77%
26. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	420	546	126	77%
27. Crown Cork & Seal	1,020	1,323	302	77%
28. White Consolidated	271	350	79	77%
29. Textron Inc.	451	581	130	78%
30. American Standard Co. Inc.	252	324	72	78%
31. American National Can Co.	1,270	1,631	361	78%
32. Del Monte Foods	241	308	68	78%
33. Ensearch Corp.	232	297	65	78%
34. Rohr Inc.	406	527	121	77%
35. Boise Cascade Corp.	268	341	73	79%
36. Sears Roebuck & Co.	1,491	1,884	393	79%
37. CSX Corp.	848	1,064	216	80%
38. USAir Group	793	982	188	81%
39. Boston Edison Co.	301	368	67	82%
40. Foxmeyer Health Corp.	468	568	100	82%
41. Southern Pacific Rail Corp.	328	395	67	83%
42. Goodrich (B.F.)	487	586	99	83%
43. United Parcel Service	603	994	391	61%
44. Armco Inc.	1,741	2,058	317	85%
45. Dana Corp.	700	824	124	85%
46. Reynolds Metals Co.	457	538	82	85%
47. Greyhound Lines	692	812	120	85%
48. Scott Paper Co.	1,062	1,226	164	87%
49. United Technologies	1,385	1,560	175	89%
50. American Home Products	1,894	2,051	157	92%
Total	36,590	50,115	13,522	73%

Source: PBGC.

increased from 4% in 1993 to about 7% in 1994.”

The presence of industrial companies on the list reflects the continuing decay of industrial production over the last three decades. Steel production in the United States has declined by one-third over that period, and a good portion of today's steel industry consists of recycling, rather than new production. The result has been the rapid decline of this vital industry, and the presence of most of the major steel companies on the PBGC's recent lists. Over the last several years, LTV, Laclede, Bethlehem, National, Allegheny Ludlum, Armco, Sharon, AK, Atlantic, CF&I, and Inland have all made the list.

Coincident with the decline of production, has been the deregulation which allowed the sharks to move in and loot corporate America.

The airline industry is a prime example of this process. Nearly all the major carriers have made the list in recent years, including Continental, TWA, United, Pan Am, Northwest, USAir, and American. The ruination of the airlines can be laid directly at the door of deregulation, which allowed notorious takeover artist Frank Lorenzo, to crash and burn a large chunk of the industry.

Looking at the PBGC lists from 1988 through 1994, a clear pattern of looting emerges. Corporate raiders would take over companies through leveraged buyouts and similar measures; the raiders would then loot the pension funds and other assets of the victimized company to pay off monies borrowed to fund the raids. Often, the cannibalized companies would go bankrupt, or be sold to other raiders to repeat the process. The raiders and their financial backers made out like bandits, while thousands of employees were thrown to the wolves, losing their jobs and, were it not for the PBGC, often their pensions as well.

'Rothschild's Monsters'

The PBGC's lists are littered with companies which have been looted by corporate raiders. Pension fund assets were used in two-thirds of the largest buyouts of the 1980s, and some \$9.5 billion—70%—of the underfunding on the PBGC's 1994 list comes from companies with junk-bond credit ratings. The junk bond market was run through the now bankrupt Drexel Burnham Lambert, and convicted felon Michael Milken. Drexel arranged the financing for takeovers of numerous companies on the PBGC's lists, through a group of raiders including Victor Posner, Carl Lindner, Carl Icahn, Frank Lorenzo, Charles Hurwitz, Saul Steinberg, Meshulam Riklis, Lawrence Tisch, Henry Kravis, and George Roberts. This network has been dubbed "Milken's Monsters," but that name covers up more than it reveals. A more appropriate name would be *Rothschild's Monsters*, after the banking family which runs worldwide dirty money operations for the Club of the Isles, and which controlled the Milken operation. (For a profile of the secretive Club of the Isles, see *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor.")

The Milken operation was set up by the Morgan interests and the Rothschilds to launder billions of dollars of dirty money, to loot industries and companies, and to shift the focus of corporate America away from producing goods, toward managing money. The Drexel side of Drexel Burnham Lambert was controlled by the J.P. Morgan crowd, while the Lamberts are Belgian cousins of the Rothschilds. Control of the operation ran through Rothschild employee Alfred Hartmann, a director of the Zug, Switzerland-based company Rothschild Continuation, and a top executive at the Rothschild's bank in Zurich. Hartmann also played a major role in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), another British Intelligence front run through the Rothschild apparatus. Milken was just another in a long line of front men, including Bernie Cornfeld of Investors Overseas Services; Robert Vesco, the cocaine lord who replaced Cornfeld; Marc Rich; and George Soros. They have their names on the doors, but the power they appear to wield belongs to the Club of the Isles.

Marc Rich

As an introduction to how this network operates, we begin with Ravenswood Aluminum, the company at the top of the PBGC's list. In 1986, British raider Alan Clore took over Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Company, but lost it when he defaulted on bank loans in the wake of the October 1987 stock market crash; another raider, Charles Hurwitz, then took control of Kaiser. To pay down the debts incurred in the takeover, Hurwitz then sold Ravenswood, a Kaiser subsidiary, to a company controlled by international commodities speculator and fugitive Marc Rich.

Rich, who plays a key role in handling the oligarchs' shift out of financial paper into speculation in tangible goods, had come to prominence as a commodities trader for Philipp Brothers, one of the Club's top commodities firms, then left to form his own company. In 1983, Rich, his lieutenant Pincus Green, and one of his companies, Clarendon Ltd. of Stamford, Connecticut, were indicted by the federal government on charges of tax evasion and making false statements to the authorities, in connection with a crude oil scam. Prior to their 1984 trial, Rich and Green fled the country, eventually settling in Zug, Switzerland, where they set up Marc Rich and Co. Clarendon pleaded guilty, paid \$170 million in fines, and continued to do business in the United States; Rich, *in absentia*, was found guilty on 38 counts and sentenced to 325 years in prison.

Rich, who is reliably reported to be one of the major funders of pro-dope speculator George Soros—another Rothschild creation—has played a major role in looting Russia's raw materials, and also played a role in George Bush's Iran-Contra drug-running operation. Despite his fugitive status, in 1992, it was revealed that the Bush administration was doing business with Rich's Clarendon, through Treasury purchases of coinage metals from the firm.

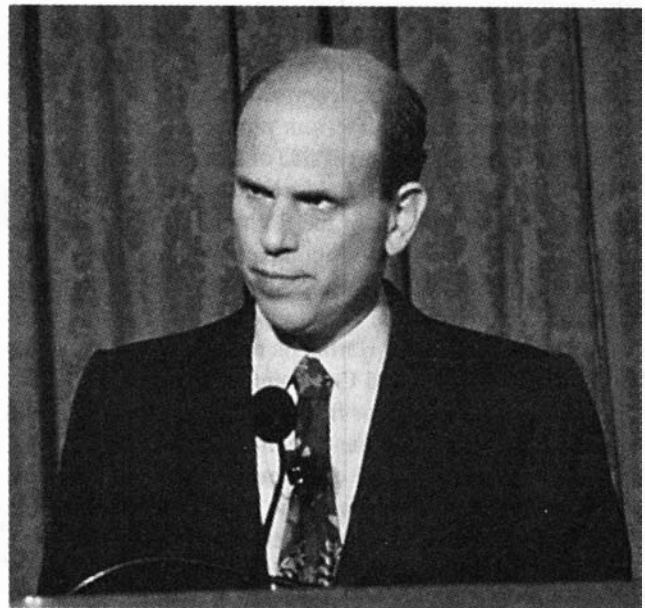
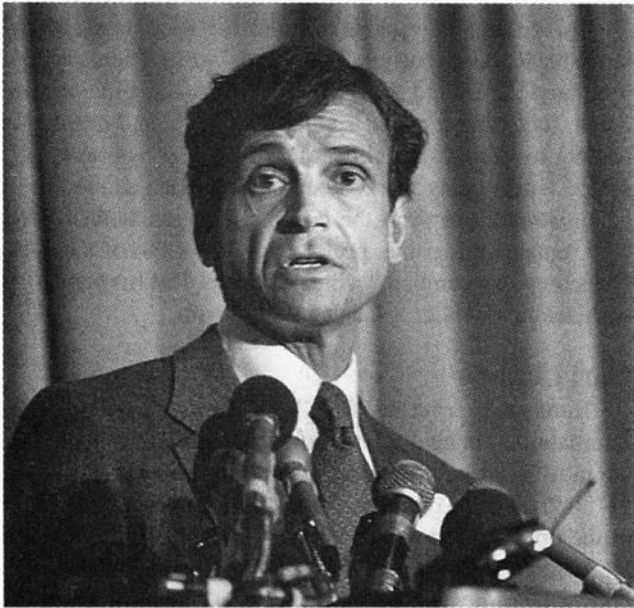
This collaboration came to light when Rich staged a lock-out at his Ravenswood plant in West Virginia. Rich's actions prompted the United Steel Workers to launch a major campaign, focussing a public spotlight on Rich, and eventually leading to Congressional hearings. The hearings reportedly soured a deal being worked out between Rich and the Bush administration, to drop the criminal charges against Rich, who remains a fugitive, protected by the Club of the Isles. Glencore, the company which controls Ravenswood, has since taken it public, as Century Aluminum.

Carl Lindner

Number seven on the PBGC's 1994 list is Chiquita Brands International, behind whose cute banana name lies perhaps the most notorious company in American corporate history, the United Fruit Company. United Fruit, created by a merger of the opium-running interests of the Boston Brahmins and the Sicilian mafia of New Orleans, was identified in *EIR's* book *Dope, Inc.* as "the center of organized crime" in the United States. According to U.S. law enforcement officials, United Fruit's ships and planes have carried a substantial portion of the cocaine reaching the United States. United Fruit has also been used to carry out covert operations in Central America for the Wall Street side of the intelligence community—the "bankers' CIA"—including the destabilization and overthrow of governments. The company changed its name to United Brands in the mid-1960s, and to Chiquita in 1990, in an attempt to improve its image.

The chairman of Chiquita is Carl Lindner, whose American Financial Corp. controls the company. AFC, which itself appeared on the PBGC's top 50 list in 1989, is a closely held conglomerate involved in insurance, banking, savings and loans, portfolio investment, television, radio, and petroleum marketing; it is also, in the judgment of a former financial consultant to the company, one of the most airtight money-laundering capabilities he has ever seen.

Lindner took over Chiquita in 1975, when then-chairman Eli Black allegedly committed suicide by jumping out of the 44th floor of the Pan Am Building in New York City. Lindner installed former Detroit Purple Gang mobster Max Fisher as Chiquita's chairman; both Fisher and Lindner would also become top fundraisers and contributors to the Republican Party. In 1992, Lindner's AFC contributed \$715,000 in "soft money" to the Republican Party; he has also donated \$55,000 to Newt Gingrich's GOPAC; and has contributed heavily to Bob Dole, including \$20,000 to Dole's political action committee, Campaign America, in 1995. Lindner was described by the *Washington Post* as one of the three members of "Dole, Inc.," along with Archer Daniels Midland Chairman Dwayne Andreas and the Gallo wine family. ADM, which contributed \$907,000 in soft money to the Republican Party in 1992, recently pleaded guilty to federal price-fixing charges; Andreas's son, ADM President Michael Andreas, who was caught red-handed breaking the law, has taken a leave of



Corporate raiders, typified by Frank Lorenzo (left) and Michael Milken (right), sucked their victims dry, including looting companies' pension funds to pay for the raids. Now they are training their sights on the Social Security trust fund, not because it is bankrupt, but because they are.

absence in connection with the settlement.

While Lindner and Fisher ran Chiquita, the cocaine trade exploded, generating hundreds of billions of dollars of profits to be laundered and reinvested in "legitimate" enterprises. Much of that money went into Drexel Burnham Lambert's junk-bond-fueled corporate takeover binge of the 1980s, in which Lindner was perhaps the major player. Drexel's Michael Milken went to jail for his role in the scheme, as did Lindner protégé Charles Keating of Lincoln Savings, while Lindner and his fellow monsters remained free.

A fourth Lindner-connected company, John Morrell and Company, the meat-packing firm owned by Chiquita, appeared on the PBGC's list in 1991. Chiquita sold Morrell in 1996, after savaging its workers and helping to loot beef producers.

Lindner plays a key role in this network, having provided large amounts of money to the other raiders through Drexel. Lindner's AFC wound up with substantial stakes in companies controlled by other raiders, many of which also turned up on the PBGC's lists, including Victor Posner's Sharon Steel, and Lawrence Tisch's Loews Corp.

Lindner, like George Soros, is an advocate of drug legalization. In 1989, the Lindner-owned *Financial World* magazine ran a cover story entitled "Drugs: The Case for Legalization." "Legalization is a respectable issue these days," said Lindner spokesman Jeff Smith at the time.

Victor Posner

Posner, who once boasted that he was "doing what Michael Milken was doing before Milken was even born," is

considered by many law enforcement officials to be the successor to Meyer Lansky, the financial godfather of organized crime. In 1992, U.S. District Judge Thomas Lambros removed Posner from control over DWG Corp., stating that Posner's "usurpation of corporate assets . . . can truly be classified as a corporate holocaust." Posner, whose Sharon Steel Corp. was number three on the PBCG's list in 1989 and number eight in 1991, is notorious for looting corporate assets, including pension funds. In 1985, Posner was the highest-paid corporate executive in the United States, with an annual salary of \$12.7 million; and was tenth on the *Financial World* list of highest-paid Wall Streeters in 1994, with \$60 million. He pleaded no contest to tax evasion in 1987, and was removed from control of Sharon Steel by a bankruptcy judge in 1988. Posner was so notorious that he became a financial pariah, shunned by most "respectable" lenders. One man who did not abandon Posner was Carl Lindner, whose American Financial Corp. loaned Posner's companies in excess of \$100 million.

In 1977, cited by the Securities and Exchange Commission for diverting assets of the Sharon Steel pension plans for his personal use, Posner signed a consent decree promising not to break the law in the future, then proceeded to systematically underfund Sharon's pension plans; by 1988, the plans were only 31% funded, a shortfall of \$170 million, according to the PBGC.

In the 1980s, Posner took some \$65 million from the pension funds of a string of companies, including Graniteville Co., Pennsylvania Engineering, Royal Crown Cola, National Propane, Birdsboro Corp., Salem Corp., Enro Shirt, and

Fischbach Corp.

In 1988, Posner and his son Steven went on trial for their dealings with Michael Milken. The government's main witness in the trial was Ivan Boesky, another notorious corporate raider who had pled guilty to insider trading, and testified against his former associates. The Posners were accused of illegally taking over the Fischbach Corp., a New York electrical contractor, with the help of Drexel and Boesky. "Posner's stewardship of these companies has been marked by self-dealing, lavish perquisites for himself and his family, and the use of corporate funds to pay personal expenses," the Securities and Exchange Commission said in a court filing.

Posner's attempted takeover of National Can in 1979 failed, but ultimately led to the Drexel- and Lindner-financed takeover of the company by Nelson Peltz's and Peter May's Triangle Industries in 1985. The next year, National Can bought the packaging business of American Can; the result, American National Can, now owned by Pechiney of France, is also on the PBGC's list.

Charles Hurwitz

Charles Hurwitz is the chairman of Maxxam, Inc., formerly known as Simplicity Pattern Co. Maxxam made the PBGC's list in 1989 and 1991, and Kaiser Aluminum Corp., of which he is also chairman, made the list in 1994. Hurwitz bought control of Simplicity in 1982, with funding from Drexel, after the company had passed through the hands of Posner, Carl Icahn, and others of the junk-bond milieu. Hurwitz pulled \$3 million out of Simplicity's pension funds, imposed austerity on the company's employees, then sold the remains to Fuqua Industries' Triton Group, which took another \$8 million out of Simplicity's pension funds, then sold it to Wesray Capital Corp., founded by takeover artist and former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who helped launch the leveraged buyout craze when he bought Gibson Greetings from RCA in 1982, and took it public in 1983.

In a 1995 report, the PBGC noted that Maxxam had taken over the Pacific Lumber Company "in part because it had a well-funded pension plan. After the takeover, Maxxam terminated the plan and took a reversion of over \$50 million to pay off the debt associated with the leveraged buyout. Maxxam purchased annuities for its participants in its terminated plan from the Executive Life Insurance Company. Executive Life later failed, leaving Pacific Lumber workers facing reduced annuities." Executive Life was one of the major buyers of Drexel's junk bonds.

Maxxam also controlled, in the 1980s, the United Savings Association of Houston, which failed in 1988. Carl Lindner owned a portion of United Savings, whose chief executive, Jenard Gross, hosted members of the British royal family when they visited Houston. In 1992, Hurwitz made an unsuccessful bid for Continental Airlines, which had been bankrupted by asset-stripper Frank Lorenzo, and had made the 1989 PBGC list. In 1994, Hurwitz hosted former President

George Bush and William Stamps Farish at his horse racing track in Houston. Farish, the Humble Oil heir and friend of the British royal family, is a noted horse breeder and managed Bush's assets while Bush was elected vice president in 1980.

Carl Icahn

Carl Icahn's Starfire Holding, which appears on the PBGC's 1994 list, is responsible for pension plans of TWA, which Icahn took over in 1986, taking on \$2.6 billion in debt in the process. The TWA pension plans have been on the PBGC list since 1988, under TWA's name, under ACF Industries, an Icahn-controlled company, and now Starfire. In 1993, facing some \$1 billion in personal liabilities for TWA's pension fund shortfalls, Icahn struck a deal with the PBGC in which he relinquished his stake in TWA, provided \$200 million in financing for the airline, and assumed responsibility for its pension funds. TWA, which had turned to Icahn to fend off a takeover bid by Frank Lorenzo, still has not recovered from its bout with the raiders. In June 1995, TWA filed a prepackaged bankruptcy, in a plan to reduce its debt by some \$500 million and significantly reduce its interest expense.

In April 1995, Icahn made a bid for the outstanding shares of Uniroyal, which led the management to take it private, financed by Clayton and Dubilier and Drexel, and organized by Salomon Brothers. The debt load was so great that the company had to be liquidated, so the core chemical business was sold to a company controlled by minor monsters Nelson Peltz and Peter May. The Uniroyal tire business, now known as Uniroyal Goodrich Tire and owned by France's Michelin, has been on the PBGC's lists since 1988.

Meanwhile, Icahn and fellow raider Bennett LeBow (whose New Valley Corp.—formerly Western Union—made the lists from 1988 through 1993) made an unsuccessful attempt to take over RJR Nabisco, the company taken over by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. in 1988.

Frank Lorenzo

Frank Lorenzo brought the airline industry to its knees in the wake of the 1979 deregulation. He turned the regional Texas International Airlines into the largest airline in the United States, through a series of leveraged buyout takeovers funded by Drexel Burnham Lambert and longtime associate Carl Pohlad, the heir to Kid Cann's Minneapolis mob. To pay the debt, he slashed the workforce, especially maintenance, sold off planes, and looted assets. Into the 1980s, he founded the non-union New York Air, and gobbled up Continental, People's Express, and Frontier Airlines; in 1986, he took over Eastern Airlines, one of the crown jewels of the industry, placing them all under Texas Air. When the dust settled, the renamed Texas Air had become America's largest airline, and number two in the world, after Aeroflot, handling one-sixth of U.S. passenger traffic, employing 50,000 workers, flying 451 planes, and earning \$7 billion in annual revenues.

Texas Air also had, by 1988, more than \$5.5 billion in

debt, some of it at interest rates as high as 17.25%. It was falling apart under the debt load. Lorenzo was asset-stripping Eastern, selling off its Kansas City hub, various planes, and looting its cash. According to Touche Ross accountant Farrell Kupersmith, between 1986 and 1990, Lorenzo made off with \$750 million of Eastern's assets.

By March 1989, Eastern was placed into bankruptcy. In 1990, a bankruptcy judge deposed Lorenzo as Eastern's owner. On Jan. 18, 1991, a hemorrhaging Eastern, having lost more than \$1 billion and having shrunk by 80%, was liquidated and permanently closed. Three days later, another bankruptcy court liquidated Pan American World Airways. By 1992, deregulation had resulted in 117 U.S. airlines filing for bankruptcy. Lorenzo, deregulation, and the sharks had destroyed the world's premier airline industry.

Over the 1990-94 period, the airline industry lost \$13.1 billion, an amount equivalent to the profits the industry as a whole had earned from 1920 to 1978.

As part of Continental's April 1993 bankruptcy reorganization, the airline and the PBGC finalized an agreement that settled Continental's joint-and-several liability for \$58 million in unpaid contributions to the terminated Eastern Airlines pension plans, and approximately \$700 million in unfunded pension liabilities. The agreement also provided additional protection for Continental's ongoing pension plans.

Casino Mondiale

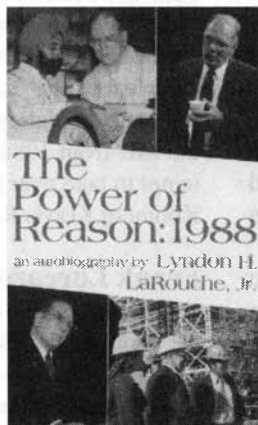
The raids by this dirty-money network had—and was intended to have—an effect far beyond the damage done to the companies they took over. The fear of attracting these sharks led to a proliferation of destructive anti-takeover measures among American corporations, including “poison pills,” “golden parachutes,” and other measures designed to make companies less attractive. Many of these companies destroyed themselves, to protect themselves from takeover, and other companies looted their own pension funds, beating the raiders to the punch. According to the 1995 PBGC report, Union Carbide took \$500 million from its pension trust to avoid a hostile takeover; United Airlines pulled \$378 million from its pension funds in 1985, putting the company on the lists for 1988 through 1990; and Enron, the firm that put former Bush cabinet member and White House chief of staff James Baker III on its board after Bush lost his reelection bid, pulled \$232 million out of its underfunded pension plan.

The result of these and similar moves, was to greatly accelerate the shift in corporate America away from the old-fashioned industrial view, toward the Casino Mondiale, and the insanity of the derivatives markets, where no pension funds are safe. Now, these agents of the Club of the Isles want to get their hands on our Social Security funds.

Books by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche case “represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge.”

—Former U.S. Attorney General
Ramsey Clark

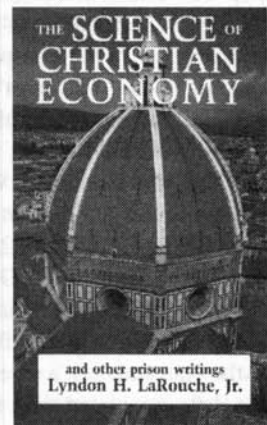
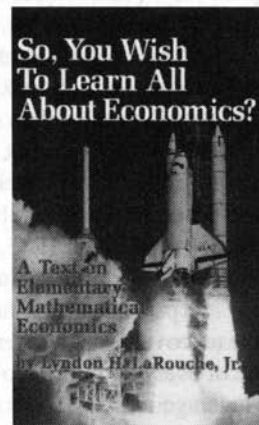


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U.S. and China strengthen scientific, economic ties

by William Jones and Marsha Freeman

During the last week in October, Dr. Song Jian, the People's Republic of China minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, visited the United States to attend the seventh meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Science and Technology. The commission had been established by Deng Xiaoping and President Jimmy Carter during Deng's visit to the United States in 1979. Dr. Song arrived with a high-powered delegation of more than 20 top Chinese government officials from a variety of ministries and the Academy of Sciences, to discuss with their American counterparts, various areas of U.S.-Chinese scientific cooperation.

On Oct. 25, protocols were signed between the Chinese government and the Environmental Protection Agency, the departments of Transportation and Energy, and the Geological Survey of the U.S. Interior Department, covering a variety of fields ranging from transportation and environmental technologies to nuclear energy, high-energy physics, and magnetic fusion research. On the same day, Chinese Minister Counselor for Science and Technology Wang Zengrong signed a framework agreement with the Department of Commerce's Technology Administration on "cooperation in civil industrial technology."

During his trip to the United States, Minister Song visited Houston, Texas, where he was given a VIP tour of the NASA Johnson Space Center, visited the University of Houston's Center for Superconductivity, and received a Doctor of Humane Letters degree from the university on Oct. 30, in recognition of this "outstanding academic and scientific accomplishments and his untiring efforts to promote science and technology in the P.R.C. and abroad."

Speaking at a forum of the U.S.-China Business Council in Washington on Oct. 24, Dr. Song described in detail one area of U.S.-China cooperation he considers essential. He explained that China is faced with the necessity of increasing its electrical generating capacity tenfold in the few coming years. "We have abundant coal reserves," Song explained, "but coal generates CO₂, and China is second only to the U.S. in coal burning." The only solution, he said, is the rapid increase of electricity generation by the use of nuclear energy.

"Therefore, we are seeking assistance from industry to develop nuclear and other sources of energy," Song said. "We have very good cooperation with your country in a variety of areas," he told his audience of American businessmen, "but

the only problem now existing is the issue of nuclear power generation. . . . We must rapidly increase the electrical generation capacity."

China is already purchasing a nuclear reactor, a Candu, from Canada, and is also negotiating with the French and the Russians on nuclear technology, Song said. The Chinese were nevertheless concerned after Chernobyl, he added, about the problems surrounding the Russian nuclear technology. "I told some people from your government today that we would very much like to buy GE's reactors," Song said. "You mean Westinghouse's," the U.S.-China Business Council's official corrected him. "Oh, yes, Westinghouse," said Song. The minor correction reflected the political situation at present, in which only Westinghouse, of the U.S. nuclear suppliers, has an exemption from the ban on the sale of commercial nuclear technology to China.

TVA assistance for China's dams

Since the late 1930s, officials from the U.S. government-run Tennessee Valley Authority and experts from China have together planned the development of the huge resources of China's Chang, or Yangtze River, modeled on the TVA's reshaping of the Tennessee River Valley. Thousands of people have died in the periodic flooding of the Yangtze, but the Chinese want to build not just a dam to control flooding, but a water management system that provides flood control, improved navigation, hydroelectric power, and water for agriculture and industry—the integrated development approach of the TVA.

During World War II, TVA Chairman David Lilienthal maintained a close working relationship with Hu Shih, the Chinese ambassador to the United States. Engineers from the National Resource Commission of China visited the TVA, and an electrical engineer from the TVA was an adviser to the Chinese War Production Board during the war.

Lilienthal reports in his diaries that, in 1939, Hu Shih suggested to Lilienthal that the TVA help rebuild China after the war. In December 1944, a delegation of 26 Chinese visitors, who were planning the industrial development of China, came to the TVA to study its development approach for 10 days.

On Feb. 6, 1945, Lilienthal met with Don Nelson, whom he describes as President Franklin Roosevelt's personal representative to China. They discussed the Yangtze Three Gorges

project, which was described as the Chinese TVA, and Nelson said that the President wanted Lilienthal to be one of seven industrial leaders to go to China to help them work out their industrialization. Although Lilienthal begged off, on April 8, 1945, Nelson sent his assistant, Edwin Locke, to confer with Lilienthal about the next steps needed in the Yangtze River development projects, because apparently there were some differences on how the project should be designed. After the death of President Roosevelt, this project was not carried to fruition.

Over the past few years, the Chinese government has begun construction of the massive Three Gorges River dam system on the Yangtze, but flood control is also required on the tributary rivers that feed into the Yangtze. The Chinese government is still very interested in having the TVA's experts apply their expertise and experience to taming one of the world's largest river systems.

Economic opportunities

To that end, the TVA and the state of Tennessee sponsored a conference in Beijing on Sept. 3-6, titled "Economic Opportunities Through Water and Energy." The conference featured presentations on the Ninth Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources of China, a talk by U.S. Ambassador James Sasser (former U.S. senator from the state of Tennessee), and by TVA Chairman Craven Crowell. Sixty-five representatives from industrial companies in Tennessee and out-of-region company representatives with experience and interest in economic relations with China participated in the conference.

During the conference, the Chinese government and the TVA signed three memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that provide the framework for technical assistance from the TVA to the development of the Han and Li rivers, to increase the efficiency of China's hydroelectric plants, and to exchange information that could lead to TVA input into improving Chinese coal-fired power plants.

On Sept. 2, the TVA and the Ministry of Electric Power signed an MOU for an exchange of information on power plant operation and maintenance, and visits, exchanges of personnel, and training seminars.

The following day, the minister of water resources and the TVA, in the Great Hall of the People, signed an MOU for the TVA to review the master plan for the development of the Han River, and the training of Chinese hydropower project managers at TVA facilities. The Han River is the largest tributary of the Yangtze River, and is located in Hubei and Shaanxi provinces. It has many similarities to the Tennessee River. The Chinese plan calls for the construction of 12 or more hydroelectric projects, and a water-diversion project that would bring water to the dry Beijing area.

A third agreement, signed by the TVA with the Lishui Hydro and Power Corp., provides for the TVA to assist that firm in the development of the Li River Basin. The Li is one of four rivers that flow into the expansive Dongting Lake in

Hunan province, in south-central China. The Lishui firm is a government corporation, similar to the TVA. Assistance the TVA hopes to provide could include development of river basin management systems, planning and operating multiple reservoirs and power plants, flood forecasting, and implementing a basin environmental plan. The TVA may also perform technical studies in power production, flood control, and water supply.

During the conference, TVA Chairman Crowell stated, "China has the greatest hydropower potential in the world and is planning dramatic improvements to its river systems. TVA can play a unique role in China as we pursue an international strategy." Referring to a presentation on China's Five-Year Plan, Crowell said that the plan is "ambitious and offers dramatic improvements for the people of this great nation. It is impressive that the leaders of China welcome the cooperation and involvement of business interests from outside the nation in the achievement of that plan."

The need for cooperation

As Dr. Song said in his comments to the U.S.-China Business Council, "Recent experience has shown that international cooperation in the area of science and technology is the most effective way to disseminate modern knowledge, science, and civilization, and promote social progress." President Clinton has said on numerous occasions that the relationship his administration can establish with China will be a determining factor for the duration of the century.

According to a participant from the nuclear industry at the conference in Beijing, industry is optimistic that the sanctions against China will be lifted by President Clinton to allow increased commercial activity in the nuclear area. The TVA had invited the participant to the conference, because the Chinese wanted to discuss nuclear technology development with American firms.

Another U.S. industry participant joked that the "national bird of China is the construction crane." Material distributed at the Beijing conference on the Ninth Five-Year Plan of China, outlines the plan to quadruple the 1980 per-capita gross national product by the year 2000, "basically eliminating poverty." Electric power output is projected to increase by 7% per year, a ten-year doubling rate.

The Five-Year Plan states that "great attention will be paid to taming major rivers and lakes in order to enhance capabilities to prevent flooding, combat drought, and discharge floodwater. By the year 2000, various major rivers will have the capacity to control flooding on levels considered the heaviest encountered since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949."

Because economic development and the elimination of poverty and starvation is a Chinese government goal, the means of cementing a strong relationship will be precisely the assistance the United States is able to provide China in developing its tremendous economic potential.

Where's the government?

The fiscal crisis and Maastricht have tied Chancellor Kohl's hands, leaving him no time to govern.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is well on his way to winning the world firefighting award, because that is what he is doing now—fighting one fire after the other that breaks out within his three-party Bonn coalition government, over the increasingly unmanageable fiscal problems.

Continued brawls among the three government parties—Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU), and Free Democratic Party (FDP)—broke out into the open at the end of October, while Kohl was on a one-week tour of Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines. An irony of history had it, that the very point when the flames were roaring inside the Bonn coalition coincided with the 30th anniversary of the collapse of a previous Christian-Liberal government in Bonn, triggered by disagreement over a tax increase of 400 million deutschemarks (\$250 million), during the depths of economic recession.

That “minor” incident, which toppled the government of CDU Chancellor Ludwig Erhardt, had major consequences for Germany: the formation on a national level of the first-ever Grand Coalition between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, with a new CDU chancellor (Kurt Kiesinger), and the taking of a number of economic emergency measures to contain the recession and to reduce unemployment.

Today, many people in Germany are calling for an end to the Kohl era, and for another Grand Coalition.

To a certain extent, Kohl is in a precarious position similar to that of Erhard in late 1966, or, one might say,

to that of his two Social Democratic predecessors as chancellor, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, both of whom were thrown out of office before the end of their terms. Brandt was forced to resign over an espionage scandal (the Guillaume Affair) affecting his closest circle of advisers in the spring of 1974, which coincided with the high point of widespread labor protests and, especially, strikes of the two leading labor unions, the metal workers and the public sector workers, over wages and budget cuts in labor and social programs.

Concerning the intensity of labor protests, Kohl's situation couldn't be more like that confronting Brandt in 1974, because the entire labor movement is now up in arms over the new federal law dictating cuts of 20% in sick pay.

