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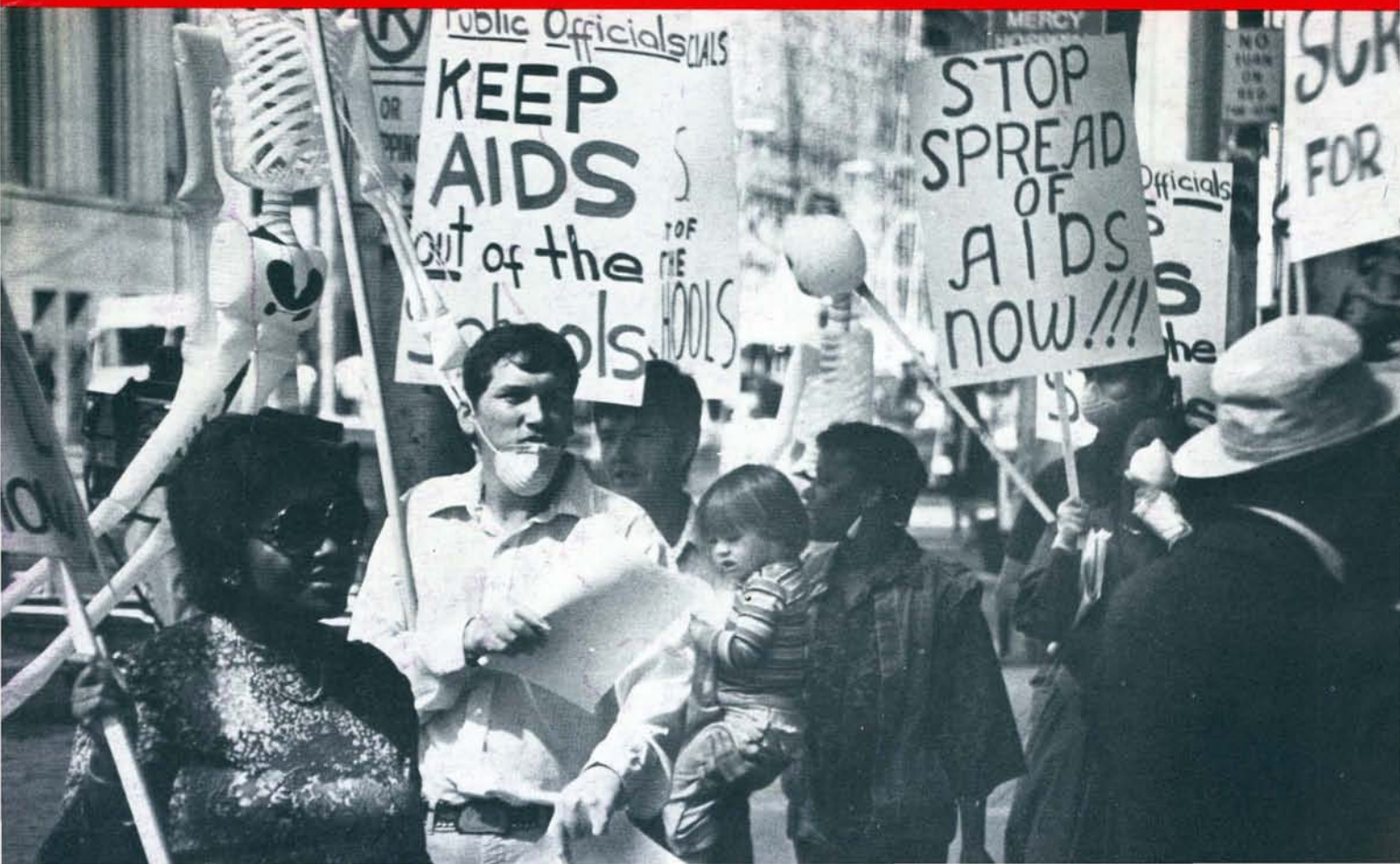
Executive Intelligence Review

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EIR

From the Editor

The subject of this week's cover story is AIDS. The cover picture shows a Pittsburgh rally demanding that the city council pass a resolution screening AIDS patients from food service and other jobs that involve close contact with the public.

This reflects a political process that was identified a few weeks ago, when EIR contributing editor Lyndon LaRouche stated: "During the period of the 1986, 1987, and 1988 election campaigns in the United States and Western Europe, the hottest political issue will be the spread of a new global pandemic more deadly than the bubonic plague: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Governments, political parties, and candidates will rise or fall, on the basis of a spreading, and entirely justified popular panic directed against those politicians and governments which either attempt to cover up the spread of this pandemic, or use the immoral and fraudulent pretext of 'homosexuals' civil rights' as a pretext for blocking urgently needed measures of quarantine and prevention."

Since LaRouche issued that statement on Sept. 15, the AIDS issue has exploded into the center of the New York mayoral race, where Ed Koch's Republican Party opponent, Diane McGrath, who is opposing the notoriously pro-gay rights incumbent against the majority of the leadership of her own party, has started to fight for the kind of public health measures this publication has been insisting upon. Even the U.S. Congress overwhelmingly passed legislation empowering the surgeon-general to override local city councils and the like to shut down homosexual bathhouses and any other sites he determines are a source of spread of the disease (See *Congressional Closeup* for news of the unusually frank debate.)

The most explosive result of the trend back to traditional morality and pro-science values is that LaRouche, who ran for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination against the radical Walter Mondale in 1984, has thrown his hat into the ring for 1988 (see page 64).

We'd like our readers to know that our Mexico City bureau correspondents and their families are safe and sound following the recent terrible earthquakes, and we expect to soon be back "on line" with the weekly *Dateline Mexico* column, which has not appeared for the past two weeks due to technical problems in the wake of the catastrophe.

Nora Hamerman

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James Baker's equity grab at the annual IMF meeting

by David Goldman

Treasury Secretary James Baker III summoned the chiefs of the big international banks to his office on 24 hours' notice, for a meeting Oct. 1. Such consultations are normal prior to the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting, which takes place in Seoul, South Korea starting Oct. 7. The difference, this time, is that wires had word of the meeting before it occurred, giving Baker the opportunity (later that evening) to hint at a grand American policy shift, a new strategy to head off the debt crisis.

There is no shift, there is no strategy to head off the debt crisis, and, in particular, there is no money with which to do any such thing. There is, for the first time since the debt crisis blew up after Volcker's 1980 credit crunch, a well-organized debtors' political opposition. There is a now-universal evaluation on the part of financier factions in Europe and the United States, that a financial disaster cannot long be postponed.

The brunt of what Baker, Fed Chairman Volcker, and Secretary of State Shultz are doing at the IMF and elsewhere, is to set traps for the debtors that may destroy their political cohesion in the midst of such a crisis. A feature of this is the carrots which will be on display at the IMF meeting: a greater role for the IMF's sister institution, the World Bank, with longer-term (but no less horrible) "conditionalities" associated with loans, as well as World Bank guarantees of, or participation in new bank loans. Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog, whose job is in danger, still seems to believe that Mexico will "return to the private market" for loans next year, with some help from the World Bank.

Since no one has yet proposed how the World Bank might raise sufficient funds to make a dent in the problem, the carrots are somewhat shopworn. The U.S. administration has

already made clear that it does not want the government to contribute significant new resources to the Bank; that viewpoint is understandable in the midst of a budgetary crisis at home. (It is still possible, at this writing, that the Treasury, in the absence of an increase in the Federal debt ceiling, will run out of cash during the middle of the IMF meeting.) What is left is for the Bank to guarantee other people's loans, borrow more on the markets, or begin to take deposits like a commercial bank. (Now it lends only what it gets from governments, or by issuing long-term bonds.) Even if the IMF's annual meeting were to push through such measures overnight, they cover a fraction of the debtors' requirements. Word around the administration is that no such measures will be forthcoming in less than a year, in any case.

In dollars and cents, there is not much content to Baker's posturing. In briefings to the press, he made sufficiently clear what he has in mind. The IMF's case-by-case strategy, he told reporters just after his Oct. 1 "secret meeting" with the bankers, "has worked now for three years and we need to build upon it." Since the countries are bankrupt, and cannot or will not accept additional blood-drawing at the hands of the IMF, they can no longer borrow, and must sell off assets. Reuters Sept. 28 ran the following account of the Treasury Secretary's pre-IMF-meeting briefing for the press:

"The Reagan Administration will tell the indebted and developing countries of the world next month that Reaganomics, not more borrowing, is their salvation. . . . An administration official said the U.S. position will be that the era of emergency lending is over and something better must follow. He recommended that many of the countries that borrowed more billions from U.S. banks than they can repay now sell some of their business and development opportuni-

ties to U.S. investors. 'It is quite clear the debtor countries cannot obtain and will not obtain the same levels of lent money, or bank financing, as they did in the 1970s,' the official . . . said. 'So they have to be seeking other resources. . . . These countries could conduct a much more aggressive, open investment policy to attract direct investment. . . .

luxury today to have such conditions to impose on incoming investment.'"

The buzzword for the Seoul meeting is "structural change." What Baker and the banks want, the *New York Times* explained, is "structural changes . . . by encouraging development of private enterprise and cutting back on state-owned business." In other words, the debtors should begin to sell off assets. The World Bank, Treasury officials have made clear in advance, would not lend for development projects, but for "structural adjustment loans," co-financed with private banks. A few exemplary packages are already in the pipeline; one of the first, appropriately enough, is reported to be a \$150 million loan to Chile.

Fed Chairman Volcker, the stage manager for the U.S. delegation to the IMF meeting, apparently wants to take personal control of the operation. Reports have circulated for months to the effect that Volcker wants to replace World Bank President A. W. Clausen, under whose administration nothing much has happened. Last week, Clausen reportedly called the White House to ask whether he would be reappointed, when his current term of office expires in September.

Secretary of State Shultz, for his part, went out of his way during the current United Nations General Assembly session to spread the good word that the United States now favors economic growth among the debtor nations. He held forth on this theme during his luncheon speech to a gathering of senior officials of 40 Ibero-American and Caribbean countries. Shultz told a Brazilian reporter: "Take this down carefully. 'We support economic growth.'"

Pulling out the GATT

Meanwhile, in a back room in Geneva, more precise terms were offered to the debtors, by lower-level American officials attending a pre-pre-meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). GATT (pronounced like the slang term in the gangster movies) is the third sibling among the so-called Bretton Woods institutions, founded in parallel with the IMF and World Bank. Between Oct. 1 and Oct. 3, it was the scene of some remarkable events, as trade bureaucrats from around the world gathered to discuss a new "world negotiating round.

Against objections of Brazil, India, Egypt, and developing nations around the world, the United States forced through an agreement to hold the meeting—only a pre-meeting to a pre-meeting to prepare formal negotiations. The reason the debtors objected even to talking, was the outrageous nature of the American proposals. GATT is supposed to prevent governments from throwing up improper barriers to trade,

whatever those might be. The United States now wants to treat any national control over banking, insurance, and shipping as a trade barrier. That is as much as asking these countries to turn their presidential palaces into tourist hotels, to raise foreign exchange revenues: in the developing world, national control over finances is the principal means available to foster capital investment of any kind.

Not only developing nations, but most industrial nations (including France, Canada, and Japan) have frustrated the efforts of the American international banks to move in, for very good reasons. But the Treasury and State Department are now telling the Third World exactly what they mean by "structural adjustment": a complete takeover of their economies.

The loan shark sits down with his victim at this point, and, with a show of sympathy, warns against starving his family to make the weekly payments—much better, he explains, would be to sign over title to the family business.

The first word out of the GATT meeting, in Oct. 2 wire-service reports, disparaged the idea that anything but total deadlock would come out of the affair. On Oct. 3, the American delegation bluntly told the assembly that, unless it agreed to convene the preparatory meeting for a new "trade round," they would be swept away by a wave of protectionist legislation in Congress, shutting them out from American markets. The Third World delegates promptly signed on the dotted line.

That is still far from a decisive setback for the debtors, however. "We have declared a truce, but we have not signed a final peace treaty," warned Brazil's trade ambassador, and an Indian official added, "If we are not satisfied by [November], we won't join."

Although Reuters headlined its report on the affair, "U.S. gamble to force world trade talks pays off," the enormous danger for Baker, Shultz, et. al. is that the Third World just might let the United States throw it into the briar patch. The idiocy of the U.S. position at these talks is the implicit assumption that American imports from the developing world represent some kind of favor on the part of the United States. The truth is that the United States is buying a hugely-increased volume of goods from the developing world, at 20% to 80% less than those goods cost in dollar terms in 1980. (A complete *EIR* study on the trade of the Ibero-American debtors is now in progress.) The U.S. absorbs one-third of the exports of the developing countries, while shipping them increasingly less in return.

The Ibero-Americans could do much better to ignore their debts, if it came to that, and simply trade with each other.

There is an additional twist in the affair, prompting Volcker and crew to push the World Bank to the fore: The IMF ran in the red last year after three countries stopped making payment on IMF loans. Two of these were Guyana and Vietnam, with very small amounts involved. There is suspicion that the third might have been Mexico. If several major debtors turn their backs on the IMF, it will go bankrupt.

Panama's Barletta finds out the hard way: IMF dictators can fall, too

by Gretchen Small

It's a risky business these days, to represent foreign creditors as a head of state in Ibero-America, as Panama's banker-president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, learned abruptly on Sept. 28. In the early hours of the morning, Ardito Barletta was forced to resign as President, after less than one year in office, a year wholly dedicated to imposing, or rather, attempting to impose the dictates of the International Monetary Fund upon his resisting countrymen.

With the fall of Ardito Barletta, the defenders of the I over one country. Barletta, a former vice-president of the World Bank and close friend of Henry Kissinger, was a key "insider" in financiers' efforts to block united Ibero-American defense of the region's economy. From their standpoint, the timing of his resignation could not have been worse—one week before the opening of the IMF Annual Meeting, and in the midst of the hottest political mobilization yet for united Ibero-American action against usury and the drug empire it has imposed upon the Western Hemisphere.

The suave Mr. Barletta held additional "responsibilities." Since 1969, "Nicky" Ardito Barletta had assumed personal responsibility for the transformation of Panama into a Caribbean "Hong Kong." Under his direction, Panama became one of the world's top 10 "offshore" banking centers, its "international zone" serving as a gigantic drug-money laundromat, a haven for real-estate speculation, all combined with the customs-free facilities of two of the world's largest "freeports." Panama was the model of an IMF economy.

The war on drugs launched in Peru under President Alan García has already opened a Pandora's Box for the international financial community, revealing nasty details of how the debt game and narcotics traffic overlap. But the revelations that could come from Panama, if the files on Panama's financial underworld be opened with the fall of Barletta, would shake international finance to its root.

Summit possibilities

The significance of Barletta's ouster was not lost on the rest of Ibero-America. "President of Panama Falls for Having Listened to the IMF," read the headlines in Lima's press. "I

don't know if it is exactly because of their recommendations or formulas," responded Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, when questioned by press on whether IMF policies led to Barletta's ouster, but "Panama's economic situation is like that of many other countries of Latin America."

Ibero-American nationalists moved quickly to press forward their organizing for a summit of Ibero-American Presidents, a meeting which would be without precedent in Ibero-America's history, but proposed by Peru's President Alan García at his inauguration July 28. García had proposed Panama, for historic reasons, as the appropriate site for the summit, an event which Barletta intended to ensure would never take place. In August, Barletta bluntly told Panamanian labor leaders that no Ibero-American country would back the Peruvian President in his war against the IMF. "García has jumped into shark-infested waters, and expects others to jump in after him. No one will," stated Barletta, himself no stranger to the practices of loan sharks.

The Panamanian President fell "because of his anti-Latin American positions," Peruvian Senator Guillermo Larco Cox from the ruling APRA party, stated Sept. 29, and urged the Peruvian government to renew its proposal that Panama be the site of the summit.

Inside Panama, nationalists launched a campaign for the new Panamanian President, Eric Arturo Delvalle, to join García in organizing for the summit. Barletta's support for "the neo-liberal and monetarist theories of the IMF," required his removal from office, stated a Sept. 30 political declaration of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD). The Panamanian government "will now be more in solidarity with the other Latin American countries in the joint struggle to politically confront the problems stemming from the international economic crisis and the foreign debt."

Barletta's buddies hope to reverse their defeat in Panama rapidly—before it spreads. Orders have gone out for the new Panamanian regime to be "taught a lesson," and a campaign to isolate Panama economically and politically has been launched, coordinated by the U.S. State Department and the IMF. A State Department spokesman declared on Sept. 29

that the United er, because he was "a highly respected person of international stature."

