

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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Pugwash refuted—beam weapons can defend Europe!  
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# EIR

## From the Managing Editor

This week's cover story is a groundbreaking study of how Africa's emergency food needs can be met on a crash, military-operations basis—from building emergency port facilities and transport routes to mass emergency grain shipments. Starvation of tens, perhaps hundreds of millions hangs in the balance; it can be averted, provided we exercise the political will. Our study, edited by Agriculture Editor Marcia Merry, proves that there are no technical obstacles which cannot be overcome. It features contributions from F. Scott Morrison, former executive vice-president of Sea Land for containerization and port development; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Vincent Marshall on wiping out the rinderpest epidemic; LaRouche agriculture adviser Billy Davis on parity pricing to restore U.S. farm-output levels; and *EIR*'s Mary Lalevée and Carol Cleary.

But no such program can be put through unless the power of the international grain cartel typified by Minnesota's Cargill, Inc. is destroyed. The *National* section identifies the cartel strategists' plan, pushed by Orville Freeman and Henry Kissinger, to use food as a weapon to starve the darker skinned races of the world. At the center of this evil is the Mondale campaign.

We also draw your attention to the special feature in our *International* section commemorating the July 20, 1944 coup attempt that almost ended the Hitler regime. We present the anniversary speech by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute which now stands virtually alone as an institution in the way of Europe falling under Soviet domination.

As we go to press, Patricia Londoño, a leading organizer for Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinker organization in Colombia, the Andean Labor Party, and wife of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition's vice-president, has been missing for more than 48 hours. All evidence points to a kidnapping on orders from the Ibero-American drug mafia, and their high-level patrons among "respectable" international bankers for whom Kissinger is leading spokesman (see *Editorial*)—the Kissinger who promised to "deal with LaRouche after the primaries." A mobilization to find Patricia Londoño, encompassing governments, news media, and law enforcement throughout Ibero-America, with support efforts on five continents, is now under way.

*Vin Berg*



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## Creditors' club enforces divide and conquer strategy

by Robyn Quijano

The Bank of America has sent Bolivia a written ultimatum threatening that 145 U.S. and European creditor banks were about to seize Bolivia's bank accounts, airplanes, and exports-in-transit if the country did not resume interest payments on the foreign debt. Bolivia stopped paying interest on its debt two months ago, under pressure from the trade unions and a population already reduced to starvation levels. Only weeks after the payments halt, there was an attempted coup against President Siles Zuazo.

Two days after the Bank of America blast was made public on July 20, Bolivia's privately owned mining companies suggested that Bolivia go to the Soviet Union to get the \$500 million worth of machinery needed to restore its rundown state mining company, since no Western bank would give Bolivia credit.

If Ibero-American countries such as Bolivia do turn to the Soviets now, the blame can be laid at the doorstep of Paul Adolph Volcker, head of the unconstitutional "fourth branch" of the U.S. government, the independent Federal Reserve. On July 25, Volcker, who designed the usurious interest-rate strategy that began ballooning the continent's debt service in 1979, testified to the Senate Banking committee that commercial banks must consider "more reasonable repayment schedules" for those countries that have shown economic progress, and to do it now instead of waiting "until the loans come due." Obviously, Bolivia is not one of those "favored nations."

Volcker said "a greater sense of concern" over the Third World debt problem has, "ironically," come at a time when the process of adjusting more realistically to internal and external constraints is "beginning to bear fruit" in some of

the major debtor nations—specifically mentioning progress in Mexico, Venezuela, and Brazil. "It is important that where countries are making real progress, taking very tough measures, and the external position is improving, but they clearly can't be paying the piled-up short-term debt, there may be a mutual interest [with the lenders] in stabilizing the situation by providing—now—for a more reasonable repayment schedule." He then said that progress is uncertain in other countries because of higher U.S. interest rates.

The strategy to divide and conquer, to blackmail and buy off those choice pieces of real estate vital to the interests of the international oligarchy, while letting the rest collapse, has accelerated since the Cartagena accords on finding a joint continental solution to the debt on June 22.

Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger's piggy bank and, along with Kissinger, a Trilateral commissioner, lunched at the White House on July 27 on the initiative of the Commission on Latin American Debt of the Council of the Americas. Robert Hormats, the commission's executive director, was also present, along with a long list of luminaries from the Council on Foreign Relations. Hormats sits on the board of Goldman Sachs with Kissinger and Undersecretary of Agriculture Daniel Amstutz, who is managing food warfare from within the Reagan administration.

The meeting was scheduled to promote the Kissinger policy laid out in a widely syndicated article in June emphasizing the dangers of the debt situation and the need for quick solutions. The easing of rescheduling terms for the continent's most important debtors—e.g., those of strategic interest to the Trilateral Commission—will go with the grabbing up of the continent's assets, a debt-for-equity scheme ad-

vanced by Kissinger over a year ago, and presented by Margaret Thatcher at the London summit in May.

### Favored colony status

At the end of a week of tough debt negotiations in Washington and New York with Mexico's creditors, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid gave an interview on July 20 that sounds like a back-down from the strong continental leadership for integration and joint debt solutions. De la Madrid said that Mexico was twice invaded by creditor armies in the 19th century, "caused by the government's inability to service its foreign debt. In today's world," he continued, "economic reprisals could have a more devastating impact than a war. Mexico needs to import food; we have to import corn and sorghum, and we have sometimes had to import wheat and rice. An economic reprisal which prevented us from importing food would cause hunger in the country." Most of Mexico's food imports have traditionally been grown by American farmers and sold to Mexico by the large Swiss-run grain cartels or the U. S. government's Commodity Credit Corporation.

He stated: "I don't want to involve myself in international adventures, such as a war of debtors against creditors, because I know very well that the loser would be my people."

While designs for food warfare are already far advanced, and Mexico's vulnerability is known, *EIR* has proven that if Ibero-America united into a common market, it could easily be self-sufficient in food, and with the proper development of irrigation and the proper use of technology, the continent could have a great surplus. Despite great consolidation of barter and expanded trade deals among the nations of the continent, each still jealously guards those products for which they can receive foreign exchange. Brazil is now exporting grain for hard currency while the population in Brazil's northeast is suffering famine levels equal to the most devastated areas in Africa.

De la Madrid's statements contrast starkly to those of Colombian President Belisario Betancur the previous week: "If the powerful nations can congregate in a summit and the bankers of all latitudes can associate in a creditors' club, why have we insisted, each one of us, on pursuing our fate individually, when unified we would constitute one of the greatest forces of modern times?"

De la Madrid explained his position with no reference to the joint power of the continent: "Many people in some sectors have said the best thing would have been, or still is, for Mexico, in an act of international financial machismo, to say: I owe, I don't deny that; I paid; I don't have it; I won't pay the debt any more. This could even sound heroic to certain mentalities, but a government does not have the right to try to gain prestige with acts of that kind. . . . The nation's credit rating is part of its patrimony formed by generations over time. . . ."

A study released yesterday by the Inter-American Development Bank projects that it will cost Mexico \$164 billion to service its debt between now and 1990. By eliminating need-

ed imports and dumping its manufactures onto the U. S. market at low prices, Mexico will achieve a \$56 billion trade surplus during this period. But it will still have to find \$108 billion in additional capital merely to keep up with these debt payments. That would more than double Mexico's present debt of about \$100 billion. Since the banks want to stop lending more dollars, Mexico's only way of raising that money would be to auction off its industry, mines, and farmland to foreign speculators.

Jose Luis Mejías, a columnist for the Mexican daily *Excelsior*, wrote two days after de la Madrid's interview: "If we repudiated paying interest but accepted paying off the capital using the amount spent annually on interest, we would pay off our debt entirely in seven years at the present rates. The way the creditors are now drowning us, we pay the capital each seven years—via interest payments—but continue owing, in an endless process which reminds us of the punishment of Sisyphus."

*Excelsior's* editorial the following day criticizes de la Madrid for not mentioning interest rates. "Moratorium could impose itself as a de facto, involuntary fact, not coming from any desire to harm creditors, but simply from the impossibility of paying. This is increased each day in proportion to the crazy increases in interest rates. These are causing insolvency which could not be overcome unless the economies are reactivated sufficiently to permit them to comply with their financial obligations and satisfy the obligation of developing their peoples and nations."

### Trade unions respond

The head of the Interamerican regional workers organization (ORIT), Luis Anderson, denounced the IMF strategy of divide and conquer against Latin America and expressed concern that there is a tendency to return to the notion of bilateral negotiation on the debt: "We understand the motivations behind some governments' decisions on negotiations because they respond to their own needs and those of their people, but reality has demonstrated that when the great powers divide our countries, the international financial community is the one that most benefits from the situation."

One of Colombia's leading trade union leaders inaugurated his federation's congress in Bogotá on July 18 with an urgent appeal to the government of Colombia to declare a debt moratorium as the only means of ensuring the nation's survival.

"We must choose—either we save the Colombian nation, the Colombian population, or we meet our obligations and save the international banks," said Jorge Carrillo, president of the Union of Bogotá and Cundinamarca Workers (Utraboc) and vice-president of the country's largest national trade union federation, the UTC.

His appeal echoed that of trade unionists from around the continent who, meeting in Mexico last month to discuss the continent's development needs, concluded that "the workers of Latin America must form a common front to support the governments of the region and prevent the increase in bank

interest rates from endangering our people.” The labor leaders determined to reach a final position on a collective debt moratorium at their next meeting in Cuernavaca, Mexico, on Aug. 20-26.

## ‘An iron unity of debtors’

*The following are excerpts from a speech by Jorge Carrillo, president of the Union of Cundinamarca and Bogotá Workers (Utraboc) and vice-president of the National Union of Colombian Workers, before the June 19 congress of Utraboc.*

... To attack the problem of unemployment we must proceed from the question of our nation’s foreign indebtedness ... because, to comply with high interest rates, we must daily chip away at the wages of the workers, devalue our peso so that our raw materials and our manufactured goods are worth less, increase public service rates, cut the national budget so that there are fewer possibilities for health, education, and infrastructural works. . . .

We have said that this is not merely our problem alone, but also the problem of our Latin American brothers from Mexico to Argentina, and therefore we cannot pose dubious or half solutions. There is but one answer: the iron unity of Latin America from Mexico to Argentina . . . to tell the international banks that we prefer the development of our countries to the payment of the debt with the hunger and the misery of our populations.

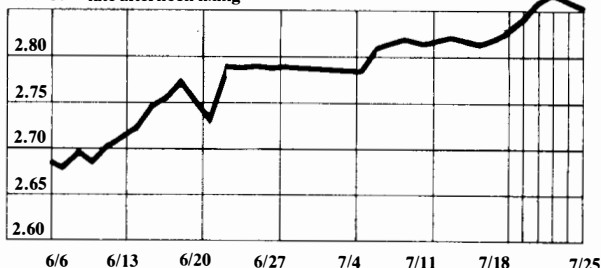
In this the President of the Republic can count on the support of the population. But he must take rapid action, because otherwise what will occur is that, to satisfy the international banks, he will have to impose measures in the social arena that will force the population to withdraw its support the government now counts on.

This is a fundamental aspect of the unemployment problem, because unemployment must be fought with great projects. We have said that Colombia not only needs to reactivate the national railroads of about 3,000 kilometers of rail lines, but must reactivate and increase them by at least double or triple. We need the Magdalena River to again become the waterway it was in another epoch. Why not begin construction of a new interoceanic Atrato-Truando canal? Why not construct a steel plant on the Atlantic Coast that uses the coal of Cerrejon [Colombia’s massive coal project] and also iron that could be brought from Venezuela? Why not think of great works? Or are we going to defeat unemployment with the program of mini-companies that we have described as the institutionalization of mini-development in this country. labor movement will be great to the extent that great industry is developed. The union movement will tend to disappear to the extent that it is believed Colombia can move forward as a feudal or artisan country.

## Currency Rates

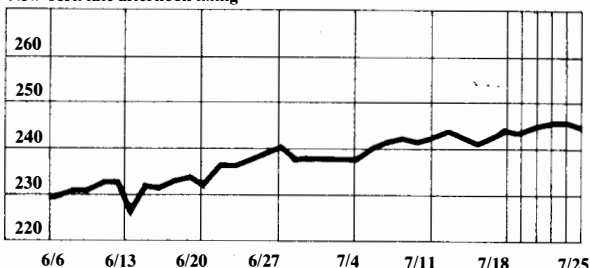
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New York late afternoon fixing



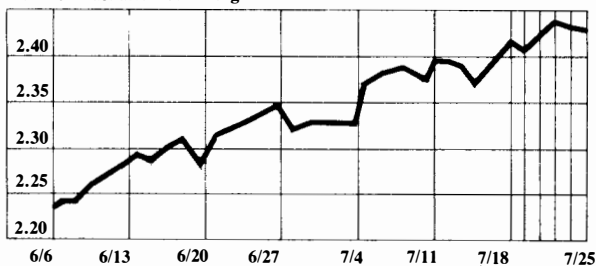
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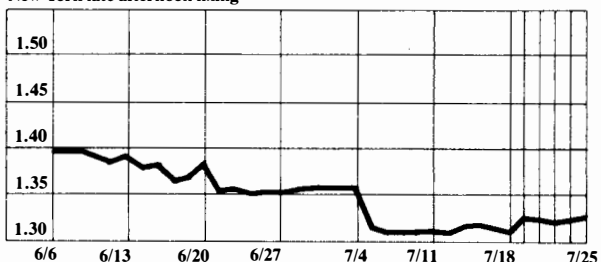
### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing





# Yugoslavia looks to Ibero-America on debt

by Edith Vitali

At the end of March, Yugoslavia signed a package with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which imposed new austerity on the country. There is, however, a limit to belt-tightening in this multi-ethnic country, where economic disturbances can easily upset the precarious political balance between the six republics constituting the Yugoslav federation. Action on the debt issue in Ibero-America, exemplified by the decisions of the Cartagena summit, has clearly remoralized those inside the Yugoslav leadership who are looking for a way out.

Janko Smole of Slovenia, the northern, most prosperous republic, was formerly Yugoslavia's chief negotiator with the IMF. He was replaced in January when he opposed any further concessions to the Fund. Now, he has resurfaced as the mastermind behind a new approach Belgrade recently proposed to its Western creditors.

The Yugoslavs calculated that with the current annual rescheduling process, their foreign debt of \$21 billion will be blown up to \$39 billion by the end of 1990. With all the so-called organizational costs for refinancing taken together, each \$1 billion they don't pay on time is transformed into \$1.8 billion, i.e., it nearly doubles. Therefore, Yugoslavia is now asking for a single rescheduling package which would permit debt repayment to be stretched out over a 20-30 year period.

The Yugoslav press is full of articles about Ibero-America and the debate over whether to form a "debtors' cartel." This was not the case even in 1983, when Belgrade still hoped to get a better deal within the terms of the IMF's case-by-case approach. Following the June 21-22 Cartagena meeting, the Belgrade government held a press conference to announce its support for the decisions taken there. "If you read these articles, it becomes obvious that they hope something will happen at the Latin American debtors front which would make it easier for them," a noted expert on Yugoslavia said.

It is noteworthy that this anti-IMF campaign is headed by a Slovenian. With 8% of the Yugoslav population, Slovenia produces 16% of the GNP and 25% of Yugoslavia's exports to the West. It also has to bear a larger share than the other republics in repaying the foreign debt. Of Yugoslav export earnings, 20% goes for interest payments alone; no money is

left for even vital investments. Sixty percent of Slovenia's industrial equipment is obsolete and needs to be replaced. In the last three years, the living standard in Yugoslavia on the average fell by 30%. But Slovenians traditionally have been loyal citizens of Yugoslavia, as a result of their historical struggle against domination by the Hapsburg empire. Politicians like Janko Smole, who held several cabinet posts in the past, see their role as that of changing policy in Belgrade for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Tensions between the different nationalities have been aggravated in other parts of the country because of the deepening economic crisis and the interference of some neighboring countries. The authorities have responded by stepping up police repression. This partly reflects the bad advice of people who would like to see the country disintegrate and fall back into the Soviet orbit.

On April 20 in Belgrade, 28 people were arrested during a private lecture by Milovan Djilas on nationalist problems. Radmoir Radovich, who was an organizer for independent trade unions on the Polish Solidarnosc model, disappeared after his third interrogation and was found dead outside Belgrade shortly thereafter, supposedly having poisoned himself. Nothing like this has occurred in Yugoslavia for years.

On July 9 in Sarajevo, sociology professor Vojislav Seseli was condemned to eight years in prison, because he had called for changing the structure of the Yugoslav federation. Seseli, a spokesman for "Greater Serbian" aspirations, suggested dividing the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina between Serbia and Croatia, and giving Montenegro to Serbia exclusively—making four instead of six republics. Such Greater Serbian aspirations are partly a response to the activities of Albanian separatists in the trouble-spot Kosovo. The Albanian "irredentists" claim that this Serbian province lawfully belongs to neighboring Albania because the majority of the population are Albanian nationals. On June 19, ten people, including local TV reporters, were sentenced to up to 12 years in jail in the regional capital, Pristina. Another trial of 20 others opened on the same day.

The Yugoslav press agency Tanjug reported that more trials against Albanian groups will follow. Tensions have mounted because, in 1984, a Serb was elected party president of Kosovo for a one-year term. The "hardline" Communist Party of Croatia has put out a neo-Stalinist document called *The Flowers of Evil*. It states that two thirds of all "dissidents" are Serbs, which waves a red flag in front of Belgrade intellectuals.

Moscow promotes ethnic tensions in Yugoslavia because the Kremlin expects the traditionally pro-Russian Serbs to turn to the U.S.S.R. for help. During the last round of IMF talks Janko Smole attended, he warned the Western participants against imposing unbearable conditionalities. His country, he said, might be forced to become more dependent on the Soviet Union. The representatives of the West reportedly laughed at this "empty threat."

# World Bank tells developing sector: slash population growth or else

by Mary Lalevée

The World Bank issued its "World Development Report 1984" at the beginning of July, obviously aimed at the World Population Conference to take place in Mexico City in mid-August. The report claims that "many developing countries will only escape from poverty if they manage to slow down their population growth." The World Bank's focus on the black and brown population of the world as a "problem" is not new: Last year's World Bank Report called for a 40% reduction in the population growth rate of African nations, and the World Bank's 1981 report, "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa," stressed that "perhaps the most critical long-term problem [facing Africa] is rapid population growth."

Is the disaster now facing large parts of the developing sector, and especially Africa, with famine and chaos threatening many nations, really due to population growth? Does it make sense to say that there are too many people in Africa, where the total population of the entire continent is less than 500 million, whereas the whole of Europe, which could fit into just one African country, Zaire, has more than 530 million? Kenya, where World Bank President A. W. Clausen made his speech announcing the publication of the report, has only 18 million people according to the World Bank's own figures, with 24 people per square kilometer, whereas the number of inhabitants per square kilometer in West Germany is 247.

One might have thought that the evident failure of international financial institutions over the last 20 years to help the developing sector to actually develop into modern, industrialized nations would have led to some questioning of those policies. On the contrary, the fact that there was no starvation in Africa 20 years ago, and there is today, does not lead the World Bank to question its assumptions, but to reaffirm its proposals for the developing sector. The World Bank stressed in its 1981 report on Africa that the continent's nations should concentrate on small-scale agriculture, producing export crops. In its latest report, the World Bank fails to mention that the collapse in commodity prices has led to drastically reduced incomes for African countries which depend on one or two commodities for export revenue. The price of coffee dropped 22.8% between 1979 and 1981, and the price of cocoa dropped 47.0%. The concentration on export crops has also left African countries unable to produce

food for their own populations.

The World Bank has also practically stopped lending to African countries. In a memorandum to the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Africa reports, "The World Bank has indicated that only nine African countries can borrow exclusively on its terms," and that capital flows to Africa have declined from \$14.2 billion in 1982 to \$7.8 billion in 1983. The World Bank report does not mention this, nor the fact that developing countries' debt problems are due to the tremendous increase in interest rates and unfavorably rigged exchange rates and terms of trade, but states: "For the indebted sovereign borrower, the service of debt is a matter of political will. . . . Given the effects of the recession and the growth of debt, debtors have to show that they are prepared to pay interest out of their own income." The World Bank blames difficulties in debt repayment on "over-valued exchange rates," "protection of producers," and "import controls" in the developing sector.

## Clausen's genocidal racism

The reason behind the World Bank's determination to stick to its policies can be found at the end of World Bank President A. W. Clausen's speech in Kenya: "World population has grown faster, and to higher numbers, than Malthus would ever have imagined. But so have world production and income. If we can correct the current mismatch between population and income-producing ability, a mismatch that leaves many of the world's people in a vicious circle of poverty and high fertility, we may yet evade the doom which Malthus saw as inevitable. It is *not* inevitable that history will vindicate his dire prediction of human numbers outrunning global resources. We have a choice. But that choice must be made now. Opportunity is on our side. But time is not."

Throughout his speech, and throughout the World Bank report, the Malthusian world view is repeated and elaborated. Clausen comments that by the year 2150, "Kenya's population would have risen from 19.7 million today to a staggering 160 million, a situation surely as impermissible as it is unimaginable. *And, as a group, the countries of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa would account for about 50% of the world's people, compared with about 30% today. These are awe-inspiring projections* [emphasis added]."

These statements are nothing but straightforward racism. Why should it be "impermissible" for Kenya to have 160 million people? In the countries of West Germany and Great Britain, with a surface area equivalent to Kenya's, more than 117 million people live today. The World Bank does not describe this as "impermissible."

### Three nonsense arguments

Clausen presents three arguments to "prove" that rapid population growth is a development problem. "First, it exacerbates the difficult choice between higher consumption now and the investment needed to bring higher consumption in the future. As population grows more rapidly, larger investments are needed just to maintain current capital per person. . . . Second, in many countries increases in population threaten what is already a precarious balance between natural resources and people, as here in Kenya." Both arguments are nonsense. In the real world—unless it is run by Clausen—scientific and technological progress wholly redefines productivity and the resource base, permitting even vast population growth at higher standards of living. Primitive subsistence agriculture, which he supports, destroys the environment, whereas capital-intensive and mechanized agriculture produces far more with far less catastrophic effects on the environment. Lack of energy supplies forces the population to burn wood for fuel, destroying forests and allowing the spread of desertification.

"Third, rapid population growth is creating urban economic and social problems that risk becoming wholly unmanageable. Cities in developing countries are growing to a size for which there is no prior experience anywhere." Does the fact that a problem is new mean that it cannot be solved? Five hundred years ago, there were no cities the size of Washington, D.C.

The Bank cites China as the example of a developing sector country which has drastically reduced its population growth rate—through infanticide, forced abortions, and forced sterilizations. The World Bank is proposing the same methods for all countries.

The World Bank has spent about \$500 million for population projects over the last 14 years, and Clausen announced, "The Bank intends to at least double its population and related health lending. The major focus will be on Africa and Asia. . . . During the next five years, the number of population and related health projects that we plan to finance in sub-Saharan Africa will rise to 21 from the total of 3 financed by the Bank in the five years to mid-1983. And the number of countries which will be borrowing from us for that purpose will likely rise from 3 to 17."

The head of the Club of Life in Zaire, Rev. Mpolesha Dibala, commented during that organization's recent series of conferences on the food crisis in Africa: "It seems there is always money available for population reduction programs, but not for development projects. Just why is that?"

## A glossary of World Bank demands

The World Bank's proposals to solve the international economic crisis may not be readily intelligible to all readers. Therefore, we are providing a glossary of the terms and phrases used, translated into plain language.

1) "Industrial nations must reduce their budget deficits." In other words: Cut such vital sectors as U.S. defense spending.

2) "Structural changes must be undertaken in industrial nations to free up competitive forces: from reducing subsidies to inefficient industries to reducing labor market interventions by governments." In other words: Let strategic industries like steel collapse and let labor be forced into wage and living standard cuts under the oligarchical bankers' "post-industrial" policy.

3) "Protectionism must be rolled back and trade liberalization must be undertaken in earnest." In other words: No country should emulate the Hamiltonian policies of protecting infant industries that built the United States into

a great industrial power; rather, former colonies should remain economically *colonies*.

4) "Developing nations must avoid overvalued exchange rates." In other words: Accept accelerated deflation in prices of exports, and accelerated inflation in prices of imports, including food needed by starving populations: In other words: accept genocide.

5) "These [developing] countries must be more flexible in public spending approaches, and must reduce inefficiencies that hamper productivity and investment." In other words: Cut government spending on health and education.

6) "The multilateral financial institutions must be better utilized to assist economic development." In other words: Accept the IMF dictatorship.

7) "More commercial bank funds must flow to nations where great efforts are being undertaken to strengthen their economic prospects." In other words: Countries whose governments obey IMF orders to kill their own peoples to keep up debt payments will be rewarded.

8) "There must be a greater volume of official development assistance"—but only to countries that agree to cut their populations.

# The military needs the Space Shuttle

by Marsha Freeman

Over the past six months, a brouhaha has broken out in the press over the military's supposed abandonment of the Space Shuttle. This stemmed from the Air Force's decision to continue to keep a supply of expendable launch vehicles available to meet national security needs. Expendable launch vehicles, or ELVs, are the one-time rockets that have been used for military and civilian launches for the past 25 years.

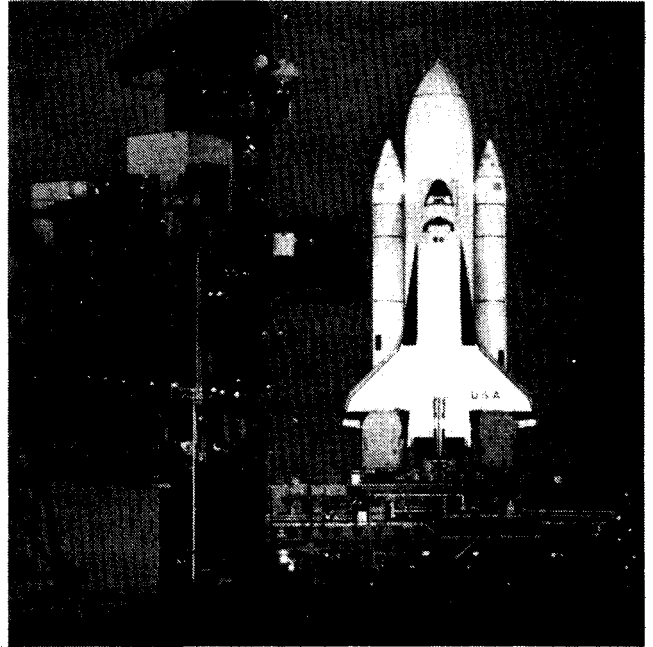
Charges have been made that the Air Force is undermining the future of the Shuttle by planning to launch certain payloads using ELVs. *Science Magazine* on June 29 went so far as to say that the military "is preparing to jump spaceship, only three years after the shuttle's first flight."

The Air Force has stated that ELV launchers will be cheaper to use than the Shuttle. "Cost-effective" defense, which became national policy under former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, is no defense at all. The problems that the Shuttle does have are, by and large, the result of underfunding during its development.

If both the military and civilian space programs were funded at levels that maximized both national security and the most advanced civilian technology, the cost would be meaningless compared to the economic spinoffs to the overall economy.

The issue of whether the military will continue to use expendable vehicles appears to be the result of an idiotic policy decision made in 1977 during the Carter administration which stated that the Air Force would rely solely on the Shuttle for access to space. Defense Secretary Weinberger had the policy reviewed in February and decided that U.S. national security could be compromised if that policy stood.

The change in policy, to maintain the option of using



ELVs if warranted, produced an immediate negative reaction from NASA, which has planned out its payload manifest for the next five years assuming the Defense Department will account for about one third of the Shuttle's cargo. Since the price of launch is very sensitive to the rate of launches, NASA fears price increases may be necessary if the DOD pulls a large number of their payloads out of the Shuttle.

The entire issue should be resolved according to what launch capabilities are necessary to maintain U.S. national security, and should include both a robust Space Shuttle fleet, and expendable launch vehicles for specific missions.

### The Air Force and the Shuttle

Despite its complaints that the Shuttle has a longer turnaround time than projected when it was being developed, the military has been unable, so far, to keep to *its own* planned schedule of Shuttle launches, due to the failure of one of its upper stage rockets attached to a payload in the Shuttle last fall, and the failure to have important experimental payloads ready on time. The lack of the Air Force's support for the Shuttle program has itself been a factor in lessening the ability of the Shuttle to meet national security needs.

The military's complaint that there are not enough orbiters in the fleet to assure ready access to space, ignores the fact that the Air Force never backed NASA in securing funding for an additional, fifth orbiter. The fact that the Shuttle may have a higher launch cost than ELVs will only be aggravated if the military itself switches payloads that could be flown on the Shuttle to ELVs.

It is in the interest of the military to make sure that the Shuttle system is fully operational and economical, and this

requirement should supercede any short-sighted decision to "save money" by using ELVs, since the Shuttle is still undergoing improvements to streamline operations, which will ultimately reduce cost.

Regardless of the criticisms of the currently operating profile of the Shuttle fleet, the military will need the manned capabilities of the Shuttle for the check-out, launch, and repair of military satellites that are larger, more expensive, and more complex than the current generation of technology.

The payload capacity of the Shuttle's cargo bay has been designed to accommodate larger, next-generation military satellites, such as Milstar, which would not fit on top of expendable rockets. If one of these highly complex satellites develops problems in space, without the Shuttle, the only option is to junk it and launch another one.

The recent in-orbit repair of NASA's Solar Maximum Mission scientific satellite demonstrated how important space assets can be repaired in space or returned to Earth for repair. At some time in the future, it is likely the military will take advantage of this manned capability.

Military and civilian satellites can also be checked out in the payload bay by a Shuttle crew for any possible damage suffered during the Shuttle launch. Repairs made on the Shuttle could then prevent a satellite from being deployed uselessly.