But, unlike the preceding chancellors, Kohl does not have any maneuvering room to respond to the economic, social, and fiscal challenges. Kohl has bound his hands by agreeing to the “Maastricht debt and budgeting criteria” (a European Union version of Newt Gingrich's “balanced budget” insanity, that is already tearing apart the United States). Maastricht dictates that each member government of the future European Monetary Union (planned for January 1999) must not exceed 3% of gross domestic product in new borrowings, and that the total (cumulative) state indebtedness must not exceed 60% of the gross domestic product. This leaves no funds for investment or public infrastructure projects, but imposes the requirement to cut even deeper into existing invest-

ment and labor-social budgets, because the general economic depression is constantly reducing the flow of tax revenues into the state's budget. The “discovery” that the official tax revenue estimate has to be corrected downward every few weeks, and that, in order to meet the insane Maastricht criteria, one has to impose one budget cut after the other, has generated most of the recent infighting inside the government coalition.

The fact that one cannot reduce taxes (the favorite battle cry of the neo-conservatives) at a time when the state requires even more tax revenue, to pay for unemployment benefits, public health care, welfare, and low-income housing, has been pointed out even by senior politicians of Chancellor Kohl's own CDU party, such as the mayor of Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen.

Numerous economists and analysts (besides *EIR*) have repeatedly warned Kohl that his pro-Maastricht policy would lead the nation straight into economic and social chaos, but the chancellor decided not to listen. In what appears to be a repeat of the union-bashing of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Kohl broke off talks with the German labor unions in mid-March, and he has tried to govern the country with budget-cutting decrees in open disregard of labor's interests.

Now, in the middle of continued warning strikes by the labor movement, an enervated Kohl, in an attempt to restore discipline in a government that is drifting apart, is organizing one emergency crisis session after the other. In one such session in early November, he even threatened to resign, in order to coerce the coalition back to discipline. But, if such tricks succeed in keeping Kohl's coalition intact through the end of this year, it's longevity is more uncertain than ever before in his 14 years as chancellor.

Business Briefs

China

Tumen, southern rail lines near completion

China has completed track-laying for its portion of the Tumen-Yunchun Railway, designed to be part of the Tumen River development region, Xinhua reported Oct. 31. The 80.85-kilometer rail line is designed to link up the Tumen River region of northeast China with Russia, and is jointly funded by China and Russia. Upon completion of the railway, a triangular railway network is expected to take shape in the Tumen River area among China, Russia, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Russians are also laying track for their part of the rail system. A transfer station has been built on the Chinese side to deal with the different rail systems of the two countries.

In addition, in south China, the 898-kilometer Nanning-Kunming railroad is now being completed. This railway runs through extremely difficult terrain, including changes in elevation of 1,900 meters in the mountainous Guangxi Region and Yunnan Province in southeast China. China plans to build a series of major railways in this area, to open up its great mineral resources and end its long-term poverty through industrialization. Current projects include a fiber-optic cable along the railroad and several hydro-electric power plants.

Middle East

Joint electric grid will integrate area

Electricity ministers of Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, ending a meeting in Damascus on Nov. 7, agreed to add Lebanon to an electricity network that will link up the five states by the year 2002. Ministers welcomed a request by Lebanon to join the network, part of an ambitious \$2 billion plan.

The five states had approved a plan to establish the joint grid three years ago. Since then, they have been holding regular meetings to discuss progress in each individual country and to review joint efforts to com-

plete the project. Lebanon's minister of electricity and water resources, Elias Hobeika, attended the meeting.

Under the plan, Jordan and Egypt will complete the link-up of their electricity grids by December 1997, Jordan and Syria by July 1998, Syria and Turkey by July 1997, Syria and Iraq by the year 2000, and Iraq and Turkey by 2002. The sources said that the joint grid of the five, plus the new member, Lebanon, would later be linked with the northern Maghreb countries through Egypt and with Gulf Cooperation Council states via Jordan.

North Africa

Irrigate the western desert, says Mubarak

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak opened a new session of Parliament on Nov. 10, stating that a giant project to irrigate the Western Desert was an absolute necessity and Egypt should look at special incentives for foreign investment in the scheme, Reuters reported. Mubarak said that within 20 years the number of Egyptians would increase to 85 million, from 60 million now, and the Nile Valley and Delta could not accommodate the increase. The vast majority of Egyptians have lived for millennia on the land irrigated by the Nile, but this amounts to only about 4% of Egypt's surface area. The rest is desert.

Finding an answer, Mubarak said, means a complete review of population distribution and a serious "invasion" of desert areas. Mubarak's plan, inspired by the Nile having reached its highest level ever behind the great dam at Aswan, is to divert water into the Western Desert and irrigate 500,000 acres (200,000 hectares) of land there. After the level of the lake reached 178 meters above sea level in October, water flowed out of the lake westwards into the Toshka overflow canal for the first time.

The next stage will be to dig a canal northward from the Toshka depression to irrigate what the government says is fertile land ready for reclamation. "For us to see this giant national project implemented, I call on the government to start immediately . . . to start digging the north Toshka canal," Mubarak said. "I call on investors, Egyptians

and non-Egyptians, to come to this area with their investments, their projects, and their ideas. I give the government the task of studying new advantages to investors in the valley to be set up, on top of the advantages set out in the laws now in force. . . . The concept of invading the desert is no longer a mere slogan or a dream to which we aspire. It has become a necessity imposed by population growth."

The government newspaper *al-Akhbar* said on Nov. 10 that a consultative committee had agreed work should start on a 30-kilometers canal north from the Toshka depression. The minister of public works and water resources, Abdel-Hadi Radi, has said the first stage of the project will cost \$1.9 billion.

Infrastructure

China, Iran build links in trans-Asia railway

China is preparing to begin construction of a rail line in southwest Yunnan province which will connect China to Laos and Thailand, one of the missing links in the trans-Asia railroad, the *Hindustan Times* reported Oct. 23. The trans-Asia rail line will connect Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, China, Mongolia, and Russia.

Iran is now busy constructing the vital link between Kerman and Zahidan (near Pakistan) in Iran, one of the biggest remaining gaps in the trans-Asia railway. Once this is completed, it will be possible for trains to travel from Iran on the rail systems in Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. This link will connect the Subcontinent to the Middle East and Europe by railroad for the first time.

However, even when this link is built, "through traffic" to Southeast Asia will not yet be possible, because the link from Lekhapani, India to Mitkyina, Myanmar (Burma) is lacking. Even if that link were built, the rail system in Myanmar itself is "skeletal" at best, and Laos has virtually no rail system, posing serious problems. In addition, there are gauge changes, from Iran to Pakistan, from India to Myanmar, and from China to Vietnam. The problem can be solved, but it is necessary to employ advanced technologies to do so.

Asia

Nations call for early effort on land transport

A UN Economic and Social Commission conference of 24 Asian countries in New Delhi on Oct. 29, called for "early implementation of the Asian land transport infrastructure development project, completing the Asian highway and trans-Asia railway project," *Asia Times* reported. The Asian highway will run from China through Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey, connecting to European roads. Other branches will connect the Central Asian republics to the network.

The meeting adopted a "New Delhi Action Plan on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific," and set up an "Asian Infrastructure Development Alliance." The Alliance is composed of "government, private sector, and multilateral agencies," according to the *Asia Times*, and "is a first attempt at making the private sector an equal player in the infrastructure business."

The effort to bring in the private sector is a recurring theme from the British and the UN, in order to assert more control over the process by the private sector, with the potential to sabotage government projects. On Nov. 1, the *Hindustan Times* noted that, except for the efforts of China and Iran, the trans-Asia railway project "remains elusive."

Trade

France, Britain improve relations with Iran

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmoud Vaezi forecast the improvement of economic relations between France and Iran, after a two-day visit in Paris, for discussions on Iraq, Lebanon, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Afghanistan, the daily *Libération* reported on Nov. 9. Vaezi said that "a page had been turned" in relations between the two countries. French Foreign Minister Hervé De Charette, who met Vaezi, said he hoped that France would be-

come "the number-one economic partner of Iran."

Vaezi announced that Iran would purchase 10 Airbuses and satellite communications equipment for 500 million francs (\$100 million). He said that Coface, the agency which insures French exports, had again started "unrestricted coverage" in September for exports to Iran, which had been interrupted in 1993. This was facilitated by the settlement in June of a \$120 million debt to Peugeot. He said that there were a number of great projects being discussed, including in the oil sector, with participation of the state company Elf.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of British Industry held a seminar in London on Nov. 19 on the Iranian economic situation, with 100 U.K. firms attending, the first such event since 1990, the Iranian paper *Ettela'at* reported Nov. 8. The conference is said to be going ahead despite U.S. attempts to isolate Iran.

Debt

Pope urges solution for Third World, for Jubilee

Speaking to a conference held by the Vatican's Justice and Peace Council on Nov. 8, Pope John Paul II said that the heavy debt burden is stifling nascent democracies in the Third World, and he urged the international community to help solve the problem as a Christian act in the run-up to the year 2000.

"The debt burden is inflaming social tensions in a number of countries, constituting a dramatic arrest of the democratic development of their political and economic systems," the pope said. The international community had started to look for a reasonable way out of the debt problem, but the final solution would require a true "change of hearts, an essential element of the grand Jubilee."

The pope told the Justice and Peace Council, a Vatican body that works for social justice, to draw up a series of suggestions for solving the debt problem and to present them during the Jubilee.

ALGERIA is being told by the World Bank to privatize 300 public companies. The Bank is complaining that since a privatization law was passed in 1995, only a dozen small local enterprises have been sold. Incredibly, the bank is citing Poland, the Czech Republic, and Albania as privatization "success stories."

THE PRESIDENTS of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Bangladesh will meet in Ankara on Nov. 27. Turkish Environment Minister Ziyattin Tokar said that they will focus on strengthening economic relations.

JAPANESE authorities closed down the Osaka-based real-estate firm Sueno Kusan on Nov. 5, with liabilities of about \$6 billion, including \$2 billion to the *jusen* housing loan companies. The Swiss daily *Neue Züricher Zeitung* said that "the Sueno bankruptcy might trigger a domino effect" among its creditors.

ISRAEL'S Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told the Jerusalem Business Conference on Nov. 9 that his government is set to embark on a sweeping program of privatization. "By the end of four years, we'll be a different country," he said. He hinted that deregulation may include public transportation, energy, and the sale of state-owned broadcasting media.

BOSNIA'S new Central Bank governor is Serge Robert, a French official, the International Monetary Fund announced Oct. 29. Under the Constitution of Bosnia, the Central Bank is the sole authority for monetary policy and issuing domestic currency, and the IMF names the governor for the first six years.

INDIA must develop new relations with Myanmar (Burma), based on developing the "southern Silk Route," an op-ed in the *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi stated Oct. 25. "Roads and railways have to be opened, bridges constructed, and infrastructure put in place. It will take time, and a beginning needs to be made now."

Will the U.S. Supreme Court allow Nuremberg crimes?

by Linda Everett and Nancy Spannaus

Early in the year 1997, the United States Supreme Court will hear argument on two cases involving the so-called right to assisted suicide. The outcome of these cases will determine whether this nation has abandoned the principles which it uniquely stood for in the period immediately following World War II: the defense of human civilization against Nazi crimes against humanity.

Both sides in this matter understand the historic nature of the issue. More than 30 *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) briefs have been submitted on the side of Washington State and New York State, which are petitioning the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn rulings by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, respectively. The Circuit Court rulings, taken in the spring of 1996, had declared the states' bans on physician-assisted suicide to be unconstitutional. It is expected that many more *amicus* briefs will be filed on the side of respondents, who are the individual doctors who challenged the assisted suicide bans, as well as the organization Compassion in Dying.

Weighing in on the side of the petitioners—against assisted suicide—is none other than the U.S. government. Many religious denominations, associations for the disabled, and other pro-life groups have also submitted briefs arguing that the state must prevent active euthanasia, because of its potential abuses against the helpless, and the state's interest in the defense of life. The number of those arguing for the "right" to assisted suicide, now fewer than 10, is expected to grow as well, since the deadline for *amicus* briefs on that side of the issue is not until Dec. 10.

It is virtually certain, however, that only one of the *amicus* briefs will define the issue at stake in its full dimensions: the issue of Nuremberg crimes against humanity. That brief is the one we present, in full, in this issue. It was submitted by the Schiller Institute directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, because the State of Washington declined to accept it. Although no reason for the denial was given in writing, individuals at the Washington State Attorney General's office indicated that they were reluctant to tar the advocates of assisted suicide with the Nazi brush.



Nazi doctor Karl Brandt stands in the dock at Nuremberg after World War II, pleading "not guilty." He was convicted of, and hanged for, medical crimes including euthanasia.

This is precisely the same softness in thinking, which has permitted the U.S. courts, and medical practice, to walk systematically down the path to Nazi medical practice over the last three decades.

The Schiller Institute *amicus* puts the issue squarely before the court: Will the U.S. judicial system continue to uphold the principles established at the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, or not? If the court ruling in any way permits the practice of assisted suicide, it will have condoned Nazi-like crimes against humanity, no matter how vociferously its advocates argue that they just want to be "angels of mercy." That's precisely what the Nazi doctors said of their euthanasia program—and we all know what happened.

The cases at bar

The Supreme Court has consolidated the appeals to two Circuit Court rulings. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, taken in San Francisco in March 1996, said that terminally ill patients—as well as physically or mentally ill patients—have a fundamental right to be killed by their doctors. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, taken in New York in April 1996, said that doctors have the right to prescribe lethal suicide drugs to patients who request them.

These rulings overturned the laws of both states, which had banned assisted suicide, on the basis that they violated federal Constitutional rights.

The basis of both decisions was the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which was passed to eliminate

racial discrimination after the Civil War. The first section of that Amendment reads as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Ninth Circuit Court ruling said that patients could not be deprived of their "due process" right to doctor-assisted suicide. The case grew out of a 1994 challenge by a number of patients to the Washington State law which prohibits the prescription of life-ending drugs for use by terminally ill, mentally competent adults who wish to hasten their deaths. The court's decision, 154 pages in length, argues that previous Supreme Court rulings on abortion and the "right to die," provide "persuasive evidence that the Constitution encompasses a due process liberty interest in controlling the time and manner of one's death."

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that terminally ill patients who wish to have their doctors prescribe lethal suicide drugs, have a Constitutional right for such "equal protection" under the law. The court claimed that New York's statute "does not treat equally all terminally ill patients who are in the final stages of fatal illness and wish to hasten their deaths," and that the distinctions New York State law makes

among these patients “do not further any legitimate state purpose.” In specific, the court agreed with the doctors who brought the suit (allegedly on behalf of their patients, now deceased), that, if the law would allow patients to have themselves killed by having medical treatment, and/or food and water, withheld, that it should also allow the same patients to be killed, more painlessly, by assistance of a doctor.

Both New York and Washington State appealed the overturning of their bans on assisted suicide, to the Supreme Court, and the court accepted the cases in the summer. The cases are now known as *State of Washington v. Glucksberg, Halperin, Preston, and Shalit*, and *State of New York v. Quill, Klagsbrun, and Grossman*.

The precedents

This will be the first time that the Supreme Court has agreed to rule on an assisted suicide case, but it is not its first “right to die” case. That occurred in 1990, when the court issued the so-called *Cruzan* ruling. In addition, the decision of the Supreme Court in the ground-breaking *Roe v. Wade* case, has often been cited in state courts as having established the precedent for a right to personal decisions over one’s body, and a lessening of the state’s interest in protecting life, that would permit the so-called “right to die.”

The *Cruzan* ruling stated that “the United States Constitution would grant a competent person a constitutionally protected right to refuse life-saving hydration and nutrition.” In addition, the court agreed that others, including families, have the right to terminate an incompetent patient’s life-sustaining treatment, or food and water, by exercising that patient’s right to privacy and self-determination for them, or allowing others to “make a decision that reflects [a patient’s best] interests.”

Under this decision, the family of Nancy Cruzan, who had suffered extreme brain injuries in 1983, was able to overcome the ruling of the Missouri Supreme Court, which had said that starving and dehydrating a person were not the same as withholding medical treatment. Under the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the family had gained the right to kill their daughter by withholding food and water, but with one hitch: The U.S. Supreme Court said that state laws such as Missouri’s could require families such as the Cruzans to demonstrate that they had “clear and compelling” proof that their daughter would have wanted to be killed, rather than be kept alive.

The *Cruzan* decision was a major step toward euthanasia, Nazi-style. Starvation had been ruled the same as withholding medical care, yet starvation clearly has no other purpose than to kill the individual. In addition, patients who were unable to communicate clearly, or whose wishes could be ignored, could be killed on nothing more than the memory and word of another, who said that they would have preferred not to live in a dependent, or “undignified,” state.

The only roadblock which the *Cruzan* ruling left in the

path of legalizing euthanasia, was the latitude which it left for the states. The states were given the right to set up procedural safeguards that demanded “clear and compelling” proof of a patient’s treatment wishes, expressed when they were competent. That meant that it stopped short of saying that euthanasia was a fundamental civil right.

The argument presented

It is clearly possible that the Supreme Court will once again sidestep the issue of a Constitutional right to assisted suicide or euthanasia, and leave the matter up to the states to decide. This would only postpone a decision on the matter of principle which must be decided, and would not put a stop to the crimes of the euthanasia lobby.

It should be clear that it is the euthanasia lobby—not just some poor suffering individuals—who are pushing these cases. The original case in Washington State was brought by Compassion in Dying, which also spearheaded the challenge to New York State’s ban on assisted suicide brought by Dr. Timothy Quill, who has a long record of promoting suicide aid and euthanasia.

Unfortunately, the standards of medical practice, and legal precedent, which have been established in the United States over the last 30 years, have been such, that, once you accept those standards, it is hard to make a principled argument against assisted suicide. This is even the case for organizations that are passionately pro-life, such as the Catholic Medical Association.

The guts of the standard argument, including that being made by the states of New York and Washington, is that there is a fundamental difference between “active” and “passive” euthanasia. Thus, those who want to prevent doctors from becoming killing agents, seek to define a qualitative difference between permitting yourself, or your dependent, to be starved or dehydrated to death, and having a lethal poison administered to bring on a quicker, more painless death. Yet, the reality is that, as soon as you have accepted the “right” to starve someone, you’ve accepted euthanasia. The language is even the same as the Nazis’ in many of the states’ legal cases; it is argued, and ruled, that it is in the “best interest” of the patient to die.

Against this central point, of course, the opponents of the Constitutional right to assisted suicide can make some strong arguments against the abuse of any kind of informed consent by a person who is either unable to communicate, or is otherwise dependent upon others. Such an argument was made in the original round of *amici*, when New York and Washington were seeking to get the Supreme Court to review the Circuit Court decisions. A group of former Civil Rights Commissioners of the United States presented a brief which argued that any decision declaring a so-called right to physician-assisted suicide, would have disastrous implications for the civil rights of the poor, persons with disabilities, and racial minorities. Their argument was summarized as follows:

“Based on their experience in striving to protect the civil rights of all Americans, *amici* find little comfort in the Second Circuit’s express limitation of that right to competent, terminally ill adults or in its assurance that adequate safeguards can be crafted to prevent the abuse of that right. In their estimation, physician-assisted suicide, by its intrinsic nature and the reasoning offered in defense of its decriminalization, contains the seeds of both its expansion and its abuse. The Court of Appeals’ decision should be reviewed by this Court and reversed because of that decision’s fundamental illogic, its lack of sound constitutional or legal foundation, and its usurpation of a field of decision-making properly reserved to a state’s citizens and their elected lawmakers. In addition, there is ample justification for New York’s criminalization of all assisted suicide in the rational judgment that any exception to a thorough prohibition (such as an acceptance of physician-assisted suicide in certain instances) would pose an unacceptable risk to its citizens’ lives, health, and access to uncompromised medical care—a risk that can only be heightened in the case of the most vulnerable members of society.”

One of the more flagrant examples of how correct these Civil Rights Commissioners are in their judgment that safeguards will not work, is the fact that the Ninth Circuit decision, written by Judge Stephen Reinhardt, outright dismissed widespread and well-publicized euthanasia abuses in the Netherlands, in order to argue that assisted suicide can be safely “regulated” (see *EIR*, Oct. 25, “Assisted Suicide in the Netherlands: Nazi Policy Is No Model for the U.S.A.”).

Only principle will stop it

As is typical in legal practice these days, some of the rulings—as in the case of the death penalty, and of Judge Reinhardt’s Ninth Circuit decision—rely on the foundation of “public opinion” or “community standards” in order to support their conclusion. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, in particular, has supported extension of the death penalty to the mentally retarded, for example, on the grounds that this is an acceptable practice, in the view of the public (according to whatever polls have been taken). Judge Reinhardt argues that public opinion polls demonstrate that the population has already accepted assisted suicide as part of their “tradition” and “current social values.”

This is another step in the full embrace of Nazi “justice.” Not only have the legal precedents gone a long way toward accepting the Nazi idea that there are lives “not worthy to be lived,” but also, the standard of determining whose life is worthy, is effectively left to the vagaries of public opinion. Law is no longer established by reasonable standards or principle, but by the power of the majority. Should such a standard be embraced as a justification for providing a so-called Constitutional right to assisted suicide, it would mean another giant step toward turning the United States into a fascist state.

That public opinion has reached this degraded point, is

not very arguable—especially in the face of the major propaganda campaign waged on behalf of the death culture. In Oregon, for example, in November 1994, a referendum making it legal for physicians to prescribe lethal drugs for their patients, was voted up by a margin of 52 to 48%. John Pridonaff, then-executive director of the National Hemlock Society (the society devoted to legalizing euthanasia outright), said that the Oregon initiative was a start toward making euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide legal to end the lives of physically incapacitated people.

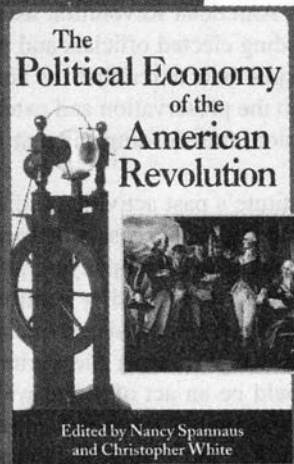
This was underscored by the fact that the state intended to provide Medicaid funds for suicide aid—while cutting those funds for mental health services to the poor!

It is a fundamental principle of our republic that the will of the majority is *not* the law; that law is based upon the principles established in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, principles that include a commitment to the Life, Liberty, and Pursuit of Happiness of all individuals, and to the General Welfare of the current generation, and our posterity. Under such principles, the Nazi concepts of utilitarianism, lives not worthy to be lived, and euthanasia must be rejected, not on a practical basis, but on principle.

EIR will continue coverage of this issue as the *amicus* briefs become more generally available. For now, we refer you to the Schiller Institute brief, reproduced below.

DO YOU KNOW

- that the American Revolution was fought *against* British “free trade” economics?
- that Washington and Franklin championed Big Government?
- that the Founding Fathers promoted partnership between private industry and central government?



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Schiller Institute files 'amicus' brief

On Nov. 6, 1996, the Schiller Institute filed a friend of the court (amicus curiae) brief with the Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1996, in the case of State of Washington, Christine O. Gregoire, Attorney General of Washington, Petitioners, v. Harold Glucksberg, MD, Abigail Halperin, MD, Thomas A. Preston, MD, and Peter Shalit MD, PhD, Respondents, On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. As attorney for Amicus Curiae Schiller Institute, Max Dean of Flint, Michigan, submitted the motion and brief, reproduced in full below.

Motion of Schiller Institute for Leave to File Brief as Amicus Curiae

Pursuant to Rule 37 of the Rules of this Court, the Schiller Institute respectfully moves for leave to file the accompanying brief amicus curiae in the above-captioned case.

The Schiller Institute, founded in May 1984, has national organizations in the United States of America, Canada, most of the nations of Europe, Ibero-America, Australia, Thailand, India, and Japan.

The Schiller Institute has a deep and abiding interest in the principles and spirit of the American Revolution as an inspiration for all people, including elected officials and jurists in the United States, and urges them to reaffirm the Federal Constitution's dedication to the preservation and extension of the lives of its population, thus leading the rest of humanity on such a course.

Because of the Schiller Institute's past activities and its cultural optimism, its brief will bring to this case a perspective not currently before the Court. The accompanying proposed brief advances an argument not developed by Petitioners: the extent to which allowing physician-assisted suicide on any of the alleged grounds, or permitting the various states to do as they please, would be an act of world-wide negative significance. It would expose all those physicians acting in reliance upon such rulings to be adjudged criminally responsible for crimes against humanity in future proceedings similar to those had under the Four Power Agreement establishing the international tribunals at Nuremberg

at the conclusion of World War II.

The Schiller Institute's brief supports the position of Petitioners and points out where such Nazi policies have led in the past and where they will lead again. It is the writer's expectation that this amici brief alone will address this issue directly and for that reason urges this brief be accepted.

The counsels for either party have not consented to the amicus curiae brief of the Schiller Institute.

For the above reasons, the Schiller Institute moves this Court to grant leave to file the accompanying brief amicus curiae in support of Petitioners.

Question presented

Amici Curiae will address the following question:

Whether judicially according a terminally ill, competent individual a constitutionally protected right to obtain the assistance of a physician to commit suicide will lead to punishable acts under future Nuremberg type tribunals established to punish those who commit such acts as being crimes against humanity.

Brief of Schiller Institute as Amicus Curiae in Support of Petitioners

Interest of the amicus curiae

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, and chairman of its Board of Directors in the United States, chose the German poet of freedom, Friedrich Schiller, as the namesake for the Institute, because his belief in the beauty and power of human reason provides a strong and clear antidote to the "cultural pessimism" which led to fascist economic and social measures.

The Institute currently has chapters throughout Eastern and Western Europe, Asia, Ibero-America, the Middle East, and Australia. Its international scope provides a constant reminder of the importance of decisions taken in the United States for the rest of the world. This perspective is particularly important in matters of the right to life, such as the one placed before the Supreme Court in *Vacco v. Quill* and *State of Washington v. Glucksberg, et al.* It is the Institute's belief that if the Supreme Court were to uphold assisted suicide, it would put the United States on a course which threatens the very existence of many Third World nations, as well as whole classes of individuals considered "useless eaters" in the United States itself.

At a major conference in November 1984, the Institute adopted a "Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man," modeled on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, but adapted with reference to the tyranny that has been established



Helga Zepp LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, holds up the "Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man," at the institute's November 1984 conference. Prominent in the Declaration were the right to "life, freedom, material conditions worthy of man, and the right to develop fully all potentialities of their intellect and their souls." All these are jeopardized by legalization of "physician-assisted suicide."

by the international financial institutions. Prominent among these rights, of course, were the rights to "life, freedom, material conditions worthy of man, and the right to develop fully all potentialities of their intellect and their souls." These rights would clearly be threatened should the U.S. Supreme Court decide in favor of "physician-assisted suicide."

Mrs. LaRouche, a German citizen, has shown a special interest in analyzing the dangers of the resurgence of Nazism and fascism today, and the Institute has joined her efforts. In a 1984 book called *The Hitler Book*, published by the Schiller Institute, she analyzed the philosophical roots of fascism, and pointed to the philosophies of irrationalism, and a wide range of attacks against the Judeo-Christian humanist concept of man being created in the image of God, as constituting a growing threat to mankind. She attacked the Social Darwinists, and such theorists as Colorado Governor Richard Lamm, as exemplary of this thinking today.

In a series of other books and conferences, the Schiller Institute has promoted economic development plans, space colonization, and classical culture as means to overcome cultural pessimism and solve the problems of economic devolution that mankind faces. These conferences have generally featured the economic theories and programs of Mrs. LaRouche's husband, economist Lyndon LaRouche, and have attracted considerable support, particularly within nations under the thumb of International Monetary Fund

conditionalities.

The Schiller Institute and Mrs. LaRouche have often pointed to the standard of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, which tried the Nazis for crimes against humanity after World War II, in contrast to the rapidly decreasing valuation on individual human life that has been evident over the last 20 years in particular. A close study of this standard shows that, at the bar of civilization—as Justice Robert Jackson would say—the trend of judicial decisions, and medical practice have been rapidly converging on the "ethics" of the Nazis and their Nazi doctors. Dr. Leo Alexander, who was the chief medical witness to the Nuremberg war crimes trial, forcefully reiterated that point to the Schiller Institute on several occasions. Dr. Alexander, who wrote the Nuremberg Code that established the moral, ethical, and legal principles defining crimes against humanity, emphasized that the acceleration of the tendency nowadays to accept euthanasia, this time in the form of the right-to-die movement, "parallels what occurred in Nazi Germany."

In November 1985, the Institute held a commemoration of the Nuremberg Tribunal in that German city, and announced the formation of a new commission to investigate crimes against humanity, dedicated to founding a new Nuremberg Tribunal. Among the areas identified for investigation was "the euthanasia campaign in the industrialized countries, modeled on the 'mercy killing' campaign of the Nazis, which

is targeting the old and sick people. What started with a campaign for the dubious 'right to die' has long since become a campaign for the 'duty to die' (Colorado Governor Lamm) for the old and sick, whose medical treatment is considered not 'cost effective.' "

Since 1985, the decline down the slippery slope of viewing more and more lives as "not worthy to be lived," has been dramatic. If the U.S. Supreme Court does not stop this descent, the U.S. role at Nuremberg will essentially be reversed.

Reasons for reversing the Court of Appeals

The Supreme Court should reverse the Court of Appeals on grounds that there is no constitutionally protected right to suicide. To judicially accord a terminally ill, competent individual, a constitutional right to the assistance of a physician to commit suicide will lead to punishable acts under future Nuremberg type tribunals established to punish those who commit such crimes against humanity.

Background—physician-assisted suicide: the German experience

The *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 241: 39-47 of July 14, 1949, published "Medical Science Under Dictatorship" by Leo Alexander, M.D. Born in Vienna, graduating from its university in 1929, he came to America and became a medical investigator for Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and a consultant to the U.S. Chief of Counsel at Nuremberg. As a psychiatrist and neurologist, Dr. Alexander became chief medical witness at the Nuremberg trials and showed that crimes against humanity can occur at any time, in any nation, as the outcome of putting Hegelian "rational utility" above Judeo-Christian morality.

In his article, he recounts that a preparatory propaganda barrage was commenced even before the Nazis openly took charge. It was directed against the traditional compassionate 19th century attitudes toward the chronically ill. He points out that sterilization and euthanasia were discussed at a meeting of Bavarian psychiatrists in 1931. By 1936, extermination of the physically or socially unfit was so openly accepted, that its practice was mentioned incidentally in an article published in an official German medical journal.

Dr. Alexander describes in his article motion pictures dealing with euthanasia, including one depicting a woman suffering from multiple sclerosis, with her husband, a doctor, finally killing her to the accompaniment of soft piano music rendered by a sympathetic colleague in an adjoining room. He describes indoctrination in which high school mathematics books included problems stating the cost of caring for and rehabilitating the chronically sick and crippled. Math problems asked how many new housing units and how many marriage allowance loans could be given to newly wedded couples for the amount of money it cost the state to care for "the crippled, the criminal, and the insane."

The first direct order for euthanasia was issued by Hitler, dated September 1, 1939. Dr. Karl Brandt headed the medical section in charge. All state institutions were required to report on patients who had been ill five years or more and who were unable to work. Decisions to kill were made by experts, most of whom were professors of psychiatry in the key universities and who never saw the patients. Decisions were based on questionnaires giving name, race, marital status, nationality, next-of-kin, whether regularly visited and by whom, who bore financial responsibility, et cetera. One expert consultant between November 14 and December 1, 1940 evaluated 2,109 questionnaires. The semantics in vogue then prompted the name of this program to be "Realm's Work Committee of Institutions for Cure and Care." A parallel organization devoted to killing children was called "Realm's Committee for Scientific Approach to Severe Illness Due to Heredity and Constitution." The "Charitable Transport Company for the Sick" transported the patients to the killing centers. The "Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care" was in charge of collecting the cost of the killings from the relatives, without, however, informing them what the charges were for. The cause of death was falsified on the death certificates.

Dr. Alexander quoted verbatim what a member of the court of appeals at Frankfurt-am-Main wrote in December 1939 of constant discussion of the destruction of the socially unfit, and that abnormal activity was taking place. The judge said people were:

... disquieted by the question of whether old folk who have worked hard all their lives and may merely have come into their dotage were also to be liquidated. . . . The people are said to be waiting for legislative regulation providing some orderly method that will ensure especially that the aged feeble-minded are not included in the program.

Dr. Alexander described the early warning signs in the changes in medical attitudes:

Whatever proportions these crimes finally assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them that they had started from small beginnings. The beginnings at first were merely a subtle shift in emphasis in the basic attitude of the physicians. It started with the acceptance of the attitude, basic in the euthanasia movement, that *there is such a thing as life not worthy to be lived*. This attitude in its early stages concerned itself merely with the severely and chronically sick. Gradually, the sphere of those to be included in this category was enlarged to encompass the socially unproductive, the ideologically unwanted, the racially unwanted and finally all non-Germans. But it is important to realize that the infinitely small wedged-in lever from which this entire trend of mind received its impetus was the

attitude toward the nonrehabilitable sick.