Roger Fontaine, one of Rockefeller's Ibero-American specialists, then signalled plans for an international credit cut-off of Panama. Writing Sept. 30 in Arnaud de Borchgrave's Moonie *Washington Times*, Fontaine complained that Panama's new President "does not have the international financial contacts that Mr. Barletta possessed," and added, "both the IMF and the World Bank—which was poised to offer a desperately needed structural adjustment loan—will take a dim view of the latest shuffle" in the Panamanian government. Rumors then swept Panama that loans from several U.S. and multilateral agencies have been cut, although no public announcement has yet been made.

General Noriega

The immediate target of the campaign against Panama is the man who brought Barletta down, Army Commander Gen. Manuel Noriega. General Noriega, never a friend of Barletta's, gave the University of Chicago-trained President his notice in August, when, in a public address as the white-faced President stood at his side, he accused the government of bringing "anarchy" to Panama and threatening national security by its austerity policies. Noriega mocked "theoretic" justifications for driving down living standards, and warned, "Economic intellectuals should give true solutions, and not keep their heads buried in books from Harvard or Chicago." Shortly thereafter, General Noriega visited Peru, assuring President García that the Panamanian people, military, and labor, would support every effort to forge a united Ibero-American alliance.

The link-up between Panama's Army and Alan García, the man leading a military campaign against the narcotics empire, was too dangerous a prospect for the bankers' to tolerate. Barletta responded with an attempted coup against Noriega within the armed forces. Just days before he resigned, army officials close to Barletta attempted to oust Noriega from his post while the general was traveling in Europe. The coup instigators were reportedly the head of army intelligence, Col. Ow Young, and Army Chief of Staff Roberto Diaz Herrera, who is, according to some, the man who runs Panama's booming prostitution and contraband business.

The two badly misestimated their support in the Defense Forces. When their coup attempt failed, Barletta was left with only the backing of U.S. Ambassador Everitt Briggs within the country. Barletta then resigned.

How loud grow the howls of "threats to democracy" arising from State Department circles. That, perhaps, might be expected. But an international campaign in defense of the martyred image of "Dr." Hugo Spadafora, one of the Central America's leading "guerrilla fighters"? The spectacle grows amusing.

The body of Dr. Spadafora was found floating in a river Sept. 17. Family members stated that military officers had detained the good doctor as he attempted to illegally cross the border between Costa Rica and Panama, and charged that General Noriega had ordered the killing to silence Spadafora. The glorious "guerrilla fighter" had accused General Noriega of involvement in narcotics traffick. Noriega denied the charges, while other officials stated privately that they believed Noriega's opponents within the army had ordered the killing, to set up Noriega.

Spadafora, whom the *New York Times* now calls "a civilian critic of military power," spent his life as a coordinator of international terrorism! Recruited to the Italian Socialist Party during his university studies in Italy, Spadafora fought with the Maoist guerrillas in Guinea Bissau's independence war in 1965, organized an "International Brigade" to fight with the Sandinistas in Nicaragua in 1979, offered to send "troops" to fight with the FMLN in El Salvador, then supported former Sandinista Commander Eden Pastora in his "contra-activities," all the while handling contacts between Central America's guerrilla groups and Libya's radical terrorists in the Middle East.

Spadafora's death is now being used as the bloody shirt to reestablish IMF control in Panama. The Panamanian opposition front, COCINA, which has worked closely with State Department networks in the past year, called a national strike Oct. 3, demanding the formation of an "independent commission" to investigate Spadafora's killing.

As COCINA struck, the *New York Times* reminded Panamanians that their sovereignty has been limited in the past—and may be again. "General Noriega should not underestimate this country's strategic interest in Panama's political future," stated a *Times* editorial on Oct. 3. "America's access to the Panama Canal depends in the first instance on the stability of the regime that guarantees it. That guarantee is worth no more than the regime's credibility among its own people."

But an attempt to justify economic warfare against Panama, as defense of democracy and a dead terrorist, may prove as risky a business as that of being a banker-president in Ibero-America. A shift has occurred in the population of Ibero-America in past months, more profound than that produced by the shock of the Malvinas War in 1982. Where governments have capitulated, quiet coordination between political leaders, trade unions, and military officers has transformed the face of resistance to the IMF's drug empire. Fidel Castro's infantile radicals have been rejected as protectors of the IMF's drug traffic, as nationalists take up their fight as a defense of Western civilization itself.

Where there was confusion in the 1982 debt crisis, now there is being forged a continentwide movement, prepared to defend governments which stand and fight—and, as Barletta found, remove those who lend their souls to the institutions of usury.

Mexico's earthquake: Was it enough to shake off IMF dictatorship?

by Timothy Rush

The cartoon in Mexico's leading newspaper showed a vulture, initials "IMF" labeled on its side, perched on a pile of rubble, squawking to a still-buried victim, "Hey Mexican, are you better now? Don't forget, we've still got some unfinished business."

The intense and general bitterness in Mexico against the country's foreign creditors—starting with the International Monetary Fund—in the wake of the devastating Sept. 19-21 earthquakes, is not restricted to what one journalist termed the "amazing blunder" of the IMF in announcing a suspension of credit to the country the day the first quake hit.

Even without a suspension, the Mexican economy is a walking corpse because of IMF policies. The earthquakes simply put on the finishing touch, the "extra straw" which has brought the underlying rot to the surface.

Stunned and grieving Mexico City residents throughout the first days after the Sept. 19 tragedy noted the contrast between super-modern high-tech U.S. mine-rescue techniques, based on lasers and ultra-sound, which were successfully locating and extricating survivors—and the desperate efforts of Mexican search teams, at best equipped with picks and shovels, to tunnel through the debris. This epitomized to much of the population the criminality—and not just incompetence—of the "appropriate technology" and "cheap exports" tags given to Mexico's precipitous de-industrialization.

Army specialists noted the effects of past years' budget-cutting on their ability to respond to the enormous emergency functions thrust upon the army.

Successive political capitulations and concessions to demands of foreign creditors had also sapped the vitality of nationalist decision-making. Mexico's economic managers, grouped around Harvard- and Yale-trained economists such as Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog, Planning Minister Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and central bank chief Miguel Mancera, had nothing to say after the buildings of the capital swayed and tumbled: Any serious reconstruction effort would throw all their slavish adherence to creditor interests out the window.

But just as more than 50,000 members of Mexican rescue teams, with all the limitations of an IMF-debilitated economy, performed innumerable acts of heroism and sacrifice to bring as many out alive as possible, so the Mexican system

is tapping extra political resources to meet the crisis the earthquake so suddenly pushed to the fore.

On Sept. 24, Carlos Mireles, the head of the National Chamber of Manufacturing Industries, demanded that creditors defer interest payments for the next 12 months, so that Mexico could invest those \$13 billion in rebuilding the city and the country.

Labor is mobilizing in the same fashion behind Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM) leader Fidel Velázquez. On Sept. 30, he called for a "pause" in payments, and in Monterrey two days later, said: "The CTM will support all efforts the government may make to suspend its debt payments for now . . . to make way for national recovery."

On Oct. 1, the Yucatan state legislature passed a unanimous declaration, introduced by the ruling PRI contingent in that legislature, which called on Mexico to "stop paying interest on its foreign debt," because now "the country's international financial commitments can only be met with the hunger of the people."

"Coming from the very center of the Mexican political class," wrote the daily *El Universal* Oct. 2, are "positions suggesting debt moratoria."

If Mexico is ever to break with the murderous IMF regime, that time is now.

'Get rid of dead wood'

As far as the public spokesmen for the international banks are concerned, earthquakes are good for Mexico. "The quakes which killed thousands last week may have done Mexico's debt-ridden economy more good than harm in the long term, bankers and economists say," reported the British Reuters news service Sept. 24. "If anything, it's a golden opportunity to get rid of a few hundred bureaucrats and a lot of dead wood by simply not rebuilding their offices," one banker told Reuters.

The reaction of creditor circles goes beyond callousness. The "Establishment" apparatus of Anglo-American liberal media, and think-tanks such as the Council on Foreign Relations and Kissinger's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) at Georgetown, want to see Mexico's institutional framework snap like kindling wood. The earthquake is seen as a major opportunity to push Mexico into ungovernability.

The *Wall Street Journal* on Sept. 26, in the first of a series of front-page profiles of Mexico after the quake, poured contempt on President Miguel de la Madrid as a man of "small ambition" who had been overwhelmed by the disaster. The target of the attack was the institution of the Mexican presidency itself.

The jackals of the foreign press have published inflammatory, lying reports on "government corruption" being "responsible for collapsed buildings." From the very first "on-the-scene" reports, the *Washington Post* took the lead in passing on assertions from an "anonymous" businessman, with the demonstrably absurd statement that "only" government buildings had collapsed. This showed that "government corruption and laxity in applying building codes" would become a giant scandal, the *Post* "forecast."

Dan Rather of earthquake in Nicaragua, when corruption in the rebuilding effort fueled the eventual Sandinista take-over, so the Mexican quake had the potential for "major shifts" in the future. The *Journal* entitled its series, "Nation in Jeopardy."

Killing Mexicans

The fanatic Malthusians at the top of the banker "blue-blood" crowd want to see Mexicans dead—30 million of them, in the plan of Environmental Fund founder William Paddock. These genocidalists have emphasized that disease is "much better than wars" for depopulation.

The potential for mass outbreaks of disease in Mexico City will remain high for at least three months, experts have stated. Yet, Mexican Health Minister Guillermo Soberón has insisted that Mexico needs no international relief supplies. Several million doses of vaccines sent in from Houston remain undistributed, according to some reports. Soberón stepped in to specifically ban any vaccination program against typhoid.

Similarly, Dr. José Luis Zeballos, of the Washington-based Pan-American Health Organization, told a press conference in Mexico City Sept. 24 that special tetanus and typhoid vaccination efforts established by a few public and private medical centers were an "erroneous policy." "We should not be using valuable resources in a massive campaign of vaccinations," he insisted. Zeballos admitted that one-third of the city still had no water and that 25% of the water system was "deteriorated."

After the initial period of searching for survivors, the number-one priority shifted to fumigation, demolition, and bulldozing of rubble, to inter bodies before disease began to spread. Yet, a "survivors lobby" suddenly sprang up, led by Televisa, a private media empire which is wholly committed to "Global 2000" population reduction schemes, and U.S. Ambassador John Gavin. Gavin culminated a series of outrageous and insulting interventions by personally going to one collapsed building and "ordering" Mexican officials there to continue searching for bodies, even after army authorities

had ordered a switch to demolition. Earlier in the week, the ambassador from Hollywood had called a press conference with much fanfare to announce exaggerated death figures of "10-20,000." Gavin also put the cost of repairing the damage at only \$1 billion—a fraction of what it will actually cost.

Due to partial or complete disruption of water supplies to up to 6 million of Mexico City's 18 million residents, the greatest immediate danger is typhoid. But AIDS is a threat as well, given general deterioration in the population's immunological capacities.

The disease threat is intensified by Mexico City's huge rat population, estimated at 17 million, roughly one per inhabitant. Authorities had to clear quake refugees from make-shift shelters in Chapultepec Park five days after the quakes. Rats had infested the area. Rats which survived the quake have now begun to radiate out into parts of city not previously infested. Heavy rains in the first days of October further compounded health dangers.

On the very day of the earthquake, one of Mexico's most prominent "in-house" specialists in "futurist" forms of population elimination, Club of Rome disciple Manuel Camacho, was the featured speaker at a select seminar on Mexico in Washington hosted by Kissinger's CSIS. The thesis of Camacho and his planning ministry boss, Salinas de Gortari, under tutelage of the Wharton School of Philadelphia, is that Mexico City must be forcibly decreased in size by simply evicting millions of its residents, and dumping them in miserable, undeveloped rural surroundings—a formula for mass extermination.

A real program of reconstruction

A real reconstruction program would both rebuild in Mexico City and create major new centers of technology and industry capable of being attractive alternative living sites for portions of Mexico City's population. The previous government of José López Portillo began such a project, designed around four new industrial-port cities. These plans were put in mothballs when Volcker/IMF policy collapsed the economy in 1981-82.

It is now estimated that minimal time to get the admittedly inadequate water system back into full functioning is a month; telephones, 3 months; 3 months to demolish damaged buildings, and 10 months to replace demolished housing. In the meantime, the number of dislocated is above 500,000. Only 2,000 of 10,000 required pieces of heavy earthmoving equipment can be marshalled in the entire country, according to the head of the construction workers union.

The Mexican Labor Party (PLM), in a press release issued four days after the earthquake, summed up the position of those fighting for real reconstruction: come clear: the debt can no longer be paid; and the national priority, which is the reconstruction of Mexico City, will be impossible without the reconstruction of the national economy."

IMF, World Bank back mass repression

by Valerie Rush

The determination of Bolivia's tin miners to hold out in their strike against the murderous International Monetary Fund austerity regimen imposed in September has won an apparent concession from the Paz Estenssoro government. For the moment, a Pinochet-style bloodbath has been averted in that debt- and drug-ravaged country, but the IMF and World Bank intend it to be a temporary respite, at best.

Under Bolivian Church auspices, a government/labor commission was set up to negotiate three points: 1) an end to the hunger strike by some 3,000 miners and month-long occupation of the country's major mine shafts by 27,000 more, 2) release of the 75 trade-union leaders held in jungle detention centers following their arrest in a Sept. 19 police sweep, and 3) creation of a second government/labor commission to "analyze" labor-related aspects of the austerity.

To show its "good faith," the government released some 56 rank-and-file trade unionists arrested along with the labor leaders. On Oct. 3, the tin miners agreed to the deal and ended their strike. Latest reports are that the government has begun the release of the union leaders from the disease-ridden jungle prison camps of Puerto Rico and Ramon Dario.

Nonetheless, the austerity program which triggered the Sept. 3 nationwide general strike remains in place: elimination of food subsidies, an end to price controls on food and transport, a wage freeze, eradication of trade-union rights, massive devaluation of the peso, dismantling and privatization of state-sector mining and oil companies, and so on. For it to remain in place, the International Monetary Fund intends to use open and, if necessary, bloody repression to prevent the labor movement from re-mobilizing. The Nazi/drug networks in Bolivia will serve as the IMF's shock troops for just that purpose.

Right after the Sept. 19 early-morning police raids and the brutal police repression which broke the back of all but the miners' strike nationwide, the head of a World Bank mission in La Paz enthusiastically endorsed the austerity program. Said mission chief Peter Sherer, "It is undoubtedly ingenious and simultaneously audacious. It is one of the best programs I have ever seen, the very best." The World Bank

mission has been joined in Bolivia by a delegation from its twin, the IMF, to negotiate the next phase of its genocidal "adjustment" program.

To deal with the crisis provoked by labor's opposition to the IMF program, President Paz Estenssoro has offered to share his government with former President Hugo Banzer, whose 1971-78 administration put Bolivia into the hands of the Nazi International and the international dope mob. Fearful of possible congressional opposition to the state of siege under which the anti-IMF opposition has been effectively muzzled, Paz Estenssoro wooed Banzer's support with promises of co-government. On Oct. 1, their two parties joined forces in the Congress to approve the state of siege decree and extend it for a full 90 days.

The two forces announced that they have established a "Great National Agreement," which they claim is modeled on the National Front arrangement in Colombia. Under the National Front, Colombia alternated the presidency between Liberal and Conservative leaders for almost 20 years. The implication in Bolivia is that Banzer is already the next president.

Banzer, who had been Paz Estenssoro's rival in the July presidential elections, magnanimously declared that he would join forces with the President "if democracy requires it," and told the press that their collaboration "should not surprise anyone," since the political parties of both were "nationalist, one revolutionary and the other democratic."

Paz Estenssoro, the "revolutionary," was a founder of Bolivia's pro-Nazi Bolivian Socialist Falange Party and has stocked his cabinet with drug-linked elements, including former members and supporters of the 1980 Garcia Meza coup, which was better known as "the cocaine coup."

The head of the President's Military Escort is Rear Admiral Vamo, one of Garcia Meza's supporters and later notorious as one of the officials caught selling imported rice laced with rat poison for a profit. Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle was also an adviser to the "cocaine coup," and Paz Estenssoro's secretary to the presidency, Guillermo Riveros Tejada, was Garcia Meza's Information Minister. Minister of Peasant Affairs under Paz Estenssoro is anthropologist Mauricio Mamani Pocoata, who specializes in the "biological effects of coca."

Indeed, Paz Estenssoro should have little trouble "collaborating" with the "democrat" Banzer, given their history of collaboration over the years. It was Paz Estenssoro who helped Banzer take power in a coup in 1971.

The international Schiller Institute, several of whose Labor Commission members were jailed in the police raids of Sept. 18, has been conducting a worldwide protest campaign against the violation of human and labor rights in Bolivia. Telegrams and phone calls have flooded Bolivian embassies around the world to demand release of the imprisoned labor leaders and calling on Bolivian President Paz Estenssoro to break with the IMF and "stand with [Peruvian President] Alan Garcia" in defense of his nation's sovereignty.