As crucial directed-energy beam-weapon technologies are developed, the Shuttle will provide the platform from which systems will be tested in space. Before the advent of the Shuttle, new space technologies had to be incorporated into multimillion-dollar independent spacecraft to be tested *in situ*. The Shuttle crew can take experimental pointing, tracking, laser, and other components of beam-weapon systems along in the cargo bay, test them, and bring them back for improvements.

When these systems are deployed, manned space stations and the orbiter fleet will be needed to keep them operational and to update the technology.

The decision by the Air Force to maintain an ELV fleet, along with the often self-serving criticisms it has made of the Shuttle program, has opened the door for general haranguing of the program for having a "terrible track record" and not living up to the promises NASA made in the 1970s. For the military, both the Shuttle and ELVs are required for national security.

### **Why ELVs are necessary**

Time can be a crucial factor in launching military satellites. If an important communications, reconnaissance, or navigational satellite stopped working unexpectedly, it could be necessary to quickly launch a replacement. If a crisis erupted and additional communications or other capabilities were needed immediately, it would not be desirable to wait until the Shuttle were readied for launch.

Because the military, unlike the civilian sector, has cer-

tain capabilities in orbit which it must maintain at all times, even a success could disrupt a Shuttle launch schedule, since NASA must plan Shuttle payloads far in advance. For example, a military satellite which outlasted its expected lifetime could "have a complicating impact because it would delay the launch of a replacement satellite in unpredictable fashion," stated Air Force Undersecretary Edward Aldridge at hearings in February.

Because the Shuttle is a manned space system, it can only begin a mission when there is no possibility of any threat to the crew. The Shuttle pad launch abort in June demonstrated that NASA's very conservative launch profile will automatically stop the mission even if there is a high probability that nothing will actually go wrong. An expendable rocket can be launched quickly with less caution since the most that could be lost is the payload.

The Shuttle, using volatile liquid hydrogen to be able to carry up to 65,000 pounds of payload into orbit, takes hours to fuel. A solid-fueled rocket can be ready on the launch pad at any time, and blast off whenever necessary. The Shuttle is also a weather-dependent system which must have adequate visibility not only at the launch pad, but at various launch abort sites in case there is need for an emergency landing.

During a crisis or conflict, it would not be advisable to send a manned vehicle into space to launch payloads or do anything else. The Shuttle has not been designed to be survivable in a hostile environment and neither the crew nor payload could be protected in the face of anti-satellite or other weapons.

The Air Force could play an important positive role in pushing Space Shuttle operations and technology forward. Next-generation expendable launch vehicles which the Air Force is investigating could be developed from components and technology derived from the Space Shuttle itself. Industry contractors have already done preliminary designs of Heavy-Lift Launch Vehicles, which would be unmanned and carry perhaps double the tonnage of the manned orbiters.

If the Air Force itself began work, or worked with NASA, on this second-generation Shuttle technology, both the military and civilian programs would benefit. NASA plans to develop this capability in the future, which could be used for larger space station components, raw materials needed for long-duration manned missions and supplies for the space station, and large space-launched vehicles for manned planetary missions.

In his Feb. 23 testimony before a congressional committee, Aldridge stated that the "DOD remains fully committed to reliance on the Shuttle as our primary launch means. The use of the ELVs to complement the Shuttle would not be a substitute for a viable orbiter fleet." The Air Force should join with NASA in lobbying for a fifth orbiter, to make the fleet "robust" enough for all national needs, and push the state of the art technology for space to new frontiers.



## Conti nationalization only the first

*Manufacturers Hanover, Chemical Bank, and scores of S&Ls and regional banks are also about to go.*

**C**ontinental Illinois Bank was effectively nationalized on July 26. The U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) bought \$5.1 billion of Conti's bad loans, took on another \$3.5 billion of the Federal Reserve's loans to Conti, took over 80% of the bank's stock, and replaced top management, FDIC Chairman William Isaacs announced in a Washington press conference. "Continental top management and shareholders will be treated as if the bank had collapsed," he said.

Conti's shareholders, whose stock has dropped from \$35 a share to \$3.50, will now receive only 20% of whatever the bank earns, if anything, in dividends. The FDIC will probably run an IMF-style austerity regime, keeping tight credit in the Midwest region. It is also committed to an infinite bailout. "If for any reason this permanent aid package should prove to be insufficient, the FDIC will commit whatever additional capital or other forms of assistance that may be required," Isaac said.

But if the British and Swiss Trilateral bankers who pulled over \$15 billion in deposits out of Conti want to shut down the bank, a further deposit run is still possible. Current Conti Chairman David G. Taylor told reporters July 26 that Conti's deposits are still unstable. "It will take a number of quarters" before Conti knows whether the run is over, he stated.

The FDIC has placed top Trilateralist John Swearingen, retired chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana, and Chase Manhattan vice chairman Wil-

lard Butcher, head of the Ditchley bank creditors' cartel, as chairman and vice chairman of Conti—both Rockefeller stooges.

FDIC president Isaac told the press July 26 that the government had to bail out Conti because otherwise over 2,100 small banks throughout the Midwest with over \$6 billion deposited in Conti would have collapsed as well. "You would have had scores of small bank failures if Continental Illinois had been handled differently," he said.

Worse, the Conti bailout is trying to hide the bad Latin American loans of all large U.S. banks. Half a dozen large U.S. banks such as Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hanover have been temporarily saved from having to declare their Latin loans to be bad, by a special provision of the Conti bailout.

Technically, Conti was separated into two banks, a "bad bank" with Conti's bad domestic U.S. oil and real estate loans, which the FDIC bought out, and a "good bank," with Conti's remaining loans. But the "good bank" contains all of Conti's rotten Latin American and other international loans! If the FDIC had forced their true value (none) to be known, a score of large U.S. banks would have had to write off their Latin debt and go under.

But this is just the beginning of the bailout. America's 5,000 savings and loans (S&Ls) are giving the big money-center banks a run for who is first into bankruptcy. Fierce competition for deposits at rising interest rates may force numerous thrift institutions into

liquidation before the end of August.

In May, *EIR* quoted the warning of the Swiss newspaper *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* concerning the S&Ls: "The Continental Illinois affair has led to a vanishing of confidence in the financial system. . . . Consequences are not yet calculable. . . . In case interest rates grow higher—new problems with the banks will be coming. *But much more worrisome* [emphasis in original] than the commercial banks and the savings banks is the situation with the Savings & Loans Institutions, whose balance sheets are insured by the Federal S&L Insurance Corp (FSLIC). The means of the FSLIC are much smaller than those of the FDIC at \$6.42 billion, while this sector must reckon with proportionately far higher losses. . . ."

Since then, S&L stocks have fallen even more sharply than bank stocks, 27.2% in the year to July 25, versus a 17.7% average fall for New York commercial bank shares. Financial Corporation of America (FCA), the largest thrift, has taken the worst beating on the market, dropping by 54.3% in the year to date.

According to sources at FCA, the FCA is suffering a massive deposit run, as Conti did in the early stages. FCA chief Charles Knapp has just hired 400 salesman with a \$2 to \$4 million per month quota to halt the run, raising deposits in the form of Certificates of Deposit from large institutions. Knapp is willing to pay an effective 13.65% for three-month money, about a percentage point more than the commercial banks pay for small CDs, and half a percent more than the top banks are paying for six-month money in London. Otherwise, the FCA is reportedly considering exotic methods to raise longer-term funds, e.g., mortgaging its 4.9% share of American Express in the form of warrants attached to debentures.

## The era of exchange controls begins

*Italy's stringent new dollar borrowing policies are the first shot in a European war against Volcker's looting policies.*

A little-noticed wire-service item on July 20 announced that Italy had frozen the net dollar borrowings of the Italian commercial banks at their June 30 level, a form of exchange control responding to the fall of the Italian lira to its lowest-ever level against the American dollar. Unlike the mere prohibitions against export of capital employed by Italy and other nations (and flouted daily by the likes of Sophia Loren and Carlo Ponti), the new measure drives at the source of the problem, and may be the first shot of a new monetary war.

European residents in deficit nations cannot export capital except by increasing the net borrowing of their country's banks. To convert liras, for example, into dollars, Italians must first have access to dollars. In one form or another, Italian banks must provide the bulk of these dollars; since Italy does not earn sufficient dollars to finance export of capital, these dollars must be borrowed on the international markets.

If the Italian banks are forbidden to borrow the dollars, a dozen loopholes (including most phony invoicing of exports) are closed off.

Although Italy is the first nation to adopt such an exchange-control measure, the announcement typifies the forces unleashed by Paul Volcker's policy of looting capital from the Europeans in order to finance the enormous American deficits. The dollar no longer functions as a reserve currency in any normal sense of the word; that function disappeared when Continen-

tal Illinois Bank went down in a flood of deposit withdrawals overseas May 11, and Eurodollar rates rose to prohibitive penalty levels.

Although Eurodollar rates, after rising to 12¾% for six-month money, have since fallen to about 12⅜%, commercial bank analysts argue that the fall in Eurodollar rates reflects a swell of European currency lending to replace dollar lending, especially on the short-term markets. This corresponds to similar developments in Japan, where the change in policy with respect to the yen's international role has permitted a sharp increase in yen lending activity.

European central banks have, meanwhile, encouraged the development of a multibillion-dollar market in European Currency Units (ECUs), the composite, or artificial, reserve currency of the European Monetary System. Belgium's central bank governor, the successor to retiring Fritz Leutwiler at the Bank for International Settlements, was one of the designers of the ECU plan, whose intention is to replace the dollar as a reserve currency.

All the required machinery has come into place to eliminate the dollar from European markets, at the point that the developing nations' debt crisis and related turmoil in the dollar banking sector force a fall in the dollar's international value. Europeans have been livid at Paul Volcker for years, and the European central banking circuit is working this rage up into monetary warfare against the United States.

"The reason why Paul Volcker, the

Fed and the Treasury are letting U.S. interest rates go up and up and up is that it is the best, easiest, cheapest way of funding the liabilities of American banks which are not being paid by Third World debtors. High interest rates suck in billions of dollars which the banks can use," a City of London financial insider said.

Another British source said: "The U.S. has simply decided that the only way to live with the deficit is to have somebody else finance it—that means the rest of the world. The Fed and the Treasury are in a corner and they are doing whatever they can think of to get out of it."

A second, slower but more powerful factor operating on behalf of a European currency zone is the drop in oil prices, punctuated by a reported Soviet announcement on July 27 of a \$1.50-per-barrel price cut for August deliveries, combined with a \$4- to \$5-per-barrel cut in Iranian prices. Rumors are flying (and being denied) that OPEC is about to break up, through the departure of Iran, Nigeria, or some other financially pressured member.

As *EIR* warned subscribers to our *Alert* service on May 7:

"View this from the Soviet strategic perspective . . . an oil price decline could accomplish Soviet objectives more subtly [than by shutting the Gulf], and perhaps more effectively—without creating the risk of American response. A drop in oil prices would constitute an enormous bribe to the Western Europeans (e.g., Thatcher, Genscher, Andreotti) who are now discussing replacing the dollar as a principal European reserve asset with a basket of their own currencies.

Add to this the devastating impact of an oil-price drop on heavily indebted Third World producers, especially Mexico, as well as the impact of OPEC deposit withdrawals from the already-tense Eurodollar market."

# Business Briefs

## *International Finance*

### **Bonn grants Berlin loan guarantee**

In mid-July, the West German cabinet approved a \$331 million loan guarantee to East Germany, to be used to roll over previous loans extended by West Germany. In exchange, East Germany has agreed to relax its restrictions on travel. According to Philip Jenninger, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief aide in dealings with East Berlin, the cabinet's decision was part of Bonn's "peace policy for Europe."

Jenninger emphasized that the new and more liberal East German travel regulations will "make the division of Germany more bearable." Travelers can stay longer in East Germany, and even enter with house trailers.

The announcements pave the way for East German party chief Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn, expected Sept. 26-29.

## *Agriculture*

### **Drought in Texas worst since Dust Bowl**

An area which covers a significant portion of Texas—from Midland in the west to Dallas, including almost the entirety of south Texas to the Gulf of Mexico—is experiencing conditions unparalleled since the days of the "Dust Bowl" during the last Great Depression.

Throughout this area, which includes San Antonio, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, and Corpus Christi as well as major grain, cattle, and sheep production areas, emergency conditions prevail. Mandatory water rationing has been imposed on Abilene and Corpus Christi; 60 other cities and towns may face rationing soon. Major river systems such as the Guadalupe, the Brazos, the Colorado, and the Bosque have slowed to a trickle or have dried up completely. According to the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), soil moisture tables in the High Plains have dropped below the record lows set during the 1930s.

Twenty counties in west Texas are los-

ing topsoil, while grasslands which have been converted to cotton fields over the last 30 years are turning into sand dunes. Jimmy Lewis of the SCS in west Texas warned, "Some of our best topsoil is in Dallas by now. There's nothing to stop it from blowing away. . . . If we continue down the road we're going here, we won't have the rich topsoil needed for producing, and it could take 400 to 500 years to replace."

The lack of rain has caused farmers to cut back planting for 1984 beyond the levels of the PIK-cuts of 1983, when more than 80 million acres were taken out of cultivation nationally. When both the May and July deadlines for planting passed with no rain, row crop farming (grains, sorghum, cotton) was severely curtailed, up to 50% in central Texas. Farmers report no planting at all in the area around Sweetwater and Abilene.

## *Austerity Policy*

### **Argentina may replace finance minister**

Argentine Finance Minister Bernardo Grinspun may soon be eliminated from the cabinet, following his televised presentation the week of July 16 of what was universally considered an unacceptable, nondescript economic program.

Coming a few weeks after the announcement of new austerity measures approved by Argentina's creditor banks, Grinspun's "policy guidelines" were described by one observer as "an unmitigated disaster because [they] did nothing to reduce suspicions that he had no idea of what to do with this country."

Every sector, especially the trade union movement, is furious about the austerity measures announced a few weeks ago. The Peronist trade union federation, the CGT, charged that Grinspun has the same policies as arch-monetarist José Martínez de Hoz, finance minister from 1976 to 1981.

Under these circumstances, the all-party agreement signed on June 7 by the Alfonsín government, which is premised on a "non-recessionary" economic program, will not hold for long. The Peronist Comando Su-

perior, which has most strongly advocated cooperation with the government, is now formulating its own alternative economic program. Industry is also demanding an immediate response from Alfonsín.

Based on past performance, the President could well shift to a more nationalist policy in the interests of political stability and keeping his government intact. His decision on Grinspun, and his choice of a replacement, will be an indication of his intentions.

## *International Trade*

### **Agnelli to Moscow for 'historic deal'**

The chairman and the general manager of Fiat, Gianni Agnelli and Cesare Romiti, respectively, arrived in Moscow in late July for a three-day visit designed to revive "collaboration between Italy and the Soviet Union." It was the first Fiat mission to the Soviet Union since 1976. They were received by Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, who stated that "it is necessary to urgently re-launch" the dialogue and technical-scientific collaboration between Russia and Fiat.

Romiti, a founding member of the new Aspen Italy organization, signed a \$40 million agreement with the chairman of Soviet Autopromimport, whose name is, appropriately, Kalashnikov. "I had the feeling," Agnelli declared, "that the Soviets are in a hurry to restart relationships and I am sure we will be able to conclude contracts in a very short time." Tikhonov told Agnelli that the Soviets have an immediate "problem of manpower." Agnelli stressed that the first contract between Fiat and Russia was signed in 1916, before the revolution, and that "since 1930 [during the fascist period] the relationships with the Soviets had almost no interruptions."

Italy is heavily dependent economically on the Russians. A large part of Italy's steel sector already produces exclusively for export to Russia; the completion of the Siberian gas pipeline will increase Italy's broad dependence on Soviet raw materials.

## U.S. "Recovery"

### **Volcker contradicts Reagan, wants cuts**

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee on July 25 that the economy cannot grow its way out of its deficits and that there is no evidence the economy is "starved for money and credit."

Volcker's warning contradicted President Reagan, who in his July 24 press conference said that he believed the deficit was exaggerated and would shrink as the economy grew.

Urging more budget cuts, Volcker said the choice is between "building on the enormous progress of the past to achieve sustained growth in a framework of greater stability or a relapse into inflationary economic malaise."

Volcker claimed that the Fed thinks the economy will continue to improve through 1985 with a lower unemployment rate, but that some sectors of the economy have not kept up with the recovery, such as steel and machinery.

The bankruptcy of Continental Illinois was "unique for a large bank, but the episode may be an object lesson about the importance of looking ahead to anticipate problems."

## Operation Juárez

### **Ibero-American delegates call for debtors' cartel**

Delegates to the extraordinary meeting of the Latin American Parliament concluded on July 21 with a call for the formation of a debtors' cartel. Warning that the world economy could collapse if the international banks continue to pressure for debt payments, the parliamentarians demanded that "the Latin American heads of state meet at an opportune moment, to also proclaim that the hour of the Latin American Economic Community has arrived and that our political will is [to use] the integration of the continent as an instrument of emancipation."

The parliamentarians, representing 16

countries, met for three days in San José, Costa Rica. According to press reports, they all agreed that the foreign debt was a political issue, not a technical one. As Brazilian delegate Nelson Carneiro put it, keeping up with debt payments should not "presuppose the immolation of the Latin American people, who already have undergone hard sacrifices." They resolved to force "a change in the attitude of the creditor countries and of the international financial institutions so that they cease their inadmissible demands."

## Oil

### **Soviets bear oil price**

Oil market sources report a \$1.50-per-barrel cut in Soviet oil prices for August deliveries, a move that could shatter the already-weak international oil price structure.

Last year, the Soviet Union manipulated oil prices down by dropping prices in 50-cent steps, drawing similar action by Britain, Nigeria, and other producers. The Soviet action forced OPEC to reduce prices by \$5, to \$29 per barrel in March 1983.

In related developments, Nigeria's oil minister denied rumors on July 27 that Nigeria would withdraw from OPEC and that OPEC would dissolve.

Unconfirmed market rumors have Iran withdrawing from OPEC as well. Iran has discounted its oil to only \$25 per barrel, \$4 below the official OPEC price, in order to maintain sales and revenues in the course of the Gulf war.

Expectations of lower oil prices also pushed up the Dow-Jones Transportation Index by almost 3% on July 27, led by gains in oil-sensitive airlines issues.

With an estimated two million-barrel-per-day excess of supply on the world oil market, further price cuts are likely.

Consequences could include worse problems for domestic oil lending in the United States—the Achilles' heel of Continental Illinois Bank—and further problems for Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and other heavily indebted oil exporters.

*EIR's Alert* service entitled its May 7 bulletin, "Time to Expect an Oil Price Bust."

● **COSTA RICA'S** central bank has just announced that the country has no money to service its \$4 billion foreign debt. Said Banker Marcos López: "We must not be embarrassed and should undertake revolutionary proposals, such as a moratorium of 10 years or payment deadlines of 40-50 years to pay the debt, with the condition that the international banks commit themselves to continue financing us."

● **BILLY DAVIS**, agricultural adviser to Lyndon LaRouche, was praised in Argentina's *Clarín* newspaper for the speech he gave to the July 3-4 Arlington, Virginia, conference of the Schiller Institute. A full-page article by Daniel Adroque noted the difficulty Davis faced in giving his presentation after LaRouche—"that lucid exponent of republican thinking." But Davis rose to the occasion "when he underlined that agriculture [in the United States] was one step away from total destruction. . . . He succeeded in obtaining the unanimous interest of the 1,000 people gathered. . . ."

● **DENNIS GOODMAN**, the U.S. delegate to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, blames "Third World domestic policies" for the debt crisis crushing developing-sector nations. "They created their own problems by financing development through borrowing, rather than through a better balance between borrowing and foreign investment." To blame the debt crisis on history's highest interest rates, he said, was "simplistic." Goodman also defended IMF conditionalities—which have dictated Third World "domestic policies."

## Emergency food for Africa: how to get it there *now*

by Marcia Merry

This *Special Report* presents concrete plans for stopping the mass starvation and collapse now underway in Africa: 1) defining how much of what kinds of foods are needed where; 2) determining the exact means of shipment and distribution; and 3) outlining emergency medical and health measures.

This action program is the only moral and practical approach. Yet all you normally hear about Africa is how wretched and hopeless it has become. Viewing picture after picture of emaciated children, you are supposed to become cynical about whether anything can be done.

The United Nations and international relief agencies add to this pessimism by publishing aid appeals calling for incomprehensible amounts of dollars and tons. You have no idea what this means in terms of crop acreage, food stockpiles, cargo ships, vaccine factories and other real measures of providing emergency help.

The material assembled here is part of an ongoing effort by a number of experts—in farming, transportation, medicine, and other fields—to dispel the lies and that immoral pessimism, and instead to mobilize the hope and know-how to do the job. What is required is a wartime-style commitment to win.

A special feature of this report is a statement by Billy Davis, international farm leader from Mississippi, who is the Agriculture Secretary designate for U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. Davis details which political and financial networks are deliberately preventing effective assistance programs in Africa—the same networks which are collaborating with the Soviets to impose drastic reductions in farm and factory output in the Western industrialized nations.

To understand the scope of the disaster in Africa, it is necessary to see how deliberately the World Bank and others are promoting genocidal collapse.

This year the president of the World Bank, A. W. Clausen, chose to go to Kenya on July 11 to release the bank's annual report. Kenya—one of the world's potentially richest upland farm regions—had just been added to the latest U.N. relief agencies' list of 34 African nations now needing emergency food aid.

Clausen insisted that Africa—which by any objective measure is starkly underpopulated—must reduce its population growth, as the only means to “avoid the





*EIR refutes the immoral allegation of the U.N. "relief" agencies that there is no solution to Africa's famine except population control. The U.N. caption to this photo of a starving Ethiopian child reads: "Some countries are already facing serious problems of over-population, manifesting themselves in the form of food shortages, inadequate housing, poor health and education services, and high unemployment rates."*

United Nations/J. Frank

doom" which Parson Thomas Malthus saw as inevitable (see article, page 8). The policies of the World Bank are deliberately depopulating Africa on a scale that means genocide.

As Clausen was speaking, a delegation of African ministerial representatives flew to Geneva, Switzerland, to appeal to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the international community for urgent aid "to avert the impending economic and social disaster." The memorandum, which was drawn up at a June 18-20 African ministerial council, documented the crisis facing Africa, which, it stressed, was due not only to "widespread, severe, and persistent drought," but also to "the rapidly deteriorating international economic environment."

Like the resolutions of the Cartagena ministerial meeting of Ibero-American countries June 21-22, the African memorandum detailed the devastating effects of debt burdens and low export-commodity prices. It called on the International Monetary Fund to grant a moratorium on loan servicing and repayments, and called for credits to "help reactivate industries." Continuing appeals have been made for emergency food, medicine, and animal husbandry supplies.

Whole nations in East Africa are facing starvation. The April-June harvest in southern Africa failed. There are 150 million people in 34 nations facing death by famine, or severe malnutrition and dislocation. According to the latest U.N. report, the situation has deteriorated rapidly since March. More than 5 million people have left their homes to wander across the continent in search of food and water.

The response so far from the international community has been token emergency aid and complete license to private

and government agencies to continue to implement their Malthusian plans. Just as the international media blacked out the protest of the Cartagena conference against the International Monetary Fund's conditionalities, so the press did not bother to report the news of the African appeal.

The most important case of well-meaning ignorance is President Ronald Reagan. On June 10, the 30th anniversary of the Food for Peace program, the President announced that his administration would launch a "major initiative to help the starving people of Africa." Declaring July 10 "Food for Peace Day," the President said he would call on Congress to establish a special \$50 million fund to help famine victims in the sub-Sahara region of Africa. But this fund, plus the on-going Food for Peace and other U.S. assistance to Africa totaling over \$150 million, do not represent anything like the mobilization of resources necessary to actually reverse the collapse. All categories of food aid, concessionary food sales, and other programs combined, total no more than *1 million tons* of food from the United States going to areas of emergency need, *when the minimum needed to prevent starvation is over 20 million tons.*

The African crisis points up the lie that there are food "surpluses" in the world, and that food production must be reduced and farmers themselves must go out of business. In reality, grain and other food stocks are so low that selective food shortages will appear in the advanced sector economies by no later than 1986. In addition, control over the shrinking food supply by a handful of cartelized companies is becoming so complete, that food supply manipulation is already at fingertip control—as we shall demonstrate in coming issues.

# Expand worldwide production to satisfy Africa's food needs

by Marcia Merry

President Reagan, in his Food-for-Peace African emergency initiative, called for the "pre-positioning" of grain stockpiles in areas more accessible to African nations. The problem with this approach is that there is not enough food in the world to stockpile anywhere! We need to commission more food!

The Club of Life, an international institution which combats the zero-growth lobby, has launched a campaign to do exactly this. The organization's European director, Uwe Friesecke, has called for 23 million tons of grain or the equivalent to be delivered to Africa this year, at a cost of about \$4 billion. Three times that amount should be spent on building infrastructure, he said. The Club of Life will issue a memorandum to African governments, asking them to outline concrete measures required. Two major infrastructural projects have so far been identified: the Dakar-Djibouti railway line, and the enlargement of Lake Chad to provide water to irrigate the Sahel region.

To deal with the starvation afflicting the 23 worst-off African nations, the following total tonnages would be required immediately:

- 23.3 million tons of grains;
- 2.792 million tons of milk powder; and
- 5.063 million tons of dried beans.

In contrast, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is calling for only a few million tons of cereals alone. The FAO presumes that shipping bottlenecks are insoluble, and, in practice, it concludes that the hungry must be herded into refugee camps of permanent dislocation and despair. Indicative of the FAO's approach is the fact that its statistics for each nation are always presented in alphabetical order by country, instead of by region, which is how the logistics of delivery and distribution would have to be understood if they are to be solved.

The most pressing problem, however, is producing more food to meet the emergency and ongoing needs. Look at the world picture relative to immediate African requirements:

**Grain:** World grain stocks are falling. The annual beginning-of-year world stocks fell to a several years' low of

12% of estimated world annual consumption, down from at least 15% or more in the recent past. Only 186 million tons are the reported carryover of grain stocks worldwide. Africa needs at least an additional 20 million tons for the next few years to fill the food deficit in the 23 worst affected nations alone. Nevertheless, the prevailing policy in the United States is to continue to induce farmers to cut back production by offering them desperately needed financial incentives to take large amounts of acreage out of production. In 1983 and 1984 combined, over 110 million grain acres were idled in the United States, as much as all of the grain acres of East and West Europe together.

**Milk powder:** The United States and Western Europe combined produce over 40% of the world's milk. At this moment, there are in government-held storage in the two regions together, approximately 1.3 million tons of powder—well below the 2.7 million tons required in Africa. There are also about 100,000 tons of milk-powder stocks in New Zealand, totally controlled by the New Zealand Dairy Board—a British cartel which is the world's largest dairy exporter. Yet government programs are underway both in the United States and the Common Market to cut milk output by 5-10% this year. Milk cows are going to slaughter, and thus the means to rapidly resume international milk production are literally being killed off.

**Dried beans:** There are no actual world stockpiles of edible beans. It was estimated at the turn of the year that the United States had approximately 375,000 tons on hand. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) does not keep a running inventory; only brokers have estimates. Africa needs 5 million tons.

The worst threat to Africa's survival and the world food supply is the current rate of extinction of the family farm itself in the United States and the European Community. Without emergency action, there will be food shortages appearing in the OECD nations no later than 1986.

## The wartime example

During the Second World War, U.S. farm output doubled. The means were mobilized to meet both military and

civilian and Lend-Lease requirements. Civilian nutrition improved significantly. The production measures centered on implementing parity pricing, to guarantee the farmer the financial ability to rapidly upgrade farm productivity. This must be done today. Measures can involve guaranteed low interest production credits, a no-foreclosure policy, a freeze and rescheduling of back debt, parity pricing, and other measures for ensuring special crop output.

With a full production perspective, in both the United States and Western Europe and in other food export regions, governments can act in concert to get the existing food inventories moving to Africa and other points of need, knowing more is coming through the farm pipeline to maintain adequate supplies. This will create ripple effects of demand for farm inputs—fertilizers, equipment, other chemicals, and infrastructure improvements which can push forward whole economies.

Cost estimates show that 20 million tons of grain or the equivalent could be delivered to Africa this year for around \$4 billion. No grain should be exported except at parity prices for the originating farmer, or except as gifts. Hundreds of U.S. dairy farmers pressure the USDA each year to donate the stored milk-powder “mountain” to countries in need, but the State Department forbids such gifts in deference to the world food cartel companies. This stranglehold can be broken.

### **The grain cartels and the U.S.S.R.**

Banking, corporate, and government officials connected to the food cartel interests (Cargill, Continental, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, André, Nestles, and others) are promoting food shortages, as part of their policy of controlled scarcity and depopulation (see article, page 52). It is an open secret that the State Department and Agriculture Department are so hand-in-glove with the cartels that even the nominal PL 480 Food Aid to Africa program functions as a guaranteed payment to cartel companies, who “bid” for government food aid contracts among themselves, but who monopolize food flows.

The most immediate source of “pre-positioned” food flows to Africa are the grain shipments bound for the Soviet Union from the United States, Argentina, and elsewhere. Though the overall world grain trade is shrinking, under economic depression conditions, down to around 200 million tons a year, still the U.S.S.R. is importing over 33 million tons annually, only half of which would roll back the holocaust now unfolding in Africa. Diverting grain to Africa now bound for the Soviet Union could begin with 3.9 million tons of U.S. grain the Soviets have just arranged to receive after Oct. 1, the start of the next marketing year.

The grain cartel companies, operating out of Switzerland and Minneapolis, have colluded with the Soviet Union since the early 1970s to guarantee Soviet strategic food stockpiles, as part of their international geopolitical agreements—in spite of the constantly worsening food shortages in Africa.

## **Why the famine in Africa?**

African ministers of economic development appealed to world governments at the July meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva to help Africa “avert the impending economic and social disaster.” Their memorandum, adopted at a May 24-28 meeting in Addis Ababa, shows why Africa can no longer pay for urgently needed food imports:

- **The collapse in commodity prices.** Between 1979 and 1981, the prices of coffee, copper, cocoa, bananas, vegetable oils, and tea declined sharply. An estimated “loss in earnings of about \$2.2 billion was suffered by countries exporting these commodities.”