It is, therefore, the subtle shift in emphasis of the physicians' attitude that one must thoroughly investigate. It is a recent significant trend in medicine, including psychiatry, to regard prevention as more important than cure. Observation and recognition of early signs and symptoms have become the basis for prevention of further advance of disease.

In looking for these early signs one may well retrace the early steps of propaganda on the part of the Nazis in Germany as well as in the countries that they overran and in which they attempted to gain supporters by means of indoctrination, seduction and propaganda. (Emphasis added)

Background—Nuremberg Tribunal: The case of Dr. Karl Brandt

It was America alone who brought the Nazi doctors to trial. The U.S. Tribunal made clear that the crime of euthanasia was so abhorrent to the civilized world, that the U.S. had to prosecute it. The U.S. military constituted special tribunals to try the doctors for euthanasia, and made it clear from the outset that these particular men were on trial, not for having murdered Jews and Gypsies, not for having murdered Poles—they had not, others had—but for having murdered Germans. Furthermore, the murdered Germans have no one to speak for them, since they had been murdered at the hands of their own government.¹

Prior to Hitler's formal euthanasia order of October 1939, back-dated to September 1, 1939, the day of the invasion of Poland, each case of "mercy killing" was decided by Hitler in response to letters from parents and doctors asking for his approval to "grant" a euthanasia death to retarded or disabled children. The first such request came in 1938, from a couple named Knauer, whose infant was born blind, with a leg and part of an arm missing, and "who seems to be an idiot." Hitler had his own physician, Karl Brandt, consult with the child's doctors and parents; then he gave his permission for the child to be killed.

In 1973, the father of the child described Brandt's discussion with him: "He explained to me that . . . the Fuehrer wanted to [solve] the problems of people who had no future—whose lives were worthless." Knauer said Hitler was "like a savior to us—the man who could deliver us from a heavy burden."²

After the Knauer child's case, Hitler ordered the Reichschancery Secretariat and Brandt to investigate each new case,

1. Molly Hammett Kronberg, *Hitler's Euthanasia Program—More Like Today's Than You Might Imagine*, from "How to Stop the Resurgence of Nazi Euthanasia Today; Including Transcripts of the International Club of Life Conference, Munich, West Germany, June 11-12, 1988," *EIR Special Report*, pp. 129-142 (September 1988).

2. *Supra*, pp. 139-140, *EIR Special Report*.

and to make recommendations.

The lives of such unfortunates, Hitler told his intimates, "are not worth living." He continued, these people deserve "mercy—in their case, death."

In the summer of 1939, Hitler called in his Secretary for Health in the Interior Ministry, and Reichschancery Secretary Lammers to tell them that, "He considered it to be proper that the 'life unworthy of life' of severely mentally ill persons be

The Nuremberg Tribunal indictment of Dr. Karl Brandt, charged that the Nazi euthanasia program "murdered hundreds of thousands of human beings. . . . This program involved the systematic and secret execution of the aged, insane, incurably ill, of deformed children, and other persons, by gas, lethal injections, and diverse other means in nursing homes, hospitals, and asylums. . . ."

eliminated by actions that bring about death." In this way, Hitler said, "a certain cost-saving in hospital, doctors, and nursing personnel could be brought about." But, Hitler also clearly enunciated one more reason: he considered these euthanasia killings "humane." He insisted that the euthanasia deaths be absolutely painless; he insisted that only doctors perform the euthanasia. And, he specifically disallowed Jews from benefitting from this "mercy killing." Euthanasia, or a "mercy death," was allowed only for Aryans. Jewish patients in German psychiatric hospitals were deported to concentration camps to deny them the *Gnadentod* of euthanasia.

In October 1939, Hitler handwrote his secret euthanasia order. "Reichsleiter [Philip] Bouhler and Dr. [Karl] Brandt are charged with the responsibility for expanding the authority of physicians, to be designated by name, to the end that patients considered incurable according to the best available human judgment of their state of health, can be accorded a mercy death."

At the top of the order, Hitler wrote: "*Vernichtung lebensunwerten Lebens*" or, "The Destruction of Lives Unworthy of Life."

Before the International Military Tribunal, one of the cases brought for crimes against humanity for which individuals were indicted, tried, and executed, was the crime of euthanasia committed by Germans against German civilians. This

charge was based on Control Council Law No. 10 of December 20, 1945, issued to implement the Four Power Agreement by the United States, United Kingdom, French Provisional Government and Soviet Union through their commanding generals at Berlin. Article II 1.(C) defined crimes against humanity as:

Atrocities and offenses, including but not limited to murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population . . . whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated.

The U.S. Military Tribunal specifically applied the definition of a crime against humanity to cover German victims, not just conquered civilians:

The words “civilian population” cannot possibly be construed to exclude German civilians. If Germans are deemed excluded [from the class of victims], there is little or nothing left to give purpose to the concept of crimes against humanity. . . . It is one of the very purposes of the concept of crimes against humanity . . . to reach the systematic commission of atrocities and offenses by a state against its own people.

Count III of the indictment in the case, *United States of America v. Karl Brandt, et al.*, charged in pertinent part:

Defendants Karl Brandt, Blome, Brack and Hoven unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly committed crimes against humanity, as defined by Article II of Control Council Law No. 10 in that they were principals in, accessories to, ordered, abetted, took a consenting part in, and were connected with plans and enterprises involving the execution of the so-called “euthanasia” program of the German Reich, in the course of which the defendants herein murdered hundreds of thousands of human beings, including German civilians, as well as civilians of other nations.

This program involved the systematic and secret execution of the aged, insane, incurably ill, of deformed children, and other persons, by gas, lethal injections, and diverse other means in nursing homes, hospitals, and asylums. Such persons were regarded as “useless eaters” and a burden to the German war machine.

Evidence presented in the course of the *Brandt* trial included evidence that deformed or defective newborn infants were among the victims of the euthanasia program.

The names of newly born children who were deformed or partly paralyzed, or mentally deficient, were submit-

ted to the health authorities and finally to a Reich agency of Berlin. . . . A short time after the reports were filed, the County Health Authorities of the respective districts received an order that these children should be sent to a special institution for special modern therapy. I know from hundreds of cases, that this “special modern therapy” was nothing less than the killing of these children. . . . Another method of killing so-called “useless eaters” was to starve them. . . . This method was apparently considered very good, because the victims would appear to have died a “natural death.” This was a way of camouflaging the killing procedure.

—Affidavit of Gerhard Schmidt, Director of the Haar-Egling Insane Asylum, dated 28 March 1946, Document No. 3816-PS.

Dr. Karl Brandt, like Dr. Jack Kevorkian, also clothed acts of genocide and euthanasia in “humanitarian” garb, saying at sentencing:

. . . I am fully conscious that when I said “Yes” to euthanasia I did so with the deepest conviction, just as it is my conviction today, that it was right. Death can mean deliverance. Death is life—just as much as birth. It was never meant to be murder. I bear a burden, but it is not the burden of a crime. I bear this burden of mine, though with a heavy heart, as my responsibility. I stand before it, and before my conscience, as a man and as a doctor.

—Final Statement of defendant Karl Brandt, 19 July 1947, Transcript of *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Code Council Law. No. 10*, trans. pp. 11311-11314.

On August 20, 1947, Dr. Karl Brandt was adjudged guilty of war crimes, guilty of crimes against humanity, of conspiring to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity, and of membership in an illegal organization, and was sentenced to “death by hanging” by order of the U.S. Military Tribunal. It is only just that it is no defense to be a sincere Nazi.

There is no difference between Hitler’s perspective and that of the Second and Ninth Circuit. The Second Circuit cites New York’s long-standing contention that its principal interest is in preserving the life of all its citizens at all times and under all conditions. But, the Second Circuit asks: “Of what interest can the state possibly have in requiring the prolongation of a life that is all but ended? Surely, the state’s interest lessens as the potential for life diminishes.” *Quill, et al. v. Vacco*, 80 F.3d, 716, 729.

The Ninth Circuit states:

While the state has a legitimate interest in preventing suicides in general, that interest, like the state’s interest in preserving life, is substantially diminished in the case of terminally ill, competent adults who wish to die.

—*Compassion in Dying v. Washington*, under the State’s Interest, 2, a; 79 F.3d 790, 829

The “lives not worthy of life” ethic, as the Ninth Circuit finds, is already established within state statutes and we ask the Court not to compound that wrong with another.

As the laws in state after state demonstrate, even though the protection of life is one of the state’s most important functions, the state’s interest is dramatically diminished if the person it seeks to protect is terminally ill or permanently comatose and has expressed a wish that he be permitted to die. . . .

—*Compassion in Dying v. Washington, supra*, 820.

The Ninth Circuit continues:

When participants are no longer able to pursue liberty or happiness and do not wish to pursue life, the state’s interest in forcing them to remain alive is clearly less compelling. Thus, while the state may still seek to prolong the lives of terminally ill or comatose patients . . . the strength of the state’s interest is substantially reduced in such circumstances.

—*Compassion in Dying v. Washington, supra*, 820.

If anything, the Ninth Circuit’s perspective is a chilling embrace of Hitler’s, as Hitler wrote in his second book, unpublished until the 1960s after his death:

In truth that struggle for daily bread, both in peace and in war, is an eternal battle against thousands upon thousands of obstacles, just as life itself is an eternal struggle against death. For men know as little why they live, as does any other creature of the world. Only life is filled with the longing to preserve itself. . . .

Countless are the species of all the Earth’s organisms, unlimited at any moment in all individuals is their instinct for self-preservation as well as their longing for continuance. . . . *Therefore, he who wants to live must fight and he who does not want to fight in this world of eternal struggle, does not deserve to be alive.*

—*Hitler’s Secret Book*, Grove Press, New York, 1962 (emphasis added).

Is Hitler’s social Darwinian ethic all that different from that of the Ninth Circuit’s? Effectively, the Ninth Circuit said that when a patient is too ill or no longer wishes to fight for his life, then he no longer is fit to live within the embrace of society’s protection and support. Hitler explicitly wrote: “If the power to fight for one’s own health is no longer present, *the right to live in this world of struggle ends.*” (Emphasis added.)

Such is the premise, whenever a state or a court bestows the “right” for an individual to take his life, or, to allow others

to do so for him. That physicians are called upon to act to render that “right” out of some misplaced compassion, does not stand the historic test of Nuremberg.

It should be noted that Dr. Timothy Quill, a forceful and eloquent proponent of physician-assisted suicide, would not limit that right to the terminally ill. As he explains, he does not want “to *arbitrarily* exclude persons with incurable, but not imminently terminal, progressive illness.” But why stop there? Is it any less arbitrary to exclude the quadriplegic? The victim of a paralytic stroke? The mangled survivor of a road accident?

—Yale Kamisar, *Against Assisted Suicide—Even a Very Limited Form*, U. Det. Mercy L. Rev., Vol. 72, Issue 4 (1995) (emphasis added).

For America, the Nuremberg judgments have precedential value. The United States led in the establishment of the Nuremberg Tribunals. By January of 1945, the United States government had decided to conduct international trials. The three other major allied powers accepted the American program at the San Francisco United Nations Conference. Associate Justice Robert Jackson was appointed by President Truman as head of the United States delegation and future chief counsel for the American prosecution, who was the guiding spirit and practical planner. Nineteen other governments, members of the United Nations, adhered to the Four Power Agreement.

William J. Bosch, *Judgment on Nuremberg*, University of North Carolina Press, 1970, analyzed the response of international law jurists and wrote at page 235:

International lawyers condemning the Tribunal often reached their conclusions because they subscribed to the doctrine of legal positivism. This judicial theory maintains that the sovereign state was the only subject of international law and that a nation has no obligations except those created by explicit agreements or clear compliance with a general custom. Legal positivism, therefore, looked askance on Nuremberg’s indictment for crimes against peace and humanity derived from an alleged international common law, on the court’s principle of individual responsibility, and on the judges’ affirmation of a progressive, dynamic law of the nations which could not be emasculated by uncompromising demands for precedence.

Adherents of the natural-law philosophy generally endorsed Nuremberg because the court supposedly vindicated their theory. This theory declared that law was derived from the ontological nature of things, that rights and duties were discovered by reason rather than made by the sovereign’s will, and that consequently there existed immutable, inalienable human rights and a fun-

damental law above all human legislation.

Nuremberg embodied tenets of the natural-law philosophy, for the court affirmed individual accountability, claimed to be speaking for a rule of reason which judged the actions of all men and nations, and decided that, whatever the lack of statutory enactments, the laws of God and nature were enough to condemn the Nazis.

It is submitted to this Court that the Tribunal's actions taken at Nuremberg were just, necessary, and legally valid under international law and our own Constitution. Additional authority was provided when, on December 11, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations "affirmed" the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the judgment of the Tribunal. The Nuremberg ban on aggressive war has been repeatedly invoked by the United Nations. The prosecutions for crimes against humanity, including governmentally sanctioned euthanasia, are such a national expression of the American concept of the good, that to turn one's back on Nuremberg is tantamount to retreating in the face of the enemy.

It is submitted that Kevorkian's activities have continued because of this subtle shift that Dr. Alexander describes. The shift has been reinforced by the massive propaganda (major media coverage) which treats Kevorkian as a victim and angel of mercy, whose offense lies merely in being unregulated. The Ninth and Second Circuit Courts of Appeals majorities contribute to the institutionalization of Kevorkian's conduct, providing a gloss of legality and aim at striking down state laws, such as Michigan's statute prohibiting assisted suicide, which specifically forbids prescribing, dispensing, or administering medications or procedures if done with the intent to cause death. MCL 752.1027 (WEST) 1995, upheld by the Michigan Supreme Court in *People v. Kevorkian*, 447 Mich. 436 (1994); 527 N.W.2d 714, (1994).

It is submitted by this writer, that the veterans of World War II made possible this nation's ability to survive as the greatest and finest experiment in democratic republican representative self-government under the longest living constitution that has ever existed. Its continuance depends upon people who will live by and die for the principles of the American Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. This nation, acting through its Supreme Court, cannot approve of or allow its citizens to believe that they have a *protected* right to commit suicide. The American population has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but should be encouraged by decisions of this Court to live that life contributing to the common good of their fellows, their posterity, and their country, thereby providing an example to all nations of the world and showing that the Judgment at Nuremberg was not a mere act of vengeance against losers. Almost a million Americans since 1776 have died fighting to uphold this nation and its Constitution, and they did not die fighting to protect a fundamental right to commit suicide.

Conclusion

Wherefore, the members of the Court are respectfully urged, on behalf of the world membership of the Schiller Institute, including Germans liberated from German Nazis, not to forget them and their struggle to hold up the spirit of our Revolution and our Constitution as guides in building nation states to exist in peace with the lives of their citizens enriched by our national example of not allowing Americans to kill Americans in Hitler's footsteps.

For the foregoing reasons of law and policy, the Schiller Institute urges this Court to reverse the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,
Max Dean
Attorney for the Schiller Institute
Dated: November 6, 1996

Appendix

Agreement by the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis.

Whereas the United Nations have from time to time made declaration of their intention that War Criminals shall be brought to justice;

And Whereas the Moscow Declaration of the 30th October 1943 on German atrocities in Occupied Europe stated that those German Officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in atrocities and crimes will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free Governments that will be created therein;

And Whereas this Declaration was stated to be without prejudice to the case of major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographic location and who will be punished by the joint decision of the Governments of the Allies;

Now Therefore the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter called "the Signatories") acting in the interests of all the United Nations and by their representatives duly authorized thereto have concluded this Agreement.

Article 1. There shall be established after consultation with the Control Council for Germany an International Mili-



Dr. Leo Alexander (right) examines evidence of Nazi crimes against humanity with Father Leo Michalowski, who had been tortured at Dachau.

tary Tribunal for the trial of war criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical location whether they be accused individually or in their capacity as members of organizations or groups or in both capacities.

Article 2. The constitution, jurisdiction and functions of the International Military Tribunal shall be those set out in the Charter annexed to this Agreement, which Charter shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 3. Each of the Signatories shall take the necessary steps to make available for the investigation of the charges and trial the major war criminals detained by them who are to be tried by the International Military Tribunal. The Signatories shall also use their best endeavors to make available for investigation of the charges against and the trial before the International Military Tribunal such of the major war criminals as are not in the territories of any of the Signatories.

Article 4. Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the provisions established by the Moscow Declaration concerning the return of war criminals to the countries where they committed their crimes.

Article 5. Any Government of the United Nations may adhere to this Agreement by notice given through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the United Kingdom, who shall inform the other Signatory and adhering Governments of each such adherence.

Article 6. Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the

jurisdiction or the powers of any national or occupation court established or to be established in any allied territory or in Germany for the trial of war criminals.

Article 7. This Agreement shall come into force on the day of signature and remain in force for the period of one year and shall continue thereafter, subject to the right of any Signatory to give, through the diplomatic channel, one month's notice of intention to terminate it. Such termination shall not prejudice any proceedings already taken or any findings already made in pursuance of this Agreement.

In Witness Whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Agreement.

Done in quadruplicate in London this 8th day of August 1945 each in English, French and Russian, and each text to have equal authenticity.

For the Government of the United States of America
Robert H. Jackson

For the Provisional Government of the French Republic
Robert Falco

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Jowitt

For the Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

I.T. Nikitchenko (and) A.N. Trainin

Charter of the International Military Tribunal

I. Constitution of the Tribunal

Article 1. In pursuance of the Agreement signed on the 8th day of August 1945 by the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there shall be established an International Military Tribunal (hereinafter called "the Tribunal") for the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.

Article 2. The Tribunal shall consist of four members, each with an alternate. One member and one alternate shall be appointed by each of the Signatories. The alternates shall, so far as they are able, be present at all sessions of the Tribunal. In case of illness of any member of the Tribunal or his incapacity for some other reason to fulfill his functions, his alternate shall take his place.

Article 3. Neither the Tribunal, its members nor their alternates can be challenged by the prosecution, or by the Defendants or their Counsel. Each Signatory may replace its member of the Tribunal or his alternate for reasons of health or for other good reasons, except that no replacement may take place during a Trial, other than by an alternate.

Article 4.

(a) The presence of all four members of the Tribunal or the alternate for any absent member shall be necessary to constitute the quorum.

(b) The members of the Tribunal shall, before any trial begins, agree among themselves upon the selection from their number of a President, and the President shall hold office during that trial, or as may otherwise be agreed by a vote of not less than three members. The principle of rotation of presidency for successive trials is agreed. If, however, a session of the Tribunal takes place on the territory of one of the four Signatories, the representative of that Signatory on the Tribunal shall preside.

(c) Save as aforesaid the Tribunal shall take decisions by a majority vote and in case the votes are evenly divided, the vote of the President shall be decisive: provided always that convictions and sentences shall only be imposed by the affirmative votes of at least three members of the Tribunal.

Article 5. In case of need and depending on the number of the matters to be tried, other Tribunals may be set up; and the establishment, functions, and procedure of each Tribunal shall be identical and shall be governed by this Charter.

II. Jurisdiction and General Principles

Article 6. The Tribunal established by the Agreement referred to in Article I hereof for the trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interests of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any

of the following crimes.

The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

(a) *Crimes Against Peace:* namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing;

(b) *War Crimes:* namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;

(c) *Crimes Against Humanity:* namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan.

Article 7. The official position of defendants, whether as Heads of State or responsible officials in Government Departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment.

Article 8. The fact that the Defendant acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior shall not free him from responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Tribunal determine that justice so requires.

Article 9. At the trial of any individual member of any group or organization the Tribunal may declare (in connection with any act of which the individual may be convicted) that the group or organization of which the individual was a member was a criminal organization.

After receipt of the Indictment the Tribunal shall give such notice as it thinks fit that the prosecution intends to ask the Tribunal to make such declaration and any member of the organization will be entitled to apply to the Tribunal for leave to be heard by the Tribunal upon the question of the criminal character of the organization. The Tribunal shall have power to allow or reject the application. If the application is allowed, the Tribunal may direct in what manner the applicants shall be represented and heard.

Article 10. In cases where a group or organization is declared criminal by the Tribunal, the competent national authority of any Signatory shall have the right to bring individu-

als to trial for membership therein before national, military or occupation courts. In any such case the criminal nature of the group or organization is considered proved and shall not be questioned.

Article 11. Any person convicted by the Tribunal may be charged before a national, military or occupation court, referred to in Article 10 of this Charter, with a crime other than of membership in a criminal group or organization and such court may, after convicting him, impose upon him punishment independent of and additional to the punishment imposed by the Tribunal for participation in the criminal activities of such group or organization.

Article 12. The Tribunal shall have the right to take proceedings against a person charged with crimes set out in Article 6 of this Charter in his absence, if he has not been found or if the Tribunal, for any reason, finds it necessary, in the interests of justice, to conduct the hearing in his absence.

Article 13. The Tribunal shall draw up rules for its procedure. These rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter.

III. Committee for the Investigation and Prosecution of Major War Criminals

Article 14. Each Signatory shall appoint a Chief Prosecutor for the investigation of the charges against and the prosecution of major war criminals.

The Chief Prosecutors shall act as a committee for the following purposes:

- (a) to agree upon a plan of the individual work of each of the Chief Prosecutors and his staff,
- (b) to settle the final designation of major war criminals to be tried by the Tribunal,
- (c) to approve the Indictment and the documents to be submitted therewith,
- (d) to lodge the Indictment and the accompanying documents with the Tribunal.
- (e) to draw up and to recommend to the Tribunal for its approval draft rules of procedure, contemplated by Article 13 of this Charter. The Tribunal shall have power to accept, with or without amendments, or to reject, the rules so recommended.

The Committee shall act in all the above matters by a majority vote and shall appoint a Chairman as may be convenient and in accordance with the principle of rotation provided that if there is an equal division of vote concerning the designation of a Defendant to be tried by the Tribunal, or the crimes with which he shall be charged, that proposal will be adopted which was made by the party which proposed that the particular Defendant be tried, or the particular charges be preferred against him.

Article 15. The Chief Prosecutors shall individually, and acting in collaboration with one another also undertake the following duties:

- (a) investigation, collection and production before or at

the Trial of all necessary evidence,

(b) the preparation of the Indictment for approval by the Committee in accordance with paragraph (c) of Article 14 hereof,

(c) the preliminary examination of all necessary witnesses and of the Defendants,

(d) to act as prosecutor at the Trial,

(e) to appoint representatives to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them,

(f) to undertake such other matters as may appear necessary to them for the purposes of the preparation for and conduct of the Trial.

It is understood that no witness or Defendant detained by any Signatory shall be taken out of the possession of that Signatory without its assent.

IV. Fair Trial for Defendants

Article 16. In order to ensure fair trial for the Defendants, the following procedure shall be followed:

(a) The Indictment shall include full particulars specifying in detail the charges against the Defendants. A copy of the Indictment and of all the documents lodged with the Indictment, translated into a language which he understands, shall be furnished to the Defendant at a reasonable time before the Trial.

(b) During any preliminary examination or trial of a Defendant he shall have the right to give any explanation relevant to the charges made against him.

(c) A preliminary examination of a defendant and his Trial shall be conducted in, or translated into, a language which the Defendant understands.

(d) A defendant shall have the right to conduct his own defense before the Tribunal or to have the assistance of Counsel.

(e) A defendant shall have the right through himself or through his counsel to present evidence at the Trial in support of his defense, and to cross-examine any witness called by the Prosecution.

V. Powers of the Tribunal and Conduct of the Trial

Article 17. The Tribunal shall have the power

(a) to summon witnesses to the Trial and to require their attendance and testimony and to put questions to them,

(b) to interrogate any Defendant,

(c) to require the production of documents and other evidentiary material,

(d) to administer oaths to witnesses,

(e) to appoint officers for the carrying out of any task designated by the Tribunal including the power to have evidence taken on commission.

Article 18. The Tribunal shall

(a) confine the Trial strictly to an expeditious hearing of the issues raised by the charges,

(b) take strict measures to prevent any action which will

cause unreasonable delay, and rule out irrelevant issues and statements of any kind whatsoever,

(c) deal summarily with any contumacy, imposing appropriate punishment, including exclusion of any Defendant or his Counsel from some or all further proceedings, but without prejudice to the determination of the charges.

Article 19. The Tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. It shall adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and nontechnical procedure, and shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value.

Article 20. The Tribunal may require to be informed of the nature of any evidence before it is offered so that it may rule upon the relevance thereof.

Article 21. The Tribunal shall not require proof of facts of common knowledge but shall take judicial notice thereof. It shall also take judicial notice of official governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various allied countries for the investigation of war crimes, and the records and findings of military or other Tribunals of any of the United Nations.

Article 22. The permanent seat of the Tribunal shall be in Berlin. The first meetings of the members of the Tribunal and of the Chief Prosecutors shall be held at Berlin in a place to be designated by the Control Council for Germany. The first trial shall be held at Nürnberg, and any subsequent trials shall be held at such places as the Tribunal may decide.

Article 23. One or more of the Chief Prosecutors may take part in the prosecution at each Trial. The function of any Chief Prosecutor may be discharged by him personally, or by any person or persons authorized by him. The function of Counsel for a Defendant may be discharged at the Defendant's request by any Counsel professionally qualified to conduct cases before the Courts of his own Country, or by any other person who may be specially authorized thereto by the Tribunal.

Article 24. The proceedings at the Trial shall take the following course:

(a) The Indictment shall be read in court.

(b) The Tribunal shall ask each Defendant whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty."

(c) The prosecution shall make an opening statement.

(d) The Tribunal shall ask the prosecution and the defense what evidence (if any) they wish to submit to the Tribunal, and the Tribunal shall rule upon the admissibility of any such evidence.

(e) The witnesses for the Prosecution shall be examined and after that the witnesses for the Defense. Thereafter such rebutting evidence as may be held by the Tribunal to be admissible shall be called by either the Prosecution or the Defense.

(f) The Tribunal may put any question to any witness and to any Defendant, at any time.

(g) The Prosecution and the Defense shall interrogate and

may cross examine any witnesses and any Defendant who gives testimony.

(h) The Defense shall address the court.

(i) The Prosecution shall address the court.

(j) Each Defendant may make a statement to the Tribunal.

(k) The Tribunal shall deliver judgment and pronounce sentence.

Article 25. All official documents shall be produced, and all court proceedings conducted, in English, French, and Russian, and in the language of the Defendant. So much of the record and of the proceedings may also be translated into the language of any country in which the Tribunal is sitting, as the Tribunal considers desirable in the interests of justice and public opinion.

VI. Judgment and Sentence

Article 26. The judgment of the Tribunal as to the guilt or the innocence of any Defendant shall give the reasons on which it is based, and shall be final and not subject to review.

Article 27. The Tribunal shall have the right to impose upon a Defendant on conviction, death or such other punishment as shall be determined by it to be just.

Article 28. In addition to any punishment imposed by it, the Tribunal shall have the right to deprive the convicted person of any stolen property and order its delivery to the Control Council for Germany.

Article 29. In case of guilt, sentences shall be carried out in accordance with the orders of the Control Council for Germany, which may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentences, but may not increase the severity thereof. If the Control Council for Germany, after any Defendant has been convicted and sentenced, discovers fresh evidence which, in its opinion would found a fresh charge against him, the Council shall report accordingly to the Committee established under Article 14 hereof, for such action as they may consider proper, having regard to the interests of justice.

VII. Expenses

Article 30. The expenses of the Tribunal and of the Trials, shall be charged by the Signatories against the funds allotted for maintenance of the Control Council for Germany.

VIII. Evidence and Arguments on Important Aspects of the Case

A. Applicability of Control Council Law No. 10 to Offenses Against Germans During the War

a. Introduction

Under Count III of the indictment, "Crimes against Humanity," the prosecution alleged that the defendants had engaged in medical experiments "upon German civilians and nationals of other countries" and that the defendants had participated in executing "the so-called 'euthanasia program' of the German Reich in the course of which the defendants herein murdered hundreds of thousands of human beings,

including German civilians, as well as civilians of other nations.” [Emphasis added.] Insofar as these offenses involved German nationals, the defense argued that international law was not applicable. The defense argued that under the Charter annexed to the London Agreement, crimes against humanity within the meaning of the Charter do not exist unless offenses are committed “in the execution of, or in connection with, any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.” Although the analogous provision of Control Council Law No. 10 does not include the words of limitation “in the execution of, or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal,” the defense argued that Control Council Law No. 10 was only “an implementation law” of the London Agreement and Charter, and hence could not increase the scope of the offenses defined by the London Charter. Pointing to the section of the judgment of the International Military Tribunal entitled “The law relating to war crimes and crimes against humanity,”³ the defense noted that the IMT stated: “to constitute crimes against humanity, the acts relied on before the outbreak of war must have been in execution of, or in connection with, any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal,”⁴ that is crimes against peace or war crimes. Although the indictment in the Medical Case did not allege that crimes were committed against German nationals before the outbreak of the war on 1 September 1939, the defense further argued that any offenses against German nationals committed after 1939 had not been shown to be “in execution of, or in connection with” crimes against peace and war crimes and hence were not cognizable as crimes within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

Extracts of the closing statement of the prosecution appear below on pages 910 to 915. A summation of the evidence on this question by the defense has been taken from the closing brief for defendant Karl Brandt. It appears below on pages 915-925.

b. Selection from the Argumentation of The Prosecution

Extracts from the Closing Statement of the Prosecution⁵

Law of the Case

Before proceeding to outline the prosecution’s case, it may perhaps be desirable to anticipate several legal questions which will undoubtedly be raised with respect to war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in Article II of Control Council Law No. 10. Law No. 10 is of course the law of this case and its terms are conclusive upon every party to this proceeding. This tribunal is, we respectfully submit, bound by the definitions in Law No. 10, just as the International Military Tribunal was bound by the definitions in the London

Charter. It was stated in the IMT judgment that:⁶

“The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is defined in the Agreement and Charter, and the crimes coming under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, for which there shall be individual responsibility, are set out in Article 6. The law of the Charter is decisive and binding upon the Tribunal. . . .”

In outlining briefly the prosecution’s conception of some of the legal principles underlying war crimes and crimes against humanity, I shall, with the Tribunal’s permission, adopt some of the language from the opening statement of the prosecution in the case against Friedrich Flick, et al., now pending before Tribunal IV. [See Vol. VI.] General Taylor there said:

“Law No. 10 is . . . a legislative enactment by the Control Council and is therefore part of the law of and within Germany. One of the infirmities of dictatorship is that, when it suffers irretrievable and final military disaster, it usually crumbles into nothing and leaves the victims of its tyranny leaderless amidst political chaos. The Third Reich had ruthlessly hunted down every man and woman in Germany who sought to express political ideas or develop political leadership outside of the bestial ideology of nazism. When the Third Reich collapsed, Germany tumbled into a political vacuum. The declaration by the Allied Powers of 5 June 1945 announced the ‘assumption of supreme authority’ in Germany ‘for the maintenance of order’ and ‘for the administration of the country’, and recited that—

‘There is no central government authority in Germany capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, the administration of the country, and compliance with the requirements of the victorious powers.’

“Following this declaration, the Control board was constituted as the repository of centralized authority in Germany. Law No. 10 is an enactment of that body and is the law of Germany, although its substantive provisions derive from and embody the law of nations. The Nürnberg Military Tribunals are established under this authority of Law No. 10,⁷ and they render judgment not only under international law as enacted in Law No. 10, but under the law of Germany as enacted in Law No. 10. The Tribunals, in short, enforce both international law and German law, and in interpreting and applying Law No. 10, they must view Law No. 10 not only as a declaration of international law, but as an enactment of the occupying powers for the governance of and administration of Justice in Germany. The enactment of Law No. 10 was an exercise of

3. Trial of the Major War Criminals, vol. I, pp. 253-255, Nuremberg, 1947.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 254.

5. Closing statement is recorded in mimeographed transcript, 14 July 1947, pp. 10718-10794.

6. Trial of the Major War Criminals, vol. I, p. 218, Nuremberg, 1947.

7. Control Council Law No. 10, Article III, par. 1(d) and 2, Military Government Ordinance No. 7, Article II.

legislative powers by the four countries to which the Third Reich surrendered, and, as was held by the International Military Tribunal:⁸

‘ . . . the undoubted right of these countries to legislate for the occupied territories has been recognized by the civilized world.’ ”

War crimes are defined in Law No. 10 as atrocities or offenses in violation of the laws of customs of war. This definition is based primarily upon the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1929, which declare the law of nations at those times with respect to land warfare, the treatment of prisoners of war, the rights and duties of a belligerent power when occupying territory of a hostile state and other matters. The laws and customs of war apply between belligerents, but not domestically or among allies. Crimes by German nationals against other German nationals are not war crimes, nor are acts by German nationals against Hungarians or Romanians. The war crimes charged in this indictment occurred after 1 September 1939, and it is therefore unnecessary to consider the somewhat narrow limitation of the scope of war crimes by the International Military Tribunal to the acts committed after the outbreak of war. One might argue that the occupations of Austria and the Sudetenland in 1938 and of Bohemia and Moravia in March 1939, were sufficiently similar to a state of belligerency to bring the laws of war into effect, but such questions are academic for purposes of this case.