Garcia transforms General Assembly

by Our U.N. Correspondents

The 40th Anniversary Session of the United Nations has been transformed by the powerful intervention of Peruvian President Dr. Alan García. His Sept. 23 speech threw down the gauntlet to debtor and creditor nations alike, as well as to the U.N. bureaucracy itself. Instead of being ping ponged between the hard line of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the U.S. State Department, on the one hand, and the smiling blackmail and smothering supranationality of the U.N., on the other, the indebted nations have been challenged by García to reassert their national sovereignty.

As a result, national delegations are finally discussing a real solution to the international debt crisis—a solution dictated by reality, not by George Shultz or the U.N. mafiosi.

Until the Israeli attack on the PLO camp at Tunis temporarily displaced it, the discussion of the international debt crisis, as defined by García, dominated the General Assembly speeches of the developing-sector countries, and was acknowledged by virtually every spokesman from the advanced sector—including those who represent the financial oligarchy.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe identified the Third World debt crisis as one of the two leading issues facing the world. That assessment was echoed in speeches ranging from those of Luxembourg to those of Burkina Faso (Upper Volta).

Demands 'joint action'

This, in itself, is a measure of the transformation wrought by García—and by realities. Heretofore, the international bankers, acting primarily through the United States, have insisted that discussion of debt and financial matters was not "appropriate" to the U.N. General Assembly. Such discussions were better left to the "experts" at the IMF and World Bank, where concerns about pandemics, starvation, and national sovereignty do not interfere with the bottom line—debt collection and continued economic control.

Now, both the Non-Aligned Group and the Third World's Group of 77 are threatening to push the debt issue onto the

floor of the General Assembly. The Non-Aligned Group at the U.N. has written a draft document that calls into question the policies of the IMF for the first time. The Group of 77 is being pushed by the Peruvian delegation to adopt a communiqué which addresses the political nature of the debt crisis and embraces García's concept of capping debt repayment at a certain percentage of export earnings.

Speaking to the Group of 77 Foreign Ministers on Oct. 3, Peru's U.N. ambassador, Carlos Alzamora, lambasted the Group for its failure to increase the level of South-South cooperation, and demanded that it rectify that failure by taking "joint action" on the issue of the debt.

At the same Group of 77 meeting, the Mexican ambassador urged the convocation of the "International Conference on Money and Finance for Development," first proposed and organized by Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister of India. The Gandhi conference is increasingly becoming the focus of attention among developing-sector nations.

While all this is going on, the U.S. State Department has not been idle. Secretary of State Shultz wasted no time in trying to club the Third World into line. Following a private meeting between Shultz and García, Shultz instructed his State Department to release an incredible description of the meeting, declaring that Shultz had "rebuked" García for his speech.

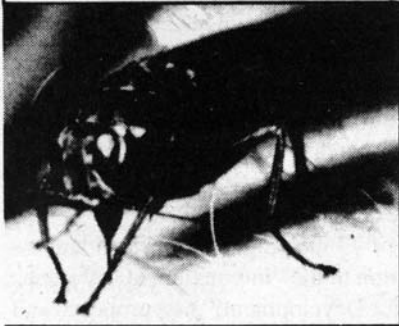
Whether something like that occurred, or Shultz simply says that it occurred is not known. But some sources say that the "rebuke" may have gone in the other direction, as García instructed Shultz in the proper manner in which to treat a President of Peru, punctuating the lesson with some table pounding.

But Shultz is trying the same tactics on others, having set up a mini-State Department in the U.N. Plaza Hotel and conducting non-stop meetings with heads of state and foreign ministers. Henry Kissinger and the Council on Foreign Relations crowd are also very much in evidence, alternating the carrot approach of receptions and galas with the stick of threats and blackmail.

At the same time, the United States is promising a "new approach" to the international debt crisis, to be delivered at the IMF annual meeting in Seoul, South Korea. The "new approach" is to increase the capital of the World Bank, so that it can more effectively take over the policing role of the now politically discredited IMF. One delegate reported that, while many Third World delegations are keeping their counsel and watching the Seoul meeting, most recognize the U.S. approach for what it is, "an effort to take the wind out of the sails of the García proposal."

What still remains to be accomplished at the U.N., however, is for other nations and national leaders to show the kind of "will to action" exhibited by García. No one has yet identified the outbreak of the AIDS epidemic, ravaging Africa and spreading to the rest of the world, as the kind of civilization-threatening spur to other national leaders to break the rules, as President García has.

More Dangerous Than Nuclear War



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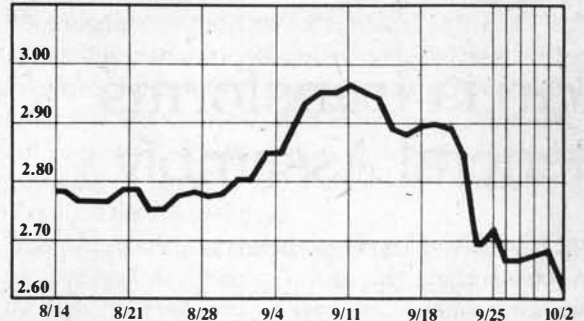
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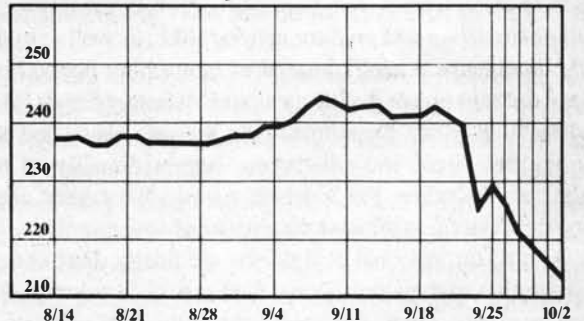
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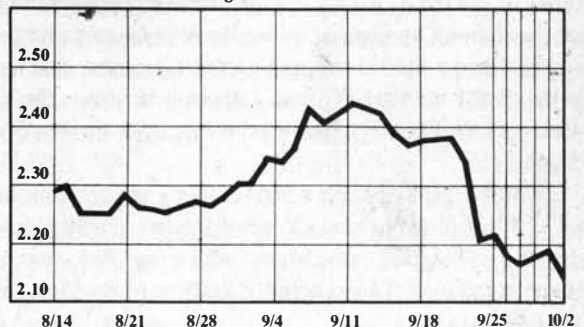
The dollar in yen

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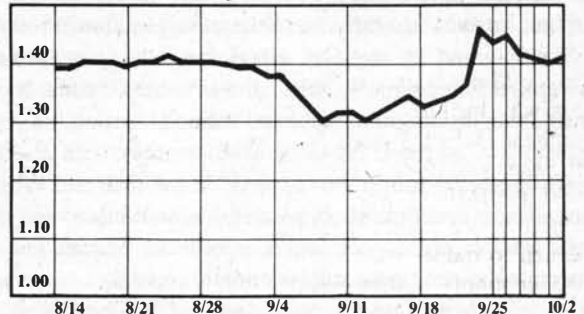
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late after noon fixing



Will Kissinger deceive Brazil again?

Kissinger and his associates are offering Brazil "special treatment"—the sacrifice of economic sovereignty.

With the bait of softening some of their conditions, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the creditor banks are trying to lure Brazil into the "New Marshall Plan" proposed by Henry Kissinger. In exchange for a few promises, Brazil would turn over majority stock control in its strategic state industries. The promises also have the aim of buying time to keep Brazil away from the policies of the Peruvian President, Alan García. Henry Kissinger is thus attempting to make Brazil "scab" against a joint economic action of the Ibero-American continent, just as he did in 1975 when he offered Brazil special treatment. What Brazil got then, was a terrible economic recession.

To boost the Kissinger plan, avowed genocidalist William Draper III, head of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, landed in Brazil on Sept. 17. Draper is the scion of an Eastern Establishment family which in 1930 actively defended Adolf Hitler. Today, it is among the families behind the IMF, whose policies have already caused more deaths than the Nazi concentration camps.

Draper arrived at a critical moment: President José Sarney was preparing his trip to the U.N., and Finance Minister Dilson Funaro was on his way back from his first meeting with the IMF in Washington. Draper's message was clear—either make peace with the IMF or there will be no deal with the creditor banks. He pressured Brazil to reduce state intervention in the economy. Other Eastern Estab-

lishment families made the same point at the New York Council on Foreign Relations breakfast for President Sarney on Sept. 24, attended by Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller.

Inside Brazil, the Kissinger plan has various allies. The Eximbank set up a trip to Japan for ex-Central Bank president Carlos Longoni, to lay before six major Japanese banks "his" plan to swap foreign debt for equity in the Brazilian companies.

Moreover, on Sept. 9, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) announced that it will sell equity in the state oil company, Petrobras. Although the shares up for sale are non-voting, the president of the Sao Paulo stock market, Eduardo Alfredo Levy, made clear the intention: On Sept. 11 he said, "selling stocks to the public makes no sense if there is no transfer of control."

BNDES president André Franco Montoro, of the Sao Paulo political group formerly headed by his father Franco Montoro, the state governor and a Kissinger chum, stated that there are plans to transfer stock control of the bank and to sell off shares in state enterprises such as Petrobras and Vale do Rio Doce, which has oversight of the Gran Carajas project, the plan for development of the "iron mountain" of Carajas. That company risks becoming controlled by private interests; the government only retains 52% of the shares.

André Montoro's attacks on the great development projects can only be compared to what Ana María Jul,

who handles South America for the IMF, did in 1982, when she said that Brazil should "forget" about Gran Carajas. Since 1982 the BNDES has been dramatically reoriented: Today it prefers other business, such as a gold-mining partnership with South Africa's General Union Mining, to defending the state companies.

Sympathy for the Kissinger schemes reaches into governmental ranks and a faction of the business group which has become a key constituency of the government since the new economic team was set up in August. According to the *Jornal do Brasil* of Sept. 21, at the finance ministry's behest, Sao Paulo lawyer Geraldo Frobes has prepared an alternative proposal to renegotiate the debt. Among other points, it suggests "paying the debt to the banks with manufactured goods," Kissinger's old scheme for an International Resources Bank, which would let foreign banks open agencies to finance civil construction. In exchange, the country can get "a reduction in interest on the overall debt."

Banker Celio Borja, a Sarney adviser, circulated a proposal so brazen that he tried to keep it anonymous because of expected resistance in nationalist sectors, above all in the military. Evoking the crudest maxims of British colonialism, he suggests that the state no longer control monetary exchange. "The Brazilian foreign debt is private. . . . It would be enough for the government just to loosen up the centralization of exchange to situate the debt renegotiation in different terms." He adds, "by ending centralized exchange, space is opened up for foreign creditors to bring dollars into Brazil. The opening of two strategic sectors, such as the financial system and the information sector, to foreign capital will make possible a political negotiation of the foreign debt."

Business Briefs

Banking

FDIC takes over Texas racketeer's bank

The Western State Bank, formerly owned by convicted millionaire narcotics trafficker Rex Cauble, was shut down by the Texas bank commissioner in September, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was named receiver.

The bank, which was claimed by the federal government in one of the largest forfeitures ever under the racketeering laws (RICO), reopened later in the month as the Texas Bank of Denton. It was the state's eighth bank failure this year; there have been 84 nationwide.

Rex Cauble was convicted in 1982 of violating the federal racketeering, banking, and criminal travel laws, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment. Cauble, a 71-year-old horse rancher and oilman, was also ordered to give up nearly one-third interest in Cauble Enterprises.

International Finance

Leutwiler accepts mediator role

Former Bank for International Settlements head Fritz Leutwiler has agreed to accept the request of the South African government to be mediator in rescheduling its external debts. The appointment was approved by 29 foreign creditor banks. No meetings are slated until after the IMF meeting in Seoul.

Leutwiler will reportedly get an "exceptionally large fee" for doing the job. He will negotiate with South African bank and gold expert Dr. Chris Stals, son of a Boer farmer, who formerly represented South Africa for 17 years at BIS meetings in Basel. Stals is director general of finance for the Treasury of the Republic of South Africa.

Barclay's Bank has won agreement that Leutwiler will be seen as South Africa's choice rather than creditor banks' man.

Union Bank of Switzerland approached Leutwiler to mediate, according to the *London Guardian*.

Europe

EC to sell mountain of butter

European Community Agriculture Commissioner Franz Andriessen has proposed to the European Parliament that the EC "Butter Mountain" should be sold at discount *back to the farmers* for cattle feed.

He said one proposal being considered is to subsidize the sale of 150,000 tons of "old" butter in storage which is unusable for human consumption. He said the EC plans a further offer of 200,000 tons surplus butter to the Soviet Union and East Europe, for which it hopes to get a "good price."

An EC give-away of butter to the U.S.S.R. last year drew heavy attack, as it primarily benefitted French Communist Party financier Jean Doumeng, the "Red Billionaire."

Trade War

Protection bill closer to passage

The Thurmond-Hollings protectionist bill, to reduce textile and apparel imports from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, while freezing imports from nine other major exporting countries at 1984 levels, survived its first vote, Oct. 2, in the form of an amendment to a bill that terminates the U.S. trusteeship over the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. The bill is sponsored by more than 50 Senate and 300 House members, but is opposed by President Reagan, who has vowed to veto it.

Sen. Dan Evans (R-Wash.) threatened a filibuster if a provision to impose protective quotas on shoe imports is not dropped. Hollings threatened to respond in kind. The

House Ways and Means Committee approved a similar but tougher version to roll back imports from 12 mostly Asian nations.

Energy

U.S.S.R. cuts oil sales to Europe

European petroleum industry sources confirm reports the Russians have imposed an "impartial force majeure" on crude and heating oil exports to Western Europe. Coinciding with growing evidence of Iranian export difficulties, this has sent prices for Saudi light crude back up to nearly OPEC's official level of \$28/barrel.

The yet-unexplained issue is the timing of the Soviet cutoff, firming oil prices just when Saudi discounting threatened a major collapse. One London source termed the Russian move "political" and an attempt to keep the price high.

Food

Moscow won't meet U.S. wheat purchase minimum

For the first time in 10 years, the Soviet Union has failed to meet its annual minimum wheat purchase requirement under the U.S.-Soviet grain pact.

The Soviet Union remained 1.1 million metric tons short of its commitment under the five-year accord signed in 1983 to buy and take delivery of 4 million metric tons of U.S. wheat in each year ending Sept. 30. U.S. officials said Soviet officials had told them they felt under no obligation to honor the pact because U.S. wheat prices are higher than those of many suppliers.

Experts predicted Soviet grain import needs this year would be 37 million tons, down from 55 million in 1984-85. Undersecretary of Agriculture Daniel Amstutz told Reuters he viewed the failure to buy the U.S. wheat as a "unilateral abrogation" of the accord.

As recently as early September, Soviet officials assured Agriculture Secretary John

Block in Moscow that they would buy the wheat before the marketing year expired. The Soviet Union has purchased nearly four times its 4 million ton corn commitment this year.

Technology

German hi-temp reactor begins operation

EIR was invited to the first public viewing of the West German High Temperature Reactor (HTR), at Hamm-Uentorp, in the Ruhr region.

The reactor, a 300-megawatt prototype, has been delayed 10 years beyond its planned startup by various environmental "regulatory" design demands. Nonetheless, it started running at 10% power toward the end of September, and is expected to be at 40% in two weeks, when it will actually begin producing electric power.

By December, assuming there are no problems, the reactor will be at full power.

Disease

Deadly liver virus spreading in Italy

According to a consultant working with the World Health Organization, there is a deadly virus believed to presently infect up to 50% of the Italian population. The virus, called, Echinococcus, is spread from animals to man, where it concentrates in the liver, remaining latent for as much as 10-20 years. It can suddenly, and fatally, explode.

Infection is caused by improper animal hygiene, and is easily controllable. The parasite is present in the livestock herds of every Mediterranean country—including Italy, especially Sardinia, Greece, Spain, and Portugal.

A major infection of Echinococcus in New Zealand led to the slaughtering of herds, and the parasite is now eradicated from that country.

The problem in most Mediterranean regions is the depressed economy and the consequent poor animal hygiene. The virus is apparently not destroyed by traditional cooking or boiling of infected meat.

Labor

Presser denounces trucking deregulation

In written testimony before the U. S. Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee, Teamsters General President Jackie Presser on Sept. 27 expressed his "contempt" for the Reagan administration's trucking deregulation bill, calling it "misguided and ill-conceived." He committed the resources of his union to defeating it.

The legislation would completely deregulate the trucking industry and eliminate the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Presser pointed to "80,000 unemployed Teamsters" and "hundreds of bankrupt companies" as a result of the Carter administration's 1980 deregulation act.

He also pointed to "the 17,000 new entrants into the trucking industry [who] have caused the safety problem."