- **The fall in official development assistance and decrease in net capital flows.** Official aid to African nations fell from \$3.5 billion in 1981 to \$3.3 billion in 1983, and net capital flows were cut in half, from \$14.2 billion in 1982 to \$7.8 billion in 1983.

- **The dramatic increase in Africa’s debt.** While relatively small, at \$150 billion, as a proportion of the value of export of goods and services, the debt rose from 138% in 1981 to 161% in 1982. It is estimated to have reached 180% in 1983.

- **Rising interest rates and debt servicing costs.** “Africa south of the Sahara lost an estimated sum of \$470 million in 1973, which represented interest payments and debt servicing. By 1982 the total loss . . . had increased to over \$3.2 billion.”

- **Increased protectionism** has reduced Africa’s markets for its goods even further.

African finance ministers then met in Addis Ababa June 18-20 and issued a resolution stressing the need for a reorganization of Africa’s debt. The ministers declared that the “stringent fiscal policies” and “harsh terms” of the IMF “have their limits: External stability cannot be long maintained at the expense of internal equilibrium; profitability cannot be allowed to take precedence over social welfare any more than economic stability can be bought at the price of political destabilization.” The ministers proposed the exchange of information on refinancing and rescheduling terms under negotiation, the “total or partial cancellation of the external debts of developing African countries,” a moratorium of three to five years on debt servicing, and that “debt service should not be allowed to exceed a reasonable percentage of the export earnings and the GNP of our countries.” They also called for an international conference on the debt.

—Mary LaLevé

# Emergency shipments can reverse the famine disaster in Africa

by Carol Cleary

Food available per person in Africa has declined in each of the last 10 years, until, with the onset of the recent three-year drought, starvation and malnutrition have reached catastrophic proportions. The appeals for aid by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have grossly understated the tonnages of emergency food aid required, yet even these have not been met.

The calculations below were based on the estimates of food supplies available per person in disaster regions in Africa in 1983. The Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) staff analyzed the per-capita availability of cereals and protein foods in the four regions involving 23 African nations most afflicted with drought and economic and social crisis. As compared with the 8 to 10 bushels of grain a year per person required to provide merely a cereals-based or vegetable-equivalent diet, in these disaster regions of Africa there are only 2 to 4 bushels, or even less. As of 1980, before the recent drought years, only six bushels a year per person were produced continent-wide. The average lifespan in most African nations is only 30 or 40 years. For a nutritious diet, sustaining a lifespan into the 70s, a person requires 24 bushels of grain a year, accounting for the grain fed to the animals which supply that person's meat, milk, and poultry needs.

The FEF analyzed the amount of grain deficit in each African region, based on providing at least 8 to 10 bushels per capita a year. And in addition, in order to supply needed proteins, minimum amounts of milk-powder and dried-bean tonnages were calculated for each region. Enough milk-powder tonnage was estimated for each region to supply each person with two cups of cow's milk a day—or soy or corn milk for those who cannot digest lactose. And enough dried-bean tonnages were estimated for each region to supply one cup of dried beans a day.

## West Africa

Some rains have fallen in the parched areas, but the emergency continues. In February of this year, Vice-President Dabo of Gambia described the situation: "The extent of destruction caused to food crops by the 1983 drought has no equal in living memory and our people in the rural areas as well as our livestock industry are exposed, as each day goes by, to increasing hardship and real danger requiring urgent

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## WEST AFRICA

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Country	Million people	Per cap. Bu. of cereal	Cereal Prod'n 1,000 t.	Addit'l Cereals needed (mn. bu)
1. Mali	6.9	5.5	950	31.1
2. Mauritania	1.6	0.25	10	15.5
3. Senegal	5.9	2.7	400	43.1
4. Gambia	0.6	5.7	85	2.6
5. Guinea	5.6	2.1	300	44.2
6. Cape Verde	—	—	—	—
Subtotals	20.6		1,745	136.5

(3.4 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 3.4 million tons of cereals  
0.37 million tons of milk powder  
0.74 million tons of dried beans

7. Ghana	11.8	1.6	480	99.0
8. Togo	2.7	4.0	270	97.0
9. Benin	3.6	—	—	—
10. Sao Tome	—	—	—	—
Subtotals	18.1		750	196.0

(4.9 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 4.9 million tons of cereals  
0.33 million tons of milk powder  
0.65 million tons of dried beans

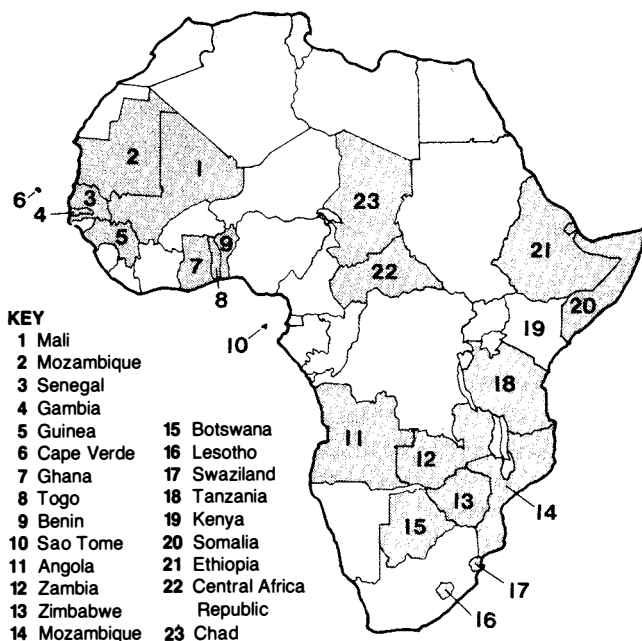
**Refugees:** 14,200

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assistance. . . . Due to the drought there has been a fall of 50% in food production in 1983-84 over the previous year. Although the effect of the drought has not been evenly felt throughout the country, no single part of the rural areas can claim immunity from it, so that the majority of the rural population of 550,000 is now exposed to a serious risk of famine."

In Ghana, food shortages are severe after drought and raging brushfires last season. Refugees have returned from Nigeria. The International Monetary Fund and World Bank have imposed ever more stringent measures to prevent government food subsidies or price control. Food costs have reached astronomical levels; one large yam, sufficient for

## The African food emergency countries, by region



one family meal, can cost two weeks of a laborer's wages. The price of Ghana's main export crop, cocoa, fell to 70 cents a pound last year, from a peak of \$2.60 in 1977.

### Southern Africa

The drought has intensified over the past three years. In Mozambique, the food situation is approaching catastrophe; the capital city of Maputo had only three days' supply of food left as of July 23 press reports, and the supply of flour for bread in August depends solely on the good will of South Africa to provide the flour and financing. Cereal stocks in the whole country fell to 7,000 tons in May, and to *nothing* in June. Hunger seriously affects 2.5 million out of Mozambique's 13 million inhabitants. Relief officers report that 170,000 people have starved to death since the drought began. People are wandering back and forth across the border with Zimbabwe, where 46,000 refugees remain.

Zimbabwe used to produce 2 million tons of corn a year. In 1982, it was down to 1.7 million tons. In 1983, it was down to 620,000 tons. This year it will be 500,000 tons, far less than half the annual consumption needs.

South Africa—the largest corn producer and usually a major exporter—had its worst harvest in more than 20 years, and imported an unprecedented 2.4 million tons of corn in 1983-84.

In Botswana, food production will be about 10,000 tons in contrast with as much as 70,000 tons in normal years. The President of Botswana, Quett K. J. Masire, came to Wash-

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

Country	Million people	Per cap. Bu. of cereal	Cereal Prod'n 1,000 t.	Addit'l Cereals needed (mn. bu)
11. Angola	7.8	1.8	350	69.0
12. Zambia	5.8	7.3	1,058	15.7
Subtotals	13.6		1,408	79.7
				(2.0 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 2 million tons of cereals  
0.245 million tons of milk powder  
0.49 million tons of dried beans

13. Zimbabwe	7.2	7.7	1,385	16.6
14. Mozambique	12.5	1.1	330	111.3
Subtotals	19.7		1,715	127.9
				(3.2 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 3.2 million tons of cereals  
0.355 million tons of milk powder  
0.709 million tons of dried beans

15. Botswana	0.9	0.6	14	8.5
16. Lesotho	1.4	1.5	52	11.9
17. Swaziland	0.6	3.0	45	4.2
Subtotals	2.9		111	24.6
				(0.6 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 0.6 million tons of cereals  
0.052 million tons of milk powder  
0.104 million tons of dried beans

**Refugees:** 228,900

## EAST AFRICA

Country	Million people	Per cap. Bu. of cereal	Cereal Prod'n 1,000 t.	Addit'l Cereals needed (mn. bu)
18. Tanzania	19.1	2.3	1,450	134.0
19. Kenya	17.4	4.2	1,840	101.0
Subtotals	36.5		3,290	235.0
				(5.9 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 5.9 million tons of cereals  
0.66 million tons of milk powder  
1.31 million tons of dried beans

20. Somalia	4.4	2.7	300	12.0
21. Ethiopia	32.0	7.25	5,800	88.0
Subtotals	36.4		6,100	100.0
				(2.5 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 2.5 million tons of cereals  
0.66 million tons of milk powder  
1.3 million tons of dried beans

**Refugees:** 1,938,500



ington, D.C. in May to appeal for help, pointing out that the price of Botswana's main export, minerals, had fallen significantly.

### East Africa

The corn crop in Kenya is down by at least 40% this year due to drought. Pestilence is spreading. Plague has killed 19 people in northern Tanzania. Plant and animal diseases are growing. A corn predator, the greater corn borer beetle, is spreading in Kenya and Tanzania, where it first showed up from Central America in 1981. Experts fear the pest will probably spread throughout the subcontinent very quickly. The cattle disease rinderpest is spreading widely throughout Africa again, having recently been nearly eradicated, then spreading again out of Ethiopia. This further undermines the limited protein supply.

### Central Africa

Some rains have fallen, but the dislocation from the Chad war and impact of the drought make the situation critical. The poor harvests of recent years reduced the seed supplies for the 1984 planting season. Many places are totally without seeds. According to the Club du Sahel, in February of this

## CENTRAL AFRICA

Country	Million people	Per cap. Bu. of cereal	Cereal Prod'n 1,000 t.	Addit'l Cereals needed (mn. bu)
23. Chad	4.5	4.4	490	25.0
24. Central African Rep.	2.4	1.6	95	20.0
Subtotals	6.9		585	45.0
				(1.1 mn MT)

**Requirements:** 1.1 million tons of cereals  
0.12 million tons of milk powder  
0.25 million tons of dried beans

**Refugees:** 308,600

year member states had a cereal shortfall of 1.6 million tons, double the 1973 drought year deficit.

Thousands of people in sub-Saharan Africa are afflicted with primary liver cancer, a disease almost unknown in advanced sector nations. The deadly AIDS virus has been traced to its origins in sub-equatorial Africa, where it is spreading under conditions of nutritional and sanitary collapse.

## An explosion of refugees

There are close to 5 million refugees throughout Africa today—people displaced by famine and social collapse. The figures below document 2,683,750 people, based on information received from governments over the past year, and taken in part from the *Report on UNHCR Assistance Activities in 1982-83 and Proposed Voluntary Funds Programs and Budget for 1984*. More recent information indicates another 2,200,000 people have become refugees.

### West Africa: 14,200 refugees

5,200 from Guinea-Bissau in Senegal  
5,500 from Chad and elsewhere in Nigeria  
3,500 from Chad in the United Republic of Cameroon

### Southern Africa: 254,900 refugees

96,200 in Angola (70,000 from Namibia; 6,200 from South Africa; 20,000 from Zaire)  
5,000 in Botswana (4,300 from Zimbabwe)  
11,500 in Lesotho from South Africa  
7,000 in Swaziland from South Africa  
89,000 in Zambia (71,000 from Angola, 9,000 from Zaire, 4,900 from Namibia, 2,800 from South Africa)

46,200 in Zimbabwe (46,000 from Mozambique, 200 from South Africa)

### East Africa: 1,938,500 refugees

35,000 in Djibouti from Ethiopia  
11,000 in Ethiopia (10,800 from Sudan)  
5,500 in Kenya (1,600 from Ethiopia, 2,000 Uganda, 1,400 from Rwanda)  
700,000 in Somalia from Ethiopia  
159,000 in Tanzania (148,000 from Burundi, 9,500 from Zaire)  
116,000 in Uganda (48,000 from Rwanda, 32,000 from Zaire, and 35,000 others)  
214,000 in Burundi, from Rwanda and Zaire  
49,000 in Rwanda (18,000 from Burundi, 31,000 seeking asylum from Uganda)  
649,000 in Sudan (460,000 from Ethiopia, 184,000 from Uganda, 5,000 from Zaire)

### South Central Africa: 308,000 refugees

7,400 in the Central African Republic from Chad  
301,200 in Zaire (215,000 from Angola, 57,000 from Uganda)

### North Africa: 167,550 refugees

167,000 in Algeria  
5,500 in Egypt

# Demand parity prices for farmers' exports

a statement by Billy Davis



Billy Davis, Secretary of Agriculture-designate of presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, issued a statement on July 25 calling for parity pricing for all agricultural exports. Davis said that "if agricultural goods, especially grains, are not exported at parity prices, then they should not be exported at all." A parity price is the average real cost of production, plus a fair return on the capital the farmer has invested. Whenever the United States has adopted such a pricing system, agricultural production has flourished.

"Anyone who opposes this," Davis said, "is simply exposing himself as a Soviet agent of influence." U.S. policies of expanding exports of grains at artificially depressed prices over the last years, while simultaneously reducing production capabilities, amount to "thievery and swindle against producer and consumer alike," and are the result of a set of agreements concluded between the Russians and Henry Kissinger's oligarchic controllers in the period leading up to the SALT I agreement of 1972.

"We have been blinding ourselves too long on these questions," Davis asserted. "The Russians, and Kissinger's friends in the grain companies like William Pearce from Cargill, cut themselves a deal to run the world through food control. The attack on parity pricing was part of that deal." He said that the "idiots in the free-enterprise lobby should stop mouthing Russian propaganda. If they read Russian publications such as *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, like the LaRouche campaign's research people do, they would know that the Russians are the most bittered opponents of parity pricing in the world today, and not just for agricultural products."

"It just shows how far we've gotten away from the republican approach to economics of Alexander Hamilton, the Careys, and the Lincoln administration," Davis explained. Russia is an empire modeled on the old blood-and-soil cults of Ishtar and Astarte, whose political power was based on the use of food as a weapon. This empire shares the philosophical outlook of those Swiss- and British-based interests who control the trade in international food. "These are the same Malthusians against whom we went to war three times between 1776 and 1860. And now they are at war against us, and have been for years, and we don't even recognize it."

"It's elementary ABCs of economics to any republican," he said, "that a producer of any type of good, farmer or not,

has to cover his real costs of production, including depreciation of land and equipment, and turn a profit to permit investment in improvements. If these costs are not met, then there is not going to be any production. And in the case of food, that means people are not going to eat. This means that there is a world price for everything which can readily be calculated. If world markets are organized in that way, then everybody can make the capital investment needed to increase both output and productivity.

"But the grain companies don't want production, and they don't like independent producers who have the capability of freeing people for productive life by ensuring their food supply. Sometimes I think they and their market-rigging friends in the Department of Agriculture would rather people starved to death," he added. "They've already reduced us to the point where we might have famine conditions worldwide, and food shortages at home, by the end of the year."

Davis said that there should be one exception to the policy of pricing all exports at parity levels. In case of emergency, such as the famine conditions which now prevail across sub-Saharan Africa, necessary foods such as grains and milk-powders should be given away free. In all other cases, the power of governments should be used to break the back of the grain cartel by reasserting parity pricing.

He called on the food producers of Western Europe and Argentina to join together with the United States in reasserting such a republican policy for food production and trade. "If we can get together on this," he said, "we will represent an unstoppable power on behalf of the improvement of the human condition worldwide."

Davis has recently returned from a tour of Europe with Ohio Democratic congressional candidate Don Scott, who is also a farmer. In Europe, the two met with government officials and representatives of farm and other organizations to discuss the world food crisis and the emergency conditions that now prevail in Africa. Davis and Scott briefed the Italian Deputy Agriculture Minister and members of his staff on the food needs of Africa and how they could be met through an international mobilization, including cooperation between the United States and the Common Market countries. The tour received widespread coverage in the Italian, French, and West German press.

# A military-style mobilization can deliver the emergency food to Africa

by J. Scott Morrison

*J. Scott Morrison presented this policy paper at the founding conference of the Schiller Institute, held in Arlington, Va. July 3-4. Morrison was the executive vice-president of Sea Land from 1964 to 1978, in international trade and containerization development.*

The starvation and economic collapse in Africa can and must be stopped. Yet there are literal lies in circulation about the impossibility of delivering enough food to relieve the crisis, and the impossibility of creating the physical conditions of infrastructure and economic development to prevent such a crisis from ever occurring again.

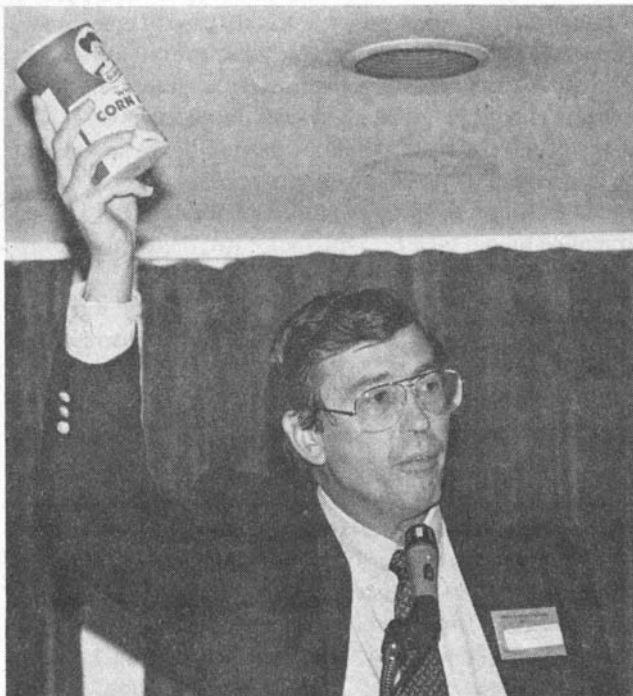
I want to focus attention on the exact means by which millions of tons of food can be shipped and distributed in the short-term emergency approach we must adopt. We must make a military-style mobilization effort, coordinated government to government, between Western Europe and the

United States, Canada and other food exporting nations on the one hand, and the receiving nations on the other.

This is necessary, first, to furnish the full amounts of food stocks required, which have been consistently understated by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and State, prominent charities, and the international grain trade companies. Secondly, government to government cooperation is also necessary to requisition the ships and logistical back-up—floating piers, trucks, and other equipment, needed to do the job.

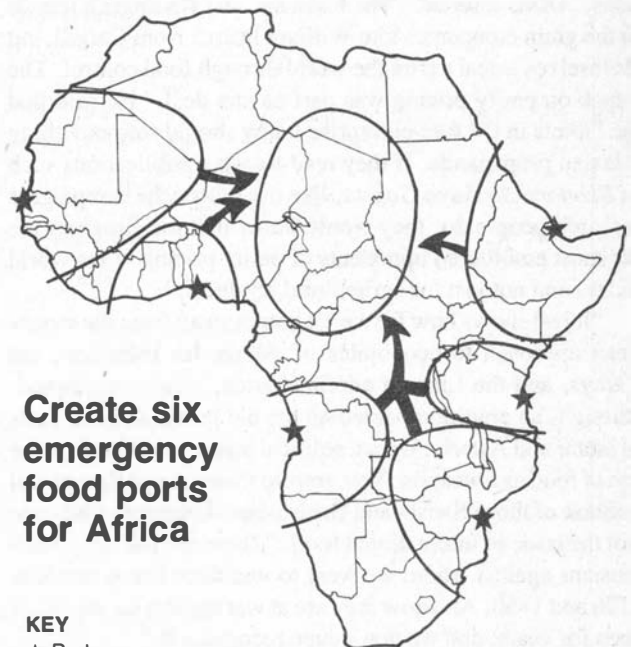
In the course of spanning the disaster regions of Africa with food-supply lines, routes will be opened up for initiating the water, health, and transportation infrastructure that goes along with creating large-scale development and power projects. We must use every lesson learned from the past, including wartime lessons, to accomplish our goals.

According to the estimates of the Fusion Energy Foun-



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

*Morrison illustrates the cereal requirements that must be satisfied daily for each of 140 million Africans in need.*



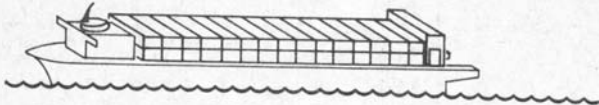
**Create six  
emergency  
food ports  
for Africa**

**KEY**  
★ Port

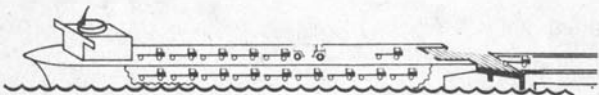
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## Emergency equipment needed

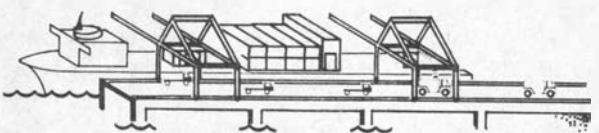
### LASH—6 needed



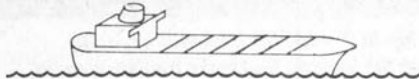
### Ro-Ro—6 needed



### DeLong Piers—6 needed



### Bulk carriers (40-60,000 tons)—25-30 needed



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dation and the Club of Life, Africa requires, over and above existing food imports, an additional 17 million tons of grain a year as food aid or commercial sales beginning immediately, and for the next few years, to alleviate the disastrous conditions in the 22 worst affected nations. At the present time, less than 3 million tons of grain a year have been flowing into those same nations. Africa as a whole has been importing drastically less foodstuffs than required, despite the fact that the total amount of food produced per capita has declined for the last 10 years and food aid and commercial imports have not filled the shortfall.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union is currently importing about 33 million tons of grain every year. Diverting just half this amount to Africa for emergency food aid would turn around the current starvation conditions.

In addition to cereals imports, large tonnages of dried milk, soy and corn milk powder, and other protein food supplements are required to treat widespread protein deficiency diseases and upgrade the diet. These food shipments exceed any present storage or handling facility capacity in the African ports and hinterlands.

The existing ports and inland food shipment lines and depots are inadequate to handle the sizable food freight delivery required, so that military-style facilities (floating piers,

off road trucks, and so forth) must be brought into play for the first couple of years. These emergency systems can remain in place for a few years, during which time permanent advanced technology facilities can be built, creating growth spots around the African continent, and "boom towns" in the nations exporting the infrastructure capital goods.

In the earliest phase of food shipments, LASH (Lighter Aboard Ship) and SeaBee ships should be used, which are in the 30-40,000 ton range. These are self-contained, barge carrying ships, which would be good to equip with food already bagged—grain, rice, beans, for easier inland delivery. The ships could deliver to existing ports from which tugs would move the barges loaded with food cargo to water accessible locations. There are about 13 of these ships in the U.S. fleet. Hapag-Lloyd of West Germany has a couple. A number of these from several shipping lines should be requisitioned and chartered for the African food convoys.

Also in the first phase of shipments, about three to six roll on-roll off (Ro Ro) ships must be used to bring in the maximum tonnage of food on loaded trucks to deliver it inland to distribution points. These trucks would stay on site for handling future shipments brought in by the LASH and later bulk cargo ships. In addition, these Ro Ro vessels would deliver tankers for fuel distribution, electric generators, and other temporary infrastructure.

The Ro Ro ships are about 20,000 tons each, and equipped with self-contained ramps—like floating garages. There are 50 or more properly equipped vessels in the free world fleet.



*Sucker discharge grain equipment can be fitted on De Long floating piers for rapid bulk grain handling. Here grain is loaded onto barges in Kansas City.*

USDA/Murray Lemmon

Six to nine vessels would start the process and cover the early 6 to 12 month period.

The Ro Ro ships should be equipped with wheeled construction cranes on deck so they could also handle loading and unloading of non-wheeled supplies such as generators, water purification equipment, and other necessities.

Each ship should carry 150 off-road type trucks of between 15 and 20 ton capacity each, with heavy tires for difficult terrain. In addition, there should be 150 road type, heavy duty trucks.

While as many of these LASH and Ro Ro ships as possible are ferrying in food for truck distribution to the points of need, another effort would be initiated in tandem: the installation of military-style semi-permanent port facilities to handle the continuing flow of food from a fleet of 40 to 50 bulk carriers in the 60,000 ton range. The De Long floating pier technology can be installed within only months at key locations on the west and east African coasts.

From the pattern of the present emergency regions of Africa, it would be advisable to establish three emergency port facilities on the East Coast and three on the West Coast. These ports could *each* handle at least 50 to 60 arrivals per year of bulk carriers.

The De Long-type pier is a floating pier with hydraulic caissons which self-anchor. The piers are towed into place, then installed for use. The De Long pier is just a sophistication of the concrete piers which were towed into Normandy and installed after the beachhead was secured. The U.S. military has DeLong piers now, sitting in mothballs.

The piers should be pre-equipped with cranes, and with grain sucker discharge equipment. It would take around two to three months to prepare and equip the De Long piers, then another 45 to 60 days towing time, and one to two months to set up. Therefore, one or two of six emergency food ports could be in operation by December of this year, and the rest by early next year, if the decisions are made this summer. The De Long piers can remain in operation for years, handling construction equipment and other needs for development programs in the hinterlands. De Long piers were used by Sea Land during the Vietnam War to solve the port bottlenecks by containerizing the cargo and creating new ports; two or three De Longs were in Kham Ran Bay, Vietnam, and may have been abandoned. They are probably still in use today by the Vietnamese.

Both at dockside, and at inland-distribution points, air bag storage facilities can be erected in a very short time, to minimize the food destruction and pest damage now common in open-air storage. Grain shipments should be irradiated at the point of origin for optimum preservation. The practice of sending subgrade, moldy corn and grain must be stopped.

The costs of these emergency shipping methods, excluding grain, is at most 20 percent more than conventional transport in the first two years, and then equal to conventional transport thereafter.

In contrast to this practical approach to supplying emer-



*A U.S. Navy supply ship in World War II. A military-style mobilization can break the logjams that make a solution to the African food problem seem out of reach.*

gency food to Africa, the United Nations and the World Food Program are merely playing with food shipments while watching millions starve. The 1500-ton Danish coaster hired by the Program's Transport Branch last year is a joke. It will deliver 10,000 tons of grain to southern Mozambique in ten voyages over three months. Part of the grain will be unloaded on the former resort island of Santa Carolina—"Paradise Island"—then trans-shipped by a landing craft to villages on the mainland beach. There is no excuse for this immoral joke.

Look at the experience of the U.S. Navy in World War II. (See picture) Shown is a wartime supply ship, loaded with trucks, gasoline tanker trucks, cranes, and other emergency materiel, just the way in which we could be convoying supplies to Africa, and driving the cargo inland to every village in need.

All that is required to accomplish this is the moral commitment and political decisionmaking to do the job. We must create a new ad hoc international commission to locate the food, requisition the ships, and set in motion the logistics. There is today a "glut" of shipping tonnage; farmers and farms are being put out of existence. If American and European farmers were allowed to produce, and some excess vessel tonnage put to work solving this human need, the results would be immediate and measurable. These resources should be put to work now.



# How to stop Africa's rinderpest epidemic

by Vincent Marshall, D.V.M.

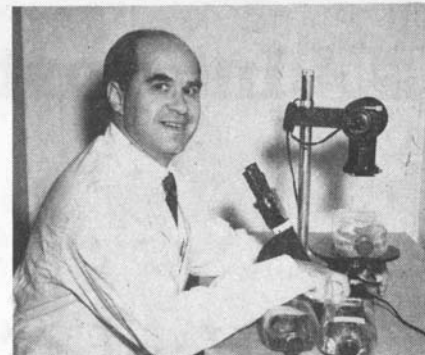
*Dr. Marshall is the president of Animal Vaccine Laboratory in Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the major producers of veterinary vaccines in the United States.*

A deadly epidemic is currently devastating the cattle herds of Africa and threatens to spill over into other continents. Yet the vaccines that could wipe out this virulent disease, rinderpest, are ready at hand, and could be produced in abundance at minimal cost.

Rinderpest is a killer andcripler of cattle and goats and other split-hooved animals. Periodic waves of the disease wipe out or stunt most of the cattle in an endemic area. But in the 1960s, good vaccine became available. The use of these vaccines upon all animals in an area resulted in complete protection of vaccinated herds and the complete disappearance of the disease in susceptible breeds in areas with high levels of immunization. This was a perfect vaccine for the backward areas of the globe, since it was cheap, effective, and simple to administer, requiring merely the vaccination of as many animals as possible. This program permitted the disease to be completely eradicated from South America, East Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, the Middle East, and from almost the entire African continent. It was eliminated from North Africa, West Africa, South Africa, and basically from all of East Africa, except small remote areas of embattled Ethiopia. Because of turmoil and warfare, it was not possible to investigate and confirm the program's success in these areas; so the war against rinderpest was prematurely declared won.

Then a few years ago, rinderpest started reappearing. Reports of small outbreaks first came in Ethiopia, then in neighboring areas of turmoil, the refugee camps in Somalia, Southern Sudan, Uganda, etc. Rinderpest is as capable of reappearing rapidly as it was of disappearing rapidly. It spread like wildfire, because its years of quiescence had resulted in the end of vaccination throughout the world for several years, leaving the animal populations entirely susceptible.

Local government agencies were unable to cope, given the economic and political chaos in these areas. The disease in a very short time spread from the remote mountains of Ethiopia through much of Northwest, Central, and East Africa, possibly as far as South Africa's borderlands; it jumped



to the Middle East (Lebanon) and possibly into areas of Eastern Europe and Asia.