In connection with the charge of crimes against humanity, it is also anticipated that an argument will be made by the defense to the effect that crimes committed by German nationals against other nationals cannot constitute crimes against humanity as defined by Article II of Control Council Law No. 10 and hence are not within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. The evidence of the prosecution has proved that in substantially all of the experiments prisoners of war or civilians from German-occupied territories were used as subjects. This proof stands uncontradicted save by general statements of the defendants that they were told by Himmler or some unidentified person that the experimental subjects were all German criminals or that the subjects all spoke fluent German. Thus, for the most part the acts here in issue constitute war crimes and hence, at the same time crimes against humanity. Certainly there has been no proof whatever that an order was ever issued restricting the experimental subjects to German criminals as distinguished from non-German nationals. If, in this or that minor instance, the proof has not disclosed the precise nationality of the unfortunate victims or has even shown them to be Germans, we may rest assured that it was merely a chance occurrence.

Be that as it may, the prosecution does not wish to ignore a challenge to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal even though it is of minor importance to this case. One thing should be made clear at the outset: We are not here concerned with any ques-

tion as to jurisdiction over crimes committed before 1 September 1939, whether against German nationals or otherwise. That subject has been mooted and is an issue in another case now on trial, but the crimes in this case all occurred after the war began.

Moreover, we are not concerned with the question whether crimes against humanity must have been committed “in execution of or in connection with any crimes within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.” The International Military Tribunal construed its Charter as requiring that crimes against humanity be committed in execution of, or in connection with, the crime of aggressive war. Whatever the merit of that holding, the language of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which led to it is not included in the definition of crimes against humanity in Control Council Law No. 10. There can be no doubt that crimes against humanity as defined in Law No. 10 stand on an independent footing and constitute crimes *per se*. In any event, the crimes with which this case is concerned were in fact all “committed in execution of, or in connection with, the aggressive war.” This is true not only of the medical experiments, but also of the Euthanasia Program, pursuant to which a large number of non-German nationals were killed. The judgment of the International Military Tribunal expressly so holds.⁹

Thus, it is clear that the only issue which is raised in this as to crimes against humanity is whether the Tribunal has jurisdiction over crimes committed by Germans against Germans. Does the definition of crimes against humanity in Control Council Law No. 10 comprehend crimes by Germans against Germans of the type with which this case is concerned? The provisions of Law No. 10 are binding upon the Tribunal as the law to be applied to the case.¹⁰ The provisions of Section 1(c) of Article II are clear and unambiguous. Crimes against humanity are there defined as—

“Atrocities and offenses, including but not limited to murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape or other inhumane acts committed against any *civilian population*, or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated.” [Emphasis supplied.]

The words “any civilian population” cannot possibly be construed to exclude German civilians. If Germans are deemed to be excluded, there is little or nothing left to give purpose to the concept of crimes against humanity. War crimes include all acts listed in the definition of crimes against humanity when committed against prisoners of war and the civilian population of occupied territory. The only remaining significant groups are Germans and nationals of the satellite coun-

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 231, 247, 252, 254, 301.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 174, 253.

8. Trial of the Major War Criminals, vol. I, p. 218, Nuremberg, 1947.

tries, such as Hungary or Romania. It is one of the very purposes of the concept of crimes against humanity, not only as set forth in Law No. 10 but also as long recognized by international law, to reach the systematic commission of atrocities and offenses by a state against its own people. The concluding phrase of the definition of crimes against humanity, *which is in the alternative*, makes it quite clear that crimes by Germans against Germans are within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. It reads “or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds *whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated*.” This reference to “domestic laws” can only mean discriminatory and oppressive legislation directed against a state’s own people, as for example, the Nuremberg Laws against German Jews. [Emphasis supplied.]

The matter is put quite beyond doubt by Article III of Law No. 10 which authorizes each of the occupying powers to arrest persons suspected of having committed crimes defined in Law No. 10, and to bring them to trial “before an appropriate tribunal.” Paragraph 1(d) of Article III further provides that—

“Such Tribunal may, in the case of crimes committed by persons of German citizenship or nationality against other persons of German citizenship or nationality, or stateless persons by a German court, if authorized by the occupying authorities.”

This constitutes an explicit recognition that acts committed by Germans against other Germans are punishable as crimes under Law No. 10 according to the definitions contained therein in the discretion of the occupying power. This has particular reference to crimes against humanity, since the application of crimes against peace and war crimes while possible, is almost entirely theoretical. If the occupying power fails to authorize German courts to try crimes committed by Germans against other Germans (and in the American zone of occupation no such authorization has been given), then these cases are tried only before non-German tribunals, such as these Military Tribunals.

What would be the effect of a holding that crimes by Germans against Germans under no circumstances be within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal? Is this Tribunal to ignore the proof that tens of thousands of Germans were exterminated pursuant to a secret decree, because a group of criminals in control of a police state thought them “useless eaters” and an unnecessary burden, or that German prisoners were murdered and mistreated by thousands in concentration camps, in part by medical experimentation? Military Tribunal II in the Milch case held that crimes against nationals of Hungary and Romania were crimes against humanity. There is certainly no reason in saying that there is jurisdiction over crimes by Germans against Hungarians but not against Germans.

The judgment of the International Military Tribunal

shows a clear recognition of its jurisdiction over crimes by Germans against Germans. After reviewing a large number of inhumane acts in connection with war crimes and crimes against humanity, the Tribunal concluded by saying that—

“... from the beginning of the war in 1939 war crimes were committed on a vast scale, which were also crimes against humanity, and insofar as the inhumane acts charged in the indictment, and committed after the beginning of the war, did not constitute war crimes, they were all committed in execution of, or in connection with the aggressive war, and therefore constituted crimes against humanity.”¹¹

Since war crimes are necessarily also crimes against humanity, the broader definition of the latter can only refer to crimes not covered by the former, namely, crimes against Germans and nationals of countries other than those occupied by Germany. Moreover, the prosecution in that case maintained that the inhumane treatment of Jews and political opponents *in Germany* before the war constituted crimes against humanity. The Tribunal said in this connection—

“With regard to crimes against humanity there is no doubt whatever that political opponents were murdered in Germany before the war, and that many of them were kept in concentration camps in circumstances of great horror and cruelty. The policy of terror was certainly carried out on a vast scale, and in many cases was organized and systematic. The policy of persecution, repression, and murder of civilians in Germany before the war of 1939, who were likely to be hostile to the government, was most ruthlessly carried out. The persecution of Jews during the same period is established beyond all doubt.”¹²

The Tribunal was there speaking exclusively of crimes by Germans against Germans. It held that such acts were not crimes against humanity, as defined by the Charter, not because they were crimes against Germans, but because they were not committed in execution of, or in connection with, aggressive war. Indeed, the Tribunal went on to hold that the very same acts committed after the war began were crimes against humanity. No distinction was drawn between the murder of German Jews and Polish or Russian Jews. And, moreover, no distinction was drawn between criminal medical experimentation on German and non-German concentration camp inmates or the murder of German and non-German civilians under the Euthanasia program. The Tribunal held them all to be war crimes and/or crimes against humanity.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 254, 255.

12. *Ibid.*

Will Clinton end Anglo-French genocide in Eastern Africa?

by Linda de Hoyos

The United Nations Security Council is expected to give approval Nov. 15 for the dispatch of a multilateral force, with Canadian General Baril as the chief, to go into Eastern Africa for the purpose of delivering urgently needed food, water, and medicines to more than 1.2 million Rwandan and Zairean refugees who have been uprooted by the Oct. 21 invasion of eastern Zaire by the combined forces of the Ugandan, Rwandan, and Burundi militaries.

The death toll for the refugees—although the fate of many who bolted further west into the volcanic forest region of Zaire is not known—had risen to 1,000 per day by Nov. 15, with expectations that the toll would quickly rise to 10,000 a day, especially given the outbreak of cholera among the refugees, if emergency relief does not begin to arrive.

For more than a week, the delivery of aid has been stalled by diplomatic maneuverings involving London, Paris, and Washington. In the United States, the Schiller Institute, led by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, has called upon President Clinton to dispatch a U.S. force to deliver aid, unilaterally, in coordination with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, which force would also work to ensure the national sovereignty of Zaire.

Instead, with National Security Adviser Anthony Lake apparently at the helm, the United States has been in negotiation at the United Nations to determine the precise mission and duration of a multilateral force. This force will reportedly deliver aid using the Kigali airport and Rwanda as its principal base of operations—not Zaire.

Meanwhile, on Nov. 14, the combined forces of the Ugandan, Burundi, and Rwandan militaries assaulted yet another refugee camp—this one the Mugunga camp directly north of Goma, to which 250,000 people had fled from earlier attacks on Goma, Bukavu, and Uvira—the major Zairean cities rim-

ming the border of Rwanda and Burundi. In this case, the assault resulted in the refugees taking to the road to walk back to Rwanda.

The forced repatriation of the refugees has long been a demand of the British Foreign Office and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata. Ogata, the woman whose job is to protect refugees, demanded that repatriation and disarmament become a precondition for aid delivery.

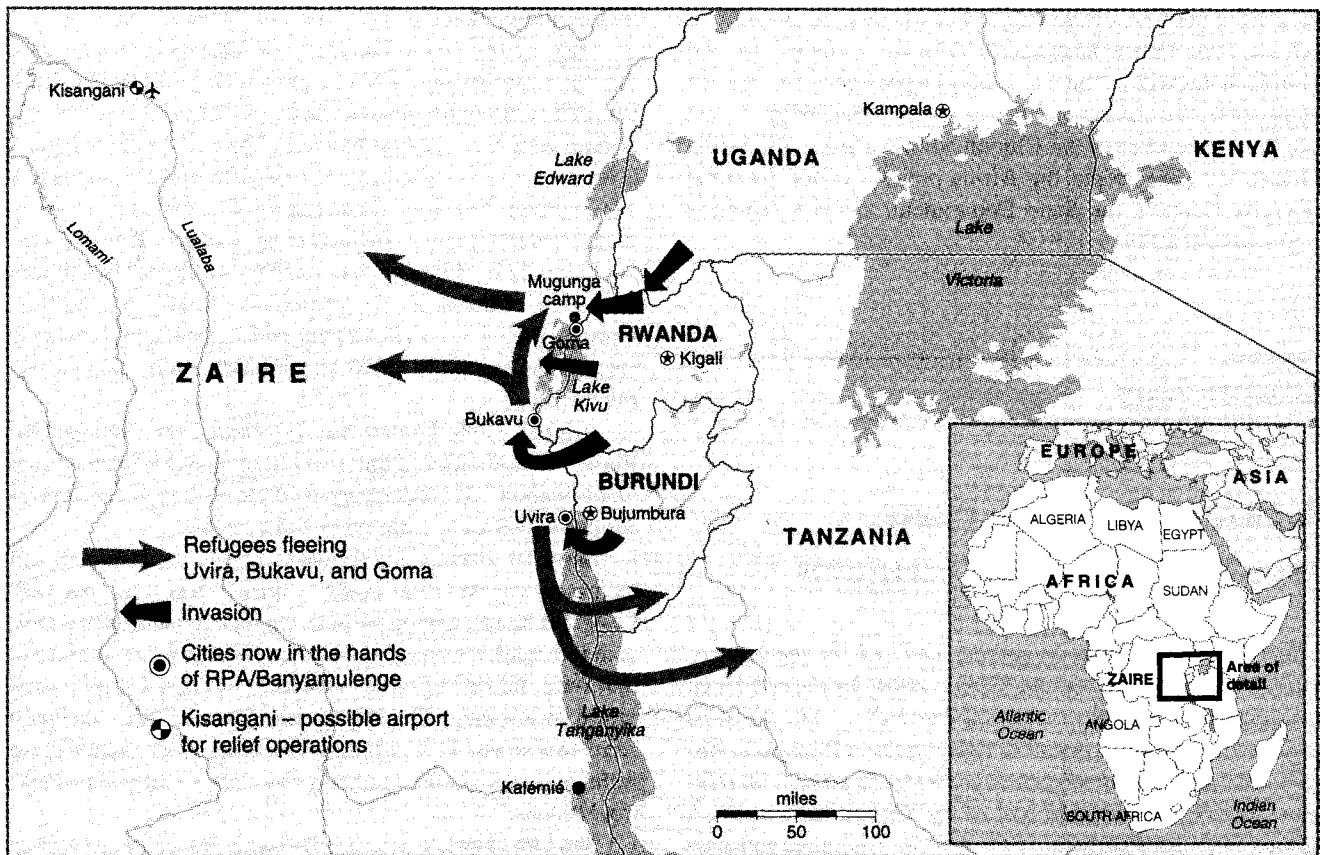
However, there are no guarantees for the safety of refugees inside Rwanda—as the chronology that follows and the Nov. 8 press release of the Rally for the Return of the Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda make clear.

The line-up

France and Canada have both insisted that the United States is the key to the success of any aid mission. However, neither France nor Britain is prepared to take any responsibility—morally, politically, or economically—for their own “killer diplomacy,” which has resulted in so many deaths in eastern Zaire over the last month.

The linchpin for British operations in the region is Uganda, under President Yoweri Museveni, whose mentor, according to herself, is British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, who visited Uganda and Rwanda in August. Museveni, a member of the Hima subgroup of the Tutsi caste, is in a strong alliance with Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame, the strongman of Rwanda, and with Burundi's new military dictator Pierre Buyoya, also a Hima. This Tutsi-Hima alliance has been cultivated by the British as a marcher lord force against the Hutus, or Bantus, who comprise the vast majority of Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. Under Museveni, the British have revived their financial-colonialist grip on Uganda, which has

FIGURE 1
The British-backed invasion of Zaire



become a paradise for foreign private interests. The British aim is to extend this recolonization to Rwanda and Burundi and parts of Zaire.

With British backing, the Rwandan Patriotic Front invaded Rwanda in September 1990 and again, successfully, in April 1994—the military action that precipitated the series of bloody events the world has witnessed there. British sponsorship is also behind the recurring reports that the private mercenary force Executive Outcomes, believed to be a military wing—several entities removed—of the Anglo-American Corporation, is involved in the current invasion of Zaire.

The French, meanwhile, according to sources, are backers of the Hutu militias through Zaire. Burundian and Rwandan sources describe French interest as “cultural”; they want to ensure that there is no further encroachment against “Francophone” countries. Under Kagame, French-speaking Rwanda has been turned into an English-speaking country.

At no point, has the French government or its press outlets ever exposed the British recolonization of Uganda and its plans for a satellite Tutsi empire—since in practice, France adheres to the same recolonization policy.

In this configuration, the United States, said one knowl-

edgeable source in Washington, has disastrously entered into an alliance with the Tutsis. There are unconfirmed reports from Rwanda that 180 U.S. military advisers were in Rwanda, at the time that the Rwandan Army invaded Zaire in late July. The United States, it is known, has delivered military equipment to Uganda, which is used both against Sudan and also transferred to Rwanda and Burundi. Furthermore, the United States is known to have financially aided and boosted the international prestige of Burundi’s President Buyoya, who came to power in July 1996 via a military coup against the elected government.

As long as such a chessboard of foreign powers remains in place, there will be no peace in Eastern Africa. To the extent that the United States also follows British-originated plans to destabilize the Sudan government of President Omar al-Bashir, it is lending itself to a scenario of “a terrible genocide in this entire region,” as one knowledgeable African put it.

The set-up is there to blame the American White House for the coming conflagration. During the week of Nov. 11, France blamed the United States—not London—for its failure to agree to the French initiative for a multilateral force. Reports of American military operations in Rwanda and

Uganda are regularly surfaced, primarily by British outlets.

Unless the Clinton administration breaks with the recolonization gameplan of the Anglo-French Entente Bestiale in Africa, then Henry Kissinger's African "tarbaby" for the United States will become a reality. To prevent such a human catastrophe for Africa and a consequent death-blow to the political credibility of the Clinton administration, the White House will have to put the Africa policies of the National Security Council, the State Department, and the Pentagon under investigation.

Chronology

Under the UN's nose: assault against refugees

The fullscale invasion, beginning Oct. 13, of the refugee camps at Uvira, Bukavu, and Goma, Zaire, by the combined armies of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, marks the most aggressive assault on the more than 2 million Rwandan refugees who fled Rwanda in summer 1994. The assault on refugees, under the complicit eye of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, is the reason why many refugees have feared to return to their home-countries in Rwanda or Burundi.

Here are some of key events in the military campaign against the refugees, which has been publicly backed by London:

April 23, 1995, the Kibeho Massacre: In April 1995, the Rwandan army began a forced dismantlement of refugee camps that existed in southwest Rwanda. These camps had been established by France as a "safe haven," but French troops left in September 1994. On April 22, Rwandan soldiers supervising the dismantling murdered 8,000 Hutu men, women, and children at the camp.

The Rwandan government claimed that only 300 people were killed, but aid agency workers put the figure at 8,000. Only British Overseas Development Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker accepted the RPF figure, and defended the action, telling the BBC on April 25:

"It was in trying to empty these camps that some breakouts took place organized by Hutu extremists and that's what started the stampede. The government troops panicked, undoubtedly, over the weekend, which added to the deaths and the injuries. . . . I'm afraid we have a long way to go and probably some more tragedies on the way."

Mid-January 1996: The Burundi military expelled 16,000 Hutu Rwandan refugees from a camp in Burundi, forcibly removing them to Tanzania. The camp was burned.

July 20-25, 1996: The Burundi military, working with the Rwandan Patriotic Front, expelled Hutu Rwandans from Burundi to Rwanda, sending back 15,000 refugees. The deportees were crammed into containerized trucks; three people at least were reported to have died of suffocation. Their camps were burned. The forced repatriation was also supervised by the UN High Commission on Refugees officer Paul Stromberg. Already by this time, the number of refugees in Burundi had been reduced from 135,000 to 50,000. In addition, through 1995, Tanzania complained that the Burundi military crossed the border to attack the 750,000 Hutu refugees living there.

August 1996: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees case officer Paul Stromberg launches "census and identification" of Hutu refugees in Goma and other Zairean camps, which was protested by the refugees.

Sept. 18, 1996: Rally for the Return of the Refugees and Democracy to Rwanda issued a release reporting that U.S. Congressmen Harry Johnston and Peter Peterson, during their visit to Kigali, Rwanda, reported on Nairobi radio, suggested that food aid be cut to the refugees, in order to force their return to Rwanda. The RPR release states: "The statement from two senior U.S. officials cannot be taken lightly, as it followed other similar utterances by other equally high-ranking officials."

Sept. 25, 1996: According to Radio France International, troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front opened heavy weapons fire on the Rwandan refugee town of Bukuvu in eastern Zaire, as the RPF announced that it had exchanged eight hours of gunfire with Zairean troops.

Sept. 28, 1996: Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees Sergio Vierira de Mello left Kigali, Rwanda, for Geneva for meetings to discuss declassification of the Hutu refugees as "legitimate refugees." If it is determined that they are not "legitimate," then the Cessation Clause can be invoked, he said, and food supply to the refugees would be cut off. De Mello told reporters that he had met with RPF ministers in Kigali, and, "We all agree that the non-resolution of the refugee problem is a major factor in the instability of the region. We need to take a different approach to the problem; implementation of the Cessation Clause is a possibility."

Oct. 13, 1996: The Rwandan, Ugandan, and Burundi militaries opened an attack on Goma, Zaire, site of the world's largest refugee camp. Refugees stream first to Bukavu, and after that refugee city falls, they bolt westward, where they have no food and water, and are, as of Nov. 15, still without aid of any sort. Other refugees go northward to Mugunga refugee camp.

Nov. 7, 1996: UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata demanded that a "neutral force" designated by

the international community be sent into eastern Zaire to arrest and disarm any Rwandan Hutu militias. "I would like to see them empowered to do that, that should be one of their functions if such a force goes in," she said. While she failed to condemn the military attacks on the refugee camps, in violation of international law, she demanded that aid only be disbursed through corridors which would screen the refugees.

Nov. 13, 1996: Rwandan, Ugandan, and Burundi militaries open attack on Mugunga. Refugees begin forced march back to Rwanda, where all refugees are to be screened.

Documentation

The refugees can be peacefully returned

The following are excerpts from the press release of the Rally for the Return of the Refugees and Democracy to Rwanda, issued on Nov. 8, 1996, in Kinshasa, Zaire. The RDR is the semi-official organization representing the Rwandan refugees.

1. A new emergency appeal

The RPR army attacked Zaire under the pretext of a rebellion of the so-called Banyamulenge. Today, it has been clearly established that this invasion is the doing of the monoethnic Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) army and its aims are several:

- Redrawing the Zaire-Rwanda border to create a Hima-Tutsi Empire in the Great Lake Region,
- Exterminating the Hutu population,
- Massacring the autochthonous Zairean local populations,
- Destabilizing and humiliating Zaire.

This invasion has caused great affliction to the local populations and Rwandan refugees, who have been on the road for several days, isolated from the rest of the world, with no food aid, no medical care, no assistance of any kind. Many are encircled, at the mercy of the RPF monoethnic army.

The RDR, representing millions of Rwandan refugees and other voiceless people in Rwanda, issues an urgent new appeal for emergency humanitarian relief—food, water, shelter, and medical care—to be brought to these millions of people. *Killer diplomacy must give way to international solidarity, to the call of compassion, and to the sense of*

aiding people in danger.

In this context, the RDR salutes the decision taken by the Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko to permit arrival of an international force able to guarantee the security of the refugees as well as of the relief to be shipped to victims of the RPF government and army barbarism, murderous insanity and cynicism.

In this view, the RDR sends an urgent appeal to American President Bill Clinton, asking the United States of America to realize the scope of the humanitarian catastrophe ongoing in eastern Zaire and in Rwanda and to lift its reservations on initiatives taken by other countries to quickly relieve the millions of people threatened with extermination. *The American President should understand that this emergency help is meant to save human lives, and not to bury the dead, whose numbers are already in the thousands.*

The RDR supports setting up a multinational force to protect zones where refugees are concentrated and Zairean populations are displaced, as well as roads for transporting emergency humanitarian help. The RDR encourages and thanks those who took this initiative and who support it. . . .

2. The refugees have always wanted to return

The RDR has never stopped working toward a quick and peaceful return of Rwandan refugees.

2.1 The RDR has always taken initiatives for return of the refugees.

On several occasions, the RDR has approached the [UN] High Commission on Refugees to discuss the conditions for their return, but often found itself in front of a closed door. Political and diplomatic contacts were made with different countries and organizations to invite them to take initiatives for the return of the refugees and for seeking a lasting, overall political solution to the Rwandan crisis, which the refugee problem is only one aspect of. Several memos and letters were sent to the Secretary General of the UN, to the President of the UN Security Council, to the European Union, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (HCR), to the Organization of African Unity and different African countries, but they were never able to agree among themselves on a way to positively influence the process towards a lasting, overall solution.

Debates have focused on humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem, without considering the political realities behind the exodus. Certain countries and political figures, who are unfamiliar with our region's history, but exert influence, were counting on a hypothetical, artificial stability of the RPF regime.

Meetings and gatherings on the Rwandan crisis were organized, but representatives of the refugees were not invited, in spite of our insistence. These meetings did not give any tangible results.

The RDR issued many calls to the ruling power in Kigali,

proposing a dialogue in order to create a climate of confidence, to facilitate the return of the refugees and to discuss political conditions to establishing peace. . . .

2.2 The RPF and its government have never supported the return of the refugees to their country.

Indeed, while the refugees are being pressured into returning by force, the RPF and its government continue to dissuade them from doing so by acts of terror, illustrated by the following cases:

- Massacres such as those of Kibeho in April 1995, in Kanama in September 1995, in Ngororero on April 28, 1996, in Bayi, town of Ramba, on July 15, 1996, in Nyakinama on August 8, 1996, and in Kibilira on Aug. 13, 1996, to name only a few. These constitute, with many others, operations of ethnic cleansing and systematic elimination of the Hutu population and elite.

- Massive, arbitrary arrests to allow eliminating those people in death prisons and other places of clandestine incarceration.

- Illegally taking over refugees' goods, land, buildings by dignitaries of the RPF regime, and distributing refugees' goods to members and supporters of the RPF.

- Terrorist acts carried out by the RPF abroad.

3. Perspectives for a rapid return

The RDR reaffirms the refugees' willingness to return rapidly and definitively to their country. As has been emphasized, *a massive, definitive, organized return requires a strong, credible, structured, responsible organization that the refugees trust in. The RDR has accepted to play this role.*

The RDR is ready to participate, with all other partners, especially the Zairean government and the Tanzanian government who shelter most of the refugees, with concerned countries and international agencies, in the search for a rapid solution to the refugee problem and for an overall, definitive solution to the crisis of the Great Lake countries in general, and of Rwanda in particular.

Rwandan refugees and countries in the region will never have confidence in a minority regime whose monoethnic army fires on helpless refugees in their camps, and invades its neighbors. They will never find peace with a government demanding the borders inherited from colonial times be revised. If such a government remains, it would come down to posing a permanent danger for the Rwandan population and the populations of neighboring countries, because it could break, at any time, the fragile balance in the region. . . .

3.1 Adopting measures to gain confidence of the refugees:

3.1.1 Recognizing the rights of Rwandan refugees in different countries where they are exiled, as defined by the Geneva Convention of 1951 and the Organization of African Unity Convention of 1969.

3.1.2 Active participation of the RDR, as representative

of the refugees and other voiceless Rwandans within the country, in all processes concerning return of the refugees and the conditions for their security and their representation in different national institutions.

3.1.3 Explicit condemnation, by countries and agencies involved in the refugees' return, of the attack launched against the Rwandan refugee camps and the autochthonic Zairean populations by the monoethnic army of the RPF.

3.1.4 Stopping pressures and harassment of the refugees designed to destabilize them and force them to return.

3.1.5 Canceling measures taken by the RPF government to distribute new identity papers and change national passports.

3.2 Implementing objectively controllable security measures within Rwanda.

3.2.1 Creating within Rwanda, as a transitory measure, security zones guaranteed by international security and run by the RDR. These security measures should be such that RPF incursions will no longer be possible, so as to prevent massacres like those in Kibeho in April 1995.

3.2.2 Rapidly forming a large National Consensus Government able to guarantee the rule of law, the security of each and every citizen, and peace with neighboring countries.

3.2.3 Adopting a transitional constitution that guarantees the rights and security of each and every citizen as well as an impartial justice, and that allows for creating representative institutions, legitimized through elections to be held within a certain period of time earlier agreed upon.

3.2.4 Forming a National Army the population trusts.

3.2.5 Restituting refugees' possessions to their owners and respecting the right to private property.

3.2.6 Opening an investigation into crimes committed by the RPF and its leaders since 1990, at the time the RPF started the war from out of Uganda and with the support of Uganda, and legal prosecution of those involved in these crimes.

3.2.7 Opening an international investigation into the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana and other political figures.

3.3 Changing the attitude of the international community, which must be firmer and include:

3.3.1 Condemning the aggression against Zaire by the RPF army.

3.3.2 Ending military assistance to the RPF monoethnic army, especially by the United States.

3.3.3 Having the UN Security Council reimpose an arms embargo against the RPF government.

3.3.4 Suspending all aid to the RPF minority government, until such time as the Large National Consensus Government is installed.

3.3.5 Diplomatic, political, and financial support for the Large National Consensus Government, until the conditions for a moral and physical reconstruction are fulfilled.

France's Cheminade assaulted by goon

by Our Paris Bureau

Jacques Cheminade, president of the Solidarity and Progress association in France, and a longtime associate of Lyndon LaRouche, was attacked on Nov. 13 and suffered a double fracture of the nose. The incident took place just as Cheminade was about to deliver a speech on solutions to the present economic crisis, before about 50 students at the Institute for Political Studies in Grenoble.

Cheminade was the official guest of the school, where he had been invited by a student supporter. Before the speaker had said a word, the attacker came up to him, and after asking politely if he were Jacques Cheminade, punched him in the nose. He was later arrested, and told the prosecutor that Cheminade was a "fascist," and would not be allowed to speak on the campus.

The attacker is a member of the student bureau of the university. He has the reputation of being unbalanced, and is not known to belong to any political group. However, Cheminade's scheduled appearance had provoked a debate within the student bureau as to whether he should be allowed to speak; they ultimately decided that he should. Cheminade will have to undergo surgery and rest for 10 days.

Political persecution

This attack on Cheminade comes as no surprise; he is still under heavy attack for having dared to run in the 1995 Presidential race. The French Treasury has seized all his bank accounts, and is attempting to seize all his personal belongings, to cover for the 1 million francs advanced to him by the state, as to all candidates during the Presidential race (somewhat comparable to the U.S. system of matching funds, provided to qualified Presidential candidates). Normally the state would have reimbursed all of Cheminade's campaign expenses, including that million, but, in an unprecedented decision, the Constitutional Council, which oversees the financing of Presidential campaigns, refused to do so. As a result, Cheminade, who has no personal fortune, is personally in debt not only to the state, but also to numerous campaign contributors who lent up to 4 million francs to his campaign effort, and who expected to be reimbursed by the government.

Negotiations are currently taking place before a judge,



Jacques Cheminade (right), during his Presidential campaign last year.

between Cheminade's lawyers and those of the Treasury. The tone of those negotiations is one of total arrogance of power on the part of the Treasury lawyers, who are threatening to seize Cheminade's few belongings, including 500 books. They are also threatening to confiscate the belongings of his girlfriend, including her violin. "We will force him to spit out the million," they threatened, using the language of the mafia. When his lawyer argued that Cheminade, as an author, needs his books, the judge scornfully said, "You say he has produced works? Does he knit?" This is a play on the French word *ouvrage*, which can mean "books," as well as "embroidery and knitting." Concerning Miss Mojon's violin, Cheminade's lawyer had to produce her musical degree from the Aubervilliers Conservatory, to prove that her violin did indeed belong to her. They also laughed at the idea that the Aubervilliers Conservatory—in a working class suburb—could produce "real" musicians.

The massive harassment of the former candidate is taking place in the context of a nearly total media blackout. Only *L'Express* has so far reported that the Treasury has started the procedure to seize all of Cheminade's paltry belongings.

Shubeilat release marks Jordanian policy turn

On Nov. 8, His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan undertook a mission which few reigning monarchs would consider appropriate to their station: he travelled personally to prison, and threw open the jail gates, to let free a prisoner who had been held there nearly one year. Welcoming the newly freed man into his automobile, the king drove with him, first to his mother's home, for a short visit, and then, to the country's capital, Amman, to the prisoner's home. The action by the king signals a shift in Jordanian policy vis-à-vis Israel.

The prisoner who received such special treatment at the hand of the king, is Laith Shubeilat, formerly a member of Parliament and reputedly the second most popular person in the kingdom—after the king. Shubeilat, an independent Islamist, who had been elected to parliament by an unprecedented margin in his electoral district in Amman, had emerged in the early 1990s as the charismatic leader of the opposition. Shubeilat was a leading figure in the protest which swept Jordan, against George Bush's aggression against Iraq, in late 1990-91. In 1991, Shubeilat became acquainted with the ideas of the Schiller Institute, and studied the writings on the science of physical economy, by Lyndon LaRouche. In public fora and in the press, Shubeilat contributed to spreading the ideas of LaRouche among the Jordanian intelligentsia, and, around them, shaped an informal movement throughout the country, against the genocidal policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. At the same time, he used his position as a parliamentary committee leader, to launch probes into allegations of political corruption in government circles, reaching up to the very top.

It was in response to these initiatives, which found broad-based support in the population, that Shubeilat was set up the first time for political persecution. Accused, along with three others, of plotting to overthrow the kingdom by armed insurrection, in order to set up an Iranian-style regime, Shubeilat was the protagonist of the most controversial trial in Jordan's recent history. This was in September 1992. Evidence was fabricated by the powerful military intelligence, weapons were "found" in his automobile, and so forth. The high point of the frame-up occurred when a "secret witness" was brought in to testify, that he had personally been the courier, who transferred 200,000 German marks (\$125,000) from the masterminds of the insurrection, the leadership of the Iranian government in Teheran, to the Islamist leader in Amman. The

witness was brought into the military court in disguise, and was identified only as "a Syrian businessman," whose identity had to be protected from possible reprisals.

As the same "secret witness" later penned in an official affidavit filed with a Munich lawyer, he was actually a German citizen of Arab descent, who had been, he said, kidnapped by the Jordanian security services and forced to bear false testimony. The affidavit was made available to the Schiller Institute, which had been engaged in an international campaign for Shubeilat's release. Once the details of the entire affair had been made public, and distributed throughout the judicial and political institutions inside Jordan, the political frame-up was exposed. Shubeilat was sentenced to death initially, but under the weight of the scandal around the mysterious Mr. Shakarshi, as the "secret witness" was called, the sentence was commuted to 20 years hard labor.