Medicine

Two U.S. firms plan test of AIDS drug

Eastman Kodak and ICN Pharmaceuticals have announced they are conducting the first large-scale human testing program in the United States of a drug that showed promise in the treatment of AIDS.

They will do human clinical trials of ICN's anti-viral drug ribavirin, which is sold abroad and has been used in the treatment of respiratory ailments, herpes, and hepatitis. The trials will involve testing of 350 patients whose blood has shown that they were exposed to AIDS.

Briefly

● **DOCTOR** Artemis Simopoulos, the chief nutrition official at National Institute of Health who was involved in formulating the new high-starch, low-protein diet, is an executive officer of the International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI), which runs on a \$3 million budget from Coca-Cola Co., Pepsico Inc., Hershey Foods, and large grain companies.

● **DETROIT** is suffering from the boom in car sales during September because the low credit rates on which the boom was based were at the expense of profits. One estimate says that the loan deals cost the companies around \$500 per car.

● **SEMICONDUCTOR** producers Intel, National Semiconductor, and Advanced Micro-Devices (80% of U.S. production among them) petitioned the International Trade Commission for an import duty against the Japanese. Semiconductor sales are expected to be down 29% from last year.

● **MOTOROLA**, whose workforce is already down from 45,000 in October 1984, to 37,000 now, is laying off another 1,700. A Motorola spokesman blamed "Competition from abroad, particularly from Japan. . . ." Motorola also said most U.S.-based employees would have their pay cut by between 5% and 10% as a cost-cutting measure. The pay cut will extend through March 1986.

● **HENRY KISSINGER** is promising Thailand's Prime Minister Prem that if he keeps to an IMF austerity program, Kissinger will intercede to ensure that the Jenkins Textile Protection Act, which would destroy 50% of Thai industry, is vetoed. But: "There is a faction at Chase Manhattan that thinks things are not going so well in Thailand, and that there should be some kind of disengagement from the country," said Tim Gethner of Kissinger Associates. "Prem is a weak figure."

Frontiers of industry: lasers married to robots

William Engdahl reports on the technological breakthroughs at the European Machine Tool Exhibition in Hanover.

The quadrennial European Machine Tool Exhibition, which ended on Sept. 25 in Hanover, West Germany, provided an extraordinary opportunity to view the latest and most advanced developments in not only the European machine-tool industry, but, in many cases, the world's. This 6th world exhibition for metal-working and industrial automation lasted nine days, and brought together almost 2,000 exhibitors from 36 countries, including the United States, Japan, South Korea, Italy, France, West Germany, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R. These countries account for approximately 90% of world machine-tool manufacturers.

The most striking aspect of the exhibition was the proliferation of automation combined with the concentrated energy of laser technologies. [See *EIR*, "Robotics: Germany leads the world, by William Engdahl" Vol. 12 No. 38 for a discussion of the rapidly expanding industrial automated assembly production in Germany.] "If I were to project the most important development over the next one to two decades in world industry, it would be laser applications," the Managing Director of Daewoo Heavy Industries, Dr. Youngkook Kang, a U.S.-educated electrical engineer, told *EIR*'s reporter.

"I am responsible for development of advanced industrial technologies for our firm, and it is beyond question that we will now see the tremendous potential of laser applications throughout industry." Daewoo was at Hanover to exhibit, with considerable and justified pride, the first laser-coupled robot of Korean manufacture. He emphasized that Daewoo expects to export its Quasar-600M Laser Cutting System to

Western European and North American markets.

The most impressive development visible at the Hanover exhibition was that of the advanced West German machine-tool manufacturer, Trumpf Maschinenfabrik, Headquartered in Ditzingen, near the industrial belt of Stuttgart, West Germany. Trumpf for the first time demonstrated the marriage of its industrial robot with its own, newly developed laser. This is believed to be the only company in the world which presently makes both lasers and robots "in-house."

The new tool, a five-axis laser cutting center with automatic focusing, uses either a 1,000 watt or 1,500 watt Trumpf CO₂ laser. According to Dr. Frank Ackermann, physicist with the Trumpf Laser Group, the company, following several years' experience with lasers from other major manufacturers, decided to combine its own expertise in the design and operation of machining centers with its knowledge of the particular requirements of lasers. "We had not been satisfied with the stability of any of the lasers we had previously used with our machine robots. All had one or another problem, even the best. The most common problem was in stability of the laser. It takes very long times to start up and stabilize the lasers. We decided to apply our experience and develop our own laser to these specifications."

Trumpf worked for several years in a joint industrial research project with the German Institute for Air and Space Research (DFVLR) in Stuttgart to develop the unique design of its laser. As a result of that experience, Ackermann relates, Trumpf decided to design its own laser, incorporating an

entirely new concept of laser discharge, utilizing radio frequencies (Rf).

Conventional lasers in use today incorporate what is called DC-discharge within the laser. This necessitates use of ballast resistors to stabilize the discharge, which means significant loss of power. "From our work with DFVLR, we decided that use of Rf discharge was a superior technique," Ackermann emphasized. Today, Trumpf is the only industrial laser manufacturer in the world producing this Rf discharge design, though other major manufacturers, especially in West Germany, are known to be developing it.

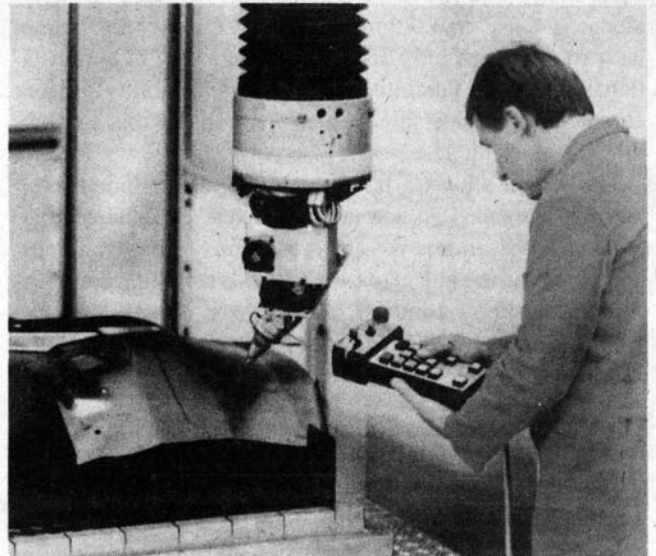
Because of the physical characteristics of the Rf discharge, the Trumpf laser is able to produce an average of more than 50% more laser output power for given input, than with conventional DC discharge models available. The advantages of this higher efficiency are obvious, especially in the area of metal cutting, where Trumpf expects its principal applications. Typical ratios for the Trumpf Rf laser are on the order of 16% of input power, compared with 10% for more conventional DC-discharge models.

Perhaps the most useful feature of this design is its inherent stability. The overall length and size of the Trumpf design is considerably less than other CO₂ lasers. Utilizing the so-called Fast Axial Flow design first developed by the Hamburg-based Rofin-Sinar, Trumpf has developed the internal geometry of the resonator, utilizing what Ackermann calls the "folded mirror design," such that the short length of the resonator enhances laser stability, compared with longer DC-discharge models. The choice of materials, drawing on Trumpf's experience in manufacture of machine-tools, further assured very stiff mechanical stability in the short, thick resonator.

In addition to greater quality of lasing, the inherent stability of the Trumpf design is superior in that it requires no "warm up" adjustment period prior to operation. Every other industrially available CO₂ laser in the 1 to 1.5 Kilowatt class must warm up for 30 to 60 minutes until all parts are in thermal equilibrium. If the laser must be shut down, as is common in heavy industrial applications, the time loss for such adjustment is considerable, and is one reason many companies are hesitant to employ lasers to replace conventional metal cutting, despite its other advantages.

The Trumpf laser requires only two minutes for the routine nitrogen evacuation procedure before operation. At present power levels, it is able to cut steel at a speed of approximately 1 meter/minute depending of course on the material being cut. Using the fact that lasers inherently provide the highest power density per surface area of any energy source now in use, this means that the Trumpf laser can deliver some 50% more power density than comparable 1.5 kilowatt industrial CO₂ lasers.

Taking this advantage, Trumpf has coupled its laser with its five-axis machining center. The robot which holds the laser cutting tool travels along five degrees of freedom or



This programmable cutting machine, manufactured by Trumpf in West Germany, can be programmed to deal with highly complex contours, or can even "teach itself" to do so.

'No alternatives to continual innovation'

Excerpts from Opening Remarks by West German Minister for Research and Technology, Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, at the Hanover Exhibition:

The foundation upon which our industrialized society is based is that of continual innovation: There are no alternatives to technical advancement. The factories of the future must be equipped with increasingly sophisticated systems which we today call "high-technology." Processing centers, flexible manufacturing, CAD/CAM, and industrial robots will, in the year 2000, be just as much taken for granted in manipulation and assembly as lathes and milling machines were 15 years ago. It is the task of industrial and financial policy to carry out the necessary structural adaptation.

The West German and European machine-tool industry has no need to shy away from any comparisons regarding the state of technological development. The machine-tool industry, as the pathfinder in the field of development in technical manufacturing, is able to look back on a long tradition. Both the transformation of new developments into useful products, as well as improvements in the quality of technical goods, have, just as much as increases in productivity, always been achieved by improvements in manufacturing technology. . . .

axes. In addition to 3.2 meters along the "X-axis," 2 meters along "Y-axis," and .75 meters along "Z-axis," the Trumpf laser robot moves fully 360° in rotation and 120° in translational axis. This flexibility gives enormous ability to work complex geometrical three-dimensional shapes that are common in vehicle or space-craft assembly.

In fact, it allows a far more economical alternative, if properly integrated, to normal manufacturing techniques and, in some cases, makes possible operations otherwise impossible. Data on the object to be machined, including complexities of non-linear contours, can be taken directly from the CAD (Computer Added Design) system integrated with the Trumatic L-5000. Alternatively, data can be determined

through a special software program on the machine itself, in which the number of points is drastically reduced by a method known as "spline interpolation." This vastly speeds the time required for machining new geometrical parts, an extremely important feature in diverse, small-batch manufacture increasingly common in today's industry.

France, Italy moving fast

While the Trumpf development represents some of the most concentrated development in unified laser and robotics technology in the world, it is by no means the only firm working to combine lasers and robotics, a marriage which will obviously become standard in industrial manufacture in the next years. The French firm, Limoges Precision, in the center of France, has developed a more conventional application of a 3-axis robot coupled with a 1,000 watt CO₂ laser, combined with Computer Numeric Control (CNC). It is capable of machining flat pieces up to a dimension of 3.5 meters by 2.6 meters. It is being employed by the French automaker, Renault, among others.

The largest and most diverse French laser manufacturer, which presented a variety of laser cutting and welding machining centers at the Hanover gathering, is the Compagnie Industrielle des Lasers, or "Cilas Alcatel." Located near Paris in Marcoussis, Cilas Alcatel grew out of the broad French experience in the nuclear industry, beginning 1966. The company has pioneered use of high-power ultra-bright lasers for assembly of "laser chains" for controlled thermonuclear fusion as well as isotope separation. Beginning in 1981, the company, a subsidiary of the large CGE company, determined to concentrate on development of industrial lasers for cutting, welding, and heat treatment of materials.

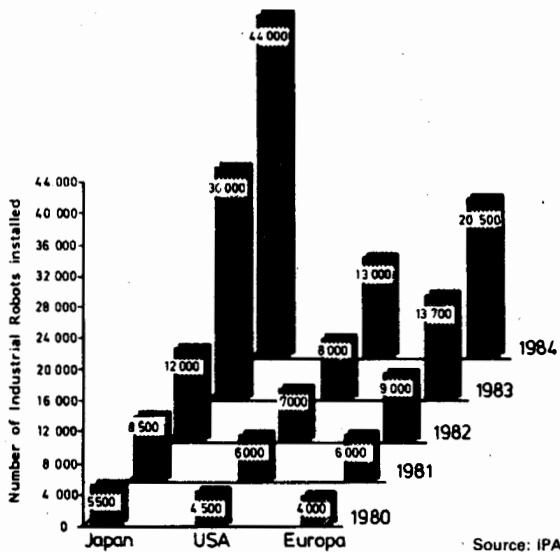
Today, the company produces industrial CO₂ lasers, incorporating the Rofin-Sinar Fast Axial Flow design, ranging from 1,000 watts to 4,000 watts. At present, they are in the process of perfecting a "super pulsed" version of its 4,000 Watt CI-4000 model, which will allow far greater energy concentration than conventional continuous designs. The principle is not unlike the aspect of lasers which allows them to destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles with relatively small power input.

Today, Cilas Alcatel produces 50% of French industrial lasers and 80% of French lasers used by the defense industry. The company has not exploited the export market with its industrial lasers, but aggressive plans are in process, following the consolidation of all CGE laser operations into Cilas Alcatel this past spring. It has established a subsidiary in the U.S.A., where 50% of the present industrial laser market exists, to gain a major position in that market. To date, users include Aerospatiale Corporation, Renault, and Aldes.

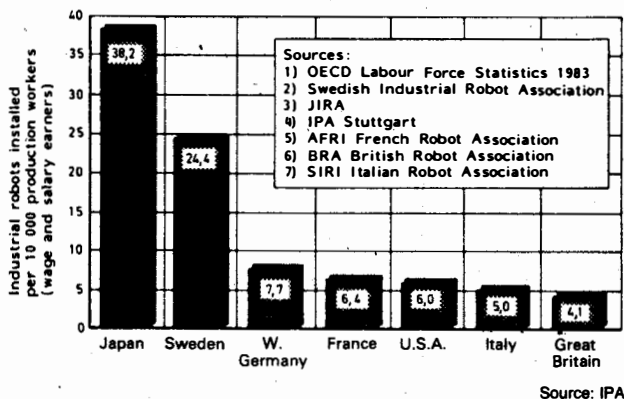
Advanced boring and milling machines

By all accounts, Italy is making most impressive advances in the machine-tool industry. The Prima Progetti

International distribution of industrial robots



Industrial robot density, selected countries



Company of Moncalieri, in the advanced industrial region of northern Italy near Turin, presented its 5-axis robot coupled with a laser, the ZAC Robot. Though slightly less versatile than the robotics of the Trumpf, the Prima Progetti design can utilize a digitized definition of the cutting path, which permits programming of the robot "off line, meaning that all machine time is used exclusively for cutting operations."

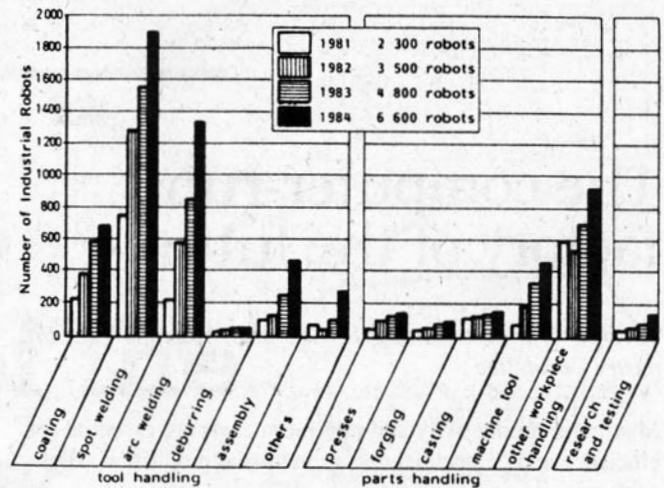
The machine also has a CAD system incorporated, which allows digitizing of complex surfaces, meaning that definition of complex cutting paths can be done extremely quickly. Prima produces industrial robots which are used by Italy's and Europe's high-precision aerospace, nuclear, and automobile industry: Alfa Romeo, BMW, Saint Gobain engineering of France, Volvo, and numerous others.

Another spin-off of experience in nuclear power engineering, Italy's Pama Industry group, has developed what is reported to be the world's most advanced design milling and boring machine-tool. The Pama "Speedram" machine-tool, a huge 48,000 Kilogram unit, is able to machine extremely large pieces as required in nuclear steam supply vessels. Using a unique "hydrostatic lubrication" technique, Pama has produced what is regarded as the finest horizontal machining center in the world in terms of accuracy and size of production.

The unique precision of the Pama machine is contained in its hydrostatic bearing system. This allows movement on three axes with continuous hydrostatic pressure to maintain highest precision of large parts which must be milled or bored. The company's earlier nuclear plant experience, according to a representative, gave it the basis to appreciate the need for extremely precise tolerances on very large parts, otherwise impossible in conventional machines. Computer control and feedback systems allow constant monitoring of complex machining tasks with the large Pama system.