The spread has been largely unchecked and there is a dire need right now to put into effect all possible countermeasures. Rinderpest is a direct threat to all herdsmen in the Third World, and many lives are being endangered in the areas of chronic protein deficiency, where the curtailment of meat and milk supplies would be especially dangerous to young children and pregnant women. In many areas, the entire wealth of the nomads consists of their livestock.

However, the eradication program of the past can be reinstated and continued until the disease is entirely eliminated from the world, which could be in only a few years if steps are taken at once. The vaccine is easy to produce, and large quantities can be made available quickly.

This is a low cost, high-return program that the world must put into effect now. Every country must participate, since the disease threatens not only African peasants but also the livestock business in all the advanced agricultural areas of Western and Eastern Europe, as well as the Americas.

Rinderpest vaccine has been produced in Africa before, and its production should be increased to a maximum at once, for a quick and clean eradication of this disease. Rinderpest vaccine is very similar to measles vaccine, and any laboratories set up to manufacture rinderpest under a crash program can later utilize the personnel and facilities to make measles vaccines for children.

What happened to the laboratories and the personnel who previously manufactured this vaccine I do not know, but I hope that they can now be mobilized to manufacture rinderpest vaccine once again. Any knowledgeable animal-vaccine manufacturer could easily set up a plant to manufacture this simple vaccine in a few months with modern air transport of equipment and supplies, and then manufacture the full amount needed very quickly. It may require a subsidy of a few hundred thousand dollars because of the short time that is available, but if properly done, it will save hundreds of millions of dollars in livestock in an area in which livestock means life or death to the population. It also can utilize local professionals and technicians and teach them how to do these things for themselves. "Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day; teach him to fish and he will eat for a lifetime."



## West Germany confronts a Russian blitzkrieg

by Konstantin George

On Monday, July 23, the defense minister of the second most important NATO country warned that the Russians are making plans for a blitzkrieg invasion of his nation. This shocking and alarming news has failed to arouse even a yawn in Washington, where the United States' elected officials have been put to sleep by the appeasement policies of George Shultz and Henry Kissinger.

West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, speaking at an International Defense Policy Forum in the West German Baltic Sea port of Kiel, declared categorically that the huge Russian military maneuvers which have been ongoing since late June, "serve the purpose of testing surprise attacks on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition they are part of a war of nerves and of political game playing. This is shown by the fact that the maneuvers . . . were held in an unusual proximity to the German-German border and that they are proceeding under the direct command of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov."

Wörner was immediately denounced for telling the truth by the Soviet military paper, *Red Star*, which accused him of "spreading complete fabrications." *Red Star* cited Wörner's "claims that Soviet troops were practicing a 'surprise attack' on the F.R.G. (West Germany) to seize some West German city in order to break the political will of the population. . . ."

### Soviet military moves

While Washington sleeps, all Soviet moves at this point are focused on crushing the influence of the Western Alliance in West Germany. The facts reported below leave no doubt that Soviet diplomacy is deployed on orders from the military command—a command reorganized to bring to the fore a group of younger officers whose careers were built on the doctrine of a Soviet blitzkrieg attack on West Germany.

The buildup to strategic confrontation is underscored by

Soviet military behavior in the aftermath of the maneuvers from June 28 to July 5, which involved the Soviet forces in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic, and all western military districts of the U.S.S.R., and were the biggest since the end of the Second World War.

- Immediately upon "conclusion," the maneuvers were effectively, as the West German daily *Die Welt* of July 20 stressed, joined by maneuvers of *all* components of the Soviet Strategic Forces. "This maneuver of primarily conventionally armed ground forces was joined immediately afterwards by a maneuver of the strategic forces of the Red Army (long-range aircraft, land-based missile forces, missile submarine forces, as well as airborne troops for long-distance operations). Since July 18, Soviet forces earmarked for strategic air warfare are conducting a maneuver, which is both real and 'on paper.'"

- The Soviets are also conducting an unprecedented strengthening of their air force in Eastern Europe and the western Soviet Union, involving mainly two classes of fighter-bombers, the SU-24 "Fencer," with a range capable of reaching the British Isles from Soviet territory, and the "Flogger" and long-range "Backfire" bombers, squadrons of which were used extensively in coordination with the Northern and Baltic fleets during the largest North Atlantic Soviet military maneuvers in history last April. One "Fencer" air regiment each (42-45 planes) has recently been added to the Soviet tactical air armies attached (according to the Soviet doctrine whereby tactical air armies are attached to corresponding ground forces) to the "Northern Group of Soviet Forces" (stationed in Poland) and the "Southern Group of Soviet Forces" (stationed in Hungary), as but one example of the steady, ominous buildup of combat aircraft with a low-flying deep strike profile, ideally suited for a surprise attack.

This "pre-blitzkrieg" type of air force buildup is causing

alarm in West Germany. The massive Soviet buildup of troops, armor, munitions, and equipment, and the early 1984 unit reorganization of the Soviet forces stationed in East Germany, the most extensive since the war (cf. this author's article in *EIR*, July 17), all point irrefutably to blitzkrieg preparations. *Die Welt* warned on July 19 that "three new air armies have been created," noting the Soviet emphasis on the "Fencer," "Flogger" and "Backfire."

● Massive military construction is under way in East Germany, according to informed sources. This was more than alluded to in an April 1984 interview of East German Major General W. Kaiser in an East German military review. There is also a heavy emphasis on "troop accommodations" and expansion of air bases—the requisites for the lightning quick and massive additions of troops, logistics, and aircraft that would precede a war.

### 'Young Turks'

Since early 1983 the Soviets have brought in a "new breed" of young (average age 40-45) generals to assume key army combat command functions in East Germany.

The first step in the commander reorganization of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG), as their troops in East Germany are called, immediately followed Ronald Reagan's November 1980 electoral victory. In December 1980, General Zaitsev, a World War II armored troop commander with combat experience from 1943 to 1945, was brought in to command the GSFG. Since 1980, and especially in the past 18 months, Zaitsev has brought in a group of young generals, some of whom he had known since the late 1960s when they served him as junior officers, when he was a division commander in Belorussia.

These "Young Turks," Generals Pyankov, Lobachev, Shein, E. I. Krylov, N. G. Madadurov, R. M. Savochkin, and I. Ya. Chelombeyev, are all noted for having written key articles in the Soviet military publication *Voenny Vestnik* during 1977. Each of these articles advocated a Blitzkrieg Offensive Doctrine, stressing the "crucial importance of high-speed advances and, above all, surprise."

At that time, 1977, these generals were division commanders. Shein, for example, was the commander of a tank division in Czechoslovakia, and Pyankov was in the Trans-Caucasian Military District, where he emerged from the KAVKAZ 76 maneuvers in that region as the most praised and decorated officer, personally congratulated by then-Defense Minister Grechko, and then-First Deputy Chief of Staff K. Nikolai Ogarkov. General Lobachev was commander at that time of the elite guards Taman Division (whose mission is to protect Moscow and, of course, the Kremlin leadership). All have enjoyed meteoric rises in their careers since these articles appeared.

All these generals now have key functions in the Soviet Forces in East Germany. General B. Pyankov, for example, is now the commander of the all-armored (four armored di-

visions) Third Shock Army, headquartered in Magdeburg, opposite the Hanover region of West Germany.

Soviet officers at all levels, plus non-coms, and, of course, pilots of combat aircraft and helicopters have been continuously rotated into East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, after extensive combat and flying experience in Afghanistan. Similarly, the pilots of the East German Air Force have gained both flying and bombing and strafing experience through their flying missions in Ethiopia, in the Ogaden, and against Eritrean guerrillas.

It is these Generals Pyankov, Lobachev, Shein, et al., the "winners" of the 1976-77 so-called debate which developed the new Soviet blitzkrieg surprise attack doctrine, who are commanding the troops.

### Diplomatic moves

It is against this background that the Soviet diplomatic moves must be measured. Moscow on July 10 issued a demarche charging West Germany with violation of the 1945 Potsdam Agreements and raising the threat of Soviet military intervention against West Germany. Within a week, the satellite Czech and Polish governments followed with demarche notes of their "own."

The language of the Polish statement, dictated in Moscow, was even more outrageous than the original Soviet note. "This decision [the Western European Union decision to lift the 1955 bans on West German conventional arms negotiated then between Bonn and its West European neighbors] is a violation of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements [the Soviet Union had never mentioned Yalta], and creates a totally new situation in Europe." The Polish government, which, along with the Czech regime, has in the past few months replicated identically the Soviet smear campaign against West Germany as a "bastion of neo-Nazism and revanchism," then echoed the Soviet invasion pretext script: "The decision coincides with the revival of revanchist tendencies in the Federal Republic of Germany [F.R.G.] and their inclusion in the official Government policy. The F.R.G. is the only state in Europe which has as a program changes in the territorial and political order in Europe."

The escalating pressure on Bonn was not only being run through the satellites. On July 22, the Soviet government paper *Izvestia* added a new charge to the standard litany of "neo-Nazi" and "revanchist" in a barrage against West Germany, and accused the Bonn government of allowing the "use of its territory by the United States" for "Star Wars bases." This refers to plans to place on West German soil some of the ground-based facilities to be deployed as part of the U.S. laser-technology space- and ground-based anti-missile defense systems to safeguard the American and European populations from nuclear attack. The Soviet attacks were so strident that even the liberal *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* was forced to note front-page that Moscow was using the "language of the Cold War."

# Pugwash refuted—beam weapons can defend Western Europe!

by Susan Welsh

The accumulated scientific evidence in favor of the United States developing a beam-weapon antiballistic-missile defense system has become so overwhelming that even Britain's Lord Carrington, the NATO Secretary General, has grudgingly conceded that 1) beam defense is possible; 2) the Soviets are developing it; and 3) it is absurd to argue (as he has done in the past) that the achievement of such a capability would signify a move by the United States to "decouple" from Europe by protecting its own shores while leaving Europe vulnerable to Soviet attack.

Carrington made this admission in an interview to the French daily *Le Figaro* published July 24, following a tour of Europe by U.S. Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson, the director of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The details of Abrahamson's briefings to European NATO officials are classified, but the general clearly convinced Lord Carrington that it was no longer wise or politic to openly oppose the program.

"General Abrahamson has just informed the Atlantic Council about the American projects," the NATO chief told *Le Figaro*. "I have drawn three conclusions from this. First, the United States is at this stage only engaged in a research effort, not production; it is trying to determine what is technically possible and what is not. Second, the U.S.S.R. possesses certain capabilities in this domain, and should the Western world renounce any such effort, it would leave itself dangerously exposed. Third, any weapons system which would be developed would protect Europe as well as the United States. In this sense, General Abrahamson's briefing was reassuring."

Lord Carrington, a business partner of Henry Kissinger, is Western Europe's leading proponent of decoupling from the United States—although he is always careful to phrase this as greater European "responsibility" as a "pillar in the alliance," and to accuse Washington (not Moscow) of being the source of the decoupling drive.

Given that Carrington and company have admitted the scientific and military feasibility of beam weapons, there can be only one basis for objection to the policy: the political grounds that the American SDI does not fit into the Soviet General Staff's plans for the domination of Europe. Ongoing Soviet maneuvers in Eastern Europe and threats against West Germany underline the fact that the reality facing Europe

today is raw Soviet power. Without NATO backing for a crash program for beam-weapon development and correlated defense programs like the neutron bomb, Carrington's "independent Europe" will quickly be swallowed up by the Russian Empire.

## Shultz versus Weinberger

In Washington, the administration is locked in an increasingly out-in-the-open battle between Secretary of State George Shultz—a Carrington/Kissinger crony—and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, over the SDI and the proposed resumption of arms control negotiations with the Soviets. The Soviets walked out of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear missiles in December, after the first U.S. medium-range missiles were deployed in Western Europe. Then in mid-July the Soviet leaders proposed talks in Vienna to ban space weapons.

Weinberger, in an interview with the *Washington Post* published July 27, said that there is "no point" in going to Vienna for such talks if the Soviets insist on limiting them to discussion of space weapons. He stressed that there must be a prior agreement that the talks will include discussion of nuclear missiles as well. "I very much hope we will go to Vienna, but there's no point whatever in going to Vienna and just talking about one thing," he said.

Shultz, on the other hand, told a closed Senate meeting that the administration will be "flexible" with the Soviets, and that he is ready to go to Vienna in September to discuss the "banning of all weapons in space." When a Soviet spokesman complained about the "negative" U.S. stance which he said would make the talks "impossible," White House press spokesman Larry Speakes quickly emphasized that the talks are still on, and Weinberger announced that he had been "misquoted" by the *Post*.

Also leaping into the fray were Lt.-Gen. Abrahamson and former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in testimony July 27 before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Abrahamson vigorously defended the Strategic Defense Initiative: "The SDI is not 'Star Wars.' 'Star Wars' was imaginative, exciting cinema, but, nonetheless, it was cinema. The SDI is real, very real, and the options that the research program may provide could remove much of the military value of nuclear ballistic missiles, thereby acting as a powerful catalyst to

meaningful, lasting arms control.” Addressing critics who say that research into beam weapons should be dropped, Abrahamson said that “that would amount to unilaterally leaving this field, with all its potential, to others, who may have very different objectives than ourselves with a potential for very dangerous consequences to our nation.”

Abrahamson’s testimony countered that of Rusk, overseer of the disastrous U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War as Secretary of State under Lyndon Johnson. Referring to the Soviet call for negotiations on banning space weapons, Rusk said that “it is of the greatest importance . . . that the two sides come to the negotiating table with the serious purpose of preventing the movement of the arms race into outer space rather than go there for the purpose of going through a dance of the gooney birds.”

*EIR* has affirmed on past occasions that Rusk, along with former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, waged the Vietnam War in such a way as to wreck U.S. strategic capabilities. Those who may have questioned that evaluation should reflect upon the traitorous role that Rusk is playing today, in seeking to undermine the U.S. bid to acquire a defense against nuclear attack.

### **Bolstering the European flank**

Weinberger’s supporters inside and outside the administration have placed priority on gaining European support for their cause, as General Abrahamson’s trip indicates. His was not the only such deployment: nuclear physicist Dr. Edward Teller, a leading proponent of beam defense who is personally close to the President, gave an interview to a German magazine in July warning that an agreement with the Soviet leaders today would be comparable to pact with Hitler. And Abrahamson dispatched a member of his personal staff, Dr. Edward T. Gerry, to be the featured speaker at a conference in Britain on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Teller told *Der Stern* magazine: “As far as I know, the Soviets have so far never signed anything that could really be verified. . . . Signing an agreement with the Kremlin today would be like signing a non-aggression pact with Hitler. . . . I don’t know of any treaty that they have respected.” As for Soviet charges that the SDI means that President Reagan is preparing a first strike, Teller replied: “When the Soviet leaders figure out that we will spend 95% of our resources for defensive capabilities and only 5% for offensive capabilities [as Teller recommends], will they still think that we have aggressive intentions? Of course, I can also beat you up with a shield. But it is much easier with a sword.”

Then Teller lambasted the liberal East Coast news media for trying—unsuccessfully—to mobilize popular opinion against the SDI. “The people are for it. *The New York Times* is against it, as are some scientists. But 80 to 90% of these people are against Reagan, who was nonetheless elected President.” As for the physicists who oppose beam weapons, “they have no access to classified information, which I know

about, but about which I am not allowed to speak.” Teller, an outspoken opponent of U.S. classification policies, stressed that “the Russians know about these things. But how can a democracy work when your own people are not informed? It is not surprising that many American scientists do not want to work for the Pentagon.”

Shortly thereafter, Dr. Gerry of the SDI staff addressed a conference in London on strategic defense, sponsored by a group called Aims of Industry. The purpose of the conference, a spokesman said, was “to inform the public of the feasibility of such a system and that such a system offers a new revolutionary concept in defense, replacing Mutually Assured Destruction with Mutually Assured Survival. . . . The aim of the conference was to rally support in Britain for the Reagan administration’s Mutually Assured Survival doctrine and to involve British industry in the development of some of the technology. Different schools of thought among conservatives are now beginning to listen to pro-beam-weapon arguments.”

The conference was initiated by former British Air Marshal Stewart Menaul, the spokesman said. He added that although Gen. Danny Graham of the Washington, D.C. “High Frontier” organization spoke at the conference (he was erroneously portrayed in the London *Times* as “one of the leading American supporters of President Reagan’s SDI”), it was Dr. Gerry who dominated the proceedings. Graham is a delphic opponent of the beam-weapons policy, and seeks to win support away from Weinberger and the President, and toward his version of 1960s-vintage antiballistic-missile technology.

More such conferences are scheduled to take place throughout Europe, under the direction of Gen. Abrahamson, in the near future.

### **The impact in Britain**

Apart from Lord Carrington’s concession to the beam-weapon advocates, stirrings of change are appearing elsewhere in the British oligarchy. *The Daily Telegraph*, which has previously denounced the SDI as “an irresponsible and wasteful chimera,” changed its tune with a July 21 commentary by Adrian Berry, titled “How the fastest gun in space would keep the peace on earth: President Reagan has the safest and cheapest idea of trying to keep the balance of power by putting laser-beam stations in space.”

Denouncing the “surprising amount of ignorant criticism” that has assailed the SDI, Berry reported that the Soviet Union does enjoy “a small but definite nuclear superiority over NATO. Now the Soviet leaders do not think altogether like Hitler, who loved war for its own sake. But, like Hitler, they apparently wish to dominate the world. . . . To achieve world stability, it may well be desirable to eschew all secrecy, to allow the Russians to build their own parallel system. If both superpowers had weapons in space, then neither need fear a surprise attack.” The SDI “ought to be attempted,” the article recommended.

# The insurrection against Mitterrand: how long will the government last?

by Garance Upham Phau

On July 18, the entire French government resigned and President François Mitterrand named Laurent Fabius the new prime minister. The noteworthy characteristic of the new cabinet is the absence of representatives of the French Communist Party (PCF); the Communists, on Moscow's orders, have gone into the opposition.

On July 21, *Pravda* wrote that the previous prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, the architect of the Union of the Left alliance with the PCF, had brought about the country's economic crisis, and that the Communists were therefore right in denouncing the government's "austerity." The Kremlin minced no words in ordering the PCF to mobilize its trade unions to agitate against the government, and possibly bring it down; the right opposition parties are already staging mass agitation against Mitterrand in the streets.

The new government, assuming office after Mitterrand's Socialists garnered only 20% of the vote in the June 17 European Parliament elections, was put together hastily by the President, who is futilely trying to regain control in the worst crisis the Fifth Republic has experienced since the Generals' Putsch, the 1961 attempted coup d'état against General de Gaulle.

## The referendums

Everyone in France today is betting on the short life expectancy of the Socialist regime: Will it fall in a matter of weeks, or months? The caretaker-type cabinet came into existence barely two days after Mitterrand had supposedly pulled off a "master coup" against his right-wing opposition. Stymied by legislative opposition to an extremely unpopular bill introduced by former Education Minister Savary to have the state take over religious and private schools, Mitterrand called for a national referendum in September to reform Paragraph 11 of the Constitution limiting recourse to referendums. This opened the way for a second referendum on the school bill, by which Mitterrand could by-pass the parliamentary opposition to the measure.

The right opposition and the Church had used the attempted takeover of private and church schools to bring millions of people into the streets, the events of "May 1968 in reverse." On June 24, one week after the European elections, which were so disastrous for Socialists and Communists alike,

no fewer than 1.5 million people demonstrated in Paris against the bill. It was the biggest demonstration since the 1944 Liberation.

Faced with the threat of insurrection, Mitterrand thought the constitutional referendum-reform bill a good "Catch 22." The opposition had to agree to his first referendum, in order to subsequently get rid of the hated school bill in a second referendum, thus giving him at least a plebiscite reinforcing presidential powers.

But the opposition leaders can be as tricky as Mitterrand. Only two days after the masterful "referendum coup," the Mauroy government resigned.

## The 'opposition'

RPR Gaullist party leader Jacques Chirac and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met at length and emerged to call for a "No" on the referendum bill. They demanded that Mitterrand dissolve the National Assembly and call new legislative elections. Since the referendum bill must go through the National Assembly and the Senate, the opposition, with under-the-table help from the PCF, could torpedo the project in legislative haggling, notably, said Chirac, by proposing that the referendum pledge Mitterrand to "restore all liberties"—the free-enterprise system, for example, by reversing the nationalization of industry.

What this politicking means in practice is that France can be expected to hop from crisis to crisis in the weeks and months ahead. Were new legislative elections to be called, the opposition would command a majority and therefore be able to block any government nominated by the President, until Mitterrand himself were forced to resign and call for new presidential elections. Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, always presenting himself as "above party quarrels," established his distance from both sides and loftily declared he would vote "Yes" to the first referendum, *provided* Mitterrand would behave as grandly as de Gaulle in 1969, and put his presidency in the balance in the second, school bill referendum. Barre is at present a leading contender for the next presidency.

A well informed French banker characterized the situation as France "exploding inwards"; each and every party competing over the best ways to make the country ungovern-

able and impotent to deal with the ominous economic and strategic crisis.

## Fifth Republic at stake

The woes of France's Fifth Republic have a simple cause: The Kremlin and the Anglo-American Establishment agree that the country must be savagely destroyed as the European nation-state most crucial to the Atlantic Alliance and U.S. world power. That is the fundamental reason Henry A. Kissinger has been spending so much time in France since the beginning of the year; he met with Mitterrand on three separate occasions, the last on June 28; he met with opposition leaders; he has mobilized his network of acquaintances and agents in a project to demolish the Fifth Republic, which, weak and misgoverned as it is, stands in the way of Russia's imperial dreams.

The destruction of France is part of the larger aim of destroying the United States as a world power. While Foreign Minister Cheysson may denounce the "militarization of space," the fact is, France has the largest beam-weapon development program in the West after the United States. More generally, France is militarily the strongest nation in Europe and has always been the United States' leading partner.

French military circles privately say that they expect a Soviet attack on Western Europe, particularly West Germany, over the course of the next two years. They fear that the Kissinger-controlled U.S. State Department's policy ("flexible response") would mean that the United States would not immediately intervene in the event of a Soviet invasion. They know that only the mass production of neutron bombs—by France—for deployment on the West German frontier could protect Western Europe from the vast Soviet armies. The Soviet Union, and Kissinger, also know this.

## The Le Pen phenomenon

As part of the project to ruin France, an ugly monster is being recreated there. In the 1930s, this monster bore the name of the *Action Française* movement of Charles Maurras, a blood-and-soil, fascist cult-movement. The revival is occurring under the leadership of a small-time torturer from the Algerian war, one Jean Marie Le Pen, an old field-hand of the French-Algerian OAS, the terrorist Organisation Armée Secrète that sought to topple de Gaulle in the 1960s on behalf of the "French Empire." And with millions of dollars, a few sociologists and anthropologists to profile the population—the likes of Jacques Soustelle, Edgar Morin, and so forth—the Jesuit network of the Catholic Church, Le Pen's Front National was built from a tiny sect into a major political party winning more than 11% of the vote in the June 18 European Parliament elections.

The "success" of Le Pen has in turn been used to play on the opportunism of the Gaullist RPR party, whose leadership has been convinced that only by adapting to Le Pen's Maurrassian rhetoric can they "make it" with a population enraged by a terrible economic crisis which will see over 2.5 million

officially unemployed by December.

What is Le Pen's program? Basically, all the problems of the French stem from the influx of foreign, mostly Muslim workers, taking French jobs, bringing in crime, etc. To restore the values of the West, says Le Pen, to curb drugs and such disgusting "liberal" things as the gay movement, the French must protect themselves by kicking out all foreigners. According to Le Pen, the only "French" are those whose ancestral blood has irrigated the soil of the motherland over several generations. The "cemeteries" are the true "Temples of the Fatherland."

These French must turn inward to protect their families and "liberties" by demolishing the power of the omnipotent state. Economic decay and cultural decadence are blamed on the founders of the French nation-state: Louis XI, the greatest king in the history of mankind, who created of the first nation, France, in 1463 to rebuild Europe from the Hundred Years War of the feudal oligarchies, and Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the great minister of Louis XIV. Louis XI and Colbert were the founders of the modern system of capitalist economy which, developed by the great German genius, Leibniz, came to American shores through Lafayette and became known as the "American system of political economy."

The New Right publication, *Figaro Magazine*, in its July 13-20 issue, carried a most remarkable piece of propaganda. Father Bruckberger, in a review of a new book on the life of Charles Maurras, declared that Maurras had seen how all problems stemmed from that "centralizing unity" of the nation brought about by the alliance between the monarchy and the bourgeoisie under Louis XI. The article proposes that France go back to the system of regional fiefdoms of the pre-Louis XI era. It even makes the outrageous claim that de Gaulle always stood for the restoration of this type of feudal oligarchical regime in France. Bruckberger concludes: "I am convinced that Gaullist political doctrine is only perfectly intelligible from a Maurrassian standpoint."

This past spring, anthropologist Jacques Soustelle, the political mastermind of the OAS, was enthroned as an "immortal" in the Academy Française. The welcoming speech was given by an old Gaullist, all praise. The feudal manipulator whose networks attempted to murder de Gaulle at least 30 times, was welcomed into the Gaullist fold—a signal that the Maurrassian revamping of Gaullism is well advanced. Today, Barre, Chirac, Giscard all mouth foolish things on the "evil of Colbertism" and the need to free the poor oppressed individual from the state.

What Le Pen and his mentors at *Figaro Magazine* propose is to do away with the nation-state and with heavy industry. Le Pen, in his book, *Les Français d'Abord*, calls the steel industry, and heavy industry generally, "obsolete"; they also propose to end the *force de frappe*, the independent French nuclear force, and thus the possibility of beam-weapon and neutron-bomb development. They propose nothing less than a feudal revolution against the "bourgeois Renaissance." Moscow is happy with its newfound friends in France.

# Israel holds itself at gunpoint

*Muriel Mirak reports on the choice facing the country after the July 23 elections: tribalism or nationhood.*

In the wake of the July 23 national elections, Israel finds itself a nation held hostage. This time, however, no one can claim it is the proverbial "Palestinian terrorists" with their fingers on the trigger. Rather, it is the election results themselves which have tied up the nation's political process in an ostensibly inextricable knot. Only a true display of that rare quality called statesmanship can unloose the knot for the benefit of the country and its people.

While the main question posed in the elections was whether the ruling Likud coalition would renew its mandate or be outpolled by the opposition Labor Alignment, the answer was that both lost. Prime Minister Shamir's slate obtained 42 seats, signaling a loss of 4 compared to the 1981 elections, and Labor, though it totaled 45 seats, also lost 4. Thus neither of the two major party blocs is in a position to shape a coalition representing minimally 61 seats of the Knesset's 120 total.

To garner the necessary seats, either Shamir or Labor leader Peres, if given the mandate by President Herzog to form a coalition, would have to ally with extremist minority parties, whose politics would alienate the mainstream of either larger party. Thus the Likud would need an alliance with the Tehiya (Renaissance) Party of Yuval Ne'eman, or the Kach party of extremist Meir Kahane, as well as the labile Tami, the small North African Sephardic party whose defection precipitated the crisis leading to elections, and a collection of ultra-religious parties linked in various ways to the conspiracy to blow up Muslim shrines on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Possible coalition parties for Labor also include the Tami, as well as the leftist Shinui, the Soviet-puppet Communist Party, and the Judeo-Arab Progressive List. Former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's one-man show known as the Yahad Party, is up for grabs by both sides.

Thus it is that a plethora of 13 tiny parties, 7 of whom are in the Knesset for the first time with only 1 or 2 seats, which represent a tiny minority of the voting population, have been catapulted into the position of swing factors determining the shape of the next government.

## Swing factors and fringe groups

Although the political process calls for a numerical majority, far more than simple arithmetic is involved in the business of pulling together a coalition. For the swing factor

parties in this case, far from representing *bona fide* political constituencies, are essentially tribal or ethnic political action committees, poised on the fringe of responsible politics. Meir Kahane, the leader of the Kach party, for instance, is a man who up to last year was not allowed to speak in Israel, so repulsive was his outright promotion of anti-Arab terrorism. Now, with about 25,000 votes behind him, including a full 3% in the battle-ground of religious fanaticism which is Jerusalem, Kahane is promising to continue what he calls an "American-style" campaign, of mass rallies, like the one he organized the day after elections at Jerusalem's Wall.

In a press conference, Kahane promised he would "drive this country crazy. . . . Every newspaper will have to report that a melée broke out in the Knesset when I presented a bill to move the Arabs out of here. . . . In my first speech, I am going to raise the issue of throwing out the Arabs so that it will become on the next day a national debate. . . . We will make this country Jewish again." Kahane founded his appeal to oust the Arabs on a rabidly barbaric claim "to preserve the purity of Judaism which has been perverted by Western values," and illustrated his contempt for "Western values" by pledging that "if Judaism does not go together with democracy, then I am against democracy."

Yuval Ne'eman proved to be a precious ideological ally of Kahane in an interview released to the French daily *Le Matin*; he openly embraced terrorist murder of Arabs. "In another country, it would be called vendetta," he said. "Today the Jewish students are no longer those of the ghettos. When they are attacked, they answer in kind. . . . Sometimes, we may look like Corsica or Ireland. But that is not a catastrophe. However, we are no angels. Perhaps, some would like to impose on us a morality which is not Jewish. We are told to accept the blows, but that is Christian morality, not Jewish. One of us already, Christ, who was born a Jew, sacrificed himself for mankind. That's enough. We have no reason to add to that the sacrifice of the whole Jewish population."

What is significant in the ravings of both Ne'eman and Kahane is their explicit rejection of values which they identify as "Western" or, in the former's outrageous formulation, as "Christian." Add to these outbursts the tribalist Sephardic-versus-Ashkenazi polarization of other small parties and the fundamentalist positions of the ultra-rightist, pro-terrorist religious groupings, and you have an emerging political spec-



trum mirroring not Ireland or Corsica, but the tribally-divided Lebanon.