It was largely as a result of an international mobilization launched by the Schiller Institute, that Shubeilat was freed on Nov. 14, 1992, following a pardon issued by the king. The royal decree wiped off the record not only all the charges against Shubeilat, but also, the charges he had been formulating in his anti-corruption probe. The "files" were closed.

Flaws in the economic approach to peace

Although his popularity had increased during the saga of his outrageous frame-up and incarceration, Shubeilat refused to enter the race for parliament in elections held in 1993, in protest against changes in the electoral law, which privileged candidates with tribal affiliations over political parties. With the signing of the Oslo peace agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, in November 1993, followed, a year later, by the peace agreement between Jordan and Israel, Shubeilat again spearheaded an opposition movement. Although his rejection of the peace accord was ideologically shaped by his commitment to restoration of all Palestinian lands conquered by Israel, Shubeilat's polemic was no mere posturing. He correctly identified the flaws in the economic approach to peace, which had been hijacked by the World Bank and IMF.

Under the rubric of the peace process and "normalization," the Jordanian government acquiesced throughout the last year to IMF dictates, to drastically revise banking, tariff, fiscal, and industrial legislation, de facto turning over economic and financial policy to the supernational body. Changes imposed on Jordan included lifting protective tariffs, opening state industry to privatization and foreign ownership, eliminating state subsidies on basic consumer goods, revamping financial institutions to facilitate speculation, and abolishing barriers to foreign control of land. Shubeilat, as president of the Jordanian Engineers Association, was able to mobilize the 35,000-membership group to boycott the measures. Despite government assurances that the economic agreements contained in the political treaty with Israel would provide a hand-

some peace dividend, nothing of the sort was forthcoming. Even in the wake of an ambitious effort, mobilized by Jordanian business and government, in November 1995, to organize economic projects through the Middle East North Africa (MENA) economic summit, little more than promises came out.

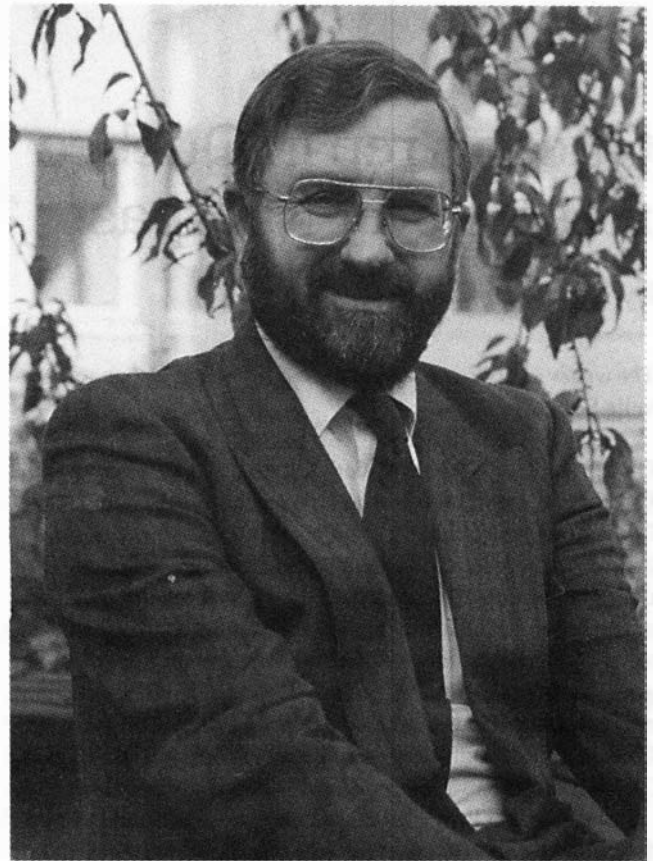
Just following the MENA summit, which was quickly overshadowed by the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Nov. 4, 1995, Shubeilat delivered a speech in Irbid, Jordan, which was to land him in jail again. This time the charges were *lèse-majesté*, inciting civil conflict, and undermining the reputation of the national economy. In his speech, Shubeilat charged that the leadership of the country, from the Crown to the government and parliament, were pursuing policies which would lead to ruin. Reiterating his criticism of the “normalization” process, Shubeilat stressed the deleterious effects of the IMF-dictated structural reform policy, which, he predicted, would lead even to the lifting of protective subsidies for bread. Shubeilat said, that were bread prices and those of other basic goods to rise dramatically, there would be a repetition of the bread riots that had convulsed the country in 1989. Shubeilat also criticized the policy toward Iraq, which had taken shape since August that year, when high-ranking Iraqi defectors were given asylum in Amman, and Jordan moved closer to cooperation in anti-Iraqi military maneuvers.

Shubeilat was arrested on Dec. 9, 1995. The charges were *lèse-majesté*; circulating leaflets offensive to the king and queen; damaging confidence in the state currency; and, provoking sectarian and ethnic differences, and upsetting the cohesion of elements of the nation. His home and office were illegally searched, he was confined to an unheated cell without a bed, and denied all access to family or legal defense. Only one day prior to the opening of his trial on Jan. 10, was he allowed to confer with his lawyer—but to little avail, as every elementary right to defense was systematically violated in the trial. The outcome was a foregone conclusion: Shubeilat was convicted and sentenced to three years in prison, solely on the basis of the charge of *lèse-majesté*.

As if to underline the point, that it was going for all-out confrontation with any and all opposition, the government went through a radical reshuffle on Feb. 5, as Shubeilat’s trial was heading for its conclusion. The new cabinet, headed up by Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al Kabariti, was composed of persons known for their hostility to the opposition, their active participation in the “normalization” process, and their strong tribal affiliations, which meant their unquestioned loyalty to the king, in squelching criticism.

Two developments intervene

Two developments, which Shubeilat had forecast and the establishment had ignored, intervened to abruptly alter the scenario. First, the Israeli elections in the spring put into



Political prisoner Laith Shubeilat, a former parliamentarian, was freed by King Hussein personally.

power a government bent on violating every paragraph of the peace treaties signed by the Labor government; and, the final decision by the Jordanian government to lift subsidies of bread prices, led to massive riots in August 1996, which threatened to ignite civil conflict. In a short time, all the assumptions on which the Jordanian elite had been defining policy, were gone: There was no peace partner in Tel Aviv, and there was no means, not even military might, which would force a downtrodden population to accept the consequences of IMF economic dictatorship. By autumn, as relations between Netanyahu and the Palestinian Authority degenerated, the tide of opinion throughout the Arab world turned against “normalization” with *this* partner. It was no longer only Shubeilat, but Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and other staunch advocates of peace, who were convening summits and serving ultimatums to the wild-eyed extremists in Tel Aviv.

In this context, it is no wonder that King Hussein should have recognized the wisdom of liberating Laith Shubeilat. On Nov. 19, in his address to the opening session of Parliament, the king is expected to issue directives for significant changes, which may include a new government and a revised electoral law.

Queen's rep in Quebec resigns over Nazi past

by Raynald Rouleau

The writer is a correspondent for the French newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité.

On the same day that President Clinton was elected, Queen Elizabeth II's official representative in Quebec, Lt. Gov. Jean-Louis Roux, resigned, in a scandal prompted by his admission that he had worn a swastika and participated in a demonstration, in February 1942, that ended by smashing the windows of shops belonging to businesses with Jewish names in downtown Montreal. This was first published in an interview he gave to the Quebec magazine *L'Actualité*. The scandal erupted at the same time that Britain's Prince Philip was in Canada for a fundraising gala of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.¹

Speaking for Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Sheila Copps, the number-two official in his administration, was put in the awkward position of defending the lieutenant-governor's track record. Copps is the Minister of Heritage, in charge of all royal visits and ceremonies.²

Roux's pedigree

Before his appointment in September 1996 as lieutenant-governor, Roux had been a pillar of what could be called "Quebec's Hollywood." He co-founded Montreal's Theatre du Nouveau Monde in 1951, after having spent four years in France with his friend Jean Gascon, studying theater. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, the former prime minister of Canada, says in his autobiography that Roux was one of his closest friends. Roux was very close to Parti Québécois founder René Lévesque in the late 1950s, when Lévesque started his political career, with money coming from associates of

1. Canada's World Wildlife Fund took out an ad in the Nov. 5 issue of the *Globe and Mail*, thanking various oligarchs for contributing \$10 million. As *EIR* has reported, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the co-founder of the World Wildlife Fund International, was a card-carrying member of the Nazi Party, until his wedding with Princess Juliana, and Hitler himself sent a telegram of congratulations to the bride's mother.

2. The last time a member of the royal family came to Canada, it was Prince Charles, on April 23, 1996; Copps, embroiled in a controversy of her own, was booed in the prince's presence. She resigned a few days after his departure, but she ran again for office two months later in the same district, was reelected, and was renamed by Chrétien to the same post.

Maurice Strong, the Canadian oligarch who ran the UN's Earth Summit in Brazil in 1992, and who unofficially runs the World Bank. Today, Roux takes a very public anti-separatist stand.

In his interview, Roux also mentions that he belonged to a secret society headed by a "Jesuit poet." He has not yet said what this was all about, but Canadian sources say that there is much more to the whole story, especially in terms of those who were involved in pro-Nazi activities.

B'nai B'rith's soft reaction

It was a shock to many in Canada, that the B'nai B'rith, which claims to be an organization representing Jews, did not call for Roux's resignation, but just asked for a public apology, and to have a private meeting with him. Ironically, the leaders of Quebec's separatist movement, which B'nai B'rith has accused many times of acting like fascists, were the ones that asked for Roux's immediate resignation.

The B'nai B'rith said they were disappointed that he was resigning, and said that he should have denounced anti-Semitism instead. Eventually, Roux did make a public apology to the veterans of World War II.

As for the B'nai B'rith, their stance is not really surprising. When prominent Jewish groups organized a boycott against Hitler in the 1930s, the B'nai B'rith opposed them, as *EIR* has shown.

Quebec's Premier Lucien Bouchard, who is not too popular these days because of his budget cuts in social programs, used this situation to voice his support for the popular idea of abolishing the position of lieutenant-governor, which he called "this relic from the past." Even today, all legislation passed in the Quebec National Assembly has to be approved and signed by the lieutenant-governor, as the Queen's official representative. If Quebec's National Assembly were to pass a unilateral declaration of independence, technically, it wouldn't be legal until signed by the lieutenant-governor. Roux has stated publicly that he would not sign such a law.

The whole scandal was carefully orchestrated, and synchronized with Prince Philip's visit to Canada. Taken at face value, the affair does appear to tarnish the image of the monarchy, and make the separatists look good. But, as one looks deeper, the apparent dismemberment of the old British colonial structures taking place in Canada since 1989, is not real. It could be compared to the molting of a snake shedding its skin: The snake may appear to be dying, but is merely going through a temporary transition, in order to survive. The new beast that emerges may not exactly look the same, but, in fact, it is.

So, the apparent gain over the monarchy by Quebec separatists may look good, but it is not real. Like Maurice Strong criticizing the UN, or billionaire intelligence operative Jimmy Goldsmith going after the International Monetary Fund, it only reflects the need for the beast to "change its skin," to make it into the 21st century.

Argentine Army chief visits London, bows down to the British Empire

by Gretchen Small and Valerie Rush

Argentine Army Commander Gen. Martín Balza was received with honors in Great Britain Nov. 4-6, the highest-level Argentine military officer to visit there since the 1982 Malvinas War. Balza's visit was intended to assure London of the "de-Malvinization" of Argentina. That is, that nationalist elements in Argentina—and particularly within its Armed Forces—will never pose a threat to the British Empire again.

An obsessive concern of both London and General Balza continues to be the nationalist *Carapintada* ("painted face") movement, led by the imprisoned Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín. It was Colonel Seineldín who had identified from the outset that the issues behind the Malvinas War went far beyond the question of territorial sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands. Rather, the war called into question for every nation in the Western Hemisphere, what its relations with imperial London would be.

As Seineldín put it in a 1991 interview with *EIR*, the significance of the war was that, "beyond the military setback, we hit at the nerve center from which all the imperialist maneuvers in the world stem: Great Britain."

Indeed, General Balza's visit to London to pay homage to the Crown, intersects a renewed push by the British Empire to extend its dominion across the continent through mineral, oil, and land grabs. The success of such a drive depends on the emasculation, and eventual dismantling, of the continent's Armed Forces, among other institutions of nationalist resistance. Argentina's military, under General Balza, is already reduced to a mere shadow of its former self, while the armies of Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and elsewhere are under attack by hordes of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) largely controlled from London.

General Balza used every opportunity while in London, to bury the Malvinas War, and with it, his nation's history. He called the war "a war without hatred," and insisted that Britain was never more than "a momentary" enemy of Argentina, "the same one with whom we work today jointly in peacekeeping missions." He added that the British "got over the war on June 15 [1982], while some Argentines are still stuck in 1982."

Two articles filed by *Clarín* correspondent Daniel Santoro, during Balza's trip to London, published Nov. 4 and

5, contained the following exact-same formulation: "For the British, ever since he put down the *Carapintada* uprising led by former Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín in 1990, Balza became a guarantor of control over the Army defeated in the Malvinas."

The Nov. 4 article followed that sentence with another: "Until 1990, the British had always placed as a condition for re-establishment of relations, the assurance that the military was subordinate to political power, to back up the word of Argentine democratic governments, that they would not again use force to recover the Malvinas."

The carefully worded formulation was clearly dictated by official channels, to deliver the message that Colonel Seineldín was from the beginning, and continues to be, a *British* prisoner of war, whose incarceration is required for continued Argentine relations with London.

A U.S. defeat

Argentina's defeat by the British in 1982, was also a defeat for the United States. As U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche warned in April of that year, the United States had a Constitutional obligation, under the Monroe Doctrine, to act "to secure the hemisphere from military actions and other assaults on sovereignty by either extra-hemispheric nations or powerful supranational agencies." If the United States refuses to come to Argentina's aid, said LaRouche at the time, "who will keep Great Britain and its oligarchical brethren from not only devastating Latin America and the Third World, but undermining the sovereignty of the U.S. itself?"

The U.S. officials who in 1982 ensured that the United States would serve, as Monroe Doctrine architect John Quincy Adams once put it, "as a cock-boat in the wake of a British man-of-war," have since been knighted by the Queen: former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, then-Vice President George Bush, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger, in particular, was quite clear on what was at stake in the Malvinas conflict. In a May 10, 1982 speech at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, where he declared himself a British agent of influence, Sir Henry described the United States as faced with two choices: a "Western Hemisphere vocation" based on Franklin Roosevelt's

anti-colonialist heritage, or an “Atlantic vocation” allied to British oligarchic interests. Fortunately, said Kissinger, Britain won out: “In the end we came together; the old friendship prevailed over other considerations.”

Colonel Seineldín was right on target when he identified the nature of the “new world order project” being pushed by the British. Speaking from his jail cell in a Nov. 10, 1996 interview with the daily *La Nación*, Seineldín said that this project “implies religious syncretism in the spiritual realm, limited sovereignty in the political realm, free trade and the World Trade Organization in the economic arena, and multinational armies in the military area.” The idea, he said, “is to break with the Catholic Church, with the idea of the nation-state, with economic independence, and with national armies” (see interview, below).

In fact, on Dec. 3, 1990, the very day that Seineldín led an abortive military uprising in Argentina against the Menem government’s efforts to dismantle the Armed Forces, Sir George Bush was giving a speech in Brazil on “the new Dawn of the New World,” which he identified as a hemisphere-wide free-trade pact that would open up the economies of Ibero-America to “competition from abroad.” Two days later, Bush held a press conference in Buenos Aires, with Menem standing by his side, and praised the Argentine President for giving “a superb show of strength and commitment” in putting down the uprising.

In a radio interview on Sept. 19, 1996, Seineldín charged that the Bush government had demanded that he and his officers be quickly executed, before the heat of the Dec. 3, 1990 uprising wore off. “We were condemned that same day to be shot at 4 in the morning. . . . Those were the orders . . . suggested by the government of the United States. . . . The U.S. could not allow [Argentina] to enter the system if it did not have a submissive Armed Forces.” The planned executions were halted by the combined efforts of former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi and representatives of the Vatican, but President Bush was later to intervene successfully to halt a planned Presidential pardon for Seineldín and his jailed supporters.

Documentation

The following are excerpts from an interview conducted on Nov. 10, 1996 with Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín, by Fernando Laborda, for the Buenos Aires daily La Nación.

Q: How do you evaluate today, six years later, the events of Dec. 3, which many people saw as an uprising against the institutions?

Seineldín: Former President Frondizi called it “an act of resistance to the policy of destruction of the Armed Forces.”

Our purpose was to return to the origin of the old professional Army; we wanted to revive the Armed Forces, and place them at the service of the nation. Today, we must put up with those who call us coup-makers, even though the ruling of the Federal Court which convicted us, stated that “. . . December 3 was not an anti-democratic coup d’état.”

Q: There was much talk in late 1995 of the possibility of a Presidential pardon for Seineldín and his comrades. Why do you think that measure was never carried out?

Seineldín: In the beginning, Menem believed that it would be easy to pardon us. But international pressures prevailed. Both Bush and the B’nai B’rith asked him not to adopt that measure. . . .

Q: Do you have hope of being freed?

Seineldín: I am accustomed to the idea of staying and dying here. . . . There are those who accuse me of being fundamentalist, because what they want are relativists. They are never going to be able to buy me, because I am very hard-headed. So they have to eliminate me. What they want is my head.

Q: British historian David Rock said years ago, “Seineldín is the purest representative of old nationalism. . . . He symbolizes the joining of the cross and the sword. . . .”

Seineldín: I believe that it is a correct definition. . . . The conjunction of the cross and sword is useful, except for the New World Order project which they seek to impose on us.

Q: What project are you referring to?

Seineldín: To the project they are pushing from abroad, which implies religious syncretism in the spiritual realm, limited sovereignty in the political realm, free trade and the World Trade Organization in the economic arena, and multinational armies in the military area. The idea is to break with the Catholic Church, with the idea of the nation-state, with economic independence and with national armies.

There are two international organizations working against national interests. One is the São Paulo Forum, which has operated out of Cuba since 1990. The other is the Inter-American Dialogue, which has operated out of the United States since 1982. . . .

Q: What course of action do you oppose to this supposed international conspiracy?

Seineldín: There are two alternatives to avoid the internationalist revolution. One is a violent course of action, which is what this government would like to see, to prove that there are no alternatives. The other is the peaceful route, such as was used in Brazil to overthrow Collor de Mello. And I would remind you that, at that time, nationalist Brazilian sectors painted their faces. We are in favor of the peaceful route. That is why the Popular Reconstruction Party (PPR) will run in the 1997 legislative elections.

Venezuelans protest Cisneros-Playboy porn

by Alejandro Peña Esclusa

The news that Playboy Enterprises and the Cisneros Group plan to launch two new television channels dedicated to erotic programming, in Venezuela and the Ibero-American market more broadly, has provoked outrage throughout Venezuela.

An open letter from several Catholic bishops, addressed to Minister of Transportation and Communications Moisés Orozco Graterol, is now circulating within the Catholic Church. The letter reminds the minister that the establishment of these pornographic channels would violate the Constitution.

“Never before in Venezuela, had anyone dared to so openly promote pornography, and, if we allow this initiative to stand, it will merely be the beginning of the road toward the degradation of the entire nation,” the letter reads. “In the midst of the grave economic and moral crisis which our country faces, what we need is to return to a culture based on the love of God, the love of country, and the love of family, to find the strength needed to begin a national reconstruction. A counterculture based on pornography, materialism, and hedonism, such as that promoted by Playboy, would only ensure the definitive destruction of our country.”

“For all these reasons, we . . . request that you prohibit transmission of these two new channels, as also any other similar initiative,” the bishops state.

The Cisneros Group has already earned a bad reputation in Venezuela and Ibero-America, because of the questionable methods and thug tactics its empire of easy money employs. In 1985, Gustavo Cisneros obtained a court order prohibiting circulation in Venezuela of *EIR*'s book *Dope, Inc.*, because the book documents his family's ties to drug-money-laundering interests.

Similarly, this author was hit with a criminal suit in 1994, for the sole act of having requested that government authorities fully investigate the role which the Cisneros family played in the illegal financial transactions of the bankrupt Banco Latino, including possible money-laundering. Months later, Ricardo Cisneros was charged in the Banco Latino case, and fled the country to avoid being jailed.

But, luck has begun to shine on the Cisneros family again. They recently succeeded in getting prosecutors to annul the case against Ricardo Cisneros. Venezuela's President Rafael

Caldera capitulated to the neo-liberal (i.e., free trade) economic policies of the International Monetary Fund, which the Cisneroses and their international allies have promoted for years, and the Cisneroses clearly feel that they can now act with impunity. Thus, the brazen alliance with the perverts of Playboy Enterprises.

Playboy's history

Given his background, Cisneros was the perfect partner—financially and morally—for the Playboy crew.

As I explained in an article in *Ultimas Noticias*, Venezuela's largest circulation daily, on Oct. 18: “Playboy is not merely a company dedicated to disseminating erotism, the which in itself is sufficiently serious; it is an evil organization that openly promotes drugs, homosexuality, and atheism.” That is, it is spearheading the cultural warfare of the British-spawned “New Age” against the values that sustain the nation-state.

Playboy not only has given millions of dollars to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, *High Times* magazine, and other organizations dedicated to promoting the consumption of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin, but in the 1970s, *Playboy* magazine itself launched an effort to legalize cocaine consumption, and put up a team of lawyers to defend those accused of consuming illegal drugs.

And not only drugs. Playboy financed the Sexual Information and Education Council of the United States, which promotes masturbation and homosexuality as “valid sexual alternatives.” Hugh Hefner, founder of Playboy and now partner of Gustavo Cisneros, boasts of having practiced homosexuality.

Seeking a ‘Catholic’ cover

In an act of unalloyed cynicism, even as they were negotiating their partnership with Playboy's Hefner, but before the deal was made public, the Cisneroses invited President Caldera, a staunch conservative, and Ignacio Velasco, the archbishop of Caracas, to bless the very DIRECTTV facilities from which they intend to transmit their pornography.

Now, Banco Mercantil has issued a special credit card, Visa-DIRECTTV, to make it easier for viewers to sign up for the new pornographic service. Mercantil has traditionally been associated with the Vollmer family, old rivals of the Cisneroses.

Ironically, Alberto Vollmer is Venezuela's ambassador to the Vatican, while his wife Cristine heads a pro-life movement closely tied to the Catholic Church. It is not clear whether the Vollmers are unaware of the fact that DIRECTTV is to transmit the Cisneros-Playboy porn channels, or, if it is because the Vollmers are influenced by the University of Chicago's drug-legalization advocate and monetarist economist Gary Becker, whom they have been promoting within the Catholic Church internationally, that they decided to look the other way.

International Intelligence

Book by Judge Palermo exposes Italian masonry

On Oct. 23, internationally known Italian magistrate Judge Carlo Palermo presented his new book, *The Fourth Level*, to a gathering of parliamentarians and journalists in Rome. Judge Palermo became famous for his investigations in the 1980s of the weapons and drugs mafia, including the "Bulgarian connection." Later, after he moved to Sicily, he miraculously survived a mafia car-bomb attack. Palermo's book seeks to find a common thread connecting many continuing investigations into the political networks behind the weapons- and drug-smuggling plague, including those intersecting Americans Theodore Shackley and Roger D'Onofrio.

The title of his book, *The Fourth Level*, underscores his denunciation and exposé of the international networks of parallel secret services, freemasonry, and financial oligarchy which exercise top-down control over organized crime activities. He told his listeners at the National Assembly building in Rome, "Through historical analysis, it is possible to identify the higher-level matrix, which is based essentially on the banking power. This is because everything goes through the banks, everything can be controlled through the banks, and all the operations go on through the banks."

Drug mafias increase in Karabakh, Tajikistan

Since its takeover by Armenia, the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan has become a significant international transshipment point for opium grown in Iran and Central Asia, according to the Baku, Azerbaijan newspaper *Zerulo*. The paper says that dozens of hectares of land in the Khodzhasen and Gadrutsky Rayons (regions) of Karabakh are also planted with opium poppies and marijuana. The presence of the drug mafia is indirectly confirmed by the Armenian ouster of the chief of the Gadrutsky Rayon police department. Armenian accusations of drug trafficking were also leveled against

several high-level military bureaucrats of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Defense Army and the military procuracy of Karabakh.

Reportedly, drugs are delivered from Karabakh to Armenia, and from there to Georgia, and thence to Russia; or, alternatively, to Turkey, using Armenian-Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) drug clans as carriers into Europe. The network was built up in part by Marius Yushbashian, the late head of the Soviet KGB in Armenia, who was closely tied to the terrorist Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

Similarly, anti-government Tajik rebels, who are tied to the Afghan Taliban, are involved in drug smuggling, Tajikistan President Emomali Rakhmanov told visiting Russian Defense Minister Igor Rodionov on Oct. 30. "We have irrefutable proof that the criminal business, is one of the main sources for financing the armed opposition. These funds are used to purchase weapons, ammunition, and to pay mercenaries," Itar-Tass quoted Rakhmanov as saying.

Cambodian Khmer Rouge insurgency nears its end

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen visited the former headquarters of the Khmer Rouge in Pailin late last month, marking the almost complete pacification of the bloody insurgency. Meeting with Khmer Rouge number-two man Ieng Sary, who has come over to the government, Hun Sen agreed to allow the population to retain their gem and timber businesses, and their weapons. Like the agreements in Myanmar between SLORC and the drug armies, the government pacification will mean total government control, but no revenge against those who submit peacefully. A faction faithful to dictator Pol Pot is still at large, but is rumored to have fled to Thailand.

Phnom Penh still has to put down the destabilization efforts run by the U.S. Republican Party's International Republican Institute, however. On Nov. 2, the government reversed its decision to allow opposition leader Sam Rainsy to lead a march

against illegal logging. Instead, Rainsy was told that his Khmer Nation Party would be allowed to hold a protest at their party headquarters, but not conduct a march. Sam Rainsy, former finance minister, is the IRI's man in Phnom Penh; in fact, the Cambodian capital is the only Asian "field office" listed in the IRI's annual report. Last month, Rainsy led a demonstration against the visit of Myanmar's top official, Gen. Tan Shwe, and in support of fellow IRI employee Aung San Suu Kyi. Working with Rainsy on the illegal logging protest is the British-based environmentalist group Global Witness, which accuses Phnom Penh of violating a self-imposed logging ban set in June 1995.

Daily moots 'special autonomy' for East Timor

The Portuguese daily *Expresso* reported on Oct. 19, that the Indonesian government has agreed to grant "special autonomy" status to East Timor. The modified autonomy would be similar to that granted to the island of Java, the main island in Indonesia, which applies only to certain development and investment policies, and to education. It would allow East Timor to use Portuguese as the language in the schools. (Portugal was the colonial power until 1974, when it abandoned East Timor to civil war.) Timor would continue to be a part of the Indonesian state.

Nobel Peace Prize laureate Jose Ramos Horta, the foreign spokesman for the East Timor National Liberation Front (Fretilin), responded from Australia that discussion of autonomy is only possible if Jakarta agrees that Timor will *not* be a province of Indonesia. Since the article's appearance, President Suharto has denied the special status, which he had earlier stated would create difficulties with other separatist movements in the country.

Expresso also reported that the Vatican is "embarrassed" by the Nobel Prize committee also granting the Peace Prize to Bishop Belo of Dili, East Timor, "given the clearly political nature of the prize." It pointed out that Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim nation, treats the Catholic

Church "with great deference, not even prohibiting the conversion of Muslims to the Catholic faith, something which does not occur in other Muslim countries."

Israel plans settlements expansion in Galilee

According to the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharonot* of Oct. 31, the government is about to declare the settlements in the occupied territories "National Priority Area Class A," reversing a 1992 decision under the Yitzhak Rabin government which downgraded them to non-priority status. The demand to change the status has come mainly from the settlement movement, as well as from Rabbi Meir Porush, deputy minister of construction and housing, who wants to boost new settlements.

Further, writes *Yediot Aharonot*, that ministry is currently working on the "Star of David 2020 Plan," with the objective of moving 2.4 million Jews into Israel's northern Galilee region. Two weeks earlier, the paper published a ministry report warning about the "demographic danger" from the growing population of Israeli Arabs, who would likely become a majority in Galilee and Haifa within several years. Since that report, the National Infrastructure Ministry of fanatic Ariel Sharon has reportedly held marathon deliberations on how to reverse it. Disclaimers about the plan's effects on Israeli Arabs aside, Sharon's plan is for the "Judaization of the Galilee."

S. Africa reopens probe of Robert Smit killing

The South African police investigation into the 1977 murder of Robert Smit, has been reopened. Smit was a South African financial expert involved with the head of Germany's Dresdner Bank, Jürgen Ponto, in ambitious plans for South Africa to become a launching pad for regional industrial development. Smit had been discussing the plan with *EIR*, and was intensely interested in Lyndon LaRouche's proposed International Development Bank. Ponto had set up a meet-

ing with LaRouche, but was assassinated before it could take place, and LaRouche was found to be high on the same hit-list as Ponto. Both Ponto and Smit were assassinated in 1977 within months of each other.

Sources close to the quietly reopened investigation said that Smit had intended to expose members of his own National Party, who were involved in smuggling large sums into Swiss banks to fund the dirty, Kissinger-orchestrated wars in Angola and Mozambique. Smit was running for office and would likely have become South Africa's next finance minister.

Murderer Mladic 'fired' by Srpska President

The head of the Bosnian Serb military forces during the war against Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ratko Mladic, was dismissed on Nov. 9. Biljana Plavsic, President of Bosnia's Republika Srpska, announced that she had replaced Mladic, who is under indictment for war crimes by the Hague International War Crime Tribunal. As commander of the Bosnian Serb forces during the Bosnia war, Mladic personally conducted most of its operations, including the assault against the so-called "UN safe haven" of Srebrenica, where 8,000 Bosnians were massacred and buried in mass graves in July 1995.

In her release, Plavsic thanked Mladic "for all he had done for Bosnia-Herzegovina Serbs during the war," and announced that she had replaced the whole General Staff of the Bosnian Serb forces, including Mladic's deputy, Milan Gvero, and chief of staff General Milovanovic.

Mladic is now living comfortably in his mountain refuge at Han Pijesak. The Hague Tribunal has a long-standing arrest warrant out for him, but the NATO peacekeepers who had been given the responsibility for enforcing the warrant did nothing to arrest him or former Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic, also wanted for war-crimes. According to journalist sources, war criminals Mladic and Karadzic have arranged to retire at a Serb Orthodox monastery on Greece's Mount Athos, where they have been offered refuge.

Briefly

THE SUN YAT-SEN Memorial Hall in the heart of Beijing, was opened to the public for the first time since 1949, on Nov. 8, the 130th anniversary of Dr. Sun's birth, Xinhua news agency reported. An exhibit includes 120 photos, as well as calligraphy and charts of Dr. Sun, spanning his political career from November 1924, when he came to Beijing, to his death in April 1925.

POPE JOHN PAUL II plans to publish the memoirs of his 50 years as a priest, which he celebrated on Nov. 1. The 76-year-old pope marked the 50th anniversary of his ordination, celebrating Mass in St. Peter's Basilica, the first full-length public religious ceremony he has led since his appendectomy. The previous evening, Handel's *Messiah* was performed in his honor at the Vatican.

MALCOLM RIFKIND, Britain's foreign secretary proposed an Organization for Cooperation in the Middle East during his visit to the region on Nov. 5. It would include the Arab countries, Turkey, and Israel, and ultimately, perhaps, Iraq and Iran, he said. Pro-peace figures in the region, however, suspect his proposal would be a British-dominated regional NATO, and aims at undermining the "land for peace" formula.

TEN ELEPHANTS rented by the World Wildlife Fund for a publicity stunt in Frankfurt, Germany, fled the green maniacs, causing chaos in the downtown area on Oct. 30. The elephants were supposed to be part of the WWF's kickoff for a "Living Planet Campaign," but this time, the wildlife protectors needed protection.

PRINCE CHARLES arrived in Kiev, Ukraine on Nov. 3, to begin a nine-day tour of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. After preaching the "free market" to Ukrainian businessmen, the British heir was toasted at a Presidential reception, which suffered the "downside" of the free market, when it was struck by one of the country's frequent electrical blackouts.

Ring around China: Britain seeks war

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Date: Nov. 12, 1996

One of the highest priorities in U.S. foreign-policy crises now confronting reelected President Bill Clinton, is the strategic urgency of delivering a long-overdue political spanking to former President George Bush's cronies: this time, in the matter of U.S.-China relations. Illusions pushed aside, every nation on this planet, excepting the U.S.A. and China, is presently faced with probable early liquidation of its political existence as a nation-state, unless collaboration among a number of states, including the U.S.A. and China, acts in time to prevent such a global calamity. Without partnership with China, the U.S.A. would probably lack the means to prevent an imminent global, chain-reaction collapse of nation-states, the which will be detonated, very soon, by the presently accelerating, global financial and economic crisis, unless very radical preventive measures are introduced first.