With the special exception of West Germany, which is the world's largest exporter of machine-tools, the Italian machine and metal-working tool companies occupied the

Change of fields of application for industrial robots, Germany

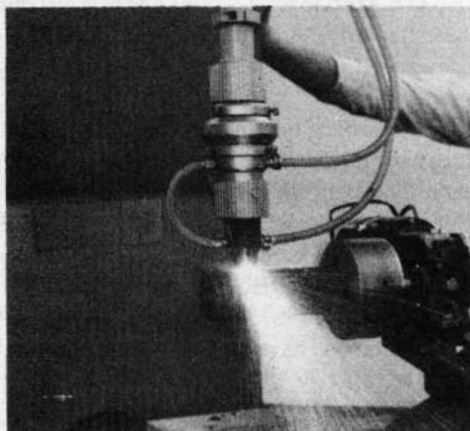


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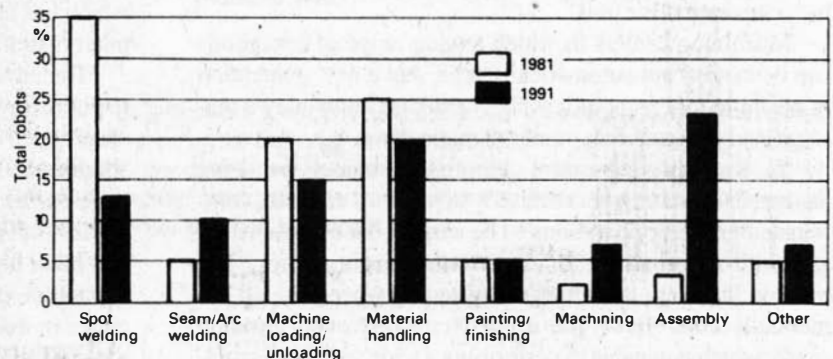
largest exhibit space at Hanover. With just under 20,000 square meters of space, Italy was well ahead of Switzerland, with 14,000 square meter. Japan and France were approximately equal with 9,000 and 8,000 square meters, respectively.

American machine-tool companies were poorly represented, with less than 2,000 square meters.

West Germany, with 79,000 square meters exceeded the total of all other 36 countries combined. While this is no direct index of national size or quality in any strict sense, Hanover's 6th European Machine-Tool Exhibition with World Participation is considered by the industry as the most significant trade event of its kind, held only once every four years. The relative national contributions are indicative of relative intensities of effort.



Robot applications areas in U.S., 1981 and projected 1991



Source: Robot News International

The computer-run factory of the future

Excerpts of a statement by the European Machine-Tool Industry Committee.

Maximum productivity and minimum costs are essential for efficiency and competitiveness in industrial production. High-performance machines and automation play an important role in improving productivity. . . . The term "flexible automation" is used to describe automation and optimization of individual machines and machining functions with the aid of numerical control, integration of handling, measuring and monitoring systems into automatic production processes, as well as highly complex, computer-controlled flexible production systems. The ultimate aim is to create the fully-automated factory, in which all production and monitoring functions are computer-controlled via a comprehensive information network.

Numerical control was first applied to lathes, drilling machines, and milling machines. The control systems which are now available on the market have led to major changes in machining design. The new generation of machines is capable of performing a much wider range of functions. . . .

To an increasing extent, conventional lathes are developing into all-around machining centers capable of carrying out complex turning, drilling, and milling operations from start to finish. The various tools for turning, drilling, and milling are removed automatically from their respective magazines and inserted into special tool mounts, each of which has a separate drive unit. . . .

Machining centers in which a wide range of operations can be carried out automatically represent a new generation in machine-tool technology. Such machines now play a major role in the manufacture of prismatic parts. . . .

To an increasing extent, grinding machines are being equipped with computer control systems, thus enabling complicated grinding operations to be carried out automatically and with the constant input of measurement values. The trueing, dressing, and change of grinding wheels are all numerically controlled. The result is an all-around grinding center which is capable of performing a wide variety of grinding operations.

Numerical control has also been introduced for gear-

cutting machines. In other words, the traditional mechanical coupling of tool movements and workpiece movements via change gears has now been replaced by an electronic coupling. This permits retooling and geometry changes to be carried out quickly. Gear cutting machines are also following the trend toward flexible machining centers with automatic changes of tools, workpieces and withholding devices. . . .

Quality control

The trend toward machines involving only minimal human supervision demands the continuous monitoring of the tools and the workpieces, as well as the automatic correction of the machining parameters. Workpiece monitoring takes place either in the machine itself (in-process measurement), or subsequently in special measuring machines which feed the measurement back into the machine control system (post-process measurement). In-process measurement is a prerequisite for high-precision machining operations. It has been a common feature of grinding machines for several years and is now to be found in lathes and machining centers.

Sensors are also used to monitor the various functions of machine tools. Any changes trigger pre-programmed compensations in the control system or shut off the machine altogether. . . .

In spite of the progress made in individual areas, the complete realization of computer-integrated manufacture is still some way off in the future. Computer-Aided Design (CAD) is now commonplace in practically all major firms and is constantly being refined and developed. . . . The next step is the direct integration of the geometry data produced during the design stage in the control programs for the machine tools on the production line. The control programs are produced by linking up the geometry data with the relevant technology data stored on a data bank. This procedure has already proved successful for simple workpieces.

The so-called IGES interface—designed to link up CAD systems produced by different manufacturers—has already achieved widespread acceptance. Major progress has also been made in the establishment of local data networks, especially in the field of CAD. General Motors has broken new ground with its Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP), which has been developed in conjunction with various computer manufacturers. . . .

The advent of new surface treatment techniques has led to improvements in traditional cutting materials such as high-speed steel, carbide alloys, and aluminum. At the same time, new materials have been developed and perfected. . . . These developments were necessary in order to meet the stringent demands placed by the new materials used in the aerospace and other high-technology sectors. Silicon nitride and polycrystalline cubic boron nitride have also opened up new avenues in machining technology. At present these materials are used mainly in lathing applications. However, it is only a matter of time before they are used in metal-cutting processes (drilling, milling, grinding).

EIR

Quarterly Economic Report

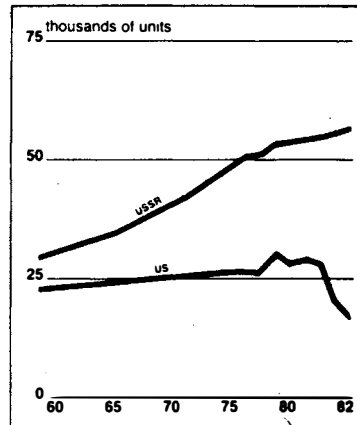
The Looming Bankruptcy of the United States

June 15, 1985

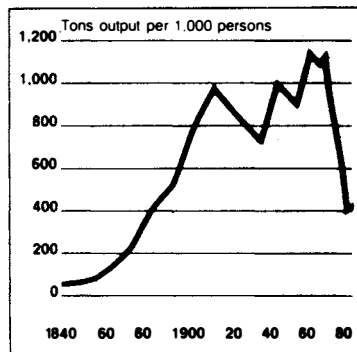
Are the U.S. government's "free enterprise" policies bringing on the "final collapse of capitalism"?

How the Russians must be laughing. With an overvalued dollar, the United States is collapsing internal production capabilities at a rate which must soon reach the point of no return, while ruining the economies of its allies. An estimated \$1.3 trillion is being looted annually out of U.S. productive capabilities.

U.S. and Soviet production of power-driven metal-forming machine tools not portable by hand, 1960-82



U.S. iron output per member of the labor force



Did you know that . . .

- Out of the U.S. banking system's some \$3 trillion in loan assets, at least \$2 trillion is worthless? The S&L panic is only the beginning.
- Since the 1950s, America's living standard has been cut by 50%. The American population has a deficit of 20% to 70% in basic goods needed for its survival.

- AIDS is on its way to becoming the Black Death of the 20th century. If IMF global austerity policies are permitted to continue, the present eruption of this and other pandemic diseases in Africa will subject the United States and other formerly industrialized nations to a biological holocaust worse than nuclear war.

Since the fall of 1979 LaRouche's forecasts have established a record unparalleled in accuracy by any other economic forecasting service in the nation. Data Resources International and Chase Econometrics proved unable, in the fall of 1979, to correctly forecast the consequences of the credit policy then being initiated from the Federal Reserve by Paul Volcker. LaRouche did. Those agencies, and their co-thinkers, have been repeatedly exposed as incompetent bunglers, while the LaRouche record has been maintained.

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Startling revelations on Soviet subs

According to *Jane's Fighting Ships*, they are electromagnetically propelled!
Charles B. Stevens reports.

The foreword to 1985-86 edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, which is the bible of all inveterate sea salts, makes the most startling revelation concerning advanced Soviet submarines: They could be propelled electromagnetically and not with propellers. If true—and *Jane's* presents convincing facts in this regard—then Gorshkov's Soviet navy has achieved one of history's most astounding technological breakouts and leaped decades ahead of its Western counterparts. And the specific technology involved also gives a measure of the rate that the Soviets are running ahead in the race to deploy anti-missile beam weapons.

'Shooting oneself in the foot'

In general, the *Jane's* foreword focuses on naval matters per se. It does note that while "The American Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) . . . has not been received with any acclamation in Moscow and has been severely criticized as a source of destabilization. . . . In the suburbs of Moscow the Galosh ABM defences are being steadily modernized, the huge phased array radar at Krasnoyarsk is operational . . . [and] research and development of laser and particle beam technology continues at a brisk pace. The customary Western exercise of shooting oneself in the foot is well under way."

The rest of the foreword is rather routine, reviewing the various issues faced by the chief naval powers of the world. The section on the Soviet Navy is not routine, and takes up more than one-third of the foreword. This section focuses on one subject, electromagnetic propulsion of ships, and outstanding mysteries of the Soviet Navy.

Mysteries? Take the titanium-hulled nuclear attack submarine Alfa. The first member of this class was launched in 1970 and turned out to be a failure. But, by 1976, a second of the class appeared, followed by a further five. According to the best knowledge in the West, the Alfa class has neither the size nor volume needed for an oversized nuclear power reactor essential for a propeller driven submarine to achieve a submerged speed of 42 knots. But as *Jane's* emphasizes: "Unfortunately, despite all the theories, the damned thing was capable of 42 knots."

And then there are the "pods." "By 1984 . . . the first Sierra appeared . . . carrying a pod on the after fin similar to

that in Victor III. Then the Akula, also with the pod. If this is a housing for some form of towed array sonar it is strange that Mike is not so equipped. If, on the other hand, this nine-metre pod contains a form of auxiliary silent propulsion of the MHD variety, Mike becomes a separate development."

Mike, the largest nuclear attack sub yet constructed, but with only a single propeller, has "a volume capable of housing power generation greater than one would expect a single screw could transmit.

And then there's Typhoon. This 29,000-ton gargantuan ballistic missile nuclear submarine, which dwarf's anything in the West, has been a mystery since it was first seen coming out of the drydock some five years ago. Why such a monster? Do the Soviets bloat their subs with bortsch to simply imitate their marshals?

'Colossal output'

In 1975, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergei Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, over which he has ruled for the past 30 years, published his "bible," "The Sea Power of the State." As background *Jane's* quotes Gorshkov: "'In 20 or 25 fast moving years one thing is certain—ships will be quite dissimilar from present craft. . . . We have no doubt that, for ships of the future, electric power units of colossal output will be needed.'" *Jane's* goes on to note that, while no weapon or radar needing "colossal power" has been observed, nor has the speed of surface warships dramatically increased, "there is one area where this increase in power may be evident and that is in submarine propulsion."

Jane's then puts forth the thesis that the Soviets have developed a wide range of advanced systems ranging from super cold, absolute-zero cryogenic electric superconducting motors to propellerless propulsion based on electromagnetic and MHD drive. The foreword emphasizes that this conclusion "is based on [a] hypothesis which is, in turn, based on freely available literature published over the last 25 years. It will, inevitably, be described as muddled thinking with little, if any, basis in fact. But the truth of the matter is that there is a possibility of some of it being right."

The *Jane's* thesis is intriguing: "In 1963 the U.S. Bureau

of Ships published Friauf's papers on magnetohydrodynamic propulsion. Nearly 30 years ago Dr. Stewart Way suggested the principle of electromagnetic thrust and, 10 years later, produced a working model. The principles of cryogenics have been available for a long period in the West . . . Contemporary to much of this work were the efforts of Soviet scientists and engineers. . . . In 1965 a volume entitled *New Sources of Electrical Energy* was published in Leningrad under the name of A.P. Baranov and it was then that it was forecast that magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators would be available for use by Soviet ships in the 1980s. About the time of publication of this book civilian applications of the MHD principle in 'Traveling Wave Pumps' had been investigated in the West and it had also been proposed as a means of torpedo propulsion. The energy required to push an object through the water is, in MHD, produced by a pulsating magnetic field causing sympathetic pulsations of ferro fluid surrounding a tube, open at both ends to the sea. Thus a traveling wave is set up in the enclosed fluid and the water is expelled at the rear, resulting in thrust. There are numerous advantages to such a system: no radiated noise from cavitation or moving mechanical parts, improved thrust for a given power and less wake turbulence. The last of these would probably mean a reduction in detectable magnetic flux variations."

"Another application of well-known laws of physics is the principle of electromagnetic thrust (EMT). In this case a magnetic field is set up by passing an electric current through banks of electrodes on either side of a ship. The interaction between this field and a second field set up by a line of electromagnets placed on the centre-line develops a forward thrust in the water. This option is currently being developed in Japan and has also received careful attention in the U.S.S.R."

". . . Thus the Gorshkov forecast of the need for colossal electric power output may well have been met by one means or another. . . . In some cases, those with MHD or EMT propulsion, there will be no need for propellers or pump jet, both of which are liable to damage, particularly under ice, and both of which emit radiated noise. As well as increased speed these developments would decrease the sonic signature and could have an effect on the magnetic signature. The second of these would also be reduced by the use of titanium alloys for the hull and fittings, an advantage to be added to the increased diving depth." The last being a development demonstrated by the Alpha.

". . . If the 20-year-old American theory that MHD could be applied to torpedos is sound . . . these targets might be menaced by a large torpedo of unusual speed attacking from astern. This, too, judging by Soviet writings, is by no means unlikely."

'Not invented here'

After reviewing the evidence from the building dates of various classes of subs and the patterns that form from what is known about them, *Jane's* brings up the Typhoon: "Ty-

phoon is a wholly separate design which is generally regarded as consisting of two parallel pressure hulls with the missile compartment set between them. . . . If, however, the concept were different and there were only one pressure hull which contained the missile compartment at the forward end abaft the torpedo tubes and was flanked on either side by an EMT or MHD unit the situation would be much changed. The dived displacement would fall to little more than that of the Ohio, the speed would be greatly increased over any current estimates, and the submarine would be notably quieter. Additional space would be available within the outer hull for additional defensive measures such as anti-ship missiles and even SAMs [surface-to-air missiles]."

The case *Jane's* presents, as they even emphasize, is quite speculative. But the problem is that intelligence resources are almost always devoted to only looking for what one believes in. *Jane's* points out that: "The habit of viewing the possible achievements of the Soviet Navy as a mirror image of Western advances has received many rude knocks but is still too prevalent. For some reason 'traditional wisdom' does not appear to apply in this case; innovation, forward thinking, the support of new ideas, and the cash to implement them mark the Soviet approach as an unusual one."

Ships and SDI

In this regard a little history could be illuminating. In his memoirs, Col. General Heinz Guderian, the World War II German grandmaster of the *blitzkrieg*, tells of an incident on the road to Minsk in July 1941, when the Germans were only just beginning to approach their high tide. The incident, though, according to Guderian, convinced him that "all was lost." What happened was that a single tank of the 52-ton Leningrad KV variety stopped cold an entire, three-division Panzer Corps—for more than two days. The tank remained impervious to every then-existing variety of German anti-tank gun. It was, after two days, detracked and immobilized by an infantry 155 millimeter howitzer firing at point blank range. (The tank did continue firing for some time afterwards until sappers moved in and blew it up.)

The moral is not that the Russians had developed a better tank model than the tank-wise Germans. The KV was a whole generation beyond that of the Soviet T-34 and the T-34 was a far better tank than anyone had in the world in 1941. The Russians were two generations ahead.

In the contemporary world of open skies, from space, it is well known that submarines have become the "ships-of-the-line" for any future nuclear war. But, while important, the oceans today are not the chief repositories of military power, outer space is. The question therefore arises: if *Jane's* is correct and the Russians have made such large financial, scientific, and technological investments to have their navy leap-frog the West into the 21st century, what have they done for their main-line offensive rocket and missile defense forces? What sort of lasers and electron-beams have they developed? Nuclear-explosive-driven directed energy?