What the proliferation of such anachronistic entities in the Knesset signals is a shattering of political parties based on national, constituency machines and their threatened replacement by tribal, ethnic, or fundamentalist bands, whose worldview and policies are explicitly inimical to the Judeo-Christian tradition upon which Western civilization, emphatically including Israel, has been founded. The danger inherent in the post-electoral status is therefore not only short-term parliamentary instability bordering on ungovernability "a la italiana," but a Weimar-style process of disintegration of those viable, national institutions which joined to establish a nation dedicated to furthering the sacrosanct "Western" values of the modern industrial republic.

### **Soviets must approve**

It is no wonder that the election results should cause old, grey heads to nod in approval in Moscow. From the Soviets' strategic standpoint, the elections could not have gone better had the KGB rigged them. Not only is virtually every terrorist and pro-terrorist "party" recently elected an asset of the international destabilization apparatus headquartered in Moscow, but the current deadlock plays perfectly into Soviet hands. A pre-election attack by the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* against the Labor Party signaled the U.S.S.R. would much prefer a relatively stronger Likud coalition to anything that Peres's party might pull together, so as to prevent Labor from seeking solutions to the Palestinian problem, and thereby keep the Palestinians under Syrian blackmail pressure. In addition, the Soviets may now reckon that they can play the various Kahanes and Ne'emans *politically*, in the same way they regularly deploy gun-toting terrorists militarily.

Regardless of the amount of wheeling and dealing that inevitably contributed to the election disaster, with Moscow feeding one assortment of splinter groups and Kissinger's friends in the United States fueling another, a large share of the responsibility for the election disaster must be laid at the doorstep of both Likud and Labor. Instead of fighting through the vital issues concerning Israel's future well-being, beginning with programs for massive industrial, agricultural, and infrastructural development to save the country from economic collapse, neither party faced them head on.

Rational proposals for satisfying Palestinian aspirations to citizenship (whether within Jordan or a Palestinian state), which many Labor Party spokesmen have drawn up, in the context of joint Israeli-Arab economic development of the area, were not thrust into the forefront of the debate. And, most indicative of behind-the-scenes compromises was the mysterious veil of silence that was abruptly drawn over the debate around fanatical religious terrorism, when, early in the election campaign, the explosive, and politically crucial revelations around the terrorist gang of Gush Emunim sect-leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger were hushed up. Had the issues

been thrashed out responsibly and the investigations into the conspiracy to blow up the Temple Mount been rigorously followed through, Meir Kahane—and many others—would not be sitting in the Knesset today.

### **New elections?**

It is a basic principle of political justice that one (whether an individual or a state) does not negotiate with terrorists with a pistol pointed at one's temple. It may well be, therefore, that the wisest course to follow would be new elections,

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which some political commentators have already mooted, provided that the errors of the past campaign were ruthlessly avoided, and a viable choice set before the public.

Otherwise, to side-step the adverse economic and social effects of prolonged political uncertainty, it would be reasonable to consider the proposal launched by former Prime Minister Begin. Just days after the election, the former leader emerged from months of inactivity to assert that under no conditions must the Likud accept a deal with Kahane, and that a "grand coalition" of national unity between Likud and Labor were preferable. Provided such a coalition government were founded on a principled commitment to place the urgent needs of the nation above party or factional strife, it is conceivable that the tottering economy could be salvaged, through energetic, dirigistically managed development projects based on cooperation with Israel's Arab neighbors.

The question is and remains: Does Israel have responsible leaders capable of rising above the current tug-of-war and seeking solutions in the national interest?

*The author has traveled to Israel twice this year, and co-authored two cover features in EIR reporting her observations ("Will the United States let Israel Survive?" Vol. 11, No. 4, Jan. 31, 1984; and "EIR in Israel: Can the 'great projects' vision return?" Vol. 11, No. 24, June 19, 1984).*

# Shultz strikes out in trip to Asia

by Linda de Hoyos

The early July trip of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to visit American allies in Asia—Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Zealand, and Australia—was designed at Foggy Bottom to bolster U.S. influence and reassure the allies on American presence in the face of both the growing Soviet strategic threat and the increasingly closer relations between Washington and Peking. The mission failed: The Shultz trip was a display of the impotence of U.S. policy toward its friends in Asia.

Notably absent on Shultz's itinerary were Thailand—which the United States has declared must rely upon China as its security guarantor—and the Philippines.

In Malaysia, Shultz ran into bitter complaints from Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir on the issue of high U.S. interest rates and trade issues and on the question of U.S. relations with China. China has long stood in the minds of most Southeast Asians as the biggest long-term security threat in the region, and the large minority of economically powerful Chinese populations in Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are generally viewed with suspicion. Given this, it could have come as no surprise to Shultz that Mahathir was emphatic that "the United States take into account the concerns of small countries on the periphery of China" in dealing with Peking. It was not the case, Mahathir told Shultz, that Malaysia was opposed to Chinese modernization; Malaysia, he said, has in fact aided China in its effort.

What concerns the Southeast Asian countries is the growing security alliance with China. There are two factors that heighten that fear. First, Mahathir, during a visit to Washington earlier this year, had told the Reagan administration that its best security policy in Asia was to aid Southeast Asian economic development. Instead of doing this, Mahathir said, the United States adopted a policy of benign neglect on economic matters, and came in at the last moment offering guns when the continuing impoverishment produced social unrest. The fact that the Reagan administration has bent over backwards to give China nuclear energy, seems to exemplify in the minds of the Southeast Asian countries everything that's wrong with U.S. policy in the region.

Secondly, for the results of this "benign neglect," the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries only need look at the Philippines. The U.S. banks pulled the plug on the Philippines in September, and the United States has backed up the banks and the International Monetary Fund 200%, to the extent that the Filipino economy has ground to a total halt. Furthermore, the State Department has cut President Marcos loose in the face of an opposition which has vowed to remove U.S. bases from the islands, trying to cut an impotent middle path with opposition leader Salvador Laurel.

To these concerns of the ASEAN countries, Shultz had absolutely nothing to offer. On economic issues, Shultz brushed aside ASEAN complaints with the ridiculous proposition that "the U.S. economy, in non-inflationary expansion, has probably done more good for world trade, including the exports of the ASEAN countries, than any other single thing."

On China, Shultz stated that the U.S. "military relationship with China is in its early stages and focuses on defensive matters and does not pose a danger."

On U.S. commitment to Southeast Asia, he offered these words in his speech to the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta: "*Our relations with the ASEAN countries are the cornerstone of our policy in Southeast Asia.*"

Such idiocies could only have had ASEAN governments wondering why the U.S. citizens' taxes were wasted in sending Shultz to Asia at all.

## The ANZUS fiasco

Shultz was headed for even rougher waters in New Zealand and Australia. On July 14, just as the secretary of state was heading for Wellington, New Zealanders handed a national electoral victory to the Labour Party, which had run its campaign on a vow to deny permission to nuclear-carrying or nuclear-powered U.S. ships to utilize New Zealand ports. This commitment rips up the ANZUS treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, and Prime Minister-elect David Lange is demanding a full renegotiation of the treaty, thus opening a gaping hole in the South Pacific defense perimeter of the West.

The Labour Party in Australia had made the same promise when it came to power and everything turned out all right, said Shultz, so why should we be worried about this? But, of course, David Lange's Labour Party in New Zealand has so far stuck to its guns. Accordingly, the rumor is now circulating that the United States is considering a moratorium on U.S. naval visits to New Zealand until early 1985 to give Lange a "chance to modify his policies and avoid souring bilateral relations."

The United States now faces the same drive for decoupling as Henry Kissinger and the Soviets have produced in Europe. The U.S. secretary of state's arrogant vacuousness in the face of the crisis is no reassurance to patriots anywhere.

# Moscow's plan for post-Khomeini Iran

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Last month's Moscow visit by Iranian Foreign Ministry official Mohammad Sadr has rekindled speculation that the Soviets are preparing some kind of power play within the Gulf. Word of Soviet stirring of the Kurdish and Azerbaijani separatist networks along the Russian-Iranian-Afghani border and continuing speculation about eight to ten Soviet divisions poised to invade the natural gas-rich northern provinces of Iran are typical of the reports spreading throughout exile and intelligence circles in the United States and Europe.

*EIR*, however, has determined from a canvassing of a wide range of sources that the Russians' priority option for Iran centers around a projected post-Khomeini period of protracted civil strife in which Farsee speaking Spetsnaz units (elite Soviet military intelligence units, long-term penetration units, and sabotage units), rather than conventional military forces, will be assigned the role of penetration agents, seizing key positions within the power institutions emerging from the rubble of a civil war. When the smoke clears, according to our sources, Iran is to be the new Afghanistan absorbed into the Russian Empire.

## Destroying Iran's military

Key to this plan is the destruction of the Iranian military, generally seen as the last bastion of nationalist resistance to the twin threats of a continued Khomeini fundamentalist republic and Soviet absorption. The bloody Iran-Iraq war, which Iranian sources report has claimed over one million Iranian lives and has left another one-half million Iranians, mostly children, crippled for life, is the principal vehicle for the destruction of the Iranian military. Soviet policy, therefore, has been to sustain the war while at the same time denying either side the capacity to achieve a clear victory. This policy has also been at the center of British and Kissinger-dominated U.S. State Department policy toward the Gulf war. This genocidal collusion has been recently held up as a model of "Soviet-American cooperation" by some circles in the West, who are intent on maintaining Ronald Reagan in an election-year cage to which the Kissinger apparatus holds all the keys.

While the Soviet civil-war plot goes a long way toward explaining Moscow's serpentine diplomacy toward the Gulf, some Iranian exile leaders insist that a continuation of the

Iran-Iraq war will almost inevitably lead to an Iranian breakthrough due to the sustained human-wave tactic Khomeini has been throwing against a depleted Iraqi military defense. One Iranian source has claimed that, of the core 180,000 trained fighting troops in the Iraqi Army, 80,000 are now captured and being held in POW camps inside Iran. Should such a breakthrough occur, particularly in the Basra-to-Baghdad region, Kuwaiti government officials believe that their country would collapse within 48 hours, opening up Saudi Arabia for a concentrated assault by Khomeini fundamentalist legions. Such a fundamentalist breakout would set the course of Gulf politics for the next hundred years.

Either of these scenarios could play out before the November elections in the United States.

This has led some intelligence specialists to reopen the question of an anti-Khomeini move from within Iran over the next several months. Critical to any such popular revolt would be a clearly enunciated policy of an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and a return to the 1976 treaty agreement between those two nations.

Provided that such an agreement were predicated on an ambitious economic recovery and development plan—a multi-billion dollar Saudi-backed national reconstruction project based on high technology agricultural, industrial, and infrastructure development of both war-ravaged nations—the long, painful process of reversing seven years of Khomeini devastation could commence under conditions of preservation of Iranian and Iraqi national sovereignty, not Soviet conquest. According to sources, such a move is both possible and necessary in the immediate weeks ahead.

## Resistance to the mullahs

An intelligence report circulating now among European-based Iranian exile circles associated with the former Shah suggests that the view voiced by our source has considerable basis in fact. Recent events inside Iran, according to the document, indicate a high level of active resistance to the Khomeini regime and to the continued prosecution of the war.

In May, if the document is accurate, parents in the Azerbaijan city of Miyaneh attacked a bus carrying children off to the front and battled off Pasdaran guards, rescuing the children and burning the bus. In the last two weeks of June, a dozen military and civilian aircraft were hijacked and flown out of Iran.

The document additionally reports a pattern of bombings directed against secret military installations where "suicide commandos" are being brainwashed. Reportedly, one such facility in Saleh Abad outside the city of Qom was recently razed by a series of explosions that wiped out a large arsenal and destroyed several buildings. In May and June, anti-Khomeini riots reportedly broke out in three heavily populated residential areas of west Teheran on the heels of similar disturbances in Babriz, Mashhad and Zabol.

# Has Korea become the strategic flashpoint of Asia once again?

by Richard Cohen

The Korean peninsula has, over the course of the past several months, emerged as a dangerous strategic flashpoint. Several well-informed Asian diplomatic sources say that their governments, which have recently been involved in secret negotiations and discussion aimed at reducing Korean tensions, believe that a virtual alert exists for the next two years around the prospect of Soviet-fostered instability in Korea.

The intense focus on Korea apparent in Washington, Tokyo, and Peking, as the new front line of Moscow's expansionist Asia policy, was highlighted when North Korean lifetime head of state Kim Il Sung visited the Soviet Union on May 23-26. Kim reportedly had two audiences with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and met with the full range of the Soviet Union's top leadership. Kim followed his Moscow visit—the first since he met with party secretary Nikita Khrushchev 17 years ago—with a stay in the German Democratic Republic, where he had lengthy sessions with party chief Erich Honecker. Kim followed his Berlin trip with visits to other key Eastern European capitals.

The dramatic Kim move toward Moscow and its satellites had, according to informed sources, three immediate objectives. First, Kim was sure to bring with him on his European trip his son, Kim Jong Il, the 41-year-old head of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and since 1982 the publicly proclaimed heir to his father's dictatorship. Even up through early 1984, Moscow and its satellites had strongly reacted against Kim's plan for hereditary succession, but the successful trip and subsequent signals from Moscow and Eastern European capitals suggest a Soviet reversal.

Second, Kim reportedly sought commitments from the Soviet government of renewed support for the sagging North Korean economy. Informed sources report the Soviets agreed to new barter deals that partly satisfy North Korean needs.

The most crucial aspect of Kim's visit was aimed at securing a new Soviet commitment for a drastic upgrading of arms supplies to Pyongyang. Intelligence sources report that Kim's shopping list focused on the needs of still-inferior North Korean air power. Pyongyang was keen to obtain a match for the South Korean U.S.-supplied F-16 fighter aircraft. Although apparently willing overall to upgrade arms supplies, the Soviets have hedged on the critical question of

Kim's air power requests. According to Paris-based intelligence sources, Moscow is even demonstrating caution on the sale of MiG-23s to North Korea—an aircraft a step below F-16 capabilities.

## Kim's 'military option'

However, what is terrifying Asian diplomats about Kim's visit and his desperate need to maintain a credible "military option" against the South is that Moscow has secured a powerful strategic ace. These diplomats fear that the Soviet leadership now holds in its hands real power in determining the future of the Korean peninsula. Moscow, by getting decisive control over Kim's military option, has won important leverage in areas of vital national security interest for Japan, the United States, the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.), and the Republic of Korea.

The Soviets do not necessarily intend a full-scale war to emerge on the Korean peninsula, but may simply seek to escalate tensions so as to threaten three key strategic points. Moscow has obtained the ability to directly attack the critical relationship between the P.R.C. on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other. A break in that relationship would virtually ensure the collapse of China's long-term modernization program and create a new epicenter of instability in Asia, favoring Soviet schemes.

Second, Soviet-managed tension in Korea represents a drastic increase of pressure on Tokyo—pressure that has been increasing weekly since mid-1983. Both weakened resistance to Soviet challenges in Tokyo and a break in China's opening to the West would provide the greatest opportunity for the Soviets to "Finlandize" both the P.R.C. and Japan—the central objectives of long-term Soviet Asia strategy.

Finally, since the fall of 1983, the United States, Japan, and the P.R.C. have been secretly involved in an effort to lay the groundwork for the long-term pacification of Korea. Besides Korean pacification, short-term U.S. efforts to increase U.S.-Japanese military cooperation, particularly in areas of advanced technology, and second, U.S.-led cooperation in guaranteeing Peking access to Western military-related technology, have blunted immediate Soviet efforts to neutralize those two countries.

Soviet seizure of the "North Korea card" could threaten to break those delicate negotiations. In short: Moscow's new Korean capability represents the key to its Asian policy.

Clearly, Kim has no interest in becoming a long-term toady of Moscow; but it is also obvious that he now must heed their pressure. Kim and his lineage—in order to survive—must at all costs maintain a valid "military option" to threaten the forced reunification of Korea.

It is exactly this military option which the secret negotiations between Peking, Tokyo, and Washington have sought to close down.

Since the late 1940s, Kim and his associates who now dominate the senior levels of the North Korean military have built a massive military machine for one purpose—to threaten the South. Furthermore, his son, Kim Jon Il, heads the notorious 100,000-man strong North Korean special forces, probably the largest terrorist organization in the world with deep connections into international drug trafficking.

The central feature of Kim's willingness in the 1970s to partially follow Peking's lead in seeking rapprochement with Washington was to secure a U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea—an objective nearly obtained during the first half of the Carter administration. However, with North Korean leadership reportedly sure that President Ronald Reagan will win four more years in office, the negotiated path toward weakening the South has no credibility in Pyongyang.

## **How diplomacy was sabotaged**

The dramatic events leading to the revival of Korea as the most volatile Asian flashpoint include: 1) breakthrough secret negotiations between the P.R.C. and South Korea over an early 1983 hijacking incident, 2) the incredible Soviet shoot-down of KAL flight 007, 3) the trip of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to the P.R.C. in late 1983, and 4) the North Korean-directed Rangoon massacre of the South Korean cabinet.

In early 1983, the late South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk unveiled his so-called "go north" foreign policy—a policy secretly supported by the Reagan administration and one aimed at isolating North Korea from its long-term bastions of support in Moscow and Peking. Lee's overall objective was to eliminate the North's long-established military option against Seoul.

Lee's "go north" tactic sought at first to establish dialogue between South Korea and the P.R.C. and then between South Korea and the Soviet Union. Once such a dialogue was firmly established, pressure could be applied on North Korea through all interested capitals to enter serious talks to ease tensions on the peninsula.

In May 1983, the crew of a Chinese civilian airliner defected to Seoul. The incident provided the first opportunity for unprecedented P.R.C.-South Korean contacts. Upon learning of these negotiations, Kim and his coterie were

shocked at the implications.

Reportedly to calm Pyongyang, the P.R.C. offered Kim public acceptance of his succession plan. But in this episode, for the first time, tensions had visibly surfaced between Peking and Pyongyang—tensions that would quickly escalate and were inevitable once the Deng Chiao Ping group consolidated power in China in 1980. Key in Deng's high-priority modernization effort would be a foreign policy based on border pacification. If modernization were to succeed, China would have to avoid repeating the costly disaster of the 1979 Vietnam border war.

Of all the borders, the Korean is probably the most critical from the standpoint of Deng's new policy. If tensions rose between North and South, the P.R.C. would be forced to side with the North. There they would have to compete with Moscow, which remains in a far better material position to support Pyongyang. Such a competition would drain P.R.C. resources and put a serious crimp in modernization.

But even more important, such increased Korean tension could lead to conflict between the P.R.C. and its two principal future technological suppliers—Japan and the United States. This would mean strategic disaster. Therefore, it was inevitable that Dengist China would vigorously seek some form of Korean reconciliation that would remove the military option from Kim's hands.

While the initial P.R.C.-South Korea talks were getting under way, Lee apparently made successful contact with the Soviet leadership. In October 1983, a Soviet delegation was slated to visit Seoul for a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. However, all contact between Moscow and Seoul was suddenly shut down on Sept. 1, 1983, when the Soviet Union shot down Korean airliner 007.

## **Shift in Soviet's Asia policy?**

Strong speculation exists in Peking and Washington that the incident and the later reported Soviet and East German support for the North Korean terror bombing in Rangoon, Burma, killing four South Korean cabinet members, partly reflected the reassertion in Soviet Asia policy of the hardline anti-China heirs of the late Politburo ideologist Mikhail Suslov. These are forces embedded in the Communist Party apparatus and operating in league with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and leading figures in the Red Army.

The early 1984 collapse of Sino-Soviet talks, in the wake of KAL and Rangoon, suggests that the more subtle Asian gambit of the late Soviet President Andropov's protégé, spy-master Geidar Aliyev, has been dropped. In addition, in the fall of 1983, Moscow began to drastically step up a menacing campaign of rhetoric against "Japanese remilitarization."

The new Soviet Asia policy-approach quickly evolved around Defense Secretary Weinberger's September 1983 ground-breaking trip to Peking. According to both Chinese and U.S. sources, the Weinberger trip was critical in setting

a new phase in Sino-U.S. relations. Stabilization of Korea was high on Weinberger's agenda. Acting on behalf of Reagan, the Defense Secretary reportedly made the first effort toward what has become a secret negotiation between Washington, Peking, and Tokyo to develop a workable formula for Korea talks.

Weinberger also set the stage for the first U.S.-China arms accords. These agreements, consolidated during a low-key June 1984 visit to the United States by P.R.C. Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, entailed relatively standard military technology transfer to the People's Republic (e.g., the TOW missile) and more important avionics technology. While such technology transfer represents no immediate threat to Moscow and its allies, it does suggest that Peking has developed a Western outlet for security modernization and thus will be far more resistant to Soviet efforts to "Finlandize" China.

The immediate response from Pyongyang and Moscow to the Weinberger breakthrough was the October 1983 massacre of four members of the South Korean cabinet, including Foreign Minister Lee.

The Rangoon attack was a turning point. It once again put veto power into Kim's hands on any Korean talks; and it made Seoul less likely to enter into such talks. Following the bombing, Seoul proclaimed that it would not meet with the North until the North "apologized" for the massacre. The North, which even in private still refuses to take responsibility for Rangoon, has stated that it will not enter any meeting in which Rangoon is brought up. Thus, any momentum toward talks was thoroughly sabotaged in the wake of the massacre.

Pyongyang-Peking tensions also surfaced after Rangoon. Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yao Bang—during a November 1983 visit to Tokyo—reportedly told Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone that China and Japan must cooperate to prevent escalation of Korean tensions. Since Hu had just been told privately by the North Korean leaders that they had no intention of invading the South, Kim read the Hu-Nakasone meeting as a sign that Peking and its Tokyo-Washington allies intended to "interfere" to deny him a military option. The Hu action represented a direct slap in the face to North Korea.

The widening P.R.C.-North Korea rift would, following Kim's trip to Moscow, lead China for the first time to announce through International Liaison Department advisor Zhang Zingshan that the P.R.C. will not back North Korea if it invades the South. In addition, following the Weinberger visit and the Hu-Nakasone meeting, China not only neglected to attack Japanese "remilitarization," a code word for the Pentagon policy of reestablishing a U.S.-Japanese security relationship as a top priority, but has even recently endorsed it.

Particularly alarming to the North was the P.R.C.'s refusal to attack "Team Spirit '84," the largest joint U.S.-South Korean war games in history. Then, in March 1984, China

publicly accepted Nakasone's assurance that Japanese "militarism" is a thing of the past. Finally, in June 1984, Zhang Aiping, while visiting for the first time his Japanese counterpart, Director of the Japanese Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara, publicly stated that the Japanese-U.S. security treaty is necessary for Japan's defenses—an unprecedented Chinese commitment.

But China's moves were in sharp contrast to Kim's. In January 1984, on the eve of Premier Zhao Ziyang's first visit to the United States, Kim kept his Peking channels open by agreeing to allow the Chinese to tell Reagan that North Korea for the first time would adopt the Chinese formula of three-way talks between the North, the South, and the United States to solve the Korean dispute. However, at the same time Kim was deeply involved in making his major move toward Moscow—a Moscow which had stiffened its Asia policy, showed no yielding in China talks, daily threatened a "remilitarized" Japan, increased the stationing of SS-20 missiles, and decorated those who shot down KAL 007 as heroes.

Moscow was receptive to Kim's feelers. In March 1984, the Soviets gave Kim a 3,000 word TASS interview; there Kim snubbed China by not mentioning it, attacked the U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance, and praised Moscow for its increasing attacks on Japanese "militarism."

On the eve of Kim's trip to the U.S.S.R., the dynamic of events starting with the early 1983 Chinese airliner defection had crescendoed to put the vital Korean peninsula centerstage in the Asian strategic crisis. Again, straining to keep his channels to Peking open, Kim invited Hu to Pyongyang immediately before his Moscow trip. The North Korean dictatorship arranged the largest welcome for any foreign dignitary in history.

But Hu, carrying a new Chinese policy aimed at disarming the Korean crisis and eliminating North Korea's military option, had little to offer Kim. Then, following Kim's visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, North Korea sent out sharp signals that they had swallowed Moscow's bait. To maintain the military option and keep open the possibility of obtaining the much-hoped-for Soviet advanced air capability, Kim is now dancing to Moscow's tune. Immediately following Kim's trip, North Korea announced that it would join the Soviet Union in boycotting the Los Angeles Olympics.

Then, more importantly and in a direct slap at Peking, Kim announced that he would normalize relations with Soviet client Vietnam—relations broken off five years ago with the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Chinese and South Korean sources have told this reporter that they fear how this process is evolving. The South Korean government is so concerned that they are offering to bury the sword on KAL and actively seek talks with Moscow to undercut North Korean inroads. In addition, Seoul has reportedly sought Austrian help in establishing contact with those Eastern European countries Kim visited—particularly East Germany.

# In defense of the German resistance

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*Helga Zepp-LaRouche writes on the anniversary of the July 20, 1944 coup attempt against Hitler.*

Every person who knows history—and I mean actually *knows* history, the patriots of this world, regardless of what nation they belong to—must regard what has been done to the German people over the past 51 years as one of the most monstrous injustices of all time. I am not merely speaking about what has now become a hardened and worldwide prejudice that everything German can somehow be equated with the Nazis. Thirty-nine years of targeted propaganda, primarily spread by people who have long-time sympathies with Hitler, has so firmly implanted this historic lie into so many minds in the United States and elsewhere, that even today—39 years after the end of World War II—many Americans still automatically think of Nazi Germany upon hearing someone with a German accent. Unless this injustice is set right, the so-called free West will suffer a cruel fate.

So, for the benefit of all those who either consciously or unconsciously assume that all Germans supported Hitler, and hence might be inclined to give any credence to the thesis of “collective guilt” promulgated by Hugh Trevor-Roper and John Wheeler-Bennett, I must remind you that at the elections which led to Hitler’s seizure of power, only 33% of all Germans voted for Hitler, with an electoral participation of only 75%. That is, only about 25% to 27% of all legal voters voted for Hitler, and out of these at most 10% were convinced Nazis, whereas the rest were just as witting or unwitting as most voters in every country, ingenuously hoping that Hitler would get rid of the mass unemployment and social chaos.

The “other Germany,” however, was quite alive in the hearts of the population—people who believed in Germany as a nation of culture and a free republic. What is overlooked by those who shut their minds with prejudices, is that during the Weimar Republic days, the German population in general, as well as genuine resistance organizations such as the *Reichsbanner* with its 3.5 million members, had no historical precedent in recent history upon which they could draw in order to adequately illuminate the looming danger. Moreover, they overlook something which no one can or will face—the horrible nightmare into which people were plunged following Hitler’s seizure of power, and the unheard-of speed with which this brutal dictator eliminated all opposition from Social Democrats, trade unionists, Communists, Catholics, Protestants, and even from people who just disagreed. A

reign of terror in thought, a veritable Inquisition, along with mortal fear, soon paralyzed the “other Germany,” while people abroad not only looked on impotently, but even praised Hitler in their newspaper editorials. No—many millions of Germans rejected Hitler from the depths of their soul, but, lacking any help from abroad, any organized resistance was impossible under the reign of the dictatorship. And the powers abroad, as I will show, failed miserably.

## **Anti-Hitler plotters under fire**

Today, on the 40th anniversary of the attempted coup against Hitler, an unprecedented international propaganda campaign is underway against the men of July 20. With unabashed hatred, this propaganda claims there never was any German resistance against Hitler, and indeed, that the men of July 20 were much worse than Hitler himself. Leading the campaign are the Soviets, who are showing their irritation over the participation of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker in the July 20 celebration in West Berlin, reviling this memorial service for feeding the Federal Republic’s “chauvinism and great power ambitions.”

At the same time a whole army of little professors and other hypocrites have gathered together to drag the honor and motivations of the plotters through the mud. All this is being done with the unmistakable intention of loosening Germans’ positive identity even more than it is already, so as to plunge the population of the Federal Republic into utter demoralization. Why? So that the morally defeated German population can then be plucked like a ripe apple. Cui bono? Who benefits?

It must be emphatically stated, that this specious international campaign has the backing of all the forces in the East and West, which are currently working to decouple Western Europe from the United States—which means nothing less than selling out Western Europe to the Soviet Union. Since the key to the success of this strategy is the withdrawal of the Federal Republic from NATO and the Western camp as a whole, this anniversary of July 20 is providing these decouplers a convenient opportunity to destroy the last shreds of national sovereign identity within the population.

July 20 clearly illustrates the tragedy of the entire German



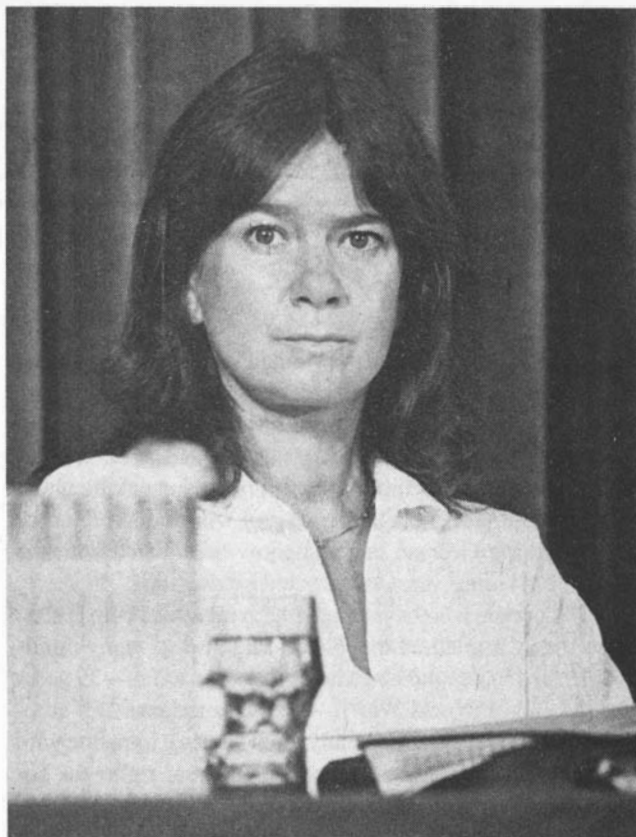
people; the plotters, all slander attempts notwithstanding, were willing to risk their lives for the reestablishment of a state according to law, and were guided by positive patriotic goals, even if they came from a broad political spectrum. The great misfortune, however—and this will come as a shock to many Americans—was that under the conditions of dictatorship I described above, and without any help from abroad (particularly from the United States or England), they knew they could not possibly succeed, and precisely for this reason, they put their trust in these other nations. By doing so, however, they fell into the hands of precisely the same international circles which had brought Hitler to power in the first place and whose hatred of Germany and everything its culture represented far outstripped their willingness to help remove the Hitler they had initially supported, even if he had become a Frankenstein monster in the meantime.