The relevant British officialdom has stated, repeatedly, that official London is determined to bring about the break-up of China. Merely typical are utterances by Gerald Segal of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). As recently as this Spring, Britain's Sir Leon Brittan delivered a threat to the same effect, on May 7, while a guest of the People's Republic of China, at a Beijing conference sponsored by China's government. Brittan threatened his hosts with strategic destabilizations of China's environment, if China did not abort its government's present form of commitment to building up trans-Eurasia "land-bridge" links to western Europe and the Middle East. That ostensibly representative British diplomatic gentleman made as plain as such perfidious diplomats are wont to do, that an international conference, just previously held in Bangkok, Thailand, had been

implicitly intended to mobilize South and East Asia forces against China, on this and other accounts.¹

In this situation, the U.S.'s vital strategic interests are threatened by a coordinated series of destabilizations, ringing China, all coordinated by the British foreign service and its intelligence arms. (See **Figure 1.**) These British-fired hot-spots include Britain's "Pushtunistan"-oriented, Taliban operations into Afghanistan, Kashmir, and Pakistan itself. They include the British campaign to coordinate the overthrow of the present government of Myanmar (formerly Burma) on the usual, flimsy "human rights" pretexts. It includes the attempt to induce Japan to perceive itself as taking political hegemony over the northern tier of China (and Mongolia), from the central government in Beijing. It includes the repeated efforts by London and their U.S. Republican Party assets, to destabilize the uneasy peace between the northern and southern portions of Korea. It includes the recent cranking up of "Radio Free Asia," by the same U.S. Republican assets.

In this context, while the White House's attention was being distracted by the U.S. general election-campaign, a series of incidents has been launched against vital U.S.A. Pacific interests, all by British intelligence. This matter demands high priority be assigned to U.S. corrective actions. In the following pages, attention is focussed upon one of the exemplary cases of British imperial aggression directed against China's sovereign integrity, the so-called "Diaoyu Islands" incident.

1. See Feature on the Beijing conference of May 7-9, 1996: "Beijing Promotes Grand Design for Eurasian Progress," *Executive Intelligence Review*, June 14, 1996. On the address by Sir Leon Brittan, speaking in his "other incarnation," as vice-president of the European Commission, "China Must Play by 'Free Trade' Rules," pp. 20-22.

FIGURE 1

British-backed strategic thrusts against China



That July-October 1996 diplomatic uproar, was ostensibly prompted by conflicting China and Japan claims to a group of eight islands, the Diaoyu (Senkaku) Islands,² slightly more than 160 kilometers northeast of Taiwan. The flap was caused by the deployment of Moonie-linked right-wingers from Japan, to create a relevant incident. As noted, this incident was staged as but one of an aggregately ominous series of recent developments, all in service of the British

foreign service's stated, geopolitical commitments to continuing Britain's efforts of recent years, to divide China among a collection of quarrelling "war-lord" states. The intensity of the Chinese passions aroused by this incident, is prompted by the fact that Japan's historic claims to these islands date from no earlier than 1894-1895, claims with no other historic basis than Japan's aggression in two colonial wars against China.

2. See Figure 2. Diaoyu, or *Tiao-yu Tai* Islands, known on Beijing maps as *Diaoyu Dao*, and claimed by Japan as *Senkaku Shoto*, a collection of eight rocky isles located approximately 160 kilometers to the northeast of Taiwan, and, with one minor exception, a similar distance from Japan's present territory in the Ryukyu [*Nansei Shoto*] Islands, which latter are part of Japan's acquisition of the Okinawa chain. Slightly below 26° North Latitude, athwart 124° East Longitude. Since the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644), the islands were clearly Chinese territory, used for fishing and herb-growing, until Japan broke the standing Meiji Restoration alliance with the United States of Presidents Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Grant, and James Garfield, and Secretary of State James G. Blaine, to become an East Asia asset of the British Empire, with Japan's launching of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, during which, on January 14, 1895, the Emperor Taisho issued a decree annexing these islands. That decree is the origin of Japan's first claim to these islands—including Japan's related claims to Taiwan (as "Formosa"). Japan's renewed claim, today, is also based upon a subterfuge concocted, a quarter-century ago, by that perennial and perverse British lackey, Sir Henry A. Kissinger.

As usual in such London-steered affairs, the Diaoyu Islands incident was staged with complicity of the usual list of suspect rascals linked to the same U.S. Republican Party's International Republican Institute (IRI) we encounter working against U.S. interests inside Russia. Notable, are the Moonie-funded George Bush and his Japan-based brother, Prescott Bush. Former Secretary of State Sir Henry A. Kissinger, is, as usual, deployed in support of this British geopolitical effort.

For reasons we identify here, unless the U.S. government acts to warn the British, openly, that the U.S.A. will not tolerate the presently ongoing, geopolitical ringing of China, the U.S.A. will be at risk of losing all significant ability to deploy an effective foreign policy in defense of vital U.S. global interests. To that purpose, we begin our account here with a summary of the Diaoyu Islands incidents of July-October.

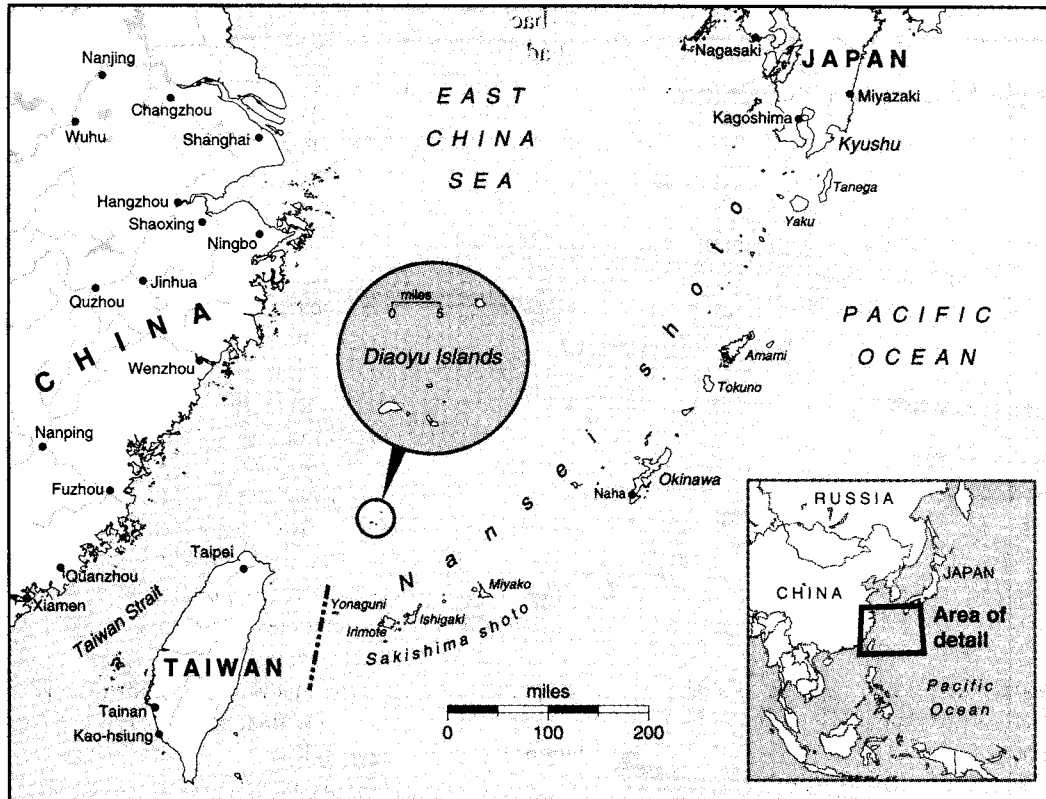


FIGURE 2
**China's Diaoyu
 Islands claimed
 by Japan**

Echoes of Pearl Harbor 1941

First, on matters of background essential for understanding Britain's utilization of its relevant right-wing assets, consider the Moonie connections of Prescott and George Bush inside Japan.

During 1989, shortly before the eruption of publicity on the subject of the Emperor Hirohito's last illness, several important personalities within Japan, for each of whose knowledge and commitments this writer had the relatively greatest respect, sent him a warning, separately from one another, but all within the same relatively narrow time-frame. The common burden of these several messages, is that that we patriots in the U.S.A. must act urgently, to forestall a repetition of those British actions of the 1930s which led to the takeover of Japan's political life, which, in turn, brought about that December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor which had been anticipated in U.S. war plans for defense of the U.S.A. against a coordinated British-Japan aggression.

The implication was not, of course, that Japan might, once again, menace Pearl Harbor, but that British operations might lead, once again, to outcomes contrary to the vital common interests of both Japan and the U.S.A.

The messages, and the implied suggestion, were on the mark. Unfortunately, George Bush was already U.S. President at that time.

The reader should know, that during much of the early decades of the present century, until the middle of the 1930s, the U.S. military command had operated on the basis of two

included U.S. war plans, "War Plan Orange" and "War Plan Red," plans designed for defense of the United States in the case of such coordinated British-Japan naval assault against the U.S.A. as was considered a possibility during naval-disarmament negotiations of the 1920s. The anticipated Japan naval attack on Pearl Harbor, was a leading feature of these U.S. war-plans: a leading feature of the famous, Anglophile-motivated effort to defame General "Billy" Mitchell, and to ridicule his prophetic warnings.³

In 1989, the impending death of the Emperor (who, in

3. As this surfaced during the court-martial, Mitchell's addition to the existing U.S. war plan, was his specification of the possibility of the role of carrier-based aircraft in adding a crucial new dimension to a Japan surprise naval assault on Pearl Harbor. Even into World War II, when the very survival of the United Kingdom depended absolutely upon U.S. good will, Britain continued the policy it had maintained since the U.S. Civil War, to cut the U.S. military potential down to a size the British Empire considered comfortable, and, above all, not to allow the U.S. to develop a naval capability able to counter the Empire's fleet of "dreadnoughts" (i.e., battleships). The notion that U.S. Navy carrier-based aircraft might become capable of sinking battleships, especially types comparable to the British ones, was something which London and the U.S.'s Anglophile admirals would resist to the possible limits to do so. Thus, it had been the issue of forcing the unwilling pre-Coolidge U.S.A. to accept inferiority to combined British-Japan naval forces, which had nudged the war-time allies of World War I, U.S.A., Britain, and Japan, toward possibility of war among themselves. Under the Teddy Roosevelt-restyled Republican Party's rabidly Anglophile regime of the Coolidge-Hoover years, even such patriotic military professionals as General Douglas MacArthur could not save Mitchell from the consequences of the offense Mitchell had caused to London.

early 1945, had sought peace with Franklin Roosevelt's U.S.A., through Vatican channels),⁴ intersected the 1980s process of super-annuation of the World War II generation, by "Baby Boomers," in virtually every leading position of government, business, education, and science, in Europe, the Americas, and Japan itself. It was not the mere changing of guard, from one generation, to the next, which represented the source of risk. Rather, in both the U.S.A. and Japan, the post-war enculturation imposed upon the "Baby Boomers," had fostered a pervasive emphasis upon crudely egoistic, existentialist "materialism," the which is always potentially suicidal for a nation in which such cultural decadence predominates among the higher ranks of policy-shaping.

In that process of change, which has been aggravated by the cumulative follies of British foreign-service asset Henry A. Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski's Carter administration, the Reagan years' "Plaza Accords," and the George Bush administration, the British influence upon Japan's policy-thinking grew, as an increasing source of danger to the vital historic interests of Japan, as well as fostering unnecessary vulnerabilities for the strategic interests of the U.S.A. It is that British influence, and the connections of Moonie-funded George Bush, which underlies the Japan right-wingers' Diaoyu Islands' provocation.

In the history of U.S.A.-Japan relations, the Japan youth-group's filibustering harks back to similar manifestations of British influence over Japan's policy-orientations, such as the developments in Japan's China policy of 1894-1895, the period of the first Sino-Japanese war, and the role of London in 1931 events opening up the second Sino-Japanese war. The generation of Japan's senior leaders this author knew from the mid-1980s would have recognized, as did General Douglas MacArthur, that, in the history of the region since U.S. Admiral Perry's famous, brilliant strategic stroke against British imperial domination of the Far East, whenever Japan has collaborated with Britain against U.S.A. interests, it is Japan itself which has ultimately suffered the most. The previous generation of leaders would have forewarned itself that the antics of the Moonie-backed hoodlums, putting Japan in the position of ganging up with London, against more than 1.2 billions Chinese, are even more a threat to the historic interests of Japan, than to China, that such antics must not be tolerated by Japan itself.

In summary of the incident itself: it was in the strategic setting marked by Sir Leon Brittan's May 7 Beijing address, that the Diaoyu Islands' flap of July-October 1996 erupted. The relevant incident was staged by an offshoot of the same

4. Contrary to the propaganda issued by the Truman administration, not a single life was saved from loss in combat by the President Truman's London-prompted decision to drop the only two nuclear weapons then in the U.S. arsenal, on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in August 1946. There was never a need to stage a U.S. invasion of the main islands of Japan, nuclear bombs or none. By August 1945, Japan's surrender, as sought earlier by the Emperor Hirohito, had been made inevitable by the virtual total success of the U.S. naval blockade.

Moonie-backed World Anti-Communist League (WACL) which had cooperated with former Vice-President George Bush in connection with Bush's control over the drug-running *Contra* operations of the mid-1980s. The relevant, Moonie-backed, extreme right-wing Japan youth organization, is linked to the Moonie-funded British asset Sir George Bush, and to Sir George's Far East-based brother Prescott. The WACL-linked filibuster, was a brief occupation of one of the islands, during which these right-wing youth erected an improvised lighthouse, with the flag of Japan attached, a caricature of the notorious "Mukden incident" which had set off the second Sino-Japanese war, sixty-five years earlier.

Notably, since the 1978 Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship, until the aftermath of British representative Sir Leon Brittan's parody-of-Palmerston diplomacy, in his Beijing address of May 7, 1996, the matter of conflicting China-Japan claims to the Diaoyu Islands had continued to remain dormant in recent years. During the 1978 normalization of diplomatic relations between Beijing and Tokyo, the parties had agreed to defer the issue of title to these islands to the future. There was discussion, at the time, that it were prudent, perhaps, to leave the matter to the deliberations of future generations, when closer relations between the two populations had evolved naturally.

As we shall indicate below, once again, Japan's historic self-interests were ill-served by the failure of its government to nullify the provocation set off by the Moonie-linked filibuster. In this circumstance, the United States is now obliged, urgently, to clean up the dangerous mess whose development had been permitted by the U.S.'s Japan security-treaty partner.

Enter the ubiquitous 'Dr. Strangelove'

To understand the Diaoyu Islands controversy, we must take into account the primary fact, that that incident, including its timing, was only one piece of a strategically coordinated, British-guided series of destabilizations along China's perimeter. Nonetheless, the incident itself must be addressed, and resolved. To understand the dynamic of the incident itself, the role of shamelessly self-described agent of British Foreign Services' influence, former U.S. Secretary of State Sir Henry A. Kissinger, must be stressed.⁵

As in the case of the beating suffered by a trade-union organizer during a bitter labor controversy, although the broken leg can not be understood apart from the contextual con-

5. Kissinger has claimed publicly, with utter shamelessness, to have been a British foreign-service agent, acting behind the backs of two U.S. Presidents he pretended to serve. In summary: Sir Henry A. Kissinger, 1969-1975 U.S. National Security Adviser under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, stated, in his keynote address [*Reflections on a Partnership*] at London's Chatham House, May 10, 1982 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the British foreign service under its first chief, Lord Palmerston's sponsor, Jeremy Bentham: ". . . In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department."

trovery, the leg itself must receive the appropriate attention.

On Sept. 30, 1996, a crucial piece of evidence came to light on the roots of the incident itself: the Diaoyu political time-bomb had been planted as a minute within the 1971 U.S.-Japan Okinawa Treaty, by Britain's Sir Henry A. Kissinger, during his earlier "White House incarnation" as President Richard Nixon's venal National Security Adviser. According to the interpretation being pushed by Kissinger circles in official Washington today, that Kissinger minute in the 1971 Okinawa treaty traps the United States into intervening with military force into the Diaoyus, on behalf of Japan, under the provisions of the earlier, 1951 and 1960-revised U.S.-Japan security treaty.

That exposure of Kissinger's past role in setting up the present flap, was supplied by one of Kissinger's 1971 accomplices in this stunt, a Dr. Larry Nicksch who is presently an Asia specialist of the U.S. Congressional Research Service.

In the relevant, Sept. 30 policy paper, Nicksch drew upon his role as an 1971 associate of Kissinger, in crafting the poison-pill minute for insertion into the Okinawa treaty. Nicksch asserted the dangerous, "Dr. Strangelove" reading of a connection, between that minute on the Japan Diaoyu Islands claim, and the 1951 and 1960-revised U.S.-Japan security treaty. Other documents suggest that that degree of linkage between the 1971 minute and the 1951 and 1960-revised treaty probably does not rightly exist.⁶ However, the Nicksch-Kissinger reading has evoked a Beijing denunciation of Nicksch's interpretation as a provocation for war. The historical evidence is, that China's expressed concern is essentially well-founded.

Japan's vital interest

If one measures population-density in terms of habitable portions of a nation's land, and its primary resources, it should be clear that Japan can survive only by concentrating on the frontiers of scientific and related progress in productive technologies, and on a growing role as a "knowledge-industry" exporter: a supplier of highest technology machine-tools and related goods to a vast and expanding markets for such goods, especially to the actual, and potential future such markets throughout Asia.

Without such a role in (especially) the Pacific-Indian Oceans rim of Asia, Japan would be inclined to seek its economic and biological survival as a nation, however short-

6. E.g., an October 20, 1971 letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Roger Starr, writing as State Department Legal Adviser for East Asian Affairs. Starr informed the Committee, relative to the hearings on Kissinger's Okinawa Treaty, that the minute in question could lead to conflict among Japan, Taiwan, and mainland China. Starr wrote: "The Governments of the Republic of China and Japan are in disagreement as to sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands. . . . The People's Republic of China has also claimed sovereignty. The United States believes that a return of the administrative rights over these islands to Japan, can in no way prejudice underlying claims . . . any conflicting claims are a matter for resolution by the parties concerned."



Henry Kissinger, a purported friend of China, inserted a minute in the 1971 U.S.-Japan Okinawa Treaty, which, according to the interpretation being pushed by his circles in official Washington today, traps the United States into intervening with military force into the Diaoyu Islands, on behalf of Japan, under the provisions of the 1951 and 1960-revised U.S.-Japan security treaty.

lived, now, as during the 1930s, in establishing controlled spheres of influence carved out of existing nations of the Pacific Rim. The role of European economic conditionalities in impelling Japan into the first Sino-Japanese war and initial occupation of Korea, in 1894-1895, and the economic circumstances of 1927-1931, in prompting Japan into the second Sino-Japanese war, are applicable illustrations of the point.

In short, if Japan can not export into growing markets for high-technology machine-tools, Japan can not buy those primary and other commodities which it can not provide itself from domestic resources; modern Japan must import to survive. If Japan can not buy, it has no other apparent option but to steal, especially now, when the imminent disintegration of the global financial bubble—into which the U.S. government and others pushed Japan, since the 1970s—is ending the period during which pure speculation could be regarded by Japan as an alternative source of foreign purchasing-power. If the policy of stealing spheres of influence from neighbors, rather than a return to a knowledge-intensive export program, were adopted by Japan, the targets of such a policy, among Japan's East Asia neighbors, are well known to qualified historians.⁷ The inevitable destruction of Japan itself, resulting from a new assault upon China, is also coldly precalculable;

7. Including, but not limited to, the northern tier of China, into Mongolia, and relevant regions of the former Soviet Union.



"One of the highest priorities in U.S. foreign-policy crises now confronting reelected President Bill Clinton, is the strategic urgency of delivering a long-overdue political spanking to former President George Bush's cronies: this time, in the matter of U.S.-China relations."

nonetheless, Shakespeare's Hamlet walked into what he was forewarned would be his doom.

Thus, Japan has no sane alternative, but to reorient to producing for a knowledge-intensive export program. Therefore, Japan has no true friends anywhere in the world, but those nations which are committed to return the world, away from the suicidal delusions of "post-industrial" utopianism, to a policy of fostering general increase of the physical productive powers of labor, a development which can occur only through the combination of large-scale development of basic economic infrastructure, and protectionist policies for fostering high rates of investment in scientific and technological progress for agriculture and industry.

During the recent quarter-century, Japan's greatest difficulty, increasingly, has been that its natural self-interest in a knowledge-intensive-export orientation, has been ruined by the combination of the ruinous, post-1971 "floating-exchange rate" world monetary system, the global drift into "post-industrial" and "global economy" utopian fantasies, and the savage attacks on Japan's high-technology machine-tool role in so-called Third World regions, by the United States of Presidents Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush.⁸

8. Two cases from the 1970s are exemplary. First, while British agent Kissinger was on watch at the National Security Council (NSC) and State Department, there was the case of Britain's (and Kissinger's) determination to destroy Iran's Shah Pahlevi, who, in their eyes, had committed the capital crime of engaging in oil-for-technology agreements with Germany and Ja-

pan, for building up Iran as a "new Japan." Second, on Zbigniew Brzezinski's watch at NSC, the U.S. forced Japan to break off oil-for-technology deals struck with the Republic of Mexico, and to dump Japan autos on the U.S. domestic market, instead. The murders of Dresdner Bank's Jürgen Ponto, in 1977, and of Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen, in 1989, typify the German side of this British-directed policy; there is also a Japan history on this matter.

Thus far, during his first term in office, President Clinton has not acted to reverse his predecessors' ruinous policy-directions on these accounts. That omission in U.S. economic and foreign policy, must be corrected, early during the second term. Otherwise, the U.S. has no sane Japan policy, or China policy, either. However, if the U.S. acts to assist both China and Japan in overcoming such difficulties, the opportunities for benefits to the U.S.A., and all nation-states of East and South Asia, will be enormous.

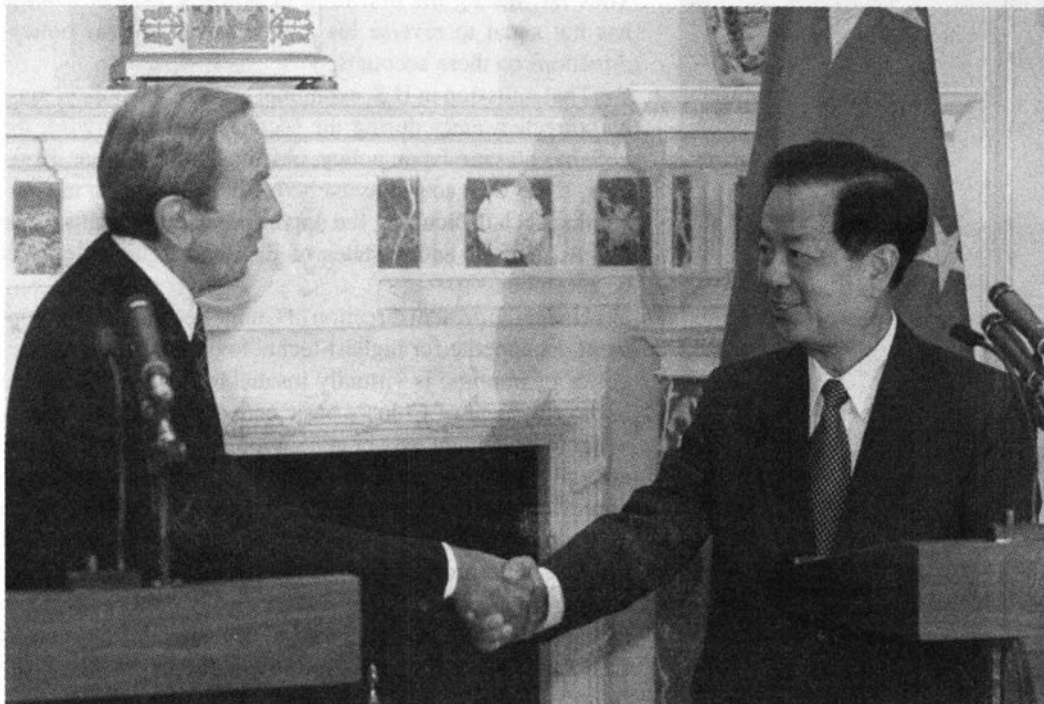
Under the present direction of China's economic development, its appetite for highest-technology machine-tool categories of imports, is virtually insatiable. A vast investment in development of China's basic economic infrastructure—water management, power generation and distribution, modern rail networks—is necessary to create the physical-economic climate indispensable to high-gain employment in agriculture and industry. Under those conditions, the rate of increase of the productivity of China, per capita of labor-force and per square kilometer of surface area, would be spectacular, and sustainable. The rates of development throughout East Eurasia, so fostered, are the conditions on which the future of Japan's civilization depends.

The objection to our optimistic view might be: that might be possible, were the world not gripped by a presently accelerated process of combined financial and economic collapse. The rebuttal of such objections, is that no nation on this planet can expect to survive, as a political institution, much beyond the close of this century, unless precisely such a radical policy-shift is made more or less immediately, back to a system of agro-industrial production based upon sovereign nation-states, nation-states committed primarily to large-scale infrastructural development by government initiative, and to fostering increase of the scale of employment and increase of physical productive powers of agricultural and industrial labor, all through high rates of investment in scientific and technological progress.

End Washington's delusion

The greatest danger to the United States, and the world, today, is not the danger of financial blow-outs, economic collapses, riots, terrorism, or wars. The greatest single threat to the continued existence of the human species itself, is that we have entered an age, when the formerly successful, pre-1996 agro-industrial culture, premised axiomatically on production, has been superseded by a post-Kennedy "New Age" of inherently bankrupt "post-industrial" utopianism, a cult of consumerism-oriented "entertainment society." In that "New Age's" presently advanced stage of cultural decay, the pre-

pan, for building up Iran as a "new Japan." Second, on Zbigniew Brzezinski's watch at NSC, the U.S. forced Japan to break off oil-for-technology deals struck with the Republic of Mexico, and to dump Japan autos on the U.S. domestic market, instead. The murders of Dresdner Bank's Jürgen Ponto, in 1977, and of Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen, in 1989, typify the German side of this British-directed policy; there is also a Japan history on this matter.



Chinese Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen meets with Secretary of State Warren Christopher at the White House. Writes LaRouche, "Unless the U.S. government acts to warn the British, openly, that the U.S.A. will not tolerate the presently ongoing, geopolitical ring of China, the U.S.A. will be at risk of losing all significant ability to deploy an effective foreign policy in defense of vital U.S. global interests."

vailing habit of official Washington is to lay the legendary used-car salesman's emphasis on "what will sell," rather than "what will work."

For most of official Washington, this is an age of political poll-taking, and, punsters might say, of Poll-cats such as the notorious Roy M. Cohn's clones, Dick Morris and Roger Stone. We have entered into a time when the most widely sold politics is all pollsters' "sizzle," and virtually no "steak."

This is the fag end of a "New Age," when unbalanced minds seek to "balance budgets" (without actually balancing them) by means of cutting the tax-revenue basis from which budget-balancing payments might be derived! There are no plans actually to balance Federal budgets, from any quarter; there are only plans to fool the credulous into believing the lie that the adopted bill is actually a budget-balancing measure: all "sizzle," no "steak." Whatever the pollsters tell the politicians the deluded public will believe, is the evidence on which the policy-maker will tend most to rely: whatever one can sell as a seductively packaged, if virtually empty box.

It is pretty much the same, around most of the world. Paris, Bonn, Moscow, Washington, and, so, on and on, the capitals of the world seem gripped chiefly by the passion to delude themselves and their nation's citizens with words and phrases designed as much to deceive those who utter them, as the targetted, credulous public in general. This is especially notable in matters of economic and related policy.

The conventional delusion in those world capitals, these days, is that the post-industrial age of floating-exchange-rate globalism has rendered the nation-state itself obsolete. The associated delusion is, that since G.W.F. Hegel's "World-

Spirit" or somebody else's *Zeitgeist*, has decreed these trends to be irreversible, nothing must be done in defiance of those trends. Drowning men are advised to dive deep, and there inhale. It is an age in which accountants and stock-brokers direct physicians in the practice of medicine, in which resulting deaths are passed off as "merely anecdotal," and in which illiterates' uninformed liking for the sound of words or phrases they do not understand, is considered a political mandate for economic policy.

Only a "bad conscience" by the majority of the population, respecting such practice, can save civilization. We have come to a time, when any policy which would enable nations to survive the present crisis must be perceived as an insult to the intelligence of virtually every elected official of government, and most popular opinion, in virtually every part of the world. The governments and populations are now forced to choose: Would they prefer not to be insulted, or to survive?

The point, in summary, is this.

Contrary to the babble about "service economy" and "information society," most people rely upon eating food, rather than words, wearing clothing, living inside dwellings (if they can afford it), travelling in highly tangible vehicles of sundry types, drinking safe (processed) water, utilizing many megawatt-hours of produced energy each year, receiving education within school buildings (heated during the winter season), and so on. It is not a want of information, or of non-professional varieties of services, which causes economic deprivation (and increased sickness and death rates); it is want of material products, and of highly trained professional services in the soft infrastructure of education, health-care, and science and

technology services generally. We do not live in a post-industrial society, but simply a ruined industrial society: most human suffering, and virtually all of the imbalances, and performance short-falls, in Federal, state, and local budgets, are a result of four foolish changes introduced to economic policy-shaping during the recent thirty years: “neo-Malthusian” types of “post-industrial” utopianism, global “floating exchange-rates,” “de-regulation” of trade and infrastructure, and fostering of financial speculation to the great disadvantage of those policies upon which all of the successes of the U.S. economy had been premised earlier: investment in increases in the per-capita, and per-square-kilometer productive powers of labor.

There is no “coming depression”; the economic depression in both incomes and productive employment has long since arrived. In terms of the purchasing power of employee incomes, per capita, the real income and output per U.S. employee are approximately half of what they were a quarter-century earlier: to approximate today the income from comparable types of employment twenty-five to thirty years ago, two to three jobs, or more, per family household are required. Over this period, the U.S. economy has been looted by non-repair of basic economic infrastructure, and in other ways. The rest of the world, is generally much worse.

The economic depression, here, and in most parts of the world, has long since arrived. What is relatively new, already here, and building up fast, is something much more frightening, much more devastating than a mere economic depression, like that of the U.S.A.’s 1930s.

Check your wallet, your bank deposit records. Trace the flow of what you call money. How much of all this represents receipts, or payments of actual cash? How much is transactions through credit-cards, or in other species and varieties of the burgeoning zoo-full of “electronic money”? What happens to you, to the stores of the shopping center, your employer, and so on, on the day that the institutions through which the electronic money-flows flow, have their electronic mechanisms shut down? How do you acquire the food you require from the store? How does the store replenish the stocks on its shelves? Effectively, the circulation of money and credit is aborted—unless the President mobilizes the draconian, “dirigist” remedies implicitly authorized by the U.S. Federal Constitution.

How far are we from the point that could happen? How far is every nation on this planet from that catastrophe? In their own words, Managing Director Michel Camdessus of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) warns that we are on the edge of an international, chain-reaction-style crisis of entire banking systems. More and more of the voices of the witting high and mighty of the financier community, are saying words to the same general effect, in the leading daily press and other places, in western Europe. The crisis is already here; the outer edge of the hurricane has already reached shore, and the full force of the storm is on an inland course.

In sum: the changes in policy, away from the pre-1966 model of agro-industrial society, which have taken over, step by step, during the recent thirty years, have all been a horrible mistake. What is called “mainstream thinking” on economic policy, and “New Age” social policy, as introduced during the past thirty years, has all been one gigantic mistake, a hoax, a catastrophe. The cause of all of the greatest problems of society today, is what official Washington, and most university campuses today identify as “mainstream” economic thinking.

If that “mainstream” public opinion prevails during the coming months, you, your family, our nation, all the nations, are doomed to the worst catastrophe known in the modern history of the world. There are remedies, all of which mean returning to the old principles of sovereign nation-states and of agro-industrial economic-development policies.

So, the greatest threat to the human race, is the danger that most of you would insist on policies consistent with what you believed was “in” thinking, up to the day you walked into, or avoided, the Nov. 5, 1996 voting-booth. It is the same for virtually every nation, every government of the world today.

Governments should not ask citizens what the citizens think the economic and fiscal agenda of government should be. Today’s typical citizen has no competent knowledge on those matters. Ask the citizen, instead, whether it must be the policy of government to do that which is necessary to ensure that that citizen, and his or her family should survive, whether our government ought to lead the nation, and the nations, in doing what is necessary to uproot the causes of the presently accelerating, global financial catastrophe, and to replace the policies which have caused the catastrophe, with policies whose success has been proven by modern history?