Leading scientists sound the global alarm on AIDS

by Warren J. Hamerman

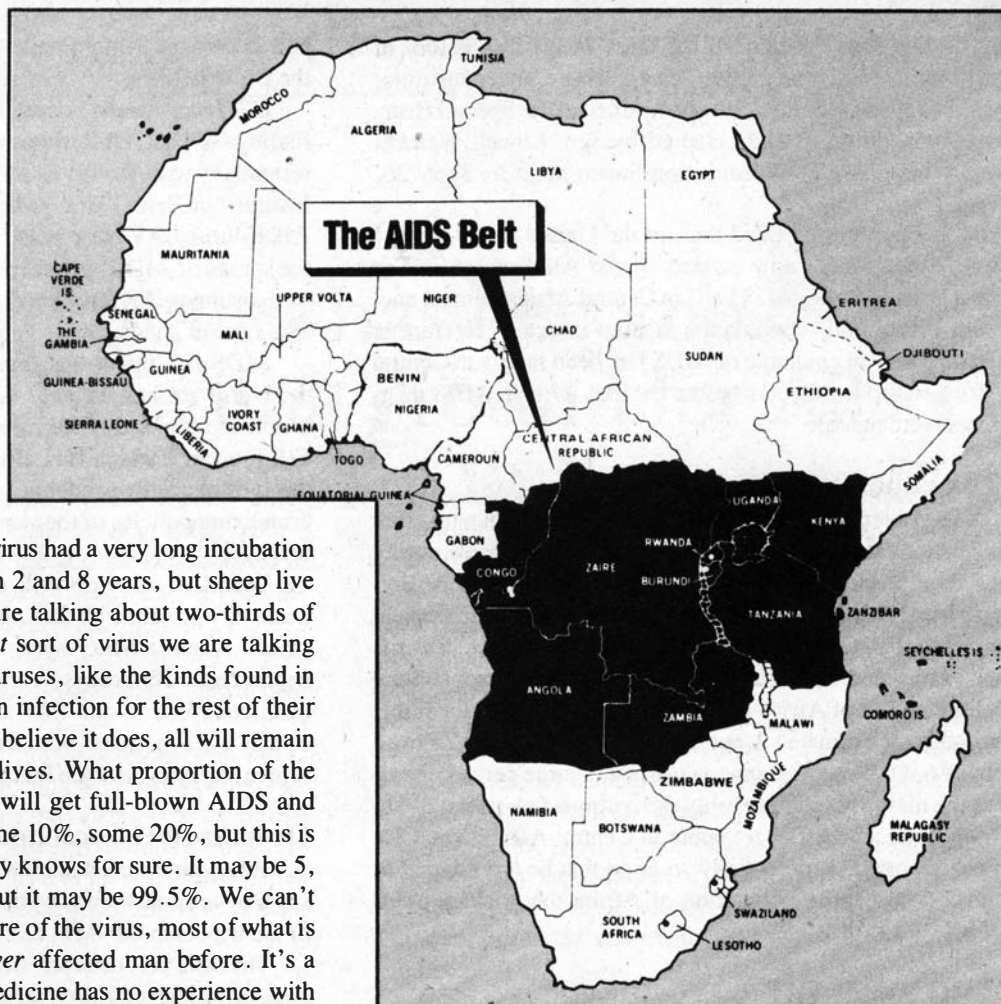
More of the world's leading experts on AIDS have publicly joined with the growing number of specialists who are warning that AIDS could become a global catastrophe *far worse than even full-scale thermonuclear war*. In a series of exclusive interviews given to this magazine at the end of September, Belgian tropical-diseases expert Dr. Clymeck has put the minimum figure of Africans infected with AIDS, in the nine-nation so-called *AIDS Belt*, at above 30 million people. Both he and Dr. Sonigo of the Pasteur Institute's research team on AIDS, in independent interviews to *EIR*, stated that they would consider the "risk" population for AIDS in Africa to be the *entire* African population.

Additional world authorities on the subject of AIDS have confirmed to us the true, shocking dimensions of the global AIDS breakout. **Dr. John Seale** was, until the late 1970s, at the Venereal-Disease Division of St. Thomas/Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Seale in an exclusive interview to *EIR*, asserted that in his assessment of the AIDS situation, "We are heading toward a world disaster." He stressed: "Complacency is the worst possible reaction!" Dr. Seale emphasized that his evaluation of the global threat of AIDS was not unique. "This Haseltine of Harvard said AIDS may be the worst problem mankind has ever faced. And this young William Cates, of the CDC, talked about the potentialities of this for becoming a global disaster."

The 'slow virus'

Dr. Seale reported to *EIR* that one of the aspects of AIDS which caused himself and other researchers the greatest concern was the very nature of the virus itself. *AIDS is a "slow virus, the lente virus*. In previous years, there had been three known viruses of this general kind, a subfamily of the retro-virus, one being the onco, or cancer-causing, the second being lente, and the third is not so important. For one and a half years, it had been thought that the so-called AIDS virus had been in fact an onco virus, and, in this case, 1 in 100 get cancer. But, the lente virus is what is involved, and we see, in the cases of visna and meidi in sheep, there is a sequence similar to what we are perceiving in AIDS in man. This is creating one of the most disastrous known situations."

The nine African countries where AIDS has been identified as infecting large numbers of people.



Seale added that the lente virus had a very long incubation period. In sheep, it is between 2 and 8 years, but sheep live only about 12 years, so you are talking about two-thirds of the actual life-span! "It's *that* sort of virus we are talking about. In the cases of lente viruses, like the kinds found in horses and goats, they have an infection for the rest of their lives. If it behaves the way we believe it does, all will remain infected for the rest of their lives. What proportion of the humans we are talking about will get full-blown AIDS and die? Some are saying 5%, some 10%, some 20%, but this is all a pure guesstimate! Nobody knows for sure. It may be 5, it may be 10, it may be 15, but it may be 99.5%. We can't know, and because of the nature of the virus, most of what is said misses the point. It's *never* affected man before. It's a new type of virus. Modern medicine has no experience with anything like this. The virus alone makes it an extremely sinister situation. And, in almost every conceivable way, science has gotten it wrong.

"Look, it's not only a question of immune deficiency, but it attacks the brain directly! We have done post-mortems, where the brain has been shot. This is what is referred to as dementia. Bob Gallo has done work on this. There's the San Francisco group, of Jay Levy, a virologist there, at San Francisco General Hospital. Both of these have published papers, I know their work, about how the virus hits the brain as well. So, in the first report, you get people who are dying of brain disease, without AIDS, as AIDS is defined by the CDC! The problem is, *it picks off the brain before it picks off the cells.*"

He also reported that the Pasteur Institute in France, in mid-September, grew AIDS virus from lungs. "This opens up a new can of worms. In later stages, it may be the case, that the virus attacks the lungs, and becomes a respiratory disease, like tuberculosis."

Professor Viggo Faber, head of the Epidemiology Department at the Danish National Hospital in Copenhagen, at the end of September commented to the Danish newspaper *Aktuelt* on the implications of the fact that tens of millions of

Africans are known to be infected with AIDS. "An epidemic of the extent we see in Africa will inevitably become a threat in Europe," stated Professor Faber.

"It is necessary that the Western countries allocate substantial resources on information in the stricken areas. We have to go out in the bigger cities and the villages, where there is no radio or television. . . . But the same thing is probably going to happen to us here. It takes too long a time before the authorities wake up. And when finally the AIDS has exploded as a real black plague, it might be too late." Faber continued: "We know that the number of AIDS-victims is of shocking extent in that part of Africa. But if it is of the magnitude referred to by the Belgian researcher, Phillip Vendette, we will know with certainty in about a month, when there is going to be an international medical conference in Brussels."

Professor Faber and Dr. Seale are the latest international AIDS experts to speak out, despite a World Health Organization (WHO) and Atlanta Centers for Disease Control (CDC) cover-up. As reported in the last issue of *EIR*, Dr. William A. Haseltine testified before the Senate that more than 10 million Africans are already infected with AIDS in a so-called

AIDS Belt. Dr. Haseltine is the chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, and he testified at the Special Hearing on Funding for AIDS chaired by Sen. Lowell Weicker before the Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee, Sept. 26, 1985.

Dr. Haseltine testified that, in the United States, over 1 million people are now carriers of the AIDS virus, and in what he called "the AIDS belt" in Central Africa, almost one-tenth of the entire population is now infected. He further testified that an epidemic of AIDS had been raging in Central Africa for up to 10 years before the first African AIDS diagnoses were made!

Risk population: all Africa

The statements by Dr. Haseltine are consistent with other revelations from European scientists. In an interview during the third week of September with Swedish television, Belgian experts, including the world famous specialist in tropical diseases, Dr. Clymeck of the Hospital Saint Pierre in Brussels, estimated the number of AIDS-infected persons in the central region of Africa at 30 million. In Rwanda alone, this includes an estimated 1 out of every 5 persons; in Zaire, 1 out of 6. Of these, the experts warned, a large percentage, if not the majority, will probably die within a few years.

The present AIDS epidemic in Central Africa, Dr. Clymeck reported, is potentially so large that he would tend to consider the entire population of Africa the 'risk population.'

WHO equals IMF

We know that these scientists are speaking out in the face of massive pressure mounted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, Switzerland. WHO has tried to cover up the grisly facts of the AIDS pandemic in Africa and in other collapsed tropical hellholes. They fear that if the true magnitude of the crisis were revealed, nations would be forced to break with the brutal austerity and conditionalities policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which have devastated these areas. The World Health Organization and Atlanta Centers for Disease Control (CDC) are scrambling to try to "shut out" all evidence and hypotheses that there may be a relationship between the economic breakdown in Africa and the widespread outbreak of AIDS among its heterosexual population. For instance, Dr. Assad, an expert on AIDS at WHO in Geneva, emphatically stated to a direct inquiry on this question: "If we can account for 90% of the transmission in this way, why should we dissipate our efforts on other causes? We should concentrate on the main ones."

Other researchers from Europe report that in laboratories at this moment, the questions raised by Dr. Whiteside of the Tropical Institute of Medicine in Miami, Florida on the evidence of AIDS in nearby Belle Glade, are being hotly debat-

ed, as perhaps symptomatic of an African-type breakout in the United States.

EIR representatives discussed the AIDS situation and the findings of Drs. Whiteside and Clymeck with Dr. Sonigo, a researcher with the Yves Montagnier group at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This group was the first to identify the AIDS-virus LAV back in 1983. Dr. Sonigo commented that the spread of AIDS by "other mechanisms" beyond the limits of the supposed risk groups is "entirely conceivable," especially under conditions of poor hygiene.

AIDS is a threat that requires that governments around the world act immediately to implement emergency public health measures. A task force established 11 years ago by *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. forecast that exactly this type of deadly pandemic would occur if the economically brutalizing policies of the world financial oligarchy were not reversed.

World populations will only be protected if given the necessary protein-rich diet, reconstructed sanitation systems, rebuilt water-delivery systems, and fully funded medical/health care. This necessary public-health infrastructure has been collapsed by the IMF and World Bank. Now it is the cost of these measures which the IMF and its financial circles refuse to pay to save the human race.

Overthrow the accountants

When governments, emphatically the U.S. government, say they are constrained by budget costs, the costs they speak of are tribute to the IMF, and should not be respected.

That this preposterous situation has in fact ruled American policy formulations is documented in a shameless policy statement signed by Dr. James O. Mason, acting assistant secretary of health in the September-October issue of *Public Health Reports*, the journal of the U.S. Public Health Service. The memorandum in question was entitled "Public Health Service Plan for the Prevention and Control of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)."

Listed as a primary "assumption" of the government's program is the following statement:

"Demonstration and evaluation projects are needed to determine the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of prevention and control strategies."

If populations are not to be overwhelmed by AIDS, we must overthrow the *dictatorship of the accountants* from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the IMF, and the Federal Reserve with their "Rule by Cost Effectiveness" mentality.

Whatever the true circumstances involved in the removal of Secretary of Health Margaret Heckler from the cabinet, the fact of a change presents the United States with a critical opportunity. The new secretary of health must be the vehicle for an Emergency Public Health program to wage a global *War on AIDS* with the mandate to spend whatever it takes to accomplish the objective on a "crash program" basis.



The United States has become a massive breeding ground for AIDS

On Sept. 29, Dr. Debra Freeman of Baltimore was interviewed by Warren Hamerman, the director of EIR's biological holocaust taskforce. Their subject: the rapid spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) beyond the so-called risk groups to the general population.

Hamerman: Dr. Freeman, what is your background in public health?

Dr. Freeman: I have a Ph.D. in public health, and I have rather extensive experience in dealing with the epidemiology of various epidemic diseases, not only in terms of measuring how these diseases spread, but also, what kinds of measures city governments in particular need to take in terms of their health-care planning and health-care organization to stop the spread of various virulent diseases.

Hamerman: Over the past few days, shocking new numbers on the total magnitude of the pandemic, AIDS, have been coming to the surface. Dr. William Haseltine of Harvard Medical School revealed in testimony before the U.S. Senate [see *EIR*, Oct. 4, 1985] that in his estimate, there are a minimum 10 million Africans, and over 1 million Americans, already infected with AIDS. Dr. Clumeck of Belgium puts the figure at over 30 million Africans infected, and a doctor from the Pasteur Institute in France has stated that the entire population of Africa, in his words, is the "risk population." In your view, how vulnerable is the U.S. population itself?

Dr. Freeman: There is no question that the United States population is a population which is very much at risk. We can attribute this to a couple of different factors. In just the two groups that were the initial weak links in the spread of the disease, homosexuals and intravenous (IV) drug addicts, Dr. Haseltine's testimony indicates that probably 60% to 80% of all IV drug-users in Manhattan are people who are infected with AIDS—who would show up positive in screening tests.

But, if you actually look at the composition of the American population, what we are dealing with is one where, because of the results of 20 years of bombardment by the

drug-rock-sex counterculture, even the preliminary target-groups are so large and so prevalent in most major American cities, that you have a massive breeding ground for this virus.

When you couple that with the general economic collapse, the very poor nutrition levels among various classes of people in this country, you are dealing with a situation which is a potential disaster.

Hamerman: Do you have anything more specific in terms of the nutritional deficiencies of the American population, and how that would make them less resistant?

Dr. Freeman: Well, we are looking at a couple of different problems. Recent studies have indicated that you have levels of anemia and iron-deficiency among U.S. public school children, estimated at around 70%, which is absolutely incredible.

What can we attribute this kind of thing to? You have an increasing number of poor people in the United States who are incapable of providing a high-protein diet; they can't provide red meat in their diet; they can't do it on a weekly basis, let alone on a daily basis. But then you have an additional problem. A very interesting study done by the University of Pittsburgh, I believe, pointed out that you have a tremendous problem of iron-deficiency among the middle classes, particularly among the "yuppies," if you will. Why? Because these people are totally brainwashed by this nonsense that they should eliminate red meat from their diet, that they should adopt a diet of "nuts and berries," so to speak.

So, you have a significant population in the United States who could afford a better diet, but who are voluntarily adopting a Third World diet.

Added to this are the new diet guidelines that are being put out by the National Academy of Sciences, which are nothing more than an apology for cut-backs in food programs and other things among the nation's poor.

So, you are dealing with a population that has a heavily depressed immune system, as a result of just simple poor nutrition.

Hamerman: Why do you think the United States has not

adopted emergency public health measures to stop AIDS?

Dr. Freeman: The only possible explanation for why the United States has taken such a radical approach—and I really want to stress, what we see coming out of the Centers for Disease Control and National Institute of Health right now is completely out of line with traditional responses to these kinds of epidemics. The only possible explanation that I can find is that we are seeing a political response, a response to a budget-cutting mood in Washington.

It also comes right down to a very specific question. If, in fact, AIDS is a disease born of economic breakdown, then how do you explain the rapid spread of the disease in a country which is supposedly undergoing an economic recovery. Obviously, the recovery claim doesn't hold water. So, we see this kind of cover-up going on.

In fact, and this is what Americans have to understand, we have people functioning on the policy-planning level who are willing to let people die to save an ideology. And this is the most criminal thing that I think we've seen in this century.

Hamerman: On this question of the relationship of economic breakdown and the spread of AIDS, with many, many studies in Africa, one of the most famous studies is in our own country, with respect to the town of Belle Glade, Florida. Dr. Mark Whiteside gave an interview to *EIR* where he discussed this [see *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1985]. I understand you were in Belle Glade. What do you think of what Dr. Whiteside said, and what did you see with your own eyes?