The history of how the Nazi regime came about, you see, does not start in 1933. The crucial chapter in modern history which brought forth this unwholesome creature begins back in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, at a time when Europe's entire oligarchy conspired together in their Holy Alliance against the ideals of the American Revolution, the German Classics, and the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon, striving instead to return Europe to a "god-given class state."

### Oligarchs hated Germany and German culture

It was the unbounded hatred the British and other European oligarchies felt toward the ideal of free humanity celebrated in German culture—the hatred of a Nietzsche, a Dostoevsky, a Wagner—which ultimately moved these circles not only to artificially construct a Hitler, but to finally put him into power. The other participants in this oligarchical project, such as the British theosophists, the followers of the British "Order of the Golden Dawn," and the proponents of the geopolitics of Karl Haushofer and Houston Stewart Chamberlain, are all thoroughly documented in *The Hitler Book*, recently published by the Schiller Institute.

It was largely because of this affinity in world outlook, that these oligarchical circles, in 1932, allowed Hjalmar Schacht to argue them into providing substantial resources to help Hitler into power; only Hitler, Schacht argued, would be able to implement the monetarist policies of the City of London and Wall Street, as John Maynard Keynes so openly wrote in the 1936 foreword to one of Schacht's books. Only this can explain the beneficent attitude toward Hitler displayed by countless editorials in the *New York Times* up through 1936. And only in this light can we explain the 1938 appeasement attitude of Neville Chamberlain, the cousin of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who was all too familiar with Hitler. And so, it came to that ominous 1938 meeting in Munich—even though the German resistance networks had already informed the British government about Hitler's plans to attack Czechoslovakia.



NSIPS/Philip Ulanowsky

*Helga Zepp-LaRouche at the July founding conference of the U.S. branch of the Schiller Institute.*

And thus, one of the leaders of the resistance, Carl Goerdeler, could write: "In spite of all our warnings, Chamberlain ran after Hitler in 1938. . . . If England and France had only taken the risk of a war upon themselves, Hitler would have never used force. And then he would have been to blame, and not—as is now the case—the good elements of my own people. It would have been the end of Hitler."

And still in 1940, a British document reports: "There is no doubt there are prominent circles in Germany which are striving for a compromise peace, even if they do not succeed soon in achieving a complete victory. [Even that is a lie, since the resistance was directed against Hitler's expansion plans.] But we have no indication that they are capable of removing Hitler, or that in the long run they would be any better than the gang which runs Germany now."

That was the crux of the matter: Hitler had indeed turned into a Frankenstein monster, and had, contrary to expectations, begun expanding not only to the East, but had also opened up the Western Front. But to the oligarchical financial circles who brought him to power, he still appeared a better alternative than those parts of the Wehrmacht which wanted to save Germany as a nation.

Documents from the British-influenced OSS recently released by the U.S. National Archives also illustrate the hope-

less situation of the German resistance, and prove how little grounds the Allies have for putting themselves on a pedestal.

### **Anglo-Americans boycotted German resistance**

These documents, which include one concerning July 20 with the code name "Breakers," report about the countless attempts on the part of the German resistance, partially through the mediation of Canaris's military counterintelligence network and partially through emissaries in Istanbul, Lisbon, Berne, London, etc., to establish contact with the American government in order to demand it collaborate with the resistance. The OSS reports state laconically that they could not enter into negotiations with the resistance because the British foresaw an Anglo-American occupation for Germany in the near future, with participation of the Russians, and so their own relations with Moscow did not permit such negotiations!

The material includes the following statement:

The proposal in essence set forth the willingness of this group (of younger officers) then known as the Hermann group, to accept military defeat and occupation by the Allies in order to prevent a Russian invasion of Germany. An essential condition to the foregoing was the establishment of a line against the Russians based on Lemburg-Tilsit.

The group expressed its readiness to undertake military cooperation with the Allies on the largest possible scale with a view toward ousting Hitler and paving the way as speedily as possible for Anglo-American occupation of Germany.

Additional attempts to enter into negotiations ensued in Berne in January 1944, whereby further details were provided as to the extent and personnel of the resistance, and detailed plans were set forth for coordinated action between an Allied occupationary force and the coup against Hitler. These reports emphasized that the conspirators, although belonging to various differing political tendencies, were all working toward a future Western orientation for German politics.

In April 1944 Beck and Goerdeler sent yet another message to Berne, in which they swore that a coup was possible, but that its success depended upon cooperation from the United States and England, and that above all, after the Nazis were toppled, negotiations were to be begun with the Western powers, and under no circumstances with the Soviet Union.

This same message emphasized the conservative character of the conspirators, as well as their readiness to work together with all elements within the left, with the exception of the Communists.

The OSS text states further that "The group expressed its anxiety to keep Central Europe from coming under Soviet domination. If capitulation were to be made primarily to the

U.S.S.R., the negotiations would have to be carried on by another group. Such Wehrmacht commanders in the West as von Rundstedt and Falkenhausen, the declaration maintained, would be ready to assist Allied landings once the Nazis were removed from power. To these overtures the OSS representative said little beyond expressing his strong conviction that the U.S. would never act without previous consultations with the U.S.S.R."

### **Eastern Europe handed to Moscow**

This and other sources provide adequate proof of the insupportability of the arguments brought up in the current campaign against the German resistance. Rather, such arguments give rise to the suspicion that it was precisely this explicitly pro-Western attitude, and the readiness to establish democratic domestic policies, which caused great discomfort, at least to the circles around Allen Dulles, who was in contact with the resistance from his base in Switzerland. Behind the Allies' refusal to collaborate with the German resistance, which could have saved literally millions of lives, was the same motive underlying the order given to General Patton not to immediately continue marching toward the East, but rather to go south; had this order not been given, the Soviets' advance would have been halted and the occupation of what was to become the Eastern Zone prevented. This was the same motive behind the delay in opening the Western Front: these circles' hatred of Germany was stronger than their hatred of Hitler. The German resistance was deliberately and repeatedly left in the lurch, and was finally left to run directly into the Nazis' bayonets.

If people today act as if there had never been a German resistance, or when they consciously claim these were only a tiny force, the OSS source documents clearly show the real estimation of the situation. In the document "The Attempt on Hitler's Life and Its Consequences," the following passage can be found in Section 1, "The Background," A. "Principles for the Evaluation of the German Morale," Point 7:

There is no potentially powerful revolutionary movement from below, *although underground organizations of considerable strength do exist*. These can become active only, if a coup d'état paves the way for the destruction of the Nazi controls.

8. Such a coup could not be expected before the invasion. It can only come if the Army leadership fears the loss of the German Army, which it needs as the instrument for domestic control and political bargaining with foreign powers. But there is little doubt, that the German Generals hope and will continue to hope until the opposite is clearly demonstrated to them, that they can create differences between the U.S.S.R. and the Western Powers and thereby retain at least the remnants of their instrument. With regard to the

U.S.S.R. they see some hope in the Free Germany Committee and the German Officers Union. They also may remember Stalin's statement of 21 October 1942, when he said that he desired only the destruction of the "Hitlerite Army."

The Army undoubtedly will continue to hope to bring about some understanding between Germany and the Western Powers against "the danger of Bolshevism," which it will present as the major danger to Europe. Futile as these hopes may turn out to be, it is likely they influence and determine the outlook of the Generals, just as they shaped the policies of Hindenburg, Groener, Seeckt, Reinhardt and Schleicher in the fatal days of 1918 and 1919.

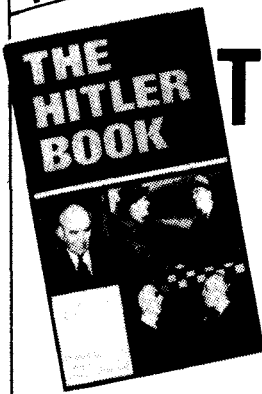
Yes, these hopes were in fact in vain, and the only people to profit from them were the Russians. Perhaps, in spite of its diverse nature, the German resistance was much more far-sighted than the geopolitical cunning of the Dulles brothers. And in spite of some redeeming features, Roosevelt's undifferentiated anti-German attitude poisoned the peace following World War II, even apart from the policies of Churchill, Truman, McCloy, Morgenthau, et al. History is never as black and white as many would have us believe.

Today, 40 years after the heroic deed of July 20, which is all the more deserving of our acclaim because of how it was clearly abandoned by circles abroad which are now inflating themselves with hypocrisy—today the Western Alliance is in grave danger. As is shown by the most recent Soviet maneuvers and their campaign against an alleged neo-revanchism in the Federal Republic, the Federal Republic itself is in especially great danger. Let us therefore check-mate the game played by Soviet agents and agents of influence, and by the scribblers in the editorial rooms of *Der Spiegel* and the *New York Times*, who aim to further wear down the German population until it falls into the Soviets' open arms.

Considered from the standpoint of a patriot, regardless of what nation one comes from, there is no doubt that the German people are among the most hard-hit victims of the Hitler regime, which destroyed their identity and happiness for generations to come. If the first assault upon Germans' positive humanist identity was from the conspiracy of the Holy Alliance, then the second was the Nazi seizure of power, and the third was the "re-education" program directed against German culture following the war on the basis of an ostensible "collective guilt." And if the current attempt to reinterpret the events of July 20 succeeds, then Germany will be completely destroyed.

This is precisely what we must not permit, and in revealing this historical truth we also have found the route to our liberty. And just as there was an "other Germany" within the Third Reich, I am firmly convinced that we can put up effective resistance against the threat from the East and can establish for ourselves a sovereign humanist republic.

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## Genscher in Teheran

*The West German foreign minister takes a big sip from the Khomeini regime's "fountain of blood."*

**O**n July 20, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left Bonn for Teheran to be the first ranking Western governmental politician in office to visit the bloodthirsty Khomeini regime.

This is already a scandal in itself. But the timing of the visit underlined the Kissingerian cynicism which has been the very basis of Genscher's foreign policy over the past 10 years, during which time he served as foreign minister first in the coalition government with the Social Democrats, and more recently in the coalition of his Free Democratic Party with the Christian Democrats.

While Genscher was boarding the plane to Teheran, West Germany's official institutions were commemorating the 40th anniversary of the July 20, 1944 coup attempt of the German military resistance against the genocidalist Hitler regime! And this was the very day the country's foreign minister decided to visit a regime which is quite obviously making the greatest efforts to equal the Nazi monster—a regime which has hanged and shot at least 12,000 members of the political opposition, which continues to torture countless thousands of political prisoners, and which has spilled the blood of tens of thousands of Iranian children by sending them into battle against Iraq untrained, unarmed, and unprotected.

The regime in Teheran has also made an immense income through sales of illegal drugs into the West, which keep Khomeini's genocide machine going, and it is training "Islam-

ic" terrorists and deploying them internationally against Iranian exiles and Western intelligence and diplomatic figures.

Iranian exiles in West Germany protested against the trip and presented a dossier on the regime's cruelties to the press. The former Iranian premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, who lives in exile now, issued a harsh denunciation of Genscher's visit from his Paris refuge. But Genscher had no scruples about shaking the bloody hands of the criminal clique in Teheran: As he put it, this was a "turning point in our mutual relations with Iran."

A turning point—for what?

Genscher and his spokesmen told the press that their visit had been guided by the "recognition of the fact that the Islamic revolution in Iran is an internal affair." They said that what is considered human rights in the West is not identical with the basic values in Islam. One of the German foreign policy spokesmen, Mr. Gottwald, even went so far as to say in an interview with the pro-terrorist German left-wing rag, *Tageszeitung*, that "one can feel a certain understanding if people who are in the opposition against the Iranian government and fight it with assassination attempts are being considered terrorists."

Mr. Genscher already showed how broad-minded he could be in 1983, when he intervened to get Khomeini's relative Sadegh Tabatabai out of jail by giving him retroactive diplomatic immunity, after West German police had arrested Tabatabai for large-scale heroin smuggling.

Minister Genscher put his views into practice when he visited the grave of the blood-thirsty Ayatollah Beheshti, whom opposition Iranians had killed with a bomb, and placed a wreath on the grave. Then, Genscher and his entourage visited the infamous Fountain of Blood, which spurts red-dyed water all day in homage to mass martyrdom in Khomeini's genocidal Holy War against Iraq and the "infidels."

The current Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, urged his German colleague to "transmit Iran's warnings to those governments in Western Europe which support exiles in carrying out terrorist attacks against us." Furthermore, at the concluding press conference in Teheran, Velayati emphasized that he welcomed the fact that "Mr. Genscher has so far been the only Western politician to recognize Iraq's main responsibility for the war on the Persian Gulf." Genscher said: "Our government has never had any doubt as to who started this war."

This was a turning-point for German foreign policy indeed: It put the foreign ministry right back into the tradition of Foreign Minister Ribbentrop who signed Hitler's pact with dictator Joseph Stalin in 1939! No other historic precedent would fit the comparison with what went on in Teheran between July 20 and 23.

To top it all off, Genscher proposed to the Khomeiniacs that a common German-Iranian symposium on "the differing views of human rights and the death penalty" be held in Bonn later this year.

If West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl feels any respect for human rights, he will stop this criminal nonsense and expel Genscher from his government at once. Kohl must be reminded: Some people got hanged in Nuremberg in 1947 for the policies Genscher is promoting.

## **Kissinger hand in Operto trial**

*POE secretary Operto declares the Milan court's sentence in Craxi's suit against her "null and void."*

**F**iorella Operto, secretary general of the Partito Operaio Europeo (POE), hearing of a Milan court's ruling against her in a lawsuit brought by Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi, said: "I want to strongly declare that I consider the sentence against me and my party null and void. The farce of justice which took place yesterday in Milan proves only one thing: that Craxi and his local and international controllers, above all Henry Kissinger, admitted in court they fear facts and truth!"

Mrs. Operto was convicted of "aggravated defamation" by the Ninth Section of the Milan Penal Court. She was fined 3 million liras and required to pay trial costs and for the printing of the sentence in three Italian papers. No jail term nor payment of damages to the plaintiff was conceded by the court.

The suit centered on a POE electoral poster of June 1983, with pictures of Craxi and Kissinger under the title "Wanted." It accused them of conspiring to subvert Italian institutions and of involvement in the kidnap-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro. Under Craxi's picture was the caption: "He conspired for an early election, opening the way for a destabilization and coup. . . . On his party's slate are candidates of the mafia, drugs, and terrorism. . . ."

"For me and my party the trial did not take place," continued Mrs. Operto. "We cannot accept this scandal and the perversion of justice which was imposed by Craxi and the PSI [Italian Socialist Party], and accepted by the state attorney and the court,

who demanded that no facts and proofs be admitted in court. The court also refused to call witnesses. . . . Rejecting the voluminous documentation presented by our lawyer to prove our charges, Craxi has dictated an unprecedented and illegal subversion of justice and Italian constitutional right. Once again, Craxi's behavior itself proves that our charges were totally correct!"

● **Mafia and drugs:** Operto's lawyer brought to court a document of the 1963 Anti-Mafia Parliament Committee where it was stated that the key mafia boss, Joe Adonis (a.k.a. Giuseppe Doto), representing the Meyer Lansky-Lucky Luciano international "syndicate" in Milan and Northern Europe, made contact through a mediator with PSI national leaders Giacomo Mancini, Aldo Aniasi and others. Milan was thus transformed into the drug and money-laundering capital of Italy.

Starting from this period, the defense reconstructed all the major cases down to today. The entire PSI leadership of Savona, near Genoa, was arrested last year for mafia activities; the PSI vice president of the Puglia region, Carella, was arrested for corruption; the PSI leadership in Turin arrested for corruption, and so forth.

● **Terrorism:** Operto's lawyer showed the photocopy of the indictment of Rome judge Ferdinando Imposimato against PSI national figures and parliamentarians Giacomo Mancini and Antonio Landolfi, charged with "support of terrorism" around the *Metropoli* magazine of the Autonomia and Red Brigades group.

● **The Moro affair:** Here the defense's documentation involved the premier himself, Bettino Craxi, who kept contact during the kidnapping of the statesman with confessed Red Brigaders, such as Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace. Craxi kept the police and the security forces uninformed on these meetings, as proven by official Parliament papers.

"Craxi's arguments at the trial," added the POE secretary, "originated directly from Henry Kissinger and his recent trip to Europe. Kissinger is behind the several legal cases launched recently against our organization in Europe, from the French OAS leader Jacques Soustelle to the German feudal oligarch Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis. These creatures will soon learn that at least one case will not be dismissed by us. For those who do not believe it, they have only to wait and see."

"It was Kissinger," continued Ms. Operto, "who put together the just created Aspen Institute in Venice, with PSI leader Gianni De Michelis as vice-president. Kissinger and his PSI stooges are working to sell Europe to the Soviets. . . . Kissinger and Craxi are against a Strategic Defense Initiative for the West, exactly the policy that LaRouche initiated internationally and that I am fighting for in Italy and Europe."

"Kissinger and his Italian stooges," concluded Ms. Operto, "are particularly haunted by the possible exposure of the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro. Last year, we almost had Kissinger arrested in Italy, when he rashly escaped an order to testify on the case issued by two Rome judges. He stated then, at a Milan press conference: 'LaRouche is persecuting me!' That's one of the primary reasons for Craxi's suit against me and my party."

## 'Oblivious And Gorged'

*Washington won't admit it, but Papandreou is a conscious Russian agent in the traditional, accepted sense of the term.*

Russian imperial influence over Greek affairs has never been as great as it is now since Empress Catherine sent her lover, Count Alexei Orloff, into Greek waters in the latter half of the 18th century for the purpose of claiming all Aegean islands and coasts for the Most Serene Republic of Venice.

Igor Andropov, the son of the late Russian chief of state, has been appointed ambassador to Athens and will be taking up official duties as of September. Prime Minister Papandreou has been a major asset of the Russian KGB, one whose scope of duties and privileges overshadow those of his friend Arne Treholt, and other notorious senior KGB assets such as Harold Wilson and MI-6 ex-chief Roger Hollis.

Andreas Papandreou is a direct, conscious Russian agent in the traditional, accepted sense of the term. Certain "government circles" in Washington do not wish to accept this evaluation because of its implications for their own sense of self-esteem and because of what must be done as a consequence of this evaluation.

The fact, however, remains that on May 10, 1984, Andreas Papandreou held his party's first-ever general congress in the form of a general rally of support for Russian policies in the Mediterranean and Europe in general. The speeches delivered were formatted as reports to the two Russian representatives present: Politburo member Vladimir Dolgikh and GRU Spetsnaz Gen. Markos Vafeiadis.

During that same period, Papandreou, having named himself chief of the Greek central intelligence service, the KYP, ordered an all-out war against all Western intelligence agencies which by agreement maintain functions in Greece. This resulted in the assassination of U.S. government officials stationed in Greece, such as U.S. Naval Attaché George Tsantes, and the deportation of the deputy CIA station chief from the country. It further resulted in the Greek government's ordering both U.S. and British intelligence organizations to terminate their investigations within Greece of certain Iranian and Libyan terrorist networks operating with the support of the Papandreou government. When the CIA's deputy director of intelligence appealed to the Papandreou government for assistance against the international terrorist scourge, Greek Minister of Justice A. Mangakis told him in no uncertain terms to "go to hell." Mangakis further decided to retain U.S. terrorists' lawyer Leonard Boudin as the attorney representing Greek interests in the United States.

Igor Andropov's imminent arrival in Athens is critical. It should be viewed in the context of the larger Russian policy to dismember the Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, expand the present borders of Bulgaria, and form, under Bulgarian suzerainty, a Macedonian state; a policy whose eventual success would reduce Greek territory to its 1870s national borders south of Mount Olympus.

Papandreou is in this up to his neck.

To understand why, one needs to know three things. First, the broader context of the network: Papandreou, when he was a U.S. citizen, was first recruited into American politics by Orville Freeman, Mondale's controller in Minnesota, and member of an inner-elite imperial group which includes Robert McNamara, Harlan Cleveland, and Maurice Strong and George Ignatiev of Canada. In the 1960s, Ignatiev and Strong put together Papandreou's party-in-exile when our man was occupying an empty chair at the University of Toronto. This inner group is part of a coalition of oligarchical interests whose stated policy is to transfer Western Europe to the Russian Imperial sphere of influence.

The second thing to know is Papandreou's personal psychological profile, about which I have written in the past and about which Ambassador Monteaegle Stearns knows in intimate detail.

Finally, one must know the specific Greek cultural environment which Papandreou represents. When he was first elected to office in October of 1981, I identified his cultural milieu as "Alexandrian," a decadent tradition of Levantine families whose outlook was typified in the poems of the Alexandrian Constantine Cavafy. It is a tradition of courtesans who served every imperial power in the region since Emperor Constantine moved the imperial headquarters from Rome to Constantinople: Byzantines, Caliphs, Normans, Venetians, Ottomans, and British.

Their moral outlook is summarized in a poem of Nobel laureate George Seferis, written while he was Greek ambassador to London:

"We were starvelings on the earth's longitudes/ but as we ate well/ we fell here below/ oblivious and gorged."

## **New strains in Indo-Pakistani relations**

*The tortured relations between India and Pakistan have taken a new, more complex turn.*

**T**he announcement here that formal talks of the foreign secretary level set for July 18 and the next session of the Indo-Pakistani Joint Commission in early August have been postponed until "after September" was sudden.

Postponement of the two meetings for which all preparations had reportedly been made was suggested by India, according to the official spokesman for the ministry of external affairs, and Pakistan agreed. There have been many contacts between the two sides at a high level, the spokesman explained, and "we should allow ourselves a little time to assess their results."

Indeed, diplomatic contacts had intensified over the last months even as evidence mounted on the Indian side that Pakistani claims of good will contained a large portion of doubletalk. While the government has not yet spelled out the details, Pakistani collusion *in some form* in the destabilization of Punjab is undeniable. It is a matter of record that Pakistani media coverage has featured open adulation of the cause of the Sikh separatists.

Behind the veneer of apparent cooperation to free the hostage passengers, Pakistan's behavior during the recent hijacking raised more doubts. The Indian ambassador who was present at the Lahore Airport where nine hijackers diverted an Indian Airlines plane from Srinagar on July 5 was denied access to the hijackers. Pakistani authorities not only refused to hand over the hijackers' baggage, but also

sidetracked the Indian request for a joint search of it, saying they had already done the job and could only hand over a list of items recovered.

Finally, General Zia made clear that the hijackers would not be returned to India, claiming that he wanted to do nothing "either in favor of or against the Sikhs or India"—as if the two were mutually exclusive.

Whether the hijackers will ever be tried—as is mandated by international legal codes Zia has professed to honor—remains to be seen. Despite similar claims in the past, the culprits in the 1981 hijacking incident have yet to be tried and are living comfortably in Pakistan. Days after the hijacking, General Zia told the *Palestine Times* that charges of Pakistani involvement in the Sikh insurgency were baseless "in view of Pakistan's record of conduct toward India, especially the great restraint it had shown in the wake of the recent Muslim killings in Bombay in the interest of peace."

Determined not to allow derailing of the attempt to find a firm basis for mutually productive relations, Prime Minister Gandhi rejected counsel to cancel the July 5 visit of Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting H. K. L. Bhagat to Pakistan. The tough communication that preceded Mr. Bhagat's visit through diplomatic channels apparently prompted the surprising article in the major Pakistani daily, *Nawa-i-waqt*, which championed Mrs. Gandhi's action in Amritsar. The Sikh community, the paper

said on July 5, should be grateful to Mrs. Gandhi for coming to their rescue and restoring the sanctity of the Golden Temple.

Though Mr. Bhagat's trip was apparently aimed at sorting out certain aspects of Indo-Pakistani relations, any positive result was queered, at least temporarily, by the developments surrounding the hijacking.

In an attempt to save the situation diplomatically, India took advantage of the July 9-10 foreign minister-level meeting of the South Asian Regional Commission in Maldives. Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan had been invited to Delhi and offered a lift to Maldives in Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao's special aircraft.

But the several hours of talks, according to the public record at least, produced only the reiteration from Yaqub Khan that Pakistani intentions toward Punjab were not to be doubted: If Pakistan wanted to exploit the problem there are a great many things it could have and would have done, he said. He refused to relent on return of the hijackers, and offered neither explanation nor apology for the various inflammatory statements made recently by Pakistani officials.

Under these circumstances, New Delhi deemed a hiatus in the dialogue unavoidable. How soon and under what circumstances it will be resumed remains to be seen. Both heads of state are also operating under the shadow of powerful domestic lobbies which, for their own diverse reasons, are distinctly unhappy with any prospect of reconciliation between India and Pakistan.

In any case, Narasimha Rao's removal as foreign minister and Mrs. Gandhi's takeover of the foreign affairs portfolio in the recent cabinet reshuffle signals an end to business-as-usual in Indo-Pakistani relations for the time being.



## **FBI, KGB cross paths on border**

*Something's fishy about the FBI's "warnings" to a PAN mayor in Ciudad Juárez about the proto-terrorist CDP.*

A leading figure in Mexico's Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), Mayor Barrio of Ciudad Juárez, is trying to cover the tracks of his party's collaboration with KGB-linked terrorism. And the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation is helping him.

On June 16, Mayor Francisco Barrio Terrazas of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, told us and the Mexican press corps that the FBI office in El Paso, Texas, had informed him and the Ciudad Juárez police of a plot against his life, set up by foreign terrorists cooperating with Mexican elements. The mayor took the information very seriously, and without further cross-checking, called a mass rally to denounce the alleged plot, blaming the KGB and the proto-terrorist group called Committee for Popular Defense (CDP).

*EIR* was the first magazine to expose in 1982 that the CDP was an umbrella group for several national and international terrorist organizations. We revealed that the dangerous 23rd of September League of Mexico, as well as the Puerto Rican FALN, headed by the infamous William Morales, were run out of CDP safehousing networks.

But, and this is a big but, we also proved that the CDP was a spinoff of the PAN. Both were created by the Jesuits, who are extremely powerful in the state of Chihuahua and are the channel for top-level KGB input into the CDP. In the early 1970s, the PAN held violent demonstrations *together* with the CDP against the candidate of the PRI, the government party, and

organized joint support rallies to defend terrorists.

In point of fact, Mayor Barrio himself was elected in July 1983 thanks to the tacit support of the CDP, which put out the word to its base to abstain, allowing the PAN to win.

Every so often, however, the two groups stage public spats to maintain the loyalty of their bases. Whatever the FBI's intention, the effect of the "assassination threat" is to drum up political support for Mr. Barrio's faded image, which has suffered from the constant violence in Ciudad Juárez and the operations of the drug mafia, now taking over the border city.

No one seriously believes that Mr. Barrio's police could be trusted, because they are themselves the prime terrorists in the city. In particular, Deputy Police Chief Noe Carrizoza is a well known drug pusher both in Chihuahua and in Ciudad Obregón, in the neighboring state of Sonora.

But this leads us to another important issue. The PAN claims "foreign interference" in the operations against them, but never presents any proof. But at the same time, the PAN rejects the existence of foreign interference in the attempt against the presidential palace last May 1, when a terrorist group threw a Molotov cocktail while President Miguel de la Madrid and other government leaders were reviewing the May Day parade. The bomb resulted in the injury of some Mexican officials and strong declarations from the President that Mexico's democratic forces would resist any attempt to overthrow the constitutional

government.

When Juan José Osorio, a congressman in the ruling PRI party, asked for an all-party condemnation of the attempt, the PAN rejected the request, saying that there was no evidence of foreign interference. The PAN was joined in this refusal by the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), a frequent ally of the PAN which until recently went by the name of Communist Party of Mexico. But meanwhile, in an opinion column published in the newspaper *El Universal*, PAN columnist Jesus González Schmall wrote that the terrorist attack was justified!

Newly disclosed information establishes that those arrested for the Molotov cocktail incident were members of the Prepa Popular, a chain of schools which are in touch with the CDP. One might ask: Why is the PAN in the middle of this affair?

One might also ask what the FBI is doing with the PAN, this asset of KGB subversion against Mexico.

In the July 15 issue of *La Nacion*, the official mouthpiece of the PAN, Mayor Barrio insisted that FBI collaboration with the PAN "has always existed within a plan of mutual collaboration with the Mexican government, without overstepping its jurisdiction or penetrating the national territory; if there are still those who insist on distorting the situation, it will not be the fault of the government of Ciudad Juárez."

The PAN itself is the biggest subversive outfit in Mexico, working openly to topple the constitutional regime and making no bones about its collaboration with communists. These border-region subversive circles are the likely culprits in the hanging death of Maj. Gen. Roger Ownby in Texas last winter. That, you recall, was the murder which the FBI quickly labeled "suicide."

# International Intelligence

## ***Sikh attempt to destroy Punjab granary stopped***

Sikh terrorists in India's Punjab succeeded, in a second attempt, during the week of July 15 in making a 2000-foot breach in the Bhakra canal which channels the waters from the Himalayas into three states. As a result of the canal's destruction, the Punjab is being flooded and waterflow into the neighboring states of Haryana and Rajasthan is being cut off. Repairs of the canal have begun, and the government has announced that army troops will be stationed along the canal for a year to prevent any other such actions.

This attempt to destroy agriculture in the Punjab, the granary of India, is not surprising since funding for the Sikh separatist movement comes from the giant Swiss-based grain cartel André. With the army deployed in the Punjab until the back of Sikh separatist terror is broken, leadership for the Sikh separatist movement is being taken from outside the country.