In that case, the Clinton administration would lead the U.S. back to the proven performance of what used to be known, since U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, as the “American System of political-economy,”⁹ which Henry Carey’s representative, E. Peshine Smith, used to enable Meiji Restoration Japan to rise rapidly to virtual parity among the ranks of the world’s industrial powers. We would then insist, that the world’s economy must be reoriented, to favor the kinds of objectives toward which China’s renaissance is presently aimed, the kind of world in which Japan is able to realize its natural role of development as a knowledge-intensive-exporter nation. If the U.S.A. can reach agreement with China and Japan on that mutually beneficial, radical change in global economic policy, the other types of problems confronting us all become inherently solvable ones.

If not, the Devil were likely to take us for the foolishly pigheaded dolts we are: the pigheaded ones and others, fools and all.

9. Hamilton’s reports are republished in Nancy Spannaus and Christopher White, editors, *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*, 2nd ed. (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1996).

LaRouche: 'Civility' won't save the United States

by Susan Welsh

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., addressing a forum organized by the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 9, blasted the oh-so-polite excuses that many people give, for the fact that the United States is throwing millions of its citizens on the scrap heap: " 'We must be practical,' they say. 'We must balance the budget. We must balance our expenses against our income. Well, people die. I know, that's unfortunate; but, after all, don't people have a right to their own policy opinions? Doesn't Governor Ridge of Pennsylvania, even if his policies are killing thousands of people, doesn't he have a right to his opinion?' "

Well-meaning people, including President Clinton, will say, "Let's be 'civil' in our choice of language. Let's not call a 'bottle of milk' a 'bottle of milk.' Let's call it something else."

Here we have emerged from a national election in which only 49% of registered voters voted—a record low. The President has been re-elected, but, thanks to sabotage by Democratic National Committee Chairman Don Fowler, he has failed to achieve a majority for his party in the House and Senate. It is a time of great crisis in the world, a time of economic depression and an onrushing financial-monetary collapse, when the leadership of the United States is absolutely vital. What can be done?

The problem, LaRouche said, "is not merely the politicians. It's the people." We must challenge the "axiomatic assumptions which underlie the way people think about issues. And, in that way, to get a constituency going" that can implement new policies.

The forum at which LaRouche spoke, titled "Managed Health Care Is a Crime Against Humanity," was the first of a series to be sponsored by the FDR-PAC in the Washington area, to build momentum all around the country, for new policy thinking on crucial issues. Videotapes of the proceed-

ings of each forum will be circulated nationally. As moderator Debra Hanania Freeman explained, "Our intention is to use these panels to define certain critical areas of policy that must be defined *before* the Congress is seated in January of 1997."

Speakers at the forum, in addition to LaRouche, included Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, minister of health for the Nation of Islam and head of the Abundant Life Clinic in D.C.; Barbara Mallory, of the executive board of the Nurses of Pennsylvania; Dr. Kildare Clarke, associate director of the Emergency Room at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, New York; and Marcia Merry Baker of *EIR*.

The next FDR-PAC forum, on Nov. 16, is titled "For a Drug-Free America: Jail Cocaine Kingpin George Bush."

The 1996 elections

In his keynote address, LaRouche outlined three general factors of change that occurred between the 1994 and 1996 Congressional elections. These factors provide the basis for building an effective national movement in the months ahead.

First, were the senior citizens and minority groups—those most immediately hit by the Conservative Revolution's Nazi-style cutbacks in medical care and other social programs. "They, especially the senior citizens, reacted. There was a lack of leadership among African-Americans and other groups, so they didn't mobilize as they should have, because of a failure of leadership in the African-American community, which has to be corrected.

"We had a case of this fellow Bedford, Roger Bedford, in Alabama," said LaRouche. "He was way behind. So, we set up a situation where I managed to get on radio for about five-and-a-half hours during the last week of the campaign. And, as a result of that, my being on these radio broadcasts, we increased—with some other help there—we increased the

margin. So Bedford lost, to a vicious racist; but he lost by at least an acceptable margin of a few percentile of the voters. Otherwise, it would have been a total defeat.

“So, this shows that wherever there was effective leadership which would bring out the African-American vote, or at least part of it, you could actually make a change. Where there was effective leadership among senior citizens, you had a change in the composition of the vote.”

The second factor, was the new role of the AFL-CIO. And the third, was the intervention of the LaRouche movement, which was crucial.

“For example, we caused the defeat of a number of candidates, Bush candidates. We didn’t cause the defeat in Florida, though the Florida vote turnout [which] turned the state back, away from Jeb Bush to the Democratic Party, was a result of the turnout of senior citizens, who recognized that Bush politics are the mortal enemy of senior citizens. And, that’s what changed that.

“In Massachusetts, we sunk Weld, the governor of the state, who was running for Senate against Kerry. Our intervention on the drug and other issues, caused Weld to do things which amounted to self-destruction, which is the best way to destroy an enemy, is get them to destroy themselves. It saves a lot of labor. It minimizes the risk.

“Directly, in South Dakota, we worked with Tim Johnson, the Democratic candidate against Pressler, and it is acknowledged that our intervention changed the vote there. Our intervention in Louisiana defeated Woody Jenkins, a Bush-leaguer.

“You look around the country, you find the pattern. You have a sort of an L-shape. In those states which are southern states, which were abandoned by the racist leadership of the Democratic National Committee, that is, Don Fowler and Dick Morris, you will find that there was no money spent, or virtually no money spent, to bring Democrats into office against Republicans. The second group of states, which goes into the Northwest, again; same thing.

“In the states which were formerly characteristically industrialized states, the Democrats tended to carry. In fact, there were senior citizens, minority groups, organized labor, and, in many cases, our direct or indirect intervention. That is, we moralized a number of people who were organizing in elections to win. And either won, or, as in the case of the Bedford intervention in Alabama, despite the neglect of the Democratic Party, we made significant gains against this racist Jefferson Beauregard Sessions, who, now, you’re going to look at as a senator, or a senile, in the upper house of the [Congress]. He’s a friend of the rotten people in the Justice Department.”

The progress made by the three above-mentioned constituency groups proves, LaRouche said, that “Americans are not entirely stupid. That, if you address the issues properly, *without civility*, you can win.”

Rather than engaging in “civil dialogue” with those who are perpetrating Nazi-like mass murder in the health care and

related areas, we must use harsh, truthful language, LaRouche concluded. “We have to say, ‘*We can not be civil*, in the sense of not naming names, where mass murder is present.’ ”

Health care experts testify

Other speakers at the forum provided testimony on the destruction of health care in America, and its moral consequences.

Dr. Muhammad, M.D., from the Nation of Islam, seconded LaRouche’s characterization of managed health care as “Nazi medicine.” “I don’t want to be confused with Dr. Kevorkian!” he said. Kevorkian’s “assisted suicide” murders, in the context of managed care, have brought about a complete change in the nature of the relationship between the patient and the doctor. The doctor can kill you, and get away with it! The doctor works for the insurance company; he may be giving advice to the patient that is dictated by the accounting department.

He described how he himself had learned about “compassion.” When he and Minister Louis Farrakhan visited Ghana several years ago, they encountered a young boy whose face was horribly deformed by a tumor of the jaw, which was killing him. Dr. Muhammad said that he felt pity, but turned aside. But Minister Farrakhan embraced the child and said, “Young man, we’ll help you.” He turned to Dr. Muhammad and said, “Brother Alim, we *can* do something, can’t we?” And they brought the child to America, where he had surgery, which was successful.

Barbara Mallory, of the Nurses of Pennsylvania, next gave an overview of the murderous effects of “managed care” in her state, and the organizing efforts of nurses to rectify the situation through legislation.

Dr. Kildare Clarke, of Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, is the leader of a movement to unionize the nation’s doctors. He said that there is a “white wall of silence” in the medical community, behind which “we have maimed and we have killed,” as medical services have been decimated (see also *EIR*, March 9, 1990 for an interview with Dr. Clarke). America today, he said, has worse than Third World levels of medicine. In Harlem, infant death rates are worse than in any Third World country. In New York, the hospitals are being privatized and the pharmacies are shutting down. “Absolute imbeciles” are running emergency rooms, where once the best professionals worked. He and fellow doctors are suing the health maintenance organizations (HMOs) for practicing bad medicine.

Marcia Merry Baker spoke last, presenting the material that was in *EIR*’s cover story of Oct. 25, “‘Managed Health Care’ Is a Crime Against Humanity.” A major focus of her report was the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, which mandated that the states shall provide for adequate hospital facilities, including for persons unable to pay for health care. (The texts of all the speeches will appear in *New Federalist* newspaper on Nov. 25.)

Election results show voters rejected Gingrich's 'Contract on Americans'

by Suzanne Rose

An analysis of the results of the Nov. 5 elections shows that, despite Republican claims of victory in the Congressional elections, the GOP actually suffered serious setbacks, and came very close to losing their control over the House of Representatives. Statements by high-ranking Democratic Party officials, in the aftermath of the elections, fully confirm Lyndon LaRouche's charges, that Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler threw the election, by systematically withholding funds, and other crucial support, from many Democratic candidates, who otherwise would almost certainly have won their elections.

Two days after the elections, at a press luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., Democratic Party General Chairman Sen. Christopher Dodd (Conn.) reported that the Republicans had outspent the Democrats by \$150 million in the 1996 federal elections. House Democratic Whip David Bonior (Mich.), at a subsequent public forum, reported that, in a number of Congressional races, the Republicans outspent the Democrats by a margin as high as 7 to 1!

Other sources close to the Democratic National Committee have told *EIR* that the Democratic Party headquarters identified between 120 and 150 out of the total of 435 Congressional races as targets for support. In other words, between 285 and 315 Democratic Congressional candidates received little or no support from the Democratic National Committee. In numerous Congressional districts in the South, especially where there were Afro-American candidates nominated by Democratic voters, the DNC refused to put money even into voter registration efforts.

Furthermore, despite Republican Party hysteria over the role played by the AFL-CIO in organizing public opposition to the Contract on Americans, and GOP outcries for new laws prohibiting the labor movement from spending pre-approved union dues on political education, newly released statistics show that business outspent labor in the 1996 election cycle by a seven-to-one ratio. Corporations, through their political action committees, poured \$242 million into the 1996 federal elections; and, by a two-to-one margin they bankrolled Republican candidates and the Republican Party campaign committees.

Nevertheless, as the following up-to-date results show, much harm was done to Republican would-be Robespierre Newt Gingrich (Ga.), who is now regarded by many in his own party as "damaged goods."

Despite the treachery of Fowler and others, the Democratic Party candidates, where they campaigned hard against the Gingrich agenda, succeeded in curbing the momentum of the Conservative Revolution, and reduced the size of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives. The task of defeating the Conservative Revolution will be the job of Lyndon LaRouche and his allies, whose intervention, along with the AFL-CIO and senior citizen organizations, provided key margins of victory in some close races and inflicted some strategically important defeats in others.

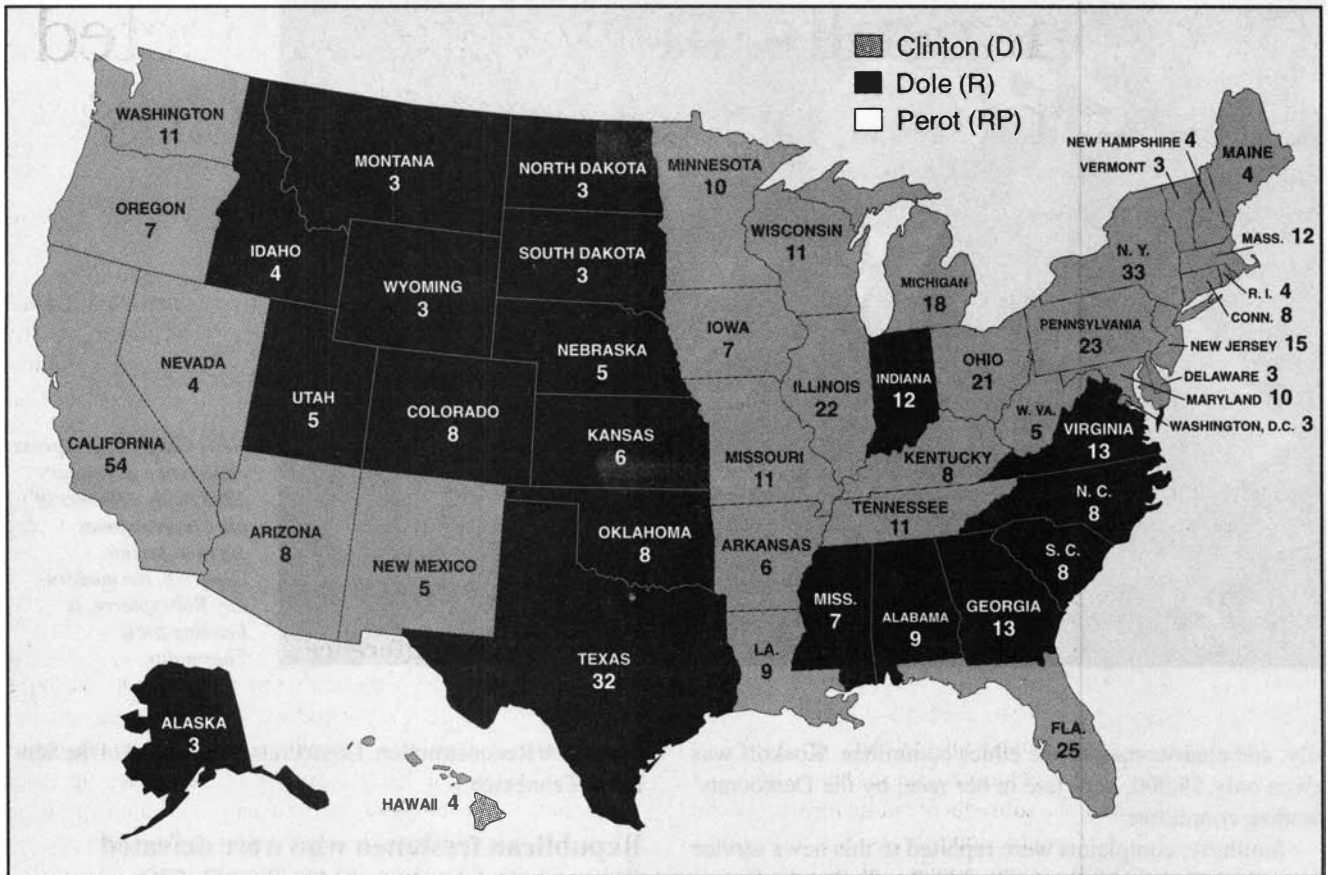
A 10,000-vote difference

A "Campaign for America's Future" forum in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 12, reported that had Democrats only had 10,000 more votes, and they would have retaken the House of Representatives. Altogether, Democrats picked up 10-12 seats in the House. As we go to print, 18 incumbent House Republicans have been defeated, although the official vote count has not been completed in three congressional elections in Washington State, in which Republican freshmen were apparently defeated in tight races; at least one incumbent Republican loser is seeking a recount.

Democrats suffered a net loss of three seats in the Senate, but defeated important Republican Conservative Revolutionaries in four close races: Robert Torricelli's race in New Jersey, in which the incumbent Democrat defeated Gingrich ally Dick Zimmer; John Kerry's victory in Massachusetts against Gov. William Weld, a Bush thug; the victory of Democratic Rep. Tim Johnson against a powerful incumbent, Sen. Larry Pressler, in South Dakota, a state which went into the Republican column in every other respect; and the race of Democratic Louisiana state treasurer Mary Landrieu, who defeated Oliver North pal and Republican state senator Woody Jenkins.

In addition to those contests in which Republican incumbents were defeated, there were 20 races in which Republicans won by very small margins—in many cases, garnering less than 50% of the vote. Among the GOP House members who barely won reelection, were eight freshmen. Reports from around the country indicate that the freshmen who were returned to the House, distanced themselves from Gingrich and his policies. This allowed freshmen in states such as Pennsylvania, which went heavily for Clinton, to squeak back in. In Pennsylvania, Republican Reps. Phil English and Jon Fox won by the narrowest of margins. In fact, Fox campaigned

Election '96: Electoral College results



President Clinton won an electoral college near-landslide victory on Nov. 5, 1996, over Republican challenger Robert Dole, and the Reform Party candidate, Ross Perot. Beyond the numerical size of the President's re-election victory, the map demonstrates an even more important pattern: Dole almost exclusively won the electoral college votes in the Deep South and in the Rocky Mountain spine states. These areas have been dominated in recent years by the ideology of the early 20th century "Nashville Agrarian movement," which promoted the idea of a Confederate revival, antagonism to all forms of government activism, and, in some cases, a longing for the "lost cause" of Southern secession. In contrast, President Clinton established a solid plurality or majority in the industrial belt of the Northeast, the Midwest, and the West Coast; and he took back some of the formerly solid Republican states, like Florida and Arizona, where senior citizens turned out to vote against the Republican nominee, whom they associated with dangerous cuts in vital entitlement programs.

on the allegation that his opponent was more committed to cutbacks in Medicare and Medicaid than he was.

DNC blunders and sabotage

In many cases, the Democratic National Committee adopted a poll-driven strategy which caused Democrats to commit crucial blunders, including fielding candidates who aped the Gingrichites. This was especially true in the South, where the DNC strategy effectively ceded entire sections of the region to the control of Gingrich's confederates, and led to the demoralization of black voters, reducing voter turnout overall.

Exemplary of this defeatist strategy was the failure of the Democratic National Committee to support the candidacy of LaRouche Democrat María Elena Milton, whose race against GOPAC Chairman John Shadegg in the suburbs of Phoenix,

Arizona (the 4th C.D.), set a national example of how to fight the policies of the Conservative Revolution. With the Democratic Party in Arizona officially campaigning *against her*, Milton received 33% of the vote. More importantly, she starkly defined for voters the Nazi-like content of the Gingrich faction's commitment to policies which will increase the death rate, through "managed" health care, Social Security privatization, and cuts in Medicare and Medicaid.

Another example of the Democratic Party leadership's strategic failure was the race in Connecticut's 6th C.D., for the seat held by seven-term Republican, Nancy Johnson. Her opponent, Charlotte Koskoff, was narrowly defeated (by 1,587 votes), after having lost to Johnson by a 2-1 margin in 1994. The difference this year was that Koskoff aggressively attacked Johnson's role in stonewalling the House ethics committee investigation of Gingrich. Johnson is a close Gingrich



Newt Gingrich at a press conference in January 1995, with members of his Congressional Jacobin faction. Gingrich, the modern-day Robespierre, is heading for a Thermidor.

ally, and chairwoman of the ethics committee. Koskoff was given only \$5,000, very late in her race, by the Democrats' funding committee.

Similarly, complaints were reported to this news service from black Democrats throughout the South, that the Democratic National Committee failed to support an aggressive voter registration drive and "get out the vote effort" (high turnout historically favors the Democrats), focusing resources instead on media advertising, and allowing the polls to dictate their targets.

Democratic gains in state races

It was in the state legislative races that Democrats appear to have scored their most decisive gains. The Nov. 7 *New York Times* reported that voters halted the enormous electoral advances made by Republicans since 1990, which Democrats say will have a major impact on the national agenda. Democrats increased the number of chambers under their control to 49, up from 46, winning majorities in state Houses of Representatives in California, Illinois, and Michigan. They now control 21 state legislatures to the Republicans' 17, winning 8 to the Republicans' 3, a net gain of 5. After suffering a net loss of 664 seats since 1992, Democrats scored a net gain of 96 seats. Chambers controlled by Republicans fell to 44 from 50. (The *Times* reported that Republicans held onto their gains in the South, losing only 5 seats. The Democrats' share of seats in Southern legislatures is now at 64%, down from 87% two decades ago. President Clinton won Florida, but Republicans won control of the Florida House of Representatives, placing both chambers under Republican control for the first

time since Reconstruction. Democrats won control of the Senate in Tennessee.)

Republican freshmen who were defeated

(* denotes candidates targeted by the AFL-CIO;

† denotes candidates targeted by the FDR-PAC.)

†*Andrea Seastrand, 22nd C.D., California

†*Michael Flanagan, 5th C.D., Illinois

†*Jim Longeley, 1st C.D., Maine

†*Dick Chrysler, 8th C.D., Michigan

†*Bill Martini, 8th C.D., New Jersey

†*Dan Frisa, 4th C.D., New York

*David Funderburk, 2nd C.D., North Carolina

*Frederick Heineman, 4th C.D., North Carolina

†*Frank Cremeans, 6th C.D., Ohio

†*Jim Bunn, 5th C.D., Oregon

†*Jack Metcalf, 2nd C.D., Washington (final official tabulation still in progress)

†*Linda Smith, 3rd C.D., Washington (final official tabulation in progress)

†*Randy Tate, 9th C.D., Washington (final count in progress)

Other incumbent Republicans who lost

†*Bill Baker, 10th C.D., California

†Robert Dornan, 46th C.D., California

Gary Franks, 5th C.D., Connecticut

†*Peter Blute, 3rd C.D., Massachusetts

†*Peter Torkildsen, 6th C.D., Massachusetts (There will be a recount in December.)

†*Martin Hoke, 10th C.D., Ohio

Republican open seats won by Democrats

Ron Kind (D) versus James Harsdorf (R), open seat of Steve Gunderson, 3rd C.D., Wisconsin

Jay Johnson (D) versus David Prosser (R), open seat of Toby Roth, 8th C.D., Wisconsin

Leonard Boswell (D) versus Mike Mahaffey (R), open seat of Jim Lightfoot, 3rd C.D., Iowa

Republicans who won with 50% or less

J.D. Hayworth, 6th C.D., Arizona, freshman, 47%

Robert Aderholt, 4th C.D., Alabama (Democratic open seat), 50%

Frank Riggs, 1st C.D., California, 49%

James Rogan, 27th C.D., California (Republican open seat), 50%

Nancy Johnson, 6th C.D., Connecticut, 50%

Helen Chenoweth, 1st C.D., Idaho, freshman, 50%

John Shimkus, 20th C.D., Illinois (Democratic open seat), 50%

John Hostettler, 8th C.D., Indiana, freshman, 50%

Vince Snowbarger, 3rd C.D., Kansas (Republican open seat), 50%

Todd Tiahrt, 4th C.D., Kansas, freshman, 50%

Anne Northrup, 3rd C.D., Kentucky, 50%

Kenny Hulshof, 9th C.D., Missouri, 49%

John Ensign, 1st C.D., Nevada, freshman, 50%

John Sununu, 1st C.D., New Hampshire (open seat), 50%

Mike Pappas, 12th C.D., New Jersey (Republican open seat), 50%

Sue Kelly, 19th C.D., New York, freshman, 46%

Robert Ney, 18th C.D., Ohio, freshman, 50%

Jon Fox, 13th C.D., Pennsylvania, freshman, 50% (recount under way)

Republicans who campaigned against Gingrich

Constance Morella, 8th C.D., Maryland

Dan Frisa, 4th C.D., New York; he lost despite attempts to distance himself from Gingrich. His opponent branded him as a loyal Gingrich follower.

Phil English, 21st C.D., Pennsylvania

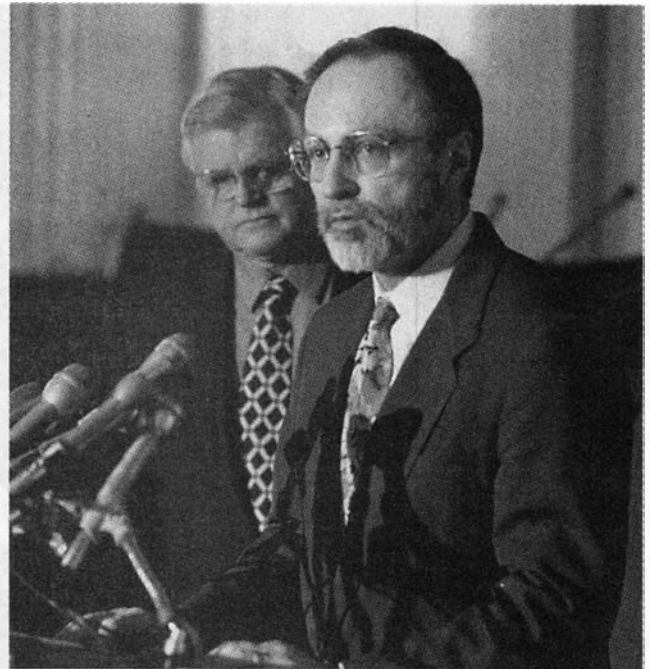
Jon Fox, 13th C.D., Pennsylvania

Ed Whitfield, 1st C.D., Kentucky.

Zack Wamp, 3rd C.D., Tennessee, who reportedly "dodged the Gingrich taint" by fighting for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Democratic gains in state legislatures

The Democratic Party also turned around Republican advances in state legislative races. In both 1992 and 1994, Re-



House Democratic Whip David Bonior (Mich.), at a press conference in February 1995. Bonior now reports that, in a number of Congressional races, the Republicans outspent the Democrats by 7 to 1.

publicans had scored significant advances in state house and senate races. As the result of Gingrich's Contract on Americans, the Democrats won a net gain of 96 state legislative seats in 1996, and took control over both houses in eight states that had been previously held by the Republicans.

As in the federal elections, the Democratic Party gains were biggest in areas where there was a mobilization of traditional Democratic Party constituencies—organized labor, senior citizens, and the civil rights movement. In the case of Pennsylvania, where the LaRouche movement has been running a campaign to impeach Gov. Tom Ridge (R), for his Nazi-like cuts in state medical programs for the elderly and the poor, candidates that lined up with the LaRouche Democrats scored big victories in their state assembly races, while at least one Democratic candidate who refused to take on Gov. Ridge, was soundly defeated.

The Republicans won back control over three state legislatures, meaning that the Democrats advanced by a net of five states. There are now 21 states where the Democrats hold a majority in both the state houses and senates. The Republicans control both houses in 17 states. Among the breakthroughs by the Democrats at the state level were Illinois, California, and Michigan, where both houses are now Democratic majorities.

Below is the state-by-state situation, following the Nov. 5 vote. R=Republican; D=Democrat; IR=Independent Republican; and DFL=Democratic Farm Labor.



William Weld (left) and Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) at hearings in Washington, D.C. in 1986. Weld's defeat in his 1996 bid to win Kerry's Senate seat was thanks, in large part, to the intervention of the LaRouche forces, on the issue of Weld's coverup for the drug traffickers.

Alabama, Gov. Fob James, Jr. (R), Senate D, House D
 Alaska, Gov. Tony Knowles (D), Senate R, House R
 Arizona, Gov. Fife Symington (R), Senate R, House R
 Arkansas, Gov. Mike Huckabee (R), Senate D, House D
 California, Gov. Pete Wilson (R), Senate D, House D
 Colorado, Gov. Roy Romer (D), Senate R, House R
 Connecticut, Gov. John G. Rowland (R), Senate D, House D
 Delaware, Gov. Thomas R. Carper (D), Senate D, House R
 Florida, Gov. Lawton Chiles (D), Senate R, House R
 Georgia, Gov. Zell Miller (D), Senate D, House D
 Hawaii, Gov. Benjamin Cayetano (D), Senate D, House D
 Idaho, Gov. Phil Batt (R), Senate R, House R
 Illinois, Gov. Jim Edgar (R), Senate R, House D
 Indiana, Gov. Frank O'Bannon (D), Senate D, House tie
 Iowa, Gov. Terry E. Branstad (R), Senate R, House R
 Kansas, Gov. Bill Graves (R), Senate R, House R
 Kentucky, Gov. Paul Patton (D), Senate D, House D
 Louisiana, Gov. Mike Foster (R), Senate D, House D
 Maine, Gov. Angus King (I), Senate D, House D
 Maryland, Gov. Parris N. Glendening (D), Senate D, House D
 Massachusetts, Gov. William F. Weld (R), Senate D, House D
 Michigan, Gov. John Engler (R), Senate R, House D
 Minnesota, Gov. Arne H. Carlson (IR), Senate DFL, House DFL
 Mississippi, Gov. Kirk Fordice (R), Senate D, House D
 Missouri, Gov. Mel Carnahan (D), Senate D, House D
 Montana, Gov. Marc Racicot (R), Senate R, House R
 Nebraska, Gov. E. Benjamin Nelson (D), non-partisan unicameral

Nevada, Gov. Bob Miller (D), Senate R, House D
 New Hampshire, Gov. Jeanne Shaheen (D), Senate R, House R
 New Jersey, Gov. Christine Whitman (R), Senate R, House R
 New Mexico, Gov. Gary Johnson (R), Senate D, House D
 New York, Gov. George E. Pataki (R), Senate R, House D
 North Carolina, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. (D), Senate D, House R
 North Dakota, Gov. Edward T. Schafer (R), Senate R, House R
 Ohio, Gov. George V. Voinovich (R), Senate R, House R
 Oklahoma, Gov. Frank Keating (R), Senate D, House D
 Oregon, Gov. John Kitzhaber (D), Senate R, House tie
 Pennsylvania, Gov. Tom Ridge (R), Senate R, House R
 Rhode Island, Gov. Lincoln Almond (R), Senate D, House D
 South Carolina, Gov. David Beasley (R), Senate D, House R
 South Dakota, Gov. William J. Janklow (R), Senate R, House R
 Tennessee, Gov. Don Sundquist (R), Senate D, House D
 Texas, Gov. George W. Bush (R), Senate D, House D
 Utah, Gov. Michael O. Leavitt (R), Senate R, House R
 Vermont, Gov. Howard Dean (D), Senate D, House D
 Virginia, Gov. George F. Allen (R), Senate tie, House D
 Washington, Gov. Gary Locke (D), Senate R, House R
 West Virginia, Gov. Cecil Underwood (R), Senate D, House D
 Wisconsin, Gov. Tommy G. Thompson (R), Senate D, House R
 Wyoming, Gov. Jim Geringer (R), Senate R, House R

Los Angeles crack cocaine case expands beyond 'CIA' charge

by Edward Spannaus

The attorney for convicted drug dealer Ricky Ross has expanded the scope of inquiry in his case in federal court in Los Angeles, and is demanding that the U.S. government produce documents from the National Security Council and other U.S. intelligence agencies—besides the CIA—which would contain evidence of U.S. government involvement in drug trafficking in the 1980s.

Included in the latest court filing by Ross's attorney, submitted on Nov. 13, is evidence pertaining to "privatized" intelligence operations and covert military operations run under the putative authority of Executive Order 12333—the first time these issues have been officially raised in the wake of the "CIA crack cocaine" controversy generated by the explosive series of articles published by the *San Jose Mercury News* in August.

This advances the investigation around Contra drug trafficking significantly beyond the issue of the "CIA," into the arena of military covert operations and privatized intelligence operations which were conducted under the direction of then-Vice President George Bush in the 1980s. *EIR* has thoroughly documented how Bush took control of covert operations in the early part of the Reagan administration, and we have repeatedly argued that a narrow focus on the CIA is a blind ally which will allow the real culprits responsible for the drug epidemic in the United States to escape exposure and prosecution.

CIA says, 'no records'

On Nov. 6, the CIA filed an affidavit with the court reporting that a search of its records turned up nothing regarding either Danilo Blandón or Norwin Meneses, the two major drug-traffickers identified as CIA-backed Contra drug-smugglers in the *San Jose Mercury News* series. The CIA record search also found no pertinent information on Ronald J. Lister, who claimed a CIA affiliation when he was arrested by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department in 1986 during the Blandón-Meneses drug ring raids, or on David Scott Weekly, who was identified by Lister as his CIA contact.

Predictably, the CIA affidavit stated that, in its searches, "CIA located no information in its records systems that Messrs. Ross, Blandon, Meneses, Lister, or Weekly had any relationship with the CIA, whether operational, contractual, or employment."

The CIA said that it did find records identifying Meneses as "the kingpin of narcotics traffickers in Nicaragua prior to the fall of Somoza." It stated that it had found one record pertaining to a "Ron Lister"—but nothing showing that he has any connection with the agency—and records concerning Scott Weekly, showing that he had been active in Thailand in the early 1980s, and that he "had been arrested for taking explosives on a commercial airline and had claimed he was doing this for the CIA." CIA records also showed that Weekly had been in Thailand in 1983-84 in connection with "a private effort claiming to free American POWs and MIAs," and that he was deported from Thailand in 1986.

Included with the CIA affidavit was a copy of a 1986 FBI cable to the CIA, indicating that "investigation has also identified documents indicating that Lister has been in contact with 'Scott Weekly' of the 'DIA.' "

Part of the background of the Lister-Weekly matter, was that documents had surfaced in another court proceeding in Los Angeles, which showed that when Los Angeles Sheriff's Department detectives raided Lister's house in 1986, they found "films of military operations in Central America, technical manuals, information on assorted military hardware and communications, and numerous documents indicating that drug money was being used to purchase military equipment for Central America." Documents were also found which diagrammed "the route of drug money out of the United States, back into the United States purchasing weaponry for the Contras."

An official report by one of the detectives from the 1986 raid stated: "Mr. Lister . . . told me he had dealings in South America and worked with the CIA and added that his friends in Washington weren't going to like what was going on. I told Mr. Lister that we were not interested in his business in South America. Mr. Lister replied that he would call Mr. Weekly of the CIA and report me."