Dr. Freeman: There is no question that Whiteside's study has tremendous credibility. If you travel to Belle Glade, it is hard to believe that you are in the United States. It is a city which resembles in large part a Third World country. It is a city that has almost no sewage disposal. Almost every house—ramshackle homes—have attached to them various tanks that do not work. You have cesspools, open, throughout the city—open sewage flowing through entire portions of the city. You also have large bodies of what is obviously contaminated, still water. You couple this with a population which is composed largely of migrant farm-workers who live in incredibly crowded conditions, where the general level of sanitation is extremely poor—with almost no public sanitation—and what you are dealing with is a city which is just a giant culture for growing infectious diseases, not only for the AIDS virus but, undoubtedly, for countless other infections as well.

Hamerman: Let's turn to what we can do about it. Please give me an idea of what are traditional public health emergency measures. What would we normally do in this situation to deal with AIDS?

Dr. Freeman: Well, if you follow the route of various epidemics, particularly the epidemics that we've seen just in the course of the past century, the U.S. government in the past really distinguished itself in the field of public health. It

always moved quickly, very quickly, with prophylactic measures. Of course, during the great tuberculosis epidemics, themselves born out of a combination of economic breakdown within the United States, and also a large population with depressed immune systems among people who came over as immigrants under poor conditions, the country moved very rapidly. People were screened, of course, and if they showed positive on TB tests, they were placed in institutions where they could be treated, the sanitariums that most people are familiar with.

The interesting thing, though, was that when we were dealing with the TB epidemic, the first people who were quarantined were of course those who were showing acute symptoms of tuberculosis, but very quickly we moved toward a policy where anyone who screened positive on the tests being used, were moved to sanitariums.

Even more to the point is the treatment they were given there. These were people who were suffering from depression conditions. Once in a sanitarium, the treatment was very simple. They were given complete rest, and they were loaded with high-protein foods. You can read accounts of this: people who were eating eggs and red meat for the first time in seven to ten years. This was in the middle of the worst depression that the country had ever seen. Yet, despite those depression conditions, the government acted with wisdom to treat these people.

You had a similar situation with polio, which frankly was rather a small epidemic. It actually, I think, killed 57,000 people and affected 500,000 others between 1915 and 1955, when the Salk vaccine was introduced. Yet, despite the fact that in terms of the numbers, it was not that great—certainly nowhere near the magnitude of the current AIDS epidemic—the government moved quickly. We were not sure, for instance, that the virus was transmitted by insects, but because there was reason enough to believe so, during the course of the 1940s towns were sprayed with DDT in an effort to kill flies that might be infected. On the theory that polio was a summer disease, many towns delayed school openings. And in Milwaukee in 1944, a citywide quarantine was called preventing children from leaving their homes.

Some of these measures were effective in fact. Some of them turned out to not really address the cause of the disease. The important thing though was that in the field of public health, the government moved very quickly to take whatever prophylactic measures it could to protect its population. And the key to public health has always been prevention. This is exactly what we are ignoring in the current circumstances of AIDS.

Hamerman: What would the prevention program be, in terms of nutrition, sanitation, water-supply, and screening and quarantining required for this country and, say, Africa, where there are now millions of cases?

Dr. Freeman: The screening and quarantining issue is that which must be most immediately addressed and acted upon. But in addition, you cannot function with a population that has as an "acceptable diet" one which gives them only 40 grams of protein. We would have to move quickly to reassess what we call diet guidelines in this country. People would have to be put in a position where they could afford, or where they would be directly provided through food programs, 100 grams of protein per day, and the necessary fresh fruits and vegetables that would keep them going.

If you needed a model for this kind of thing, just look at the diet President Reagan was provided when he was recovering from his cancer surgery. You have to put people in a situation where the body is functioning at a maximum level.

We also would have to address the fact that in many cities, sanitation has broken down. In cities all over the East Coast, you have normal trash pick-ups only twice a week, which is a result of budget-cuts. This would have to be reversed. We'd have to get our sanitation system in shape. We would have to make sure that our water purification facilities function.

Another issue which is of critical importance, particularly in port cities, is a massively expanding rat population. In most cities of the United States, all funds for rat eradication have been eliminated!

The city of Baltimore provides an excellent example. We have a population of less than a million people. However, we have a rat population which is estimated at six million. We don't know if the AIDS virus is vectored by vermin. But there is no reason to take a chance with that. If, in fact, the AIDS virus is not spread that way, many other diseases are spread that way—under the circumstances of a population with an extremely depressed immune system. This is an absolute priority.

Hamerman: Are there any instances in history when emergency public health measures were not put into place, and the society suffered? Can these be compared with periods when such measures were put into place, and they saved that society much suffering?

Dr. Freeman: Well, obviously, the most macabre example was the Black Death, when there were very few public measures taken, and 75 million people died in the course of three or four years. You also had a situation in 1665 in London: Because the city failed to take any public health measures, crazy theories and superstitions spread throughout the population as to what was causing the plague. This was a serious outbreak in 1665: 1,500 people a day were dying in the city of London. People believed that anyone with syphilis was immune—so people went out of their way to contract a venereal disease.

But that's the kind of insanity which is in fact imposed on a population when the institutions upon which they depend do not move, and do not move swiftly.

Hamerman: Let's return to some of these institutions. The Atlanta Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, the Secretary of Health's office in Washington, all are maintaining that if our population merely uses condoms and sterile needles, the disease will not spread. Do you think that is responsible?

Dr. Freeman: Not only is it totally irresponsible, it's completely ridiculous. The evidence speaks clearly: We have an increasing number of people across the United States who are being stricken with the AIDS virus, but who do not fit into any of the so-called high-risk categories, people who are not homosexual, are not bi-sexual, for whom we cannot identify any particular contact with homosexuals or bi-sexuals; they are not IV drug-users, they are not hemophiliacs—yet they are being stricken with the disease.

So, the response that says that condoms and clean needles will somehow put a lid on this epidemic is a cynical and viciously racist response, the idea that the disease is spreading because Black and Hispanic Americans are sexually promiscuous or all IV drug-users.

Hamerman: One of the things being stated by the Atlanta CDC is that there is no major risk of the disease being contracted through casual contact. AIDS teachers and cooks and children can be in public schools, and this is proven by the fact that health-care workers around the country have not come down with AIDS. Can you agree?

Dr. Freeman: Not only would I not agree, but we have fairly firm and documentable proof that in several hospitals in Florida, there are cases where health-workers have in fact been infected.

One case in particular is at the James Arthur Smith Hospital in Homestead, Florida. We have reliable reports that a nurse, who was not, by the way, victim of a needle prick or anything like that, was dealing with a patient who was a drug addict suffering from AIDS. And in fact, she contracted AIDS and now is in the advanced stages of the disease. This is something which is very hush-hush.

I fear that, once we delve into this, we will find that the claim that health-workers are not being stricken with the disease is just another part of the cover-up that says that the only people at risk are homosexuals and drug abusers.

Hamerman: I understand that you spoke with one doctor from a hospital, who hypothesized that as many as 50% of AIDS health-care workers around the country may have the antibodies indicating exposure to the disease.

Dr. Freeman: Yes, there are a number of people who are now saying this. One of the explanations that this particular individual gave to account for this is that in most hospitals, the patient is not labeled as an AIDS patient. They have various ways that they label the medical record. For instance, in Veterans Administration hospitals, it is done with a pink

sticker on the medical record.

The doctors may know, therefore, that they are dealing with AIDS patients. But the nurses, the orderlies, and the various other attendants, the dietary workers, do not know that in fact they are dealing with an AIDS patient! No precautions are taken. The patients have full access to the entire hospital.

We were told of a case here in Maryland, which we are now investigating, of an AIDS patient who was permitted to roam the halls of the hospital, and ultimately found his way into the hospital kitchen where he vomited. Since no one in the kitchen knew that this person was an AIDS patient, they simply called the hospital orderly, who came in, mopped up the mess, and proceeded to use the same mop to clean the rest of the floor!

Now, when you are dealing with this kind of situation, you can see why we are courting disaster, and why in fact, public health workers in these various hospitals are being set-up as potential victims of the most virulent virus that we've seen in this century.

Hamerman: You have been touring the United States giving presentations to groups of parents, citizens, the media, and so forth. What is your reading on the political mood of the American people on this question?

Dr. Freeman: The American people are not prepared to buy the kinds of lies that are coming out of CDC and NIH. The population is frightened. The population doesn't understand why this is happening, but they do not intend to sit back on it. For instance, in school board meetings across the country, what parents are saying is that, if in fact there is any question at all, that settles it. They don't want to hear testimony from countless "experts" and so forth. What they are saying is that even if there is the slightest possibility that this disease can be spread through something less than repeated sexual contact, they do not want to play Russian Roulette with the lives of their children. They are concerned. They are panicking at this point. They don't trust anything that's coming out of CDC or the other institutions.

What we are also seeing, which is very, very interesting, is that in most urban areas where the question of allowing an AIDS child to come to school has arisen, the strongest outcry has come from the children themselves. High school students all over the United States are now dealing with this issue. The student government association, which represents high school students throughout the state of Maryland, is now actually itself considering resolutions urging school boards to ban AIDS victims from the schools.

At a school board meeting in Prince George County, Maryland, the non-voting student member of the school board pleaded with the school board on behalf of the 100,000 school children in that county. He said, "Please don't play games with our lives. Don't take this chance."

You also have emerging in the population a very deep suspicion that there is something else involved here, that there is something more sinister to the cover-up. This, too, has historical precedents. During the 19th century in Hungary, the cholera epidemic sparked major, violent uprisings in 1831 among peasants, who were convinced that cholera was a plot by the aristocracy to reduce their numbers. There are many people in the United States who are beginning to get the same feeling.

Hamerman: The U.S. State Department has a stated policy, expressed in the document, *Global 2000 Report to the President*, in this instance, Carter, that they want to reduce the world's population. Robert McNamara when he was head of the World Bank, in 1977 gave a speech in which he said that disease was the most effective way of increasing the death rate and thereby reducing the "excess populations" in the developing sector nations. The International Monetary Fund and other agencies have made comments on this question. How do you view it?

Dr. Freeman: I think this is the ultimate irony of the situation we are dealing with now. When the AIDS virus was first discovered, and we realized that we were dealing with something very virulent and almost 100% fatal, many people believed that this disease would somehow be limited to the continent of Africa. They were very pleased to see this disease wreaking havoc on that continent. One of the things pointed out by Dr. Haseltine in his testimony is that—undoubtedly one of the greatest tragedies that we have to look at—this epidemic was allowed to rage for 10 years completely undiagnosed, unchecked, and untreated in Africa.

Now, those policies are coming home to roost. Something we have said repeatedly is that diseases, viruses and bacteria do not respect national borders. They are not going to be contained to one place. We are seeing the results of this in the United States, where this disease is killing thousands.

I think that it is also very important to note in this situation that, while the first target populations may well be people of lower income, people who may be considered "undesirable" by our very undesirable State Department and the likes of Robert McNamara, AIDS is not going to be contained there. It reminds one of the famous Pushkin play, *A Feast During the Plague*. An aristocratic family has a gay feast, while the death wagon is going back and forth. The final scene is something that anyone would predict: Every member of the aristocratic family is stricken, and thus end the play by their own deaths.

If we don't act from the United States to protect our own population, and alleviate the kinds of economic conditions that led to the outbreak of this disease in Africa, then not only will we kill a significant portion of the population of the world with this epidemic, but we will be faced with many others, and will kill ourselves.

What is the role of the Swiss in the global spread of the AIDS pandemic

by Warren J. Hamerman

The Swiss-based World Health Organization (WHO) is currently, and has been all along, running a global coverup of the real magnitude and story of AIDS, especially of the millions of cases in Africa and elsewhere in the Third World. The Swiss-based Red Cross not only grossly mishandled the protection of the world's blood supply from AIDS contamination. According to reliable sources the Swiss-based Red Cross also has direct knowledge of a grisly *black market* in "low-cost" blood supplies for budget-minded hospitals; the "low-cost" blood supplies have been taken from people in the *AIDS Belt* nations in Africa and then made available at "cut rate" prices to countries, especially in South America.

Furthermore, the Swiss-based pharmaceutical corporations have notoriously refused to put any significant resources into basic AIDS research—a fact which has been publicly alluded to by leading American AIDS scientists. Finally, the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is the premier institution in the world coordinating the imposition of the massive austerity conditions which are the breeding grounds for disease propagation.

In late September, the WHO announced that it would deploy the resources to prepare a program to coordinate research and information-gathering on AIDS on a world-wide basis, and expects to have the outlines of the program ready by the end of the year. WHO is not considering any effort on public health measures, but only coordination of the research program. WHO intends to "look at the problem from a purely epidemiological point of view," said Dr. Fakhry Assaad, chief of the Communicable Disease division.

WHO's accountant's "trick" is to only report disease statistics released from the governments in question. Therefore, if a government refuses to announce statistics for political reasons (such as Ethiopia did on cholera early in 1985), or because it does not know, WHO will report to the world with cherubic expression that such and such a nation does not gravely suffer from the disease in question.

Dr. Assaad claims that AIDS should not be compared to a plague. "This is a disease a man or woman has to try to get; it doesn't come from casual exposure." The agency will seek to move into regions like Asia, Central Africa, and Latin America where no facilities yet work with the WHO. As

Assaad bragged to *EIR*, their intention will be to deliberately divert attention from any hypotheses and actions which are based on the view that it is necessary to raise the nutritional levels and reverse the IMF-caused economic collapse conditions in those areas in order to reverse the spread of AIDS.

The last week of September, WHO convened a special meeting on AIDS in Geneva, the principal intent of which was to try to stuff the breaking story on the magnitude of the African pandemic back under the lid:

- The Geneva WHO meeting chairman stressed that AIDS bore no comparison with the great plagues of the Middle Ages, and that there was no evidence it could be spread through casual contact.

- According to an account of the meeting appearing in Italy's *La Repubblica* newspaper Sept. 26, WHO General-Director Haldfar von Mahler reported that he had been in Lusaka, Zambia, two weeks earlier, and had advised Africans, at the time, "not to pay excessive attention to AIDS. . . . Even though it is terrible and dangerous, it does *not* spread like wildfire." He also insisted that Africans were, by and large, immune to AIDS.

The Swiss health cartel

The lives of billions of people worldwide are in the hands of a tiny network of organizations centered in Geneva, Zurich, Basel, and Lausanne, Switzerland, the host nation for the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). In addition to their notorious narcotics and other "hot cash" black-market activities, the Swiss also control the world health cartel, the world food cartel, and the world's blood supply.

Merely within the global public health domain these organizations include: 1) the **International Red Cross**; 2) the **World Health Organization**; 3) the world's pharmaceuticals-industry cartel.

The pharmaceutical cartel includes the megafirms a) **Merck**; b) **Hoffmann-LaRoche**; c) **Ciba-Geigy**; d) **Sandoz**.

In 1943, the Swiss pharmaceutical corporation Sandoz A.G. was the first laboratory in the world to synthesize lysergic acid diethylamide—the notorious LSD which destroyed a significant portion of a generation of Western youth. During World War II, the Swiss pharmaceutical magnate

Felix Iselin's front company **I.G. Chemie**, in partnership with I. G. Farben, developed and produced Zyklon-B, the deadly gas which was used to kill millions of people in Hitler's concentration camps.

In addition to the pharmaceutical cartel, the Swiss coordinate the world food cartel. Since the basis of all resistance to disease is the nutritional market-basket people consume, the Swiss control of the world grain cartel is by no means irrelevant. The Swiss-based grain megafirms include: a) **Car-gill (Tradex)** of Geneva; b) **Continental** of Geneva; c) **Louis Dreyfus** of Zurich; d) **Bunge** of Zurich; e) **André** of Lausanne.

The Swiss health and food cartels are the major instruments through which the *megabankers* of international finance and the Bank for International Settlements enforce their avowed policy commitment to drastically reduce the world's population. Their view is that the world economy is in crisis because the Earth is "overpopulated" and resources are "scarce and limited." They operate on the Swiss low-population-density model, and seek to impose brutal population reduction programs in Africa, Asia, and South America, especially. By reducing the number of mouths to feed, various nations could reckon their debt service accounts to the international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

The Red Cross

The Red Cross has emerged into prominent focus on two accounts:

1) As controllers of the Food and Relief Station camps in Africa which were administered as "disease propagation" extermination camps; the notorious case of the death march from the Red Cross controlled *Ibnet* camp in Ethiopia is only one such instance;

2) The malfeasance in allowing AIDS-contaminated blood to poison the blood supplies of various nations.

Switzerland has a long history of administering so-called Hospitaler Orders for suspect purposes.

The Venetian and Genoese noble families in the 15th and 16th centuries began to use Switzerland as a "fortress state" for the global operations of their family funds (*fondi*). Their networks began in Venice and Trieste—centered on the Island of St. George Major in Venice—and prominently included the Venetian-Genoese "Lombard" family funds which were run through Geneva and Lausanne. Geneva emerged as a major banking and trading center for the Italian oligarchical families. Later, it became the germinating center of John Calvin's operations.