On July 28, the newly founded "Sikh World Organization" will hold a conference of several thousands in New York to bring unity to the Sikh movement. "The Sikhs are the only people in the world who do not have a homeland," declared the American-based conference organizer.

For the Sikhs' oligarchical funders the purpose of the operation is twofold: first, to capture the great Punjab granary for the grain cartels' food war against India, and, second, to begin tearing India, the world's largest democratic nation-state, to bits.

The Gandhi government is determined that this dismemberment shall not succeed. In her opening speech to the new session of the Indian parliament on July 24, Indira Gandhi declared that "we will try to do anything to build the bridge between the government and the Sikhs, but any attempt to rip down that bridge will be dealt with seriously. The Golden Temple is the last such incident that will ever happen in this country."

On July 25, Mrs. Gandhi raised the issue

of the "foreign hand" which government officials charge is responsible for the Sikh insurgency. "The happenings in Punjab strangely coincided with the rearming of a neighboring country," she declared, in reference to Washington's \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package to Pakistan. "Could we ignore developments in Punjab and the arming of our neighbor and trouble in Jammu and Kashmir [the Muslim-majority state contested by Pakistan]?" Mrs. Gandhi also charged: "There is a deep-rooted link between communalism and neo-imperialism."

## ***Soviets praise recently martyred airforce pilot***

An editorial in the Soviet military daily *Red Star* on July 21 praised the actions of a Soviet pilot during an alleged violation of Soviet borders as the fulfillment of his military duty. The incident was reported as "recent," and went unnoticed by any other government, although it has been briefly reported in the international media. The article is part of a continuing campaign by the Soviet leadership to prepare the population psychologically for a near-term confrontation with the United States.

"The melody of the National Hymn of the Soviet Union solemnly rang out," the editorial read. "The flag of our motherland slowly ascended the flag pole. Killed in the course of duty. In the ensuing silence, the measured words about the order to fulfill military duty rang out. . . ."

"It was that quality of fulfillment of military task which pilot Capt. G. Yeliseev possessed. An aggressor airplane intruded into the air space of our country. . . . Captain Yeliseev was ordered to intercept target. The situation in the air was not easy. The aggressor would have been able to leave unpunished. Then, Yeliseev, . . . flying at maximum speed, closed in on the target and rammed it, knocking it down. The pilot paid the price of his life to stop enemy provocation. By order of the Presidium of the Su-

preme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Captain Yeliseev has been posthumously awarded the medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

"What led Captain Yeliseev to his victory? Above all the feeling of military duty, . . . the passionate heart of a communist, the highest responsibility for the assignment, for the security of the Motherland."

## ***DEA exposes Bulgaria's drug-running connections***

A newly released report by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has charged that the official Bulgarian state trading agency Kintex has been a front for narcotics traffic and that 10% of heroin entering the United States comes from Bulgaria. According to the report, submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee's task force on international narcotics control, Kintex is selling weapons "to a Middle Eastern trafficking group" in exchange for heroin, and then having the drugs taken by distributors to Western Europe "as a political weapon to destabilize Western societies" and as a way for Bulgaria to earn hard currency and "supply and support several dissident groups in the Middle East with Western arms and ammunition."

The DEA report notes that, although Bulgaria's involvement in drugs has been known to be massive for many years, this involvement is taking on a new light in view of evidence of Bulgarian involvement in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II.

The DEA task force investigating the "Bulgarian Connection" has put forward two resolutions. One calls upon President Reagan to review U.S. relations with Bulgaria in light of the drug-trafficking and other evidence. The second asks the President to call for a United Nations review of an international customs treaty called TIR. Under this treaty, certain vehicles have been allowed to cross international borders with minimal interference. Now, says the DEA, Bulgaria has exploited that treaty by allowing heroin to be smuggled in TIR vehicles.

New York Sen. Alfonse D'Amato on July 24 urged congressional approval of the resolutions, declaring that "Bulgaria has immersed itself deeply in the operation of an international terrorist network involving drug trafficking, gun-running, assassination attempts, and terrorist training."

### **Chernenko's praised for 'liquidating Kulaks'**

Soviet party and state leader Konstantin Chernenko was portrayed as a powerful personality in the army paper *Red Star* on July 24. The first such article appeared in April, covering his heroic deeds as a member of the secret service border troops ("Cheka") in Eastern Kazakhstan from 1930 to 1933. Afterwards, he returned to his hometown, Novosyolov in the district of Krasnoyarsk, where he participated in the campaign of "forced collectivization" of farmland.

*Red Star* points out that Lenin himself had been in Novosyolov four times during his Siberian exile, which has thus been under a good spell ever since. "The history of Siberia and of our whole great fatherland is reflected in the destinies of the people in this district, as the ocean is reflected in one drop of water," the paper writes. As a functionary of the Communist youth group Komsomol, Chernenko had been a fearless fighter to destroy the private property of the "kulaks," the so-called "rich peasants," *Red Star* reports. "The grateful inhabitants of Novosyolov will never forget how much force and creative energy comrade Chernenko devoted to his home district."

During forced collectivization, about 2 million peasants were killed or died as inmates of labor camps. It was the bloody prelude to party purges which cost another 15 million lives, according to conservative estimates.

Chernenko was a natural leader, a model for other people, the paper continues. He never shouted at anybody. "Every word he said was understood."

The fact that he never fought in the Sec-

ond World War is excused in *Red Star*: "In the war years, Siberia was also a front—a labor front." As party secretary of the Krasnodar province, Chernenko organized "the toiling masses of the rear."

### **Mexican defends sovereign right to cut population**

In a press conference in Mexico City on July 26, Mexico's chief population-policy official rejected the Reagan administration's new policy of cutting off U.S. aid to international groups promoting or performing abortion by claiming that sovereign nations have a right to be in control of cutting their own population.

Gerónimo Martínez García stated: "Since Bucharest, it was established that countries are sovereign in the definition of their population policies . . . in the outline of their concrete program," referring to the U.N. Population Conference of 1974.

Martínez García said the new U.S. policy meant that the U.N. Population Conference to be held in Mexico City August 6-14, "cannot accept that international aid [which] is tied to a determined population policy." The United States is insisting that without "concrete assurances" from the U.N. Fund for Population Activities that "abortion and coercive family planning programs" do not receive U.N. funding, they will lose over \$38 million in U.S. government aid.

Martínez García heads the same National Population Council which initiated the goals for population reduction under the former Minister of Interior, J. Reyes Heróles.

A group of U.S. congressmen is howling that the policy of not exporting population-control genocide, "would be a foreign policy disaster which would turn the clock back 20 years on bipartisan progress on Third World family planning policy." That darling of Planned Parenthood, Rep. James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), said the policy "would represent a foreign policy embarrassment if it were presented to the world in August as official U.S. policy."

## Briefly

● **THE SCHILLER INSTITUTE**, launched this summer by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in both West Germany and the United States to rescue the Western Alliance in the face of a growing Soviet threat and the demands of influential forces to "decouple" Western Europe from the United States, now has an active chapter in West Berlin. The first meeting of the new chapter in the divided city was held on July 7. The primary topic of discussion at the meeting: the psychological terror Berliners have been subjected to since the erection of the Wall.

● **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**, through its delegate at the last official meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations, made a formal request for the country to be equipped with a modern nuclear-powered navy, according to gossip in Moscow. A prominent Soviet Marshal replied: "What for? You are a landlocked nation!" "So what," replied the Czech, "if you can have a Ministry of Culture then we should have a Department of the Navy!"

● **SOVIET COSMONAUT** Svetlana Savitskaya became the first woman to walk in space on July 25, according to a UPI wire. Most of the time spent outside the station was devoted to testing a sophisticated new tool which uses an electron beam for "complex technological operations." "Such experiments have never been accomplished outside a flying vehicle before," TASS said. Press coverage failed, however, to mention the fact that electron-beam devices are one essential element in developing anti-ballistic-missile defensive weapons.

● **THE LUTHERAN Church** is having its World Assembly in a city in a communist country—Budapest, Hungary. The Lutheran Church is one of the foremost backers of the international nuclear-freeze movement, which advocates the unilateral disarmament of the West. Imre Miklos, Hungarian State Secretary for Religious Affairs, said in an interview: ". . . The [churches] are partners of equal rank. There can be [both] socialism and God."

## Mondale campaign part of master-plan for starvation

by Christopher White

Walter Mondale's presidential election campaign is part of a master plan to reduce black and Hispanic populations worldwide through starvation. The plan, in operation for longer than this year, is modeled on the year 1972-73. Then, according to Mondale-controller Orville Freeman, notorious as a U.S.-based supporter of the policies of the neo-Malthusian Club of Rome, 500 million people died worldwide from the direct and indirect effects of food warfare. This time it will be much worse, if the authors of the plan have their way.

The project is being coordinated through the Minneapolis-based Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs. The Institute has projected severe food shortages for October of this year, especially targeting for starvation sub-Saharan Africa and the populations of debt-strapped Ibero-American nations, as well as the 20% of the U.S. population already considered malnourished.

### The Cargill network

Involved with the institute are the international grain companies, led by the world's largest, Cargill, Inc. of Minnetonka, Minnesota. These companies have run a multi-year campaign to break the independent food producers, and cut world food output. This year, with Mondale as their tool, they think they are at the point of success.

The grain companies are assisted by lackeys and supporters in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as Daniel Amstutz of Cargill's Swiss subsidiary, Tradax, of Cargill Investor Services, and of the investment house of Goldman Sachs, the New York employer of Henry Kissinger and Robert Strange McNamara; and Richard Lyng, former president of the Cargill-influenced American Meat Institute.

Supporters in the so-called think-tank community are

typified by the chairman of the advisory committee of the Minneapolis institute, Orville Freeman. Freeman works through the Washington, D.C.-based World Watch Institute, run by his former assistant at the Agriculture Department, Lester Brown, who supports "Chinese methods" of population control, such as infanticide. Referring to Ibero-America and Africa in a *New York Times* column on May 8, the anniversary of the defeat of Nazism, Brown wrote, "Too many governments have delayed facing the issue. When they do so, they may discover they are forced to choose between a one-child family program or deteriorating living standards."

On May 2, 1984, Freeman called for the government to "compel farmers to cut production" in a speech at the University of Georgia's Dean Rusk Center. In a 1982 speech to the Houston, Texas Woodlands Conference on Sustainable Societies, Freeman won a \$30,000 prize for proposing that "Third World landowners be matched up with the corporate giants of the advanced sector." If this is not done, he said, "mankind might be forced to allow people living on entire sections of the earth to starve." His global plantation economy is modeled on the Green Giant Corporation's relationship to Minnesota sharecroppers.

Behind this combination lurks the shadowy Conservation Foundation, the direct outgrowth of the 1920s-30s eugenics movement, headed by Averell Harriman's Nazi-racism-supporting mother, and Anglo-Saxon supremacist Fairfield Osborne of the American Museum of Natural History. Driven underground by the war against Hitler, the eugenics movement resurfaced after the war in the guise of environmentalism. The Conservation Foundation, allied with Swiss- and Belgian-based Nazi interests in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature since its foundation in 1947, is

the leading expression of white-race supremacism turned green. It is the institution which has set the pace for the Malthusian attack on the black- and brown-skinned populations of the world, by directing its action against high-technology agriculture and soil-management methods. These institutions in turn overlap the Swiss-based financial controls over the international grain and food traders, typified by the Lombard Odier bank and the insurance-related interests of the head of the Venice-based European Culture Society, Denis de Rougement, a public advocate of the destruction of American food production capabilities.

These people, including the present head of the Environmental Protection Agency, William Ruckelshaus, and British Lord Boyd Orr, provide the arguments to Lester Brown, the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota to justify acreage reduction and lowering of technological inputs into agriculture, on behalf of reducing food production.

Playing the role of coordinator and enforcer, as he did in the early 1970s when Freeman estimates 500 million died, is Henry Kissinger.

As a front for especially the Cargill grain interest, the Minneapolis institute's projections of food shortages later in the year reflect the policy that Cargill has been implementing on behalf of its oligarchic Swiss and British masters. Through such spokesmen as Dan Huber, president of the Commodity Marketing Division of Cargill, the company has argued for "lowering the safety net for producers," i.e., driving farmers out of business; "correcting over-production," at a time when there is a recognized deficit of food available to feed people; and has described wheat as "the surplus item throughout the world." On July 9, Huber told *Business Week* that "stocks are exceptionally tight." By harvest time, he predicted, the nation's grain bins will stand almost empty.

## **Mondale and Kissinger**

Mondale has been close to the Cargill interests for many years, maintaining particularly close ties to Cargill's vice-president for government affairs, William Pearce. The two were at law school together, and picked up their friendship again in the early 1970s as joint lobbyists for Henry Kissinger's 1972 grain deal with the Russians. Similarly, Pearce has known G. Edward Schuh, head of the Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota, for 15 years. Schuh, a former Carter Department of Agriculture official, is close to former Cargill employee Amstutz, now at the USDA, and heads the Humphrey Institute's project on the Future of the North American Granary.

All of the characters involved, in and out of government, have worked closely with Henry Kissinger. They take credit for elaborating the "food as a weapon" policy enunciated by Kissinger at the U.N. World Food Conference held in Rome in 1974. Kissinger has been involved with the Humphrey Institute since its inception in 1977, accepting, according to the *Washington Post* of July 13, 1980, "the chairmanship of

the international committee," and heading, since January 1978, a committee to raise funds for the institute. The fundraising committee also included: Leonard Marks, former director of the U.S. Information Agency; Henry Fowler, a former treasury secretary now at Goldman Sachs—the employers of Kissinger and Amstutz; and Henry Gibney, vice-president of Encyclopaedia Britannica. In July 1980, Kissinger was found fundraising for the institute in London, reportedly to set up the visiting professorship program which was to be the launching pad for the Mondale presidential bid.

Key to the elaboration of the famine plan has been the grain companies' ability to swindle farmers by manipulating prices of export crops. Such efforts, helped by the liars in the USDA, and abetted in particular by Kissinger and Mondale's friends in the Soviet Union, have brought U.S. farm production to the point of ruin this year. The companies, and their front men, have argued that cheap exports should be increased, while production in the U.S. granary is reduced through combinations of payment-in-kind, acreage conservation, and other programs. The cheap exports make it impossible for farmers already strapped by debts incurred in the 1970s to come near covering costs of production. The net result is that the power to control world food supplies is being handed over to the Nazi controllers of the grain cartel.

In early June, Orville Freeman was back out at the Minnesota institute arguing, according to Ed Schuh, for the elimination of the independent farmer producer, in favor of consolidating food production in the hands of the cartel and its sharecroppers, indentured laborers, and slaves. Schuh volunteered that Mondale would not publicly espouse such views during the election campaign. But on what he called a "sensitive question," he added that Mondale had been present at a number of seminars on the food question in relation to North-South relations, and to East-West relations.

The Minneapolis-based institute is, of course, notorious as the scene of the May 1983 conference in which KGB agent Fyodor Burlatskii deployed U.S. stooges from the Mondale wing of the Democratic Party into a campaign to defeat Ronald Reagan in the 1984 election because of his Strategic Defense Initiative. The same conference featured a discussion between Cargill vice-president Barney Saunders, representatives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Soviet U.S.A. and Canada Institute, on the question of the trade in grain stolen from U.S. producers. The Humphrey Institute's food-shortage scenario was timed to unfold in the month before the 1984 election. Are the Russians counting on their agents within the grain cartel, and the Swiss-based Nazi International, and their political networks of influence, bringing down Reagan through a famine crisis?

Like the Nazi International, the Russians fully support the adopted policies of Mondale's backers to starve black and Hispanic populations through food shortages. For they fully support the free-enterprise lobby's international campaign against parity pricing, and that is how the emerging world famine is being created.

# Mondale must absolutely be defeated

*Warren J. Hamerman is chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, Lyndon LaRouche's political action committee. At the San Francisco Democratic Convention he coordinated the LaRouche effort which succeeded in meeting all the requirements to have LaRouche address the convention after having had his name placed in nomination for President. Charles Manatt and the party leadership then refused to accept their own rules on the grounds that LaRouche was not welcome in their "private club."*

**EIR:** Why won't Lyndon H. LaRouche and the National Democratic Policy Committee support Walter Mondale for President?

**Hamerman:** Lyndon LaRouche addressed the question directly in his press conference at the San Francisco Press Club on the morning of July 19, only hours after the rigged nomination of Mondale and before Mondale even gave his acceptance speech. LaRouche identified two reasons why any citizen for the good of his nation as well as the good of the Democratic Party would work to ensure Mondale's defeat. He stated: "Number one: Walter Mondale is not morally fit to be President of the United States, nor is he morally fit to be the standard bearer of the Democratic Party. He is, on the basis of massive and persisting efforts, an agent of Soviet influence on questions of strategic doctrine, and an agent of Soviet influence is not qualified to be President of the United States or be a presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. Number two: In terms of his domestic policy, he is a supporter of the present Depression, a supporter of the policies which have caused misery in the United States. He has been a consistent backer, together with [Charles] Manatt, of the policies of Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve System."

LaRouche added that we face a potential food crisis in the United States by 1986, possibly as early as 1985. Mondale, who is a creature of the international grain trust, and an ally of Paul Volcker, is responsible for the disaster which has struck the American farmer, and which threatens to hit the citizen at the supermarket in the coming year. Now, anybody

who can vote for a food shortage, there's obviously something wrong with him. Mondale *must* be defeated.

**EIR:** Does that mean that you want Reagan reelected?

**Hamerman:** In San Francisco, LaRouche warned that we must not have a situation in which Reagan wins over Mondale, and that gives us Kissinger controlling the Reagan administration in the same way that Kissinger controlled the Nixon administration. LaRouche announced, "In order to try to save the Democratic Party, and to exert as much influence as possible on the way this election goes—not merely in terms of personalities, but in terms of policies—I shall be running as an Independent Democrat. I'm already filed in the state of Texas. In the state of Texas, a slate which is associated with me carried, on the average, among winners and losers in that primary election, carried 35% of the state Democratic vote, in the recent primary election. I have more nominating petitions for me than the entire Democratic primary caucus submitted in the primary caucus campaign down there. I shall be on in other states."

**EIR:** How do you think the delegates took having Mondale as their candidate?

**Hamerman:** No trick in the book could make Mondale himself seem exciting. The day of his nomination speech I overheard two worried DNC officials talking at Convention Center. One said he feared that after the "great" Cuomo and Jackson speeches, Mondale would come off even duller than usual. The other said not to worry, because they had produced a special "exciting" film on Mondale that would run longer than the candidate's speech. "People will remember the film and Gerry, and they'll leave happy. . . . That's all that counts."

**EIR:** On the eve of the convention, Mondale made a bungled attempt to oust DNC Chairman Charles Manatt. How did this affect the situation?

**Hamerman:** The paranoid DNC leadership of Charles Manatt was itself nearly toppled on the eve of the convention. As

a compromise, the symbol of sleazy political corruption in the Democratic Party—Bert Lance—was brought in as general chairman of the Mondale campaign. That very day LaRouche organizers went out with signs that said, “Save the Democratic Party. . . . Boil a Lance Today!” Hundreds of laughing delegates and alternates signed up. Sensing the situation, the party gamemasters took no chances of the rampant party dissent surfacing lest they face an instant mutiny. Delegates from one state delegation were not allowed to talk with another state delegation. Certain delegations were formally roped off from access to others. The physical circumstances were designed to force people into animal pens and through chutes to the next pen area. The floor telephones did not allow free access to other delegates. If a delegate from state A wished to telephone a delegate from state B, he would have to go through the DNC-manned convention communications center to state whom he wished to speak to and for what reason. Furthermore, there were no live microphones on the floor for delegates to intervene in the convention. Only during the roll calls was the “juice” turned on, and then turned right off, for the mike in front of the state delegation chairman.

**EIR:** Many people watching the convention on television were depressed at the spectacle. Some remarked that the very radicals who rioted outside the Chicago convention in 1968 were now on the podium running the show. Is that an accurate characterization?

**Hamerman:** Actually the situation was much worse. The 1984 Convention was a Seventh Avenue version of a Nuremberg rally. Chuck Manatt and his masters no doubt studied the “Memoirs” of Albert Speer before staging the San Francisco Democratic Convention. Hitler and Speer designed the Nuremberg rallies as “media events” to be filmed and viewed by millions through the camera work of Leni Riefenstahl and her movie, “Triumph of the Will.” What Riefenstahl’s film was to the Nuremberg rally, network television was to the San Francisco Convention. Most estimates place the number of media in San Francisco to cover the convention at well over 10,000, added to an approximately equal number of delegates (4,000), alternates and assorted party officials combined. The “mass” reigned supreme over the individual. Everywhere there were throngs of people crushing into each other, even in the vast interior of Moscone Center. Everywhere delegates turned they were being “interviewed” by several media on their latest “feelings” and “opinions.”

Like the Nuremberg stadium, the internal architecture of Moscone Center was designed to belittle the individual into submission. The podium was set 20 feet above the ground as part of a massive bulky stage set whose block segments filled the front of the hall. On both sides of the podium high above it, were two giant television screens to show the magnified images of the speakers whose heads could barely be seen above the podium from the floor. Sometimes the two huge

TV screens focused on the speaker but most of the time they showed shots of the “mass”—screaming, swaying, dancing, pulsating and entranced. The entire 20,000-plus delegates, media, and associates were kept in a constant state of physical exhaustion. Each night the convention ended at approximately 8:00 p.m. Pacific Coast Time (the end of prime time television on the East Coast) and the “mass” went partying til the wee hours of the night.

On one night, the California Assembly leader, the radical Willie Brown, hosted an extravaganza on the docks at Pier 54 for 10,000 partygoers at once; this event was called “Oh, What A Night!” San Francisco mayor Dianne Feinstein hosted a mass party at City Hall. Delegates arriving for the “Mayor’s Reception” were greeted by a Polynesian Band pounding on huge wildly-amplified drums. After these lunatics, a new musical act took over the beat—a Transvestite brass ensemble from Stanford University. Liquor was free and plentiful, so soon the so-called “Middle America” ladies and gentlemen were giggling and dancing to the Stanford Transvestite Brass Ensemble. On the last day, as delegates were leaving, inside the convention hall with full credentials to say goodbye to them was a 6-foot, 2-inch transvestite in red, white, and blue and wearing a black strapless corset. Delegates were having their photos snapped with “it” as mementos of the convention. Inside the convention, every ear was constantly assaulted with nearly unbearably-high volume, super-amplified music from the large band. The traditional pieces, “For He’s A Jolly Good Fellow,” “Hail to the Chief” and so forth, were replaced by driving “soft rock,” such as the theme to “Chariots of Fire.” The National Anthem was sung in two “modern” renditions—by a country and western star, and by a blues singer.

**EIR:** The texts of the Cuomo and Jackson speeches seemed pretty vapid as printed in the press, yet there was a lot of enthusiasm while they were being given.

**Hamerman:** The “emotionally charged” atmosphere after key speeches was created in a precalculated way. Their demagogic rhetoric was intended to mobilize the “mass” or “the people” against industrial capitalist development. The themes were meant to destroy America’s heritage as a republic whose strength rests on the responsibilities of an informed citizenry, and to promote the alternative enraged feeling-states of Jacobin democracy. When the stage managers wished to create an emotional high-pitch in the crowd, they would turn up the volume on the music, show crowd shots on the giant TV screens, dim the lights, and race many fast-moving spotlights over and over the heads of the madly-squealing crowd.

**EIR:** Charles Manatt argued in court that the Democratic Party was a “private club” which would not invite LaRouche to join. How did this translate inside the convention?

**Hamerman:** The Democratic Convention was organized



around keeping out Lyndon LaRouche and the 35% of the party constituency he represents. Manatt's first move after his reinstatement as party chairman was to autocratically issue an official "order" that Lyndon LaRouche was not a presidential candidate. At 5:30 P.M. on July 17, I presented to the representative of the Democratic Convention secretary, nominating petitions signed by 370 individuals seeking to place Lyndon LaRouche's name in presidential nomination. These nominating petitions were accepted by the convention secretary even before the nominating petitions of Gary Hart. Earlier that day, Manatt had sent a force of 10 lawyers into the Superior Court of San Francisco to argue that the Democratic Party was a "private club," a "private association" which will only accept those it invites to join.

**EIR:** How would you assess the LaRouche forces' impact on the Democratic Convention?

**Hamerman:** Chuck Manatt is like the impotent King Canute who issued an order for the tides to turn the other way, only to have his throne drowned. The signers of the LaRouche petition in some instances had their credentials revoked, or in other cases, were coerced and intimidated into "lying low." Nonetheless, each day of the convention a well-disciplined LaRouche organizing team was doing its job on the convention floor. Two mass leaflets were distributed inside the convention hall: 20,000 copies of a facsimile of the acceptance receipt of the LaRouche nominating petitions by the convention secretary, and 15,000 copies of a leaflet entitled "Manatt Uses Undemocratic Tactics to Stop LaRouche."

Despite the elaborate controlled environment which the Manatt clique had created, the LaRouche forces succeeded in relentlessly driving ahead like Patton's Third Army, and organized well over the number of delegates required to sign a petition placing LaRouche's name in the presidential nomination. The signers of LaRouche's nominating petition included Hart delegates, Jackson delegates, uncommitted delegates, and even Mondale delegates. They came from the north, south, east, and west. Hundreds of Democratic Party delegates and regulars signed up with LaRouche when his organizers asked: "Are you a Democrat or are you with Mondale?" In 1984 to date well over two million Democrats voted for candidates openly running for office on a common slate headed by Lyndon LaRouche. More than 17% of the candidates who ran with LaRouche were elected; many, in fact, to party positions. Do Manatt and Mondale think they have the power to throw more than two million registered Democrats out of the party? When all is said and done, every delegate and party regular in San Francisco knows that the only force to put up a fight against the Mondale nomination was the LaRouche forces. At the convention Manatt, Lance, and Mondale rigged the rules, and deployed tens of thousands of party, media, and auxiliary San Francisco services to keep LaRouche out of the convention. LaRouche had 34 organizers on the scene, including himself, and he won.

## *Special Report and Alert Service*

# The Terrorist Threat to the 1984 Olympics

For the past three years, **EIR's** counterintelligence newsletter **Investigative Leads** has published detailed evidence of a growing terrorist infrastructure in the United States—funded and supplied by Soviet client state Libya, by KGB-linked fundamentalist movements like the Muslim Brotherhood, and by the Swiss-based Nazi International apparatus. These terrorists are targeting the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

The FBI maintains that there is no serious threat of terrorism to the Olympics, while local law enforcement and U.S. military agencies continue to discover evidence of a planned bloodbath.

In the Special Report, "Terrorists Target the 1984 Olympics," **IL** details:

- The activation of Soviet- and Libyan-backed terrorist and separatist assets against the United States;
- The U.S. "window of vulnerability" to counterterrorism and the failure of FBI intelligence on KGB terrorist operations in the United States;
- The ties of the Olympics Organizing Committee to organized crime;
- The terrorist infrastructure's interface with the international peace movement and its Eastern Establishment figures such as McGeorge Bundy.

**The Special Report is available for \$250.**

## **Alert Service**

**Investigative Leads** announces a special Alert Service of weekly updates on terrorism, political destabilizations, military "hot spots," and background dossiers on terrorist and terrorist support organizations. Telephone consultations are available. The cost of the Alert Service is \$2,500.

Clients who buy the Special Report "Terrorists Target the 1984 Olympics" may deduct the cost of the report from the Alert Service subscription price.

For further information, contact Robert Greenberg or Richard Spida, **Investigative Leads**, (212) 247-8291 or (800) 223-5594 x818 304 West 58th Street, fifth floor, New York, New York 10019.

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## Investigative Leads

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# Blind terrorism surfaces in U.S.A.

by Ira Liebowitz

Since June 22, the United States has been hit by a wave of "blind terrorism" whose perpetrators law enforcement and leading psychologists have characterized as "crazed serial and mass-murder gunmen." There have been eight incidents similar to James Oliver Huberty's massacre of 22 Mexican-Americans at the MacDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California. While the press and the law enforcement community continue to treat each of these incidents as an "isolated" atrocity, *EIR's* counterintelligence newsletter, *Investigative Leads*, has unearthed their common source.

The starting point of *IL's* investigation was a review of the case of would-be presidential assassin John Warnock Hinckley, whose personal history revealed a psychiatric apparatus in the Denver and Evergreen, Colorado, area which led to a network of "shrinks" which is part of the British Tavistock Institute's long-term "psychological shocktroop" apparatus in the United States. The leading U.S. arm of Tavistock is the A. K. Rice Institute of Washington, D.C., with branch clinics throughout the United States.

The next phase of the investigation traced out the "survivalist" and religious cults based in California and involved in terrorist operations deployed by the Tavistock brainwashers.

The Huberty incident was foreshadowed eight months ago when eight children in a playground in the Watts section of Los Angeles were murdered by Tyrone Mitchell, a self-described "Jonestown survivor" under psychiatric treatment by Dr. Christopher Hatcher. Hatcher works out of Dr. Robert Wallerstein's Langley-Porter Institute at the University of California in San Francisco. Hatcher is linked to forensic and brainwashing specialist Dr. Louis Jollyon West of UCLA, who was involved in the Symbionese Liberation Army. Hatcher says Mitchell and Huberty exemplify the new "lone survivalist" perpetrator of "hostage taking and serial killing."

### The terror wave

*June 22, North Dallas, Texas.* A Moroccan follows his girlfriend to a bar, shoots her, and kills six patrons.

*July 4, Arlington, Texas.* A self-described potential "killer," Rodney Markham, threatens former mayoral candidate Dan Leach, a leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee. Markham says he was "brainwashed at Mt. Vernon Hospital in Washington state."

*July 17, San Ysidro, California.* James Oliver Huberty commits the massacre after arriving from Tijuana, Mexico. He and his wife were under psychiatric treatment in Ohio, and in San Ysidro by Dr. Arlind Versteg.