Non-CIA covert operations

In response to the last government filing, which included the CIA affidavit and copies of newspaper articles attempting to debunk the *San Jose Mercury News* series, Ross's attorney Alan Fenster filed his supplementary memorandum on Nov. 13, charging the government with deliberately withholding evidence from Ross, and with stonewalling on Ross's docu-

ment requests.

In the section of Fenster's brief dealing with "United States Government involvement in drug dealing," the attorney emphasized that Ross "does not have the financial resources to conduct a full-scale hearing with live witnesses into the question of whether agents of the United States Government assisted the Contra organization in selling cocaine in this country in the early 1980s." Fenster has already submitted affidavits of former Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and CIA agents, including Celerino Castillo, and excerpts of the report of Sen. John Kerry's (D-Mass.) subcommittee, to support his request for exculpatory evidence and documents; the government has ridiculed and attempted to discredit all this evidence. In his latest filing, Ross's attorney submitted additional evidence and affidavits showing government involvement in Contra drug trafficking.

Furthermore, in respect to the CIA's response involving Ronald Lister and Scott Weekly, Fenster submitted an affidavit by this writer, and Fenster told the court:

"Mr. Spannaus's affidavit reveals that Mr. Weekly was in fact a United States government covert operator, but not specifically in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency. This affidavit gives the lie to the Government's claim that Mr. Weekly is nothing but a fraud, and reraises the question of just how connected Mr. Lister might have been if he was working with Mr. Weekly. Mr. Spannaus's affidavit also raises an issue never fully discussed before this Court, and that is the issue of whether United States Government involvement in drug dealing and the Contras might have been an operation of one or more intelligence sections of the United States Government not specially operating under the aegis of the CIA."

Fenster then states that it is because of evidence that "the National Security Council, not the CIA, had supervision of covert operations after 1981," that Ross has broadened his request for documents to include the National Security Council and other intelligence departments of the U.S. government. The memorandum concludes with a demand that "this Court should require the Government to obtain all relevant records of all concerned departments of the United States Government, not just those of the Central Intelligence Agency. . . ."

Weekly and the NSC

The affidavit by *EIR*'s Spannaus recites the "privatization" provisions of Executive Order 12333, issued in 1981, and also describes how "components of the Department of Defense (DOD) regularly engaged in covert operations during the 1980s, and often conducted activities which were, in the popular mind, attributed to the 'CIA.' "

The affidavit then describes the evidence that Weekly, a close associate of Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz (ret.), was working as part of a team created by Gritz, after Gritz was requested by the deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in 1979 to officially resign from the U.S. Army, and

carry out a private intelligence operation in Southeast Asia. Gritz's team made a number of U.S. government-backed missions into Thailand, Laos, and Burma between 1982 and 1986, to determine whether America POWs were still alive in Southeast Asia.

The irony is that Gritz is a highly decorated former Green Beret, who is well known for his opposition to drug trafficking; Gritz was prosecuted by the government in the late 1980s after exposing the role of certain Reagan-Bush government officials in drug smuggling in Southeast Asia.

In his book *Called To Serve*, Gritz described how he formed a "private" team with the assistance of the DIA, CIA, and the Army's Intelligence Support Activity (ISA). The ISA was a secret Army special operations unit, involved in counter-terrorist activity and also support for the Nicaraguan Contras in Central America. Sworn evidence exists showing that, during most of the 1980s, Gritz was reporting to military intelligence officials through an intermediary known as a "cut-out."

In late October 1986, just before the date of the Los Angeles Sheriff's raid on the Blandón drug ring, Gritz was contacted by a staff officer of the U.S. National Security Council, Lt. Col. Thomas Harvey, and asked to go into the "Golden Triangle" area of Burma, to determine whether there were American POWs there. Gritz told Harvey that he would need special documents to undertake such a mission. A few days later, Harvey told Gritz to come to Washington. On Oct. 28, 1986, Gritz and Scott Weekly flew there, and Harvey provided them with two letters, one for Gritz on White House letterhead, and one for Weekly on National Security Council letterhead, stating that Gritz and Weekly were cooperating with the U.S. government.

The letter given to Weekly states:

"The bearer and undersigned of the only original of this document is David Scott Weekly. Mr. Weekly is cooperating in determining the authenticity of reported U.S. prisoner of war sightings. . . .

"Mr. Weekly is an operational agent cooperating with this office. . . ."

It was on the previous day, Oct. 27, that Ronald Lister had told Los Angeles Sheriff's detectives that "his friends in Washington weren't going to like what was going on," and that he was going to call "Mr. Weekly of the CIA" and report what was going on.

The same Lt. Col. Thomas Harvey was also instrumental in setting up the "private" paramilitary unit in Loudoun County, Virginia, called "ARGUS" (Armored Response Group U.S.). ARGUS equipment, including an armored personnel carrier, was on standby during the Oct. 6-7, 1986 raid, by federal, state, and local agents, on the offices of organizations associated with Lyndon LaRouche in Leesburg, Virginia. A profile of Harvey was included in the special issue of *EIR* on the "Lords of Loudoun," published on Dec. 15, 1995, p. 41.

Book Reviews

How Dutch artists were trained is a lesson for education today

Ana María Mendoza

Jan Steen: The Drawing Lesson

by John Walsh

Getty Museum Studies on Art, Los Angeles, 1996
88 pages, paperbound, \$16.95

The Drawing Lesson is of interest for anyone who ever thought of becoming an artist, or who wondered why we no longer see artists in the tradition of Rembrandt, Leonardo, Brunelleschi, or Vermeer, to name a few, whose work has kept them alive forever. Even though this book, named for Jan Steen's famous work, is small, it is well worthwhile for any teacher or student of art, architecture, or sculpture, or, for that matter, anyone interested in learning about the two main themes that Mr. Walsh develops: Steen's painting *The Drawing Lesson*, and the education of an artist in the 17th century.

John Walsh, director of the J. Paul Getty Museum, in Malibu, California, manages to teach us not only about Jan Steen and his beautiful work of art, but also about what was important in the education of the child who was to become such a prominent artist in the 17th century. Today's schools should go back to the method of teaching that Mr. Walsh describes here, and use it as part of the training of art students today.

Walsh explains the difference between a Classical art education and modern art education very well: "Twentieth-century ideas of art education will not be of much help, for these are based on modern assumptions: for instance, that the painter's job is more to communicate his personal subjective states than to transmit traditional values. . . . These would have seemed strange ideas to Steen and his contemporaries. In our time painting has become primarily an intellectual or spiritual activity that is no longer constrained by the labor and discipline of imitating nature or expected to embody learning."

In 17th-century Europe, there were two components to the education of the artist: spirit (*ingenio*) and desire (*inclinatio*).

"Talent alone was not enough; talent would have to be reined by discipline and harnessed to difficult tasks," says Walsh. As the reader will learn upon reading his monograph, the education of the artist in 17th-century Europe aimed to develop certain talents in a human being and make him an instrument in the teaching of others, through his art, about what is transcendental in life.

The book, which was published at the same time as a major Jan Steen exhibition at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., gives a slightly different view of Steen's character than the one presented by the NGA. Walsh vigorously defends Steen as a scholarly artist, whereas the catalogue of the NGA suggests that there was probably some truth to the gossip that Steen was a bit of a reprobate.

Walsh portrays Steen as a serious painter with an extraordinary sense of humor and ability to depict humor in his paintings. Steen obviously understood that the best way of teaching is through metaphor and laughter. Oftentimes he would portray himself in his paintings (an idea he picked up from Rembrandt, who was from the previous generation), as the one making the moral point of the painting's tale, by means of a gesture or glance. Walsh says, "There is no question that Steen's comedy, at least, served a serious purpose." In no way was Steen the uneducated drunkard that some have portrayed him, in an effort to present him as a forerunner of today's "modern artists."

Methods of teaching

In his second and third chapters, "Picturing the Workshop" and "The Training of a Painter," Walsh takes the reader along the pathway of what it took in those days to be a painter, and the ins and outs of the profession. His work is pedagogically effective and beautiful. With the aid of color and duotone reproductions which depict, in one way or the other, the training of a painter or an artist's studio, he describes both the court painters in their elegant studios, and the not-so-well-to-do painters in modest studios. However, in almost all of them, we see pupils learning from their master, since, as Walsh says,

Steen's painting shows us an "artist in the art of teaching," which, according to Walsh, is something "many Dutch artists spent a lot of time doing," although it was rarely used as a subject in the thousands of Dutch paintings of daily life.

In Steen's times, children were accepted from a very young age, as apprentices in a master's studio, Rembrandt's being one of the most popular. Pupils began their training, by helping to clean the studio, the brushes, or preparing the paints, and only after a few years, could they start painting.

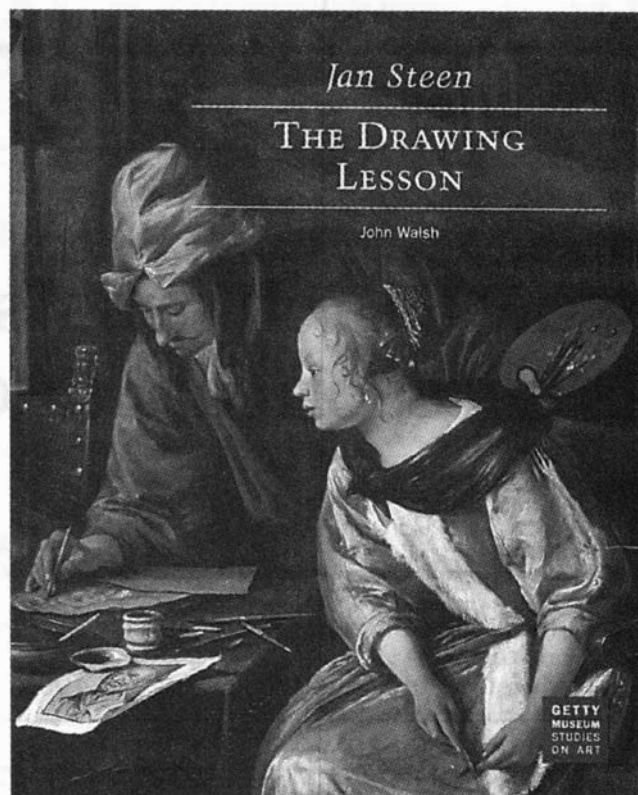
In *The Drawing Lesson*, Steen shows us how painting was taught in his day: We see a very young boy and a very elegant young lady, learning from the master. Steen evokes two of three prescribed stages in which drawing was taught, copying prints and drawings, and drawing from plaster casts of admired Classical models. In Steen's work, the final stage, drawing from a live model, has not yet been reached. Even though there are many "objects" in the painting, the lesson itself is the painting, and in this, Steen is absolutely clear. In Steen's time, as we would like to see it again today, drawing was considered the foundation of art. Walsh quotes Steen contemporary Gerard de Lairese: "Just as drawing . . . ought to be the foundation which furnishes a firm basis for the art of painting, so it is beyond contention that perspective is the fundamental principle of the art of drawing, and that lacking it one cannot become an assured draftsman, just as it is impossible to fly without wings."

Later on, Walsh elaborates this idea, that it was impossible to become an artist, without "the study of the fundamental elements of art—geometry, perspective, anatomy and so on—and the best examples of the ancient and modern past. Drawing was the key to this study. The master was expected to be the young artist's guide to this higher realm of learning." As the reader can realize, the "spontaneous generation" theory, as applied to art these days, where modern art is the product of personal passions, would never even have been considered in Steen's time.

Even though profit was a motive in those days, it was not a sure thing. However, parents who saw a certain inclination for drawing in their children, tried to obtain a good master for them. Training had a traditional sequence of phases, but any good master knew that "the core of a painter's training at any time and in any country in Europe, however, was drawing." A good master would have good works of art in the workshop, such as books, prints, drawings, plaster casts. The pupil would stay from dawn till dusk, and his education would last at least three years, "governed by a contract between master and child." The first three to four years were spent "working for the master as journeyman. In Steen's times, the most prestigious ones were Rembrandt in Amsterdam, Gerard Dou in Leiden and Gerard Honthorst in The Hague and Utrecht."

A little masterpiece

Walsh himself takes us on a voyage of discovery through every corner of Steen's *Drawing Lesson*, uncovering many



of the metaphors represented by the artist. As the title tells us, the painting shows us an "artist in the art of teaching."

The Drawing Lesson is quite different from many of Steen's other works, both in composition, the which is much more focussed, and in finish, which is small and refined. Steen is an artist who becomes, often, too anecdotal, but in this particular painting, he rises above that to create a true, little masterpiece.

In his study of the painting, Walsh makes a thorough analysis of almost every item in the depicted studio, which is rather impressive, telling us, as it does, about what sort of items the artist collects to use in his paintings. Walsh writes: "On the floor in the left foreground is a trunk that very likely contained miscellaneous studio properties, especially costumes for models in historical scenes. On top is a piece of lustrous plum-colored silk with gold borders, the sort of oriental cloth used for costumes in Steen's own historical paintings." Walsh adds that this was a common practice, and that Rembrandt's inventory included costumes and a "collection of antique stuffs of various colors."

Again, in detailing the objects in the painting, Walsh points to a thick album placed on top of the trunk, which probably contained more prints and drawings, "the most useful and often most valuable possessions in an artist's studio." These, too, he says, were an aspect of teaching. Walsh explains, "Prints were important for what they could teach a pupil about the art of the past. The majority were what we today call 'reproductive' prints made from the designs of the

great masters. . . . For painters at all stages of their careers, whether or not they ever had the chance to travel to see the original works, these prints were an introduction to the styles and forms of countless artists, as well as a ready source of pictorial ideas and solutions to problems of pose, composition, historical costume and decor, and more besides." His description of such a 17th-century "dialogue with the past," as it were, is very much contrary to the concept of "originality" as understood today in modern art. Then, it was absolutely lawful that an artist "quoted" other artists in his paintings. One example of many is Johannes Vermeer, whose "paintings inside the painting," are paintings he "quoted" to give full meaning to his own ideas.

Illustrative is the beautiful still life in the lower right of Steen's painting, which Walsh rightly describes as "one of the delights of Steen's picture." The still life is comprised of objects that are part of the familiar repertoire of *vanitas*, reminding us that life is short, that excessive pleasure is dangerous, that human achievements are fleeting, and that even fame, symbolized by the wreath, will perish. In addition, each

object alludes to one of the five senses: the fur muff for touch, the pipe for smell, the wine for taste, the book for sight, and the lute for hearing. Walsh observes, "In making a seductive painting out of these temptations, the painter is both repeating the warning and creating yet another enticement for the senses," and adds, "paradoxes like this were grist for the mill of 17th-century meditation."

The musical metaphor in art

Walsh accomplishes, in a beautiful way, as he says he intends to do in his introduction to the book: "My role will be that of a conductor—to switch to a musical metaphor—looking at the individual passages, rehearsing the parts, then trying to restore overall sense to the composition by playing the whole thing. By sense I mean historical sense: not merely a pleasing contemporary rendition but a reasonably consistent and well-supported account of the associations or meanings the picture would have had for the artist and his audience."

As one closes his book after reading the last page, one can say with satisfaction: It was certainly a good lesson.

Leonardo, Rembrandt exhibits in New York

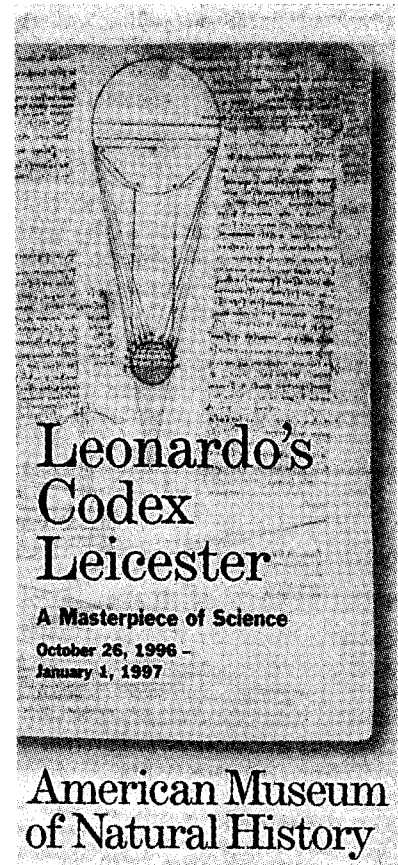
The American Museum of Natural History is hosting an exhibition, titled "Leonardo's Codex Leicester, A Masterpiece of Science," running through Jan. 1, 1997. This exhibition of the only Leonardo manuscript in the United States, offers a unique view of the scientific thinking of one of history's greatest geniuses.

Composed on loose, double-sided sheets of linen paper, comprising 72 pages in all, the Codex Leicester embraces topics ranging from astronomy to hydrodynamics, and includes Leonardo's observations and theories related to rivers and seas; the properties of water, rocks and fossils; air, and celestial light. The Codex includes more than 300 of his pen-and-ink sketches, drawings, and diagrams, many of which illustrate experiments.

Although the primary subject of the Codex Leicester is water, a secondary subject is light. Leonardo held the conviction that, in order to learn how to paint, students needed to learn about the ways in which light is reflected, and about the importance of the infusion of

water vapor and smoke into the air. One of his most brilliant discoveries, described in the manuscript, is that the dimmer, secondary light of the crescent Moon—that which appears to be cradled within the crescent—is the reflection of light from the Earth and its oceans. A century later, and before Leonardo's own work in this field had come to light, Johannes Kepler arrived at the same discovery.

The Pierpont Morgan Library is hosting "A Fine Line: Rembrandt as Etcher," an exhibit of over 100 of the master's finest etchings, running through Jan. 5, 1997. The exhibit offers fascinating comparisons of different states of the same etching, allowing the visitor to trace the artist's development. Rembrandt created etchings of a broad range of subjects, all of which—themes from Scripture, portraits, allegorical and genre scenes, and landscapes—are represented in this exhibit. The Morgan Library is also hosting a complementary exhibition of "Seventeenth-Century Dutch Drawings" from the library's collection.



National News

Call to investigate Bush printed in Phila. daily

The Nov. 7 issue of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, the newspaper with the largest circulation in the city, ran a guest opinion column by State Rep. Harold James, calling for an investigation of George Bush's role in drug trafficking. "We need an investigation that goes right to the top, that exposes the people responsible. A special prosecutor must be appointed to investigate these reports," James declared.

"I introduced a resolution in the Legislature (HR465) calling for a vigorous congressional investigation and urging the U.S. Justice Department to look into the federal government's involvement in creating this violent epidemic," James reported.

"Previous investigations of the Iran-Contra scandal, particularly the U.S. House and Senate joint hearings in 1987, revealed the central role played by then Vice-President George Bush in covert intelligence operations.

"President Ronald Reagan signed a series of executive orders and 'national security decision directives' putting the CIA, Pentagon, State Department, and other agencies under the Special Situations Group headed by Bush." James noted that "Bush was also appointed by Reagan to run the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, which supposedly coordinated efforts of all federal, state, and local anti-drug agencies, especially along the south Florida coast."

London rates its picks for secretary of state

The London *Times* Nov. 7 declared what it purports to be the British government's preferences concerning President Clinton's choice of a new U.S. secretary of state—and stressed that Her Majesty's government "will be taking an intense interest" in the matter.

Gen. ("Sir") Colin Powell "would be welcomed by Whitehall," says the *Times* piece, "although there are concerns that he is too cautious about the deployment of mili-

tary force. If the President were determined to pick a Republican, [Richard] Lugar, a respected Anglophile and former Rhodes scholar, could be approached. . . .

"A more complicated choice would be [George] Mitchell. The former Senate majority leader has little direct foreign relations experience beyond his involvement with Northern Ireland. John Major might have concerns that a Mitchell appointment would imply a greater American involvement in the province. . . . On the other hand, he is a known quantity to British officials," the *Times* notes.

"[Sam] Nunn, a relatively conservative Democrat who leaves his Senate seat in January after 24 years, would be palatable to Republicans but has had an awkward relationship with Mr. Clinton." No problem, says the *Times*. "Assuming that the White House does not appoint either General Powell or Mr. Lugar, Mr. Nunn may be the man that Whitehall would welcome."

Irish activist urges justice for 'LaRouche 5'

Baltimore-based Irish activist William Hughes has urged President Clinton to correct the "gross injustice" committed against five Virginia associates of Lyndon LaRouche. Hughes made his appeal in a column in the November issue of the *Baltimore Sentinel*, a monthly with a circulation of 35,000, in which he lists a number of things he wishes Clinton to do in his second term.

"Over in Virginia," Hughes writes, "there are five activists, associated with the controversial Lyndon LaRouche organization, languishing behind bars. They are serving sentences ranging from 50 to 77 years. The five, Michael Billington, Anita Gallagher, Paul Gallagher, Laurence Hecht, and Donald Phau, were convicted on 'security fraud' charges. How in the name of equal justice can Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken violate our federal security fraud laws and get a slap on the wrists, while these people are treated as mass murderers?"

"On its face, the Virginia cases raise serious questions about disparate sentencing based on the political beliefs of the defendants. I request the President to direct the

Justice Department to investigate this matter and to see that this gross injustice is corrected."

Hughes concludes by calling on Clinton to "get the truth out" about "the Crime of the Century." It is not the O.J. Simpson case, Hughes says. "I'm talking about the Reagan-Bush regime's alleged role in flooding Los Angeles with crack cocaine in order to finance the Contra thugs in Nicaragua. Evidence indicates that this covert mission was run by CIA operatives working for Ollie North, with, at least, the tacit approval of the CIA. All during this period, according to published reports, then-Vice President George Bush was the focal point man for all covert 'intelligence operations' run out of the White House.

"A massive cover-up is also suspected," Hughes adds. "In 1986, Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), then-chair of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, delivered all the information related to Contra-drug running to William Weld, head of the Criminal Division at Justice. The Justice Department did absolutely 'zippo.' Weld, now governor of Massachusetts, has close family, social, and business ties to Bush, that go back generations."

Catholic bishops state economic principles

The annual meeting of U.S. Catholic bishops adopted a ten-point "Framework on Economic Life" on Nov. 12, which "challenges our nation to put the needs of the poor at the center of our economic decisions," according to a news release issued by the Catholic Conference. The framework reflects Pope John Paul II's call to Americans, during his visit to the United States in 1995, to build "a society in which none are so poor that they have nothing to give, and none so rich that they have nothing to receive."

The framework includes among its principles, that the "economy exists for the person, not the person for the economy"; that "all economic life should be shaped by moral principles"; that "a fundamental moral measure of any economy is how the poor and vulnerable are faring"; and that all people "have a right to life and to secure the basic necessities of life" and "the right to eco-

conomic initiative, to productive work, to just wages and benefits, to decent working conditions as well as to organize and join unions or other associations." The framework also declares, "Society has a moral obligation, including governmental action where necessary, to assure opportunity, meet basic human needs, and pursue justice in economic life."

Bishop William Skylstad, chairman of the bishops' Domestic Policy Committee, said on releasing the new framework, "The signs of our [economic] failures are all around us. A fourth of our preschoolers grow up poor in the richest nation on earth. 35,000 children die every day from hunger and its consequences. The gaps between rich and poor are growing in our nation and across the globe."

CFR boosts privatizing Social Security funds

The New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is planning a major conference on Social Security "reform," intended to boost the drive for privatization, and to pave the way for direct looting by the bankrupt titans of finance. The current issue of the CFR rag *Foreign Affairs* carries an article on "The Coming Global Pension Crisis," which lies that the only way to save the Social Security system from certain disaster, is by diverting Social Security tax payments into the "private markets, especially equity markets."

The piece is co-authored by Marshall Carter, chairman and CEO of Boston's elite State Street Bank, and William Shipman, also of State Street. "Debate and discussion about how best to engage private investment options in reforming public pensions," they declare, "is now gathering momentum in Europe, Asia, and in the United States—where the debate has been opened by a forthcoming report from the Clinton administration's Advisory Council on Social Security."

The good news, they claim, is that "several elements vital to making reform possible are emerging. A change in public opinion about pensions and investments, the example of some successful pension system reforms in Chile, Australia, and other nations, and the emergence of truly global invest-

ment and securities markets all suggest ways out from under the seemingly inexorable forces of demography." They assume that birth rates will continue to decline, especially in (formerly) industrialized countries—thus chipping away at the tax base required to support a growing elderly population.

The Carter-Shipman piece appears in the form of a "sponsored section"—a 16-page ad paid for by Morgan Bank, State Street Bank, Fidelity Investments, and other financial predators. The ad notes, however, that Marshall Carter will chair the upcoming, CFR-organized conference on the global pension crisis.

Apollo veteran calls for fusion-driven space plan

Dr. Harrison Schmitt, former U.S. senator and the only scientist to explore the Moon during the Apollo program, set forth a plan for a Moon-Mars program based on the development of fusion power, during a Nov. 13 presentation to the National Space Society in Washington. Schmitt outlined his Interlune/InterMars Initiative at a forum on "Mars and the Future of the U.S. Space Program," held in preparation for a White House space summit to be held in January.

Central to Schmitt's proposal is the idea that the rare isotope, helium-3, will be mined on the Moon and used to fuel fusion power plants on the Earth and in space, an idea first proposed by the fusion scientists at the University of Wisconsin. He predicted that just 15 years after the start of such a project, fusion power plants fueled by helium-3 could be operating from lunar resources.

Emphasizing the necessity of developing fusion energy, Schmitt said that the "wedge for new energy technology is widening," because of the increasing gap in energy consumption between the industrialized and developing countries. Only new technologies will be able to close the gap, Schmitt declared.

His plan depends upon the sale of radioisotopes and other material for medical and associated uses, and of fusion-related industrial technology, to help provide the capital needed to keep space exploration moving forward.

Briefly

'DIRTY DICK' MORRIS, President Clinton's ousted campaign-wrecker, wrote in the election-week issue of *Time* that Clinton should name "a few Republicans to his cabinet." Morris says that Republicans "tend to be white men"; but, even if Clinton were to have fewer women and minorities in his cabinet, "the gain is worth it."

SOME HOUSE Republicans are shying away from re-electing Newt Gingrich as Speaker, because of Newt's unresolved investigation by the Ethics panel. The November issue of William Buckley's *National Review* suggests that Rep. Henry Hyde (Ill.) be named interim Speaker, until the Ethics report is released.

LEGALIZED DOPE advocates, gathered at the recent Drug Policy Foundation bash in Washington, found plenty of "freebies" to add to their stash—including picture postcards of Friedrich von Hayek, along with copies of monographs by the free-trade lunatic, who is admired by Newt Gingrich for his Nazi-like economic policies.

MARIA ELENA MILTON asked Rep. John Shadegg (R-Ariz.) Nov. 12 to initiate an emergency resolution for an immediate airlift of vital supplies, to save the lives of 1 million Hutu refugees in Zaire. Milton, who ran Shadegg ragged in their Congressional race, declared, "It is his moral responsibility, as it is that of the U.S. government, to act to prevent this horrible tragedy."

'SECONDS' a New York monthly for "Generation X" readers, runs a nine-page, unedited interview with Lyndon LaRouche in its November issue. "What I did learn first-hand about this maligned man," the interviewer says, "was the depth and breadth of his intelligence and interests. He never failed to fire back, in an instant, a perceptive answer to anything I asked. . . . He had his act together—and what's more (wonders never cease), I found him to be a totally affable and charming individual."

Editorial

Africa is the soul of the United States

The failure of the U.S. government to take appropriate action in support of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, shows a failure to grasp the magnitude of the crisis in central Africa. What is occurring is genocide against the Hutu people on a scale hitherto unprecedented, even compared to the previous evil in this century. Hundreds of thousands of people will die within days if appropriate military action is not taken.

The problem is complicated by the despicable role of the former colonial powers, Britain and France, in trying to reassert control over Zaire. The issue is not one merely of stopping the Tutsi invasion from Uganda into Zaire, but of seeing that the national sovereignty of Zaire is not violated.

It would be impermissible to allow the British or the French to use rescue efforts in Zaire on behalf of the Hutus, as a pretext for great power intervention into that country. It is unthinkable to allow Tutsi forces to annihilate the Hutus. Thus, U.S. intervention into the situation is urgently needed.

The United States must act, under international law, to uphold the sovereignty of Zaire. If Zaire requires assistance to move its troops into the area now occupied by invaders, the United States should provide military transport and other assistance, including logistical support, to assist this. And, in that context, to assist the Zairean forces in not only asserting their proper sovereignty over this territory, but to stop the genocide.

The United States should ask to cooperate with the government of President Mobutu, in order to deliver into this area, where there are air bases, the means to assist in remedying the great suffering and death rates, and other morbidity rates, occurring among the victimized population.

If that is not done, the United States will no longer have moral authority in any part of the world. It is up to President Clinton to act now. His moral authority is being put to the test: Will he act to stop the British and French from killing Africa?

But, this is not merely a question for the President. Where, after all, is the outcry from the American peo-

ple? What, for instance, is the leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus urging? So far, the only serious opposition to this mass murder has come from the Catholic Church and from Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.

The moral indifferentism being shown by the entire U.S. political establishment to the ongoing genocide in eastern Zaire, is testimony to the degradation of Western culture in the last 40 years.

In 1949, the United States mounted the Berlin airlift, which saved the people of that city from being victimized by communist tyranny. Today, 1 million refugees in the heart of Africa lack food, clean water, and medicine, and the response is pitiful. The Berlin airlift, and the airlift to Goma, Zaire in 1994, were cited as precedents by Germany's Civil Rights Movement Solidarity in an appeal directed to President Clinton and Americans of goodwill, calling for an emergency mobilization.

We heartily endorse their statement, from which we have selected these excerpts: "Especially in light of the fact that international institutions have again failed to take appropriate action, we appeal to you, as President of the United States of America, to act. . . . We trust that you will face the challenge, but America, the country of Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, cannot allow 1 million Africans to vanish simply because governments refused to deliver the help which could have saved them. . . ."

"Mr. President, beyond the immediate relief for the humanitarian catastrophe, we appeal to you also to use the weight of your office to help facilitate serious negotiations between the current governments in Rwanda and Burundi, and their opposition forces. This most tragic history of never-ending cycles of violence and mass murder between the Tutsi and Hutu can only be broken, if the parties in question are able to negotiate a peaceful common future."

The fate of Africa hangs upon the response of the American people to this crisis, but so, too, does the soul of America.

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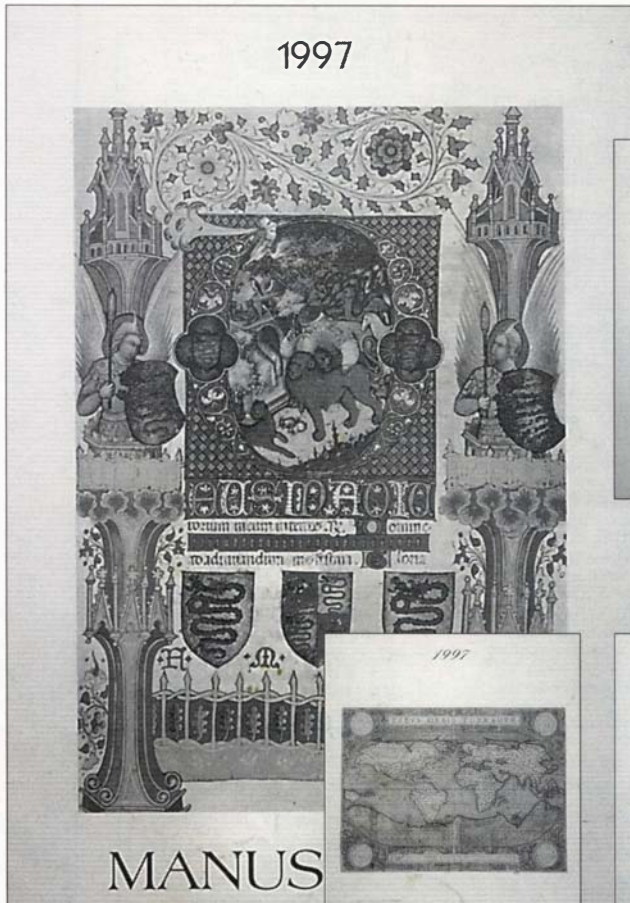
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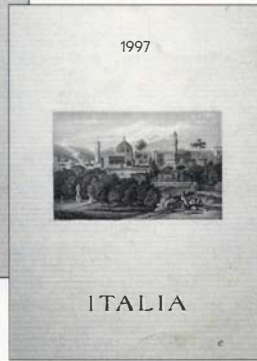
2. BOTANICA: Twelve beautiful flowers, by Italian artist Giovanni Battista Ferrari, Rome, circa 1638.



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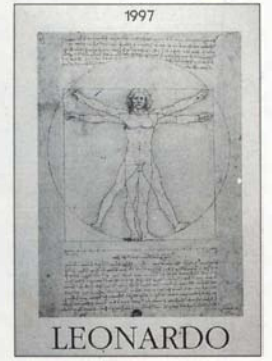
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