*July 17, Livingston, Montana.* Two self-described mountaineers, Dan and Don Nichols, kidnap and shoot Olympic competitor Keri Swenson and kill her co-worker Alan Goldstein near the Forbes Ranch, a survivalist retreat owned by the Church Universal and Triumphant, a Theosophical cult also called "The Great White Brotherhood." In Texas, this cult is connected to Houston A. K. Rice psychiatrists, Drs. Cambor, Ramirez, and Belz.

*July 19, Austin, Texas.* "Loner drifter" Walter Joseph Sauder from Portland, Oregon, who was brought by police to the University of Oregon Hospital Crisis Center for a suicide attempt in May, takes KVUE-TV employees hostage at gun-point and forces them to read a survivalist message over the air.

*July 19, San Francisco, California.* Robert Carlson, a.k.a. Robert Caldwell, from Arcata, California, reportedly a left-wing environmentalist, is arrested by Secret Service agents during the Democratic Convention for carrying a loaded pistol outside the St. Francis Hotel at the time presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche has scheduled a press conference. Carlson is reported to have worked with the Livermore Action Committee and Diablo Canyon Coalition, both run by Miriam Simos, a leader of the Wicca witchcraft cult.

*July 22, San Jose, California.* Patrons of a local pizza parlor are massacred.

*July 24, Hot Springs, Arkansas.* Wayne Lee Crosley "snaps" when given a traffic ticket, shoots and wounds police officer Wayne Warwick, then enters a bar, kills four patrons and wounds a fifth.

The week of July 16, the Soviets' Tass news agency released a statement charging that the Huberty massacre was characteristic of American life, and vindicated the Russians' withdrawal from the Olympics. In fact, the Russians have a direct connection to these atrocities.

The highest levels of the U.S. cult-creation apparatus, Dr. Warren Bennis's and Michael Murphy's Esalen Institute in Carmel, California, and the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Palo Alto, California, interface KGB operations originating in the Soviet Academies of Science in Novosibirsk, Moscow, Leningrad, and Sofia, Bulgaria, involving the International Psychotronic Society. Esalen has had "exchange programs" with the Soviet institutions, involving "behavior modification" or brainwashing programs which created many of these cults. Many psychiatrists participated in this relationship over the years. Since these networks are deeply embedded in most law-enforcement organizations, in the form of "behavioral sciences," forensic advisory units, and "sociologists" evaluating these incidents, law enforcement combatting "blind terrorism" is itself badly contaminated and blinded.

## Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

### Soviets' Bor from within

Among insiders in the world's intelligence services, it is no secret that Henry A. Kissinger was recruited by Soviet intelligence, under the code name Bor, some time in the late 1940s, as an instrument to destroy the West from within.

While Dr. K.'s activities as merchant of "arms control" and crisis management policies have led many laymen as well to suspect that he is serving such a purpose, it should not be long before this question is taken out of the realm of private speculation and made the passionate subject of investigation by governments.

U.S.-based sources have told *Kissinger Watch* that they are looking into the circumstances of Henry Kissinger's having been hired as a consultant to the L. M. Ericsson telecommunications giant of Sweden during the period more or less overlapping that company's admission before a U.S. Federal Court that it had shipped ultrasophisticated military-related radar and telecommunications equipment to the Russians.

During the summer of 1983, the Swedish branch of *Kissinger Watch* went on alert in response to reports that Fat Henry was in town. According to Swedish press accounts at the time, he was in Stockholm as an "advisor to the L. M. Ericsson Company."

During the spring-summer period of 1983, that company had paid a \$1 million fine in the United States for its technology-smuggling efforts on behalf of the Russians.

In 1976, the Soviet air company Aeroflot had arranged a computer and electronics technology deal with the Italian company Selena and the Swed-

ish company Stansaab for transfer of high technology to the Russians. In 1979-80, our Swedish office reports, L. M. Ericsson bought up Stansaab, and hired a smuggling outfit to transfer extremely sophisticated radar equipment, theretofore only utilized by the Swedish military itself, for installation at Moscow Airport!

That Dr. K. would be brought in to advise a firm involved in improving Soviet military capabilities adds a new dimension to what he was involved in while negotiating the SALT accords and causing Soviet military hegemony over the United States. Hence, our attention was also riveted by a new set of revelations just coming from down under.

### British KGB ties

An Australian author, Peter Wright, who had served until 1976 in Britain's MI-5 intelligence service, has just written an explosive new book entitled, *The Security of the United Kingdom Against the Assault of Russia's Intelligence Services*, detailing how the Soviet KGB penetrated "the highest levels of the British intelligence establishment" during the 1958-75 period thanks to the efforts of Sir Roger Hollis, ex-MI-5 head, whom Wright is "99% sure" was an agent of the Russians.

"If Hollis was a spy and I believe he was," Wright told the newspaper *The Australian* July 25, "you will have to rewrite the whole history of what the Russians have done against the West, including the Cuba missile crisis, SALT I, and SALT II. If I am anywhere near right in what I have written, then the future of the world could depend on it being published and made known."

Indeed! It was Dr. K., of course, who was so instrumental in negotiat-

ing the SALT accords!

And yet more: The press of Britain, never shy on spy stories, has one of potential great interest. *The London Observer* July 22 reported that former Prime Minister (now Lord) Harold Wilson was under investigation at various points for being a Soviet spy. These investigations also involved Wilson intimate Lord Kagan.

The circle of Wilson intimates in the U.K. precisely overlaps that of Kissinger's closest buddies in Britain, particularly the dubious Lord Weidenfeld of the Weidenfeld and Nicolson publishing empire, with whom Henry was negotiating a seedy real-estate deal in the Israeli-occupied West Bank during the 1982-83 period.

### Kissinger & Mondale

In 1980, Kissinger traveled to Britain on a fundraising mission for the newly-formed Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which has since emerged as the main point of policy intersection between the Soviet intelligence apparatus and the Walter Mondale-for-President campaign. One of those Kissinger approached for money was Lord Weidenfeld. Institute sources report that \$400,000 was forthcoming from British sources.

As a sign of the political times and temperature, it is most ironic that Fat Henry canceled out of an appointment to speak before that same Humphrey Institute in June of this year. "He was supposed to give the annual Carlton Lecture, which has a significant endowment, but a number of student groups threatened to have demonstrations against him, so he dropped out," an Institute bigwig told a caller. "Henry got nervous, so he withdrew. It was not a big issue, Henry made more out of it than he might have, but he claimed he didn't want bad press."

# Elephants and Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

## Mondale's austerity

Walter Mondale announced in his speech to the Democratic convention that, if elected, he will reduce the federal budget deficit by a whopping two thirds through raising taxes and squeezing the budget.

Although Mondale didn't spell out how he will accomplish this, reliable sources report that Fritz's economic gameplan calls for cutting military spending increases to a paltry 4% per year, slashing agricultural price supports by \$10 billion a year, hiking taxes by \$60-70 billion, and "saving" \$15 billion in medical care costs by reducing the quantity and quality of health care available.

This austerity program—which differs not one whit from the "cut-the-budget" proposals emanating from the stolid "Republican" Wall Street financial establishment—was cooked up by Fritz's economic braintrust, and handed to him at a June 22 meeting. The key members of this group include:

**Felix Rohatyn:** Slated to become Mondale's Federal Reserve chairman or treasury secretary, Rohatyn is a partner in Lazard Frères investment bank. He has been praised by Henry Kissinger as "one of the most original thinkers in America today." Rohatyn masterminded New York City's "Big MAC" financial dictatorship which eliminated police, firemen, sanitation, subways, libraries, and schools, to increase debt payments to the Wall Street banks.

He is now proposing a "global Big MAC" for debtor nations, and a Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the United States to direct all credit controls, under which credit would be allocated in exchange for austerity. "You could extract from the unions a

commitment to wage restraint, minority hiring, and training," he explains. "Deals could be made with the cities themselves so that physical plans would be redone in exchange for guarantees of greater austerity."

Rohatyn's favorite economic prescription: "Pain will come before pleasure." He sits on the board of the Center for National Policy, a think-tank established by Cyrus Vance and the Harrimans.

**Robert Hormats:** A former State Department functionary in both the Carter and Reagan administrations, Hormats currently works for Henry Kissinger at Goldman Sachs. He also serves as executive director of David Rockefeller's Commission on Western Hemispheric Debt, which advocates Kissinger's "debt-for-equity" scheme to seize Third World countries' assets, as well as Felix Rohatyn's proposal for a "global Big MAC."

**Lester Thurow:** An MIT-based economist, Thurow is a rabid advocate of the "post-industrial" society. He argues that steel and auto are "dying industries" and that efforts to revive them "will only prolong the pain."

Thurow told this news service recently, "The steel industry has to be shrunk down. . . . We don't need mass steel production in the U.S." He added that U.S. living standards must be slashed, and that "we have to cut the income of the middle- and upper-middle-class income groups. . . . We need public education that we all will have to make sacrifices for the next five years." Thurow has also called for a "progressive consumption tax to cut down consumption."

Thurow is best known for his 1980 book, *The Zero-Sum Society*, in which he claims that the solution to the world's economic problems "requires that some large group . . . be willing to tolerate a large reduction in real

standard of living."

**Orville Freeman:** Former U.S. secretary of agriculture, Freeman is now president of Business International, a specialist in "country-risk" estimates and economic warfare. He has been affiliated with Mondale for over 30 years, and started Fritz's political career by appointing him Minnesota attorney general.

Freeman has promised that if any Third World country declares a debt moratorium, it will be "turned into a black hole. It would receive no credit, no aid, from anyone. It would be completely isolated from the entire international community." He has recently proposed that all food reserves be placed under control of the International Monetary Fund, and that the family farm be completely eliminated.

**Robert Reich:** An "Atari Democrat," Reich's main policy thrust is contained in *The Next American Frontier*, which argues that national defense "has become a lucrative diversion from international commercial competition."

In *Time* magazine on Dec. 26, 1983, Reich said that the government should not support employment in the old "smokestack industries," but should hasten their automation and retrain their "redundant" workers. Reich also advised his fellow Democrats to distance themselves from their traditional base within blue-collar unions.

**Stuart Eizenstat:** Jimmy Carter's domestic policy czar, Eizenstat led the Carter-Mondale administration's fight against water projects, nuclear energy, and other infrastructure. Now practicing law in Washington, Eizenstat works for the Harriman PAC, Democrats for the '80s, and is a board member of the Harrimans' Center for National Policy—which has advocated that Davis-Bacon be repealed, strikes outlawed, and social spending reduced.

## Population controllers escalate propaganda

On both sides of Congress, some of the most virulent forms of population control are gaining renewed support and visibility. On July 25, the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Population offered a forum to various congressmen to attack the Reagan administration's anti-population control position for the forthcoming U.N. International Population Conference in Mexico City. The subcommittee, which has been a locus of organizing activity on behalf of the notorious Global 2000 Report and other neo-Malthusian tracts, called the hearing to respond to the administration's new policy paper and to the naming of an anti-abortion delegation to the Mexico City conference.

Representative Peter Kostmayer (D-Pa.) labeled the Reagan policy—which opposes abortion and coercive measures of population control—“sheer madness.” The Global 2000 aficionado said that the new policy “will embarrass the U.S. abroad and at home” since it was the United States that was the “intellectual godfather and supporter” of population control in decades past.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, Finance Committee Chairman Bob Dole (R-Kans.) introduced S.J. Res. 334, a joint resolution of Congress to designate the month of November as “National Hospice Month.” Dole was backed by over a dozen other senators. Couching the bill in the context of “compassionate caring for the terminally ill,” Dole traced the evolution of acceptance for the idea of hospices, a thinly disguised cost-cutting form of euthanasia. He lauded the groundbreaking tax legislation of 1982 for including hospice “care” under medi-

care for the first time and declared that, now, an entire month should be set aside to educate the population about the important role of hospices, i.e., “death with dignity.”

## Immigration bill appears to be dead

Despite protestations to the contrary by its principal authors, the neo-Malthusian immigration reform legislation passed by the Congress appears to be close to death. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill, named after Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) and Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.) and pushed by the zero-growth lobby, would massively restrict immigration from Latin America—especially Mexico—in the tradition of the racist immigration legislation of the 1920s and 1930s. The current legislation would also impose rigid penalties on employers who hire illegal aliens.

In a July 26 press conference, Senator Simpson insisted that the legislation “is not dead, and we don't look on it as an inanimate hunk of plasma.” But, he was forced to concede that no action can take place on the bill until at least after the Republican convention because the issue is so politically charged and the legislation opposed by such a wide spectrum of groups.

The Senate passed the legislation in 1983, but the House only recently adopted their version of the measure by a very close vote of 216 to 211. Any House-Senate conference which changes the legislation at all will likely result in a defeat for the bill when it goes back to the House floor.

Simpson stated that he is trying to convince the Senate to adopt the House version of the bill thus avoiding a further House vote. But several senators

have indicated that they would try to filibuster such a move—a potent threat in an election-year congressional session with very little legislative time remaining. Meanwhile, the White House has indicated that it may veto the more costly House version of the legislation.

## Congressional moves around arms-control talks

With proposed September space arms-control talks the subject of controversy within the administration and other policy-making layers, both KGB and pro-defense elements in the U.S. Congress are making their positions known. And it may be that certain anti-Star Wars congressmen are backing off from their most virulent opposition to all aspects of the program, if the administration will agree to get into the arms control box in September and stay there.

At July 26 hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the committee's chairman, Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), who is no supporter of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) for ballistic missile defense, evinced grudging support for the beam-weapon defense research program as long as the administration carried out an “exhaustive” arms-control effort to prevent actual deployment of same. That, and other lukewarm support, may have been purchased with the votes of certain normally pro-defense congressmen in June who voted in favor of a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons. Those several-dozen congressmen would not have voted for the moratorium without a go-ahead from some faction in the administration, probably the Kis-

singerian grouping pushing the September talks.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk argued at the hearings on behalf of maintaining the oligarchy's arms-control framework of the last 20 years. "It is of the greatest importance," he said, "that the two sides come to the negotiating table with the serious purpose of preventing the movement of the arms race into outer space rather than go there for the purpose of going through a dance of the gooney birds."

Arguing on behalf of the administration's SDI and against an arms-control ban of ballistic-missile defensive weapons, SDI coordinator Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson stated that "the options that the research program may provide could remove much of the military value of nuclear ballistic missiles, thereby acting as a powerful catalyst to meaningful, lasting arms control." Abrahamson warned that stopping the research program into beam weapons "would amount to unilaterally leaving this field, with all its potential, to others, who may have very different objectives than ourselves with a potential for very dangerous consequences to our nation."

A day earlier, Rep. James Courter (R-N.J.) testified before the same committee and cited the Soviet record of arms-control violations as one reason for proceeding very cautiously with the September talks. Courter called for studying "the wisdom of maintaining the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty" in light of Soviet violations.

## Moynihan, D'Amato hit nickel-and-dime drug deals

New York Sens. Daniel Moynihan (D) and Al D'Amato (R) introduced on July 25 the "State and Local Narcotics

Control Assistance Act," legislation that provides an annual \$750 million to state and local governments to enforce their existing drug laws and to carry out drug treatment and rehabilitation programs. The Senate bill, S. 2866, is a companion piece to H.R. 5990, introduced earlier by House Select Committee on Narcotics Chairman Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.).

D'Amato cites, as the model for the legislation, "Operation Pressure Point"—a drug crackdown on the lower east side of New York City that cleaned up a large quantity of drug activity. But it left intact the higher level "quality" layers involved in the drug trade.

Moynihan and D'Amato pride themselves as being anti-drug. However, in the spring of 1983 both participated in a drug lobby-instigated slander campaign against nine LaRouche Democrats running for school board positions in New York City who were campaigning on a strong anti-drug platform, including cracking down on those "citizens above suspicion."

One of Moynihan's staff members for the Senate Intelligence Committee, Eric Breindel, as early as 1981 wrote a slanderous article for the *New Leader* on Lyndon LaRouche, calling the politician who commissioned the writing of *Dope, Inc.* a "Nazi." In May of 1983, Breindel—who had been a college roommate of Bobby Kennedy, Jr.—was arrested for possession of heroin. Arrested with him was a Justice Department lawyer.

In March of 1983, Senator Moynihan again publicly associated himself with the drug lobby by appearing with *High Times* writer Dennis King in a libellous NBC-TV "exposé" on LaRouche, the subject of a case now in Virginia's federal district court.

## Nunn allies in House attack modernization

Under the direction of New York Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D), the House Appropriations Committee recently issued a report claiming that the United States is not militarily prepared to fight a war against the Soviet Union. Following this, on July 27, Addabbo appeared on national television to demand the further paring down of U.S. military capabilities so that the United States will be even less prepared to fight such a war.

Appearing on NBC's "Today" show, Addabbo attacked the Pentagon's policy of investment in nuclear weapons over "conventional" defense spending. "If you can't sustain yourself in a conventional mode," he said, "then you either surrender, which we have never done, or you go to the next step of nuclear—and there's no such thing as a small nuclear war."

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, also appearing on the "Today" show, challenged Addabbo, pointing out that Addabbo's committee has consistently pared down *all* administration requests for military-aid allotments, and adding that Addabbo had sponsored boondoggle projects for his New York constituents that have siphoned off money that could have improved U.S. military capabilities.

The survey conducted by House Appropriations Committee staff concluded that the U.S. military's readiness to fight a war is declining and that American forces could not sustain combat against the Soviet Union, or even lesser powers. The report states that the navies of the Soviet allies and Third World forces "while not capable of defeating the United States Navy, could inflict damage tantamount to a national disgrace."

# National News

## U.S. scientists challenge attacks on beam weapons

Three leading American scientists have challenged the opponents of President Reagan's beam-weapons defense program, proclaiming in an open letter that "no fundamental scientific or technical obstacles stand in the way of achieving the President's objectives."

The three are Dr. Robert Jastrow, founder and past director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies of NASA (interviewed in *EIR*, July 31); Frederick Seitz, past president of the National Academy of Sciences and president emeritus of Rockefeller University; and William A. Nierenberg, former chairman of the NASA Advisory Council and director of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. Their open letter is addressed to Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Theatre and Nuclear Forces, the subcommittee which oversees the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

The letter begins: "We are writing to you as scientists with experience in a variety of fields of research, to indicate our support for the President's proposal to defend the United States against a Soviet nuclear attack.

"In our view, an effective defense of this kind, even if less than perfect, will enhance the security of the American people by magnifying the risks which cautious Soviet leaders must contemplate in assessing the chances for a successful preemptive attack on the United States." The signers compare the promise of "a robust multi-tiered ballistic missile defense system" to "the promise of radar as a revolutionary new defense technology" in the mid-1930s.

They then detail their "strong disagreement with the judgments reached by a panel of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and by Dr. Ashton Carter in a background paper prepared for the congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA)." One of several points made is that both reports misestimate the number of orbiting satellites

required for a defense based on chemical lasers. The UCS estimates 2,400, the OTA report 500; "the correct number is less than 100."

"We wish to express our concern," the letter concludes, "that as a consequence of the unquestioning acceptance of a seriously flawed analysis conducted by a group of scientists without working experience in present-day problems of missile defense [the UCS], and yet speaking out in opposition to the judgments of the most qualified defense scientists in the country, the American people may be deprived of the opportunity to protect themselves against the most serious threat to their existence that has existed in the lifetime of this nation."

## Ferraro family firm houses porn center

A feature in the July 24 *New York Tribune* titled "Ferraro Firm Tied to Major Smut Distributor" reports on an investigation revealing that John Zaccaro, husband of Democratic vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, is tied to one of New York's biggest smut purveyors.

Ferraro's husband John Zaccaro heads the real estate company P. Zaccaro & Co., which pays taxes on 200-202 Lafayette Street in New York City. In addition, the building superintendent told the *Tribune*, Zaccaro & Co. is real estate agent for the building.

Housed at 200 Lafayette Street are: Star Enterprises' shipping office, Media Distributors, and Bonate, Inc. The police describe all three as leading nationwide suppliers of pornography.

The *Tribune* article reports the companies are run by Robert "Debe" DiBernardo, who handles porn distribution for mobsters in the Gambino and DeCavalcante crime families of New York and New Jersey. Star wholesales Al Goldstein's filthy *Screw* magazine and numerous other publications like *Pleasure*, *Smut*, *Hot Stuff*, *Hooker*, *Whips and Chains*, and *San Francisco Ball*.

In her latest financial disclosure, Ferraro listed herself as secretary-treasurer of P.

Zaccaro & Co., with holdings in the company between \$5,001 and \$15,000. The congresswoman had failed to disclose details of her husband's financial holdings, which she says she doesn't have to do, although the Financial Disclosure Act of 1978 requires congressmen to file spouses' holdings if they derive any financial benefit therefrom.

The *Tribune* commented, "Ferraro has not explained how, as secretary-treasurer of her husband's company, she does not derive any economic benefit from Zaccaro's assets."

## Hashemi brothers, three others indicted

Cyrus and Reza Hashemi were among five men indicted on July 19 for conspiring to violate U.S. export laws by shipping prohibited military equipment to Iran during the arms embargo. Two American businessmen and a former Iranian naval procurement officer, Cyrus Davari, were also indicted. Not indicted but mentioned twice in the indictment is J. Stanley Pottinger, a Justice Department official from 1973 to 1977.

The Hashemi brothers were exposed by *EIR* and other publications in July of that year. Cyrus's First Gulf Bank and Trust Company was named as a financial conduit for illegal funds from the Khomeini regime for U.S. terrorism.

In October 1980, according to the official indictment, the FBI wiretapped Hashemi's offices and overheard conversations with Pottinger conspiring to disguise illegal armament shipments. In November 1981, the FBI obtained a warrant and searched the offices of First Gulf. However, the actual indictment of the Hashemi brothers did not come until almost four years later. During the Carter years, they had high-level protection from the Justice Department as an outgrowth of the administration's deal to allow Iranian terrorists a free hand in the United States during the hostage crisis.

According to confidential sources, Cyrus Hashemi and Davari's arms smuggling operations involved Roger Tamraz, chair-



## Briefly

man of the First Arabian Corporation and head of Detroit's Commonwealth Bank. It is reported, but not confirmed, that Davari embezzled over \$8 million from Khomeini's arms procurement funds and secreted them in Hashemi's Trade Continental Bank in the Dominican Republic. Hashemi and Davari have both taken out Dominican citizenship papers. According to a Justice Department spokesman, the United States may seek their extradition.

Cyrus Hashemi sued *EIR* and other publications for libel after our 1980 exposé. One of his attorneys was J. Stanley Pottinger, now revealed to have been part of the gun-running operation. Hashemi's lawsuit against *EIR* was dismissed last year after he repeatedly failed to appear for deposition. He has appealed.

### Congressional candidate not fit for office

The Manatt-controlled Democratic Party machine of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, put up a congressional candidate they knew was not physically fit to hold office, just to defeat a LaRouche-backed candidate in the April 10 primary race for the 17th Congressional District.

William R. Minnick, a retired schoolteacher who won the Democratic nomination by a mere 1,000-vote margin over LaRouche Democrat Sarah Phleger, has now asked the Dauphin County Democratic Committee to prepare papers allowing him to withdraw from the race because ill health prohibits him from campaigning. "I'm disabled, I have a bad heart," he told a local newspaper. In the article, Minnick explained that he had been asked to run specifically to prevent Phleger, "a supporter of Democratic presidential hopeful Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., from winning the party endorsement." David Brown, the county party chairman who is now preparing documents to allow Minnick to withdraw from the race, declined to comment.

Citizen-candidate Phleger, with little previous political experience, won 48.5%

of the vote in the primary race, sweeping the counties immediately around Harrisburg by a two-thirds majority. Her campaign mobilized voters to support her call for a beam-weapon anti-missile defense, reopening the steel mills, and opening up the Three Mile Island nuclear plant located in the heart of the Congressional district.

The county party's Executive Committee will now meet to select a substitute candidate from among those recommended by the State Democratic Committee—without an election. Though Phleger requested her county chairman to place her name in nomination, she is not under consideration.

### 'Bring back Kissinger' committee anonymous

Henry Kissinger's rich and powerful friends in Geneva, Venice, London, Austria, and other points continue to desire his installation as secretary of state, or some position of equivalent grandeur following the American elections in November. They have gone so far as to build a clandestine international committee to achieve this goal. Yet, our informants report, no individual of prestige anywhere in the United States is willing to be the point man for this initiative, treating the open association with him as the political equivalent of bubonic plague.

As a pro-Kissinger gentleman in Geneva told a caller July 25, "Kissinger is an outstanding man and operator. The problem is that there is such animosity against him in the United States! In Europe, Kissinger is very highly thought of. . . . The only chance for Kissinger is if Europe puts enough pressure on the United States to bring Kissinger back as secretary of state. For us and the Soviets, that is the guarantee we need that the United States is serious about arms control."

But across the Atlantic, a Kissinger colleague at the Aspen Institute warned an inquirer: "A pro-Kissinger lobbying effort would only backfire and be self-defeating. . . . Some of these Europeans just don't understand the realities of the United States!"

● **THE SOVIET** consulate hosted the Democratic convention? Some think so. Early during the convention, four Democratic congressmen marched into the consulate for "high level" talks: Thomas Foglietta (Pa.), Sander Levin (Mich.), Gerald Kleczka (Wisc.), and Barbara Boxer (Calif.). Then there was the flurry of negotiations surrounding Jesse Jackson's invitation to Moscow. Finally, a number of Mondale insiders were observed entering the consulate.

● **REPORTERS** are portrayed as "sleazy, corrupt, predatory worms" in Hollywood movies, said *Time* magazine senior writer Roger Rosenblatt in a July 26 Yale lecture. The reason, he added, is that they are. "Ask anybody and they will tell you that journalists misstate facts, quote out of context, are unpatriotic . . . are not interested in good news, only in crime and the sensationalism of tragedy." He noted that the public was delighted when the *Washington Post* returned a Pulitzer because a reporter invented a 6-year-old heroin addict. Purported diaries of Adolf Hitler proved forgeries, and the administration kept reporters out of Grenada.

● **CASPAR WEINBERGER** told the *Washington Post* July 27 that there is "no point" in U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks in Vienna if the agenda is limited to discussion of space weapons. The Defense Secretary's statement contrasted sharply with pro-"arms control" propaganda from Secretary of State George Shultz and other Kissinger-linked sources in the administration.

● **PRESIDENT REAGAN** in Texas addressed a group of "Democrats for Reagan" purportedly angry at Mondale for by-passing Sen. Lloyd Bentsen in his vice-presidential choice. With Bush at his side quipping that San Francisco's Moscone Center should be re-named "The Temple of Doom," Reagan also told a 10,000 person rally in Austin that the Democrats "are going so far left they've left America."

## Editorial

# Support Colombia's war on drugs

All governments must give their fullest support to the war on drugs declared by the President of Colombia, Belisario Betancur. This means taking the gloves off on Henry Kissinger and anyone who tolerates the continued, evil influence of Kissinger over the U.S. government and the leadership of NATO.

Colombia, under Betancur's leadership, is battling to restore and defend its national sovereignty against a bunch of the most brutal criminals anywhere in the world—mobsters who enjoy the high-level protection of Henry Kissinger and his sponsors in the international financial oligarchy.

Kissinger is in charge of the new edition of the Opium Wars which have been unleashed on Ibero-America. He says brazenly in the report of his Bipartisan Commission on Central America that the region's economy must be "restructured" according to the model of the British colonies: "Hong Kong, Singapore, and others"; that is, the Asian centers of the dope trade. Kissinger himself stated at the end of January that the proposals of his report "are applicable to all of Latin America."

Kissinger is thus an ally of Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, the former President of Colombia whose 1974-78 administration passed tax reforms and other legislation opening the way to making Colombia into a haven for the drug mob. This began while Kissinger was U.S. secretary of state. The country became one of the world's top exporters of marijuana and cocaine.

Lopez Michelsen, whose cousin Jaime Michelsen Uribe is currently hiding in Miami, Florida as a fugitive from Colombian law, personally met with Colombia's top fugitive drug traffickers in Panama last May. He then personally delivered their blackmail threats to President Betancur.

This occurred less than two weeks after the drug mafia, on April 30, had atrociously murdered the young Colombian Justice Minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who declared war on the drug mafia from the day he took office in August of 1983. Lara Bonilla received constant death threats to himself and his family throughout

his nine-month tenure in office.

In July, President Betancur revealed that he and his family have also been subjected to threats. But he insisted that his war against drugs would be unwavering.

Lopez Michelsen's protégé, Ernesto Samper Pizano, the number-one promoter of legalization of marijuana in Colombia, has written articles in the dopers' magazine *High Times*. *High Times* has, as regular contributors, such pro-terrorist elements as Chip Berlet and Dennis King, who have put into print since 1979 their hatred for Lyndon LaRouche and the international Anti-Drug Coalitions LaRouche inspired.

Dennis King is intimately linked to the "Yippies," whose magazine, *Overthrow*, published a slander article in July asserting that the Andean Labor Party, headed by co-thinkers of LaRouche in Colombia, provides a million dollars in funds weekly to Lyndon LaRouche from the drug traffic. Exactly the same type of slander was used against Lara Bonilla before he was killed, and has also recently been used against Betancur by Jaime Michelsen.

Betancur recently declared that "certain societies" have responded to his pleas for aid and collaboration with "undisguised political reticence. . . . When countries like ours, making enormous sacrifice, turn to where we are supposedly offered collaboration, equipment to reinforce our prosecution of these criminals, and so forth, we are given miserable trade conditions and they even try to impose unacceptable financial conditions."

The hypocrisy by industrialized nations with the means to eradicate the drug evil once and for all can no longer be tolerated. We urge the U.S. State Department to provide any and all aid necessary to Colombia to support its war on drugs.

We demand that those who spread the dope lobby's slanders against LaRouche and the Anti-Drug Coalitions, including the U.S. National Broadcasting Company, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Kissinger's cronies in the State Department, be brought to account, as deeply complicit in the international conspiracy of narco-terrorism.

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