Switzerland evolved into one of the principal nexus points for opposition to the Augustinian concept of the *filioque*, the bedrock of Western civilization. The *filioque* is the notion emphasizing that man contains the "living divine spark" of his Creator—that each man, as the son of God, is both divine and human. The opposition to this conception historically

has been centered in an alliance between the cults of *Gnosticism* and the Eastern Orthodox Church, now centered in Russia.

One of the principal instruments which the Gnostic oligarchical families utilized as a battering ram against republicanism and the *filioque* movement was the so-called "hospitaler orders." The most notorious such order is the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. The Knights Hospitalers were members of the military-religious Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which grew out of a hospital established in the 11th century as part of the Crusades. Reconstituted as an explicitly military order, it emerged as a bastion of oligarchical wealth and power with subsumed preceptories all over Europe. Its knights abused the name of Christianity to, in fact, promote anti-Christian cultism and Gnosticism.

The anti-Christian island center for Gnosticism, the Roman Emperor Tiberius's island of Capri, provides a continuity of violent anti-Christian operations since the time of Christ. The Knights of Rhodes dominated the Mediterranean, and, in 1530, Emperor Charles V gave them the island of Malta against the Turks. The Knights of the White Cross (so named because of their white cross on their black robes) carried on their intensive operations in the guise of charitable work.

Thus, it is by no means coincidental that today, Bishop Paul Moore of St. John the Divine in New York is one of the leading American officials fighting to prevent the implementation of emergency public health measures to stop the spread of AIDS. Under the cover of so-called good and charitable works, these orders carry out such evil.

In fact, this was the explicit model for the establishment of the Red Cross in 1863 in Geneva—as it became clear to the European oligarchy that Abraham Lincoln was resolute in militarily wiping out the feudal slavocracy in America. The Swiss banker *Henri Dunant* traveled through Europe under the auspices of Prince Charles, Grand Master of the Order of St. John. In October of 1863, sixteen states sent delegates to the founding convention in Geneva. They agreed to establish on their own territories *private societies*, linked with each other and capable of working as auxiliaries to the medical services. They agreed to provide diplomatic immunity and guarantee of safety at the sign of the Red Cross. The conference stated its own real purpose: to conduct intelligence operations without being "suspected of espionage or intention other than the purely charitable and Christian object of their work."

The nefarious history of the Red Cross, including their intimate collaboration with the Soviets against U.S. interests in this century, has been documented in a feature report entitled, "Pandemics and Oligarchism: The Case of the Swiss Health Cartel" published in *New Solidarity*, June 14, 1985.

At minimum, the individuals and institutions of the Swiss health cartel are strictly guilty of the crime of genocide; since they knew or should-have-known that mass murder of populations has been the direct result of policies they promoted.

AIDS is a public health concern

Gerald M. Shea, Director of Health Care Division, Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, granted the following interview to NS International Press Service. SEIU has a membership of 850,000 in the United States, of whom 275,000 are health-care workers. This membership is naturally concerned over their responsibility for caring for AIDS victims in the nation's hospitals, clinics, and jails. SEIU members are both potential victims of the AIDS virus, through contamination at the workplace, and in turn, potential health risks to the public, with whom they are in constant contact.

Q: What is the policy of the SEIU in terms of screening of employees for infectious diseases? I'm asking because of the AIDS crisis. The question has come up whether service employees should be screened.

Shea: We do not have a position at the moment, although we are up to our earlobes in this issue. It has not directly arisen in the industries that we represent, to our knowledge. Nobody's asked us for guidance on it from any of our local affiliates. However, even without that, we have begun a review of the issue as part of a broader review of our AIDS program. This has been under way here under my direction for the last month.

We have just decided on a number of steps in regard to AIDS because, while we've been doing a lot on this, it's clearly not enough. Just to give you an idea of the magnitude of this, we have what seems to be the most widely used pamphlet on AIDS and health care workers. It was developed by a rank-and-file committee at our big local union in San Francisco about 18 months ago. We have printed approximately 110,000 pamphlets in that period of time, and most recently 75,000 pamphlets in July. We have less than 25,000 pamphlets in stock today. We get more requests for information on AIDS and preventative measures for AIDS for service workers who are exposed to it than any other single issue today.

Q: How many would you say you're getting per week?

Shea: I don't have a count. I could estimate for you that it's three or four dozen, that's just at this office. It has prompted us, as well as just our general observation of the news, to review the whole area. We have just decided to move forward and produce a much more detailed manual/handbook for union staff and stewards and leadership, who are being asked

questions by rank-and-file members on this. And secondly, to plan a series of conferences around the country, on service personnel and AIDS, aimed primarily at our membership, but which will be open to anybody in the industry who is interested in participating.

It won't be until the first of the year, but I would anticipate that it will be immediately after the first of the year. We see six to eight conferences in major cities such as New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Washington, and at least one Canadian city.

We're now looking into a number of other aspects of the issue, one of which is health care coverage for AIDS victims. In other words, if one of our members comes down with AIDS, how are they going to get insured for it.

Q: Because the insurance companies have threatened to cancel coverage?

Shea: Exactly. So our approach to it is more from looking at this as an occupational health hazard for our workers, who work in hospitals or schools or jails, than it is from the perspective that we have some members who have been exposed to the disease and have either AIDS or AIDS-related complex. I don't have a good handle on that, although I'd be naive to assume that we don't have some members with AIDS. But we have no information on that.

Q: Do you have a screening policy for any diseases with respect to your membership?

Shea: Not to my knowledge. We participate jointly with management in the promotion of annual or regular check-ups of our health care workers, which is the area I'm familiar with, as an aid to their own personal health, as well as the protection of the institutions they work in. . . .

Our perspective on this is that there are two sets of concerns about this disease, one of which is public health concerns; the second of which is concerns of the people who have contracted the disease or are the so-called target populations for the disease. We clearly define this primarily as a public health problem, and secondly as an issue of individual treatment. But we see that second issue as being one of significant concern.

So that, for instance, in the case of our health care workers, while we in many cases would argue generally that workers should exercise some individual judgment in their own

situation, we have cautioned our local unions that in this case, it is not appropriate for the local union to simply say to somebody, "It's okay" if some individual member doesn't want to work in an AIDS unit. Because we see that doing that sort of thing is shirking our responsibility in terms of the overall societal issues in this disease.

However, the primary emphasis, our own view of the disease, is that it's a public health problem, and has to be addressed in those terms.

Q: The question that is increasingly coming up is that AIDS is not simply a homosexual disease, that it could be the bubonic plague of the 1980s. So the question becomes, why shouldn't we screen workers in related industries for the disease at the same time that we set up voluntary screening for the whole population?

Shea: I think that we're not antithetical to that view. It is a judgment call, and one that balances various points of view, and we're not prepared to make a decision short of a fairly thorough review internally.

Q: Are you familiar with the CDC guidelines?

Shea: You mean in terms of protection of service workers? That's essentially what's reflected in our pamphlet on health care workers.

Q: Do you think it goes far enough?

Shea: Generally, we think that the CDC has done a good job, and without commenting definitively on the guidelines, we think they are good guidelines.

Q: I'm increasingly convinced that this is a very dangerous epidemic and one which we must address as the number-one concern today.

Shea: Our own thinking has evolved along similar lines in the last year. When this first occurred, we were very sensitive to the negative social effects potentially of the disease, in terms of increasing homophobia, discrimination against people based on sexual preference, or in terms of feeding some racism among whites in the country. We haven't seen that latter aspect, but I'm waiting for some demagogues to get on that one. The first one we have seen, although I think it hasn't been awful.

As our own understanding of the disease, and of the lack of understanding of the disease has deepened, we've come to the same realization everybody else has, which is that the enormity of the health problem is really frightening, and that just has to be the guiding factor.

Our original reaction was, AIDS is transferable. But it's not as highly infectious as a lot of other things that people work with, day in and day out. That's part of being a health care worker. What separates it is the medically unknown characteristics of the disease, the dissimilarities, and the 100% mortality rate.

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Zaire: Case study in IMF's 'AIDS belt'

When Harvard Medical School's Dr. William Haseltine revealed that 10 million people in what he called the "AIDS belt" of Central Africa are infected by the AIDS virus, he also reported that this includes 1 out of every 6 people in Zaire.

Zaire is perfect proof, as *EIR* has charged, that in the strictest sense, the IMF causes AIDS.

Over a decade ago, *EIR* and other publications associated with economist Lyndon LaRouche first warned that a "biological holocaust" was being courted by those banker Malthusians who were imposing crushing austerity on the nations of the Third World through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

In 1974, a team of investigators was commissioned by LaRouche to extrapolate the outcome of the IMF/World Bank policies then in force into the 1980s. The study warned that new pandemics would likely begin in Africa, and multiply "as long as the thermodynamic conditions of ecological entropy were maintained" by such economic policies. The study was accompanied by a map projecting nearly 1 billion deaths worldwide, of which 150 million would occur in Africa, by about 1987-88.

In the summer of 1980, the Carter administration unveiled *The Global 2000 Report to the President*, recommending policies which would reduce world population by some 2 billion before the end of the century.

On Aug. 19, 1980, *EIR* reported that the policies espoused by *Global 2000* had already gone far toward depopulating Zaire, "once a major country with some industry, much mining, and a large population. The starvation in this part of the Congo is the direct and immediate result of International Monetary Fund stringency imposed on that country, not any natural causes."

Zaire is today one of the major centers of the AIDS disease, and the country in which it was first discovered that AIDS was afflicting heterosexual and non-drug-using members of the population on a large scale.

"Although Zaire has been little affected by the drought presently scorching most of eastern Africa," *EIR's* coverage continued, "its population is being exterminated." This was

written and published by *EIR* in 1980—three years before AIDS was identified in Africa.

"In December 1979, under IMF direction, the government of Zaire announced that all citizens must turn in their holdings of the old Zairean currency in exchange for a new one. Especially in rural areas, many Zaireans were unable to exchange their money within the allotted time, and were left with piles of worthless paper. This was followed by a series of devaluations which raised the cost of imported wheat and increased the price of bread by 60%. As a result the population can no longer afford to purchase food.

"Urban food shortages are developing because there is no way to transport food from the countryside. Zaire's road system is in utter disrepair. Food cannot be flown into the cities because of fuel shortages (fuel sells for \$10-12 a gallon). Waterways cannot be used because there are no spare parts for boats. These shortages are the consequence of IMF orders to reduce imports so that all available foreign exchange can be used to finance debt service.

"According to a dispatch from the U.S. embassy in Zaire, the sharp decline in purchasing power 'may well have wiped out the middle class' in Zaire, whose diet is now hard to distinguish from that of the rest of the population. The typical intake for an employed urban worker's family in Zaire is said to consist of a breakfast of bread in the morning (sometimes with butter and tea or coffee) and nothing more till the evening, when *fufu*, a paste made from manioc flour, and manioc leaves, is prepared. The unemployed consume far less."

After 1975, when Zaire first began negotiations to reschedule its foreign debts, the IMF forced the Zairean government to accept IMF representatives in key government posts, such as at the central bank and in the finance ministry. *The IMF became, quite literally, the government of Zaire.*

In 1979, the IMF launched a "stabilization program" involving rescheduling of Zaire's then \$4.9 billion foreign debt, loans of \$1.2 billion and a program of public investment. However, faced with social unrest, the Zairean government could not carry out the drastic measures the IMF demanded. In consequence, Zaire only received one installment of IMF cash, in 1980, about one-fifth of the originally scheduled sum. The entire program was officially suspended at the end of 1981.

Everyone in paid employment supports between 10 and 15 people outside his immediate family of children, parents, siblings'—20-30 people.

It is to be stressed that Zaire, a center of the raging AIDS pandemic, is not a country hit by so-called natural disasters like the terrible droughts affecting other parts of Africa. This country has a large territory, rich in natural resources; it could play a critical role in the agro-industrial development of the continent. The crisis in Zaire is *entirely* the product of willful oligarchist financial policies.

The IMF is guilty of willful mass murder by economic means in Zaire—a process of death which, having assumed the form of AIDS, is now striking everywhere.

Israel's Tunisia raid: major U.S. strategic blunder

by Thierry Lalevée

In the few minutes that the Oct. 1 Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Borj-Cedria, Tunisia lasted, the United States of America potentially lost more in strategic terms than in any other single incident of the last 30 years. First, the U.S. President and State Department outright endorsed Israel's violation of Tunisian sovereignty, only later announcing that the United States had "modified its reaction"—as the full implications of endorsing a raid on a key U.S. ally began to become clear.

At the request of Tunisia, which warned the United States that it would be forced to break off diplomatic relations if it did not heed this advice, the United States abstained from, rather than vetoed, a U.N. Security Council censure of Israel, thus allowing the censure to stand. But by that time, the nation of Tunisia was seeing its first anti-American riots in 200 years, and President Bourguiba was fighting for his very political survival and that of 30 years of pro-Western policies.

Anti-American demonstrations in the capital city of Tunis on Oct. 2 were followed by anti-American demonstrations in Gafsa in the south of the country. Meanwhile, Libyan Radio called on the Tunisian army to revolt against the Bourguiba regime for its longstanding friendship with the United States. Libyan propaganda is primarily aimed at the south of the country, where Radio Tripoli is more easily picked up than Tunisian national television.

The anti-American feeling might have run even higher, had it not been for the fact that the Tunisian media blacked out the initial U.S. statements of support for Israel's actions, for fear of an uncontrollable backlash.

The U.S. failure to condemn Israel—its failure to prevent

the raid in the first place—and widespread suspicion of U.S. involvement at some level, have made a mockery of U.S. declarations in favor of a Middle East peace process. It has made a mockery of U.S. commitments given to Tunisia only weeks earlier, to defend its national sovereignty against foreign aggression—this, in connection with an invasion threat from Libya's Qaddafi.

The United States betrayed the confidence of one of its closest friends in North Africa. It was because such trust existed between the United States and Tunisia that Israel decided it could get away with the outrage. It was because of its friendship with America that Tunisia's leadership was blinded to the Israeli threat. Less friendly countries would have taken more precautions, and the cost of such a raid would have risen.

Declarations by American officials, including President Reagan, justifying the raid as a "legitimate act of reprisal against International terrorism," were almost laughable in their stupidity. Has the United States ever authorized retaliatory raids against Iran, or Lebanon's Shi'ite fanatics, who have fostered death and destabilization worldwide? Has the United States ever authorized reprisals against Syria or Libya, which have been responsible for the murders of countless American officials and countless innocent victims in the Middle East and Europe? No, for fear of Soviet reprisal. The United States has found it easier to stab a trustworthy ally in the back, and endorse outrageous actions by a less-than-trustworthy ally.

The U.S. abstention at the United Nations may open the way to an attempt at recouping the strategic losses that could

ensue. Otherwise, Oct. 1, 1985, is a date which will be remembered as one of the darkest for the United States—when President Reagan decided to become just another Jimmy Carter, selling out America cheap. It is the day which was won by the hardliners and radicals on all sides.

The ever present influence of former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, was behind Israel's decision. Under political pressures from the Sharons and the Kahanes of Israel to display an iron fist, Shimon Peres capitulated to them and ordered the raid—once again, as he had in the mid-1970s when he became the first prime minister to order an invasion of Lebanon.

Can there be any illusion of the effect of such a raid on the Palestinian movement? Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, the State Department's special Middle East envoy and a friend of the Syrians, had stated unhappily that there "is a good prospect the PLO may be seriously re-considering its policy of armed struggle." If so, certainly no longer. As political observers noted: "Very quickly, there will be no room for people like Arafat. There will be retaliation against Israel. This will lead to Israeli retaliation and a new vicious circle will begin. Palestinian terrorism, as in the early 1970s, will be resumed. It won't be just Tel Aviv or Jerusalem which will be hit, but all world capitals."

As the City of London's daily, the *Financial Times* commented on Oct. 2: "Israel's raid . . . will have received its warmest welcome in Libya, Syria, and Iran. The one regret of Libya and Syria, will be that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, was not a victim of the attack."

'New Yalta'

No one can believe that officials of the State Department did not know that a raid of this type would strengthen Soviet puppets in the region. Diplomatic sources commented that those who "approved of the raid, are those who want to have Hafez al-Assad's Syria as the key to the Middle East." Who are they? Henry Kissinger and his associates; Shultz and Murphy in the United States; the Kremlin leadership; and those Israeli factions who want to divide the Middle East into a Greater Israel entity encompassing parts of Lebanon and Jordan, and a similar, Greater Syria horror.

Hence, it was the spirit of the "New Yalta" between the State Department and Moscow which inspired the Israeli action, a Yalta based on the redefinition of sphere of influences in the region whereby the United States withdraws its assets in favor of surrogate powers. Why else did Washington tell the Saudis to buy British weapons? Why else is Washington giving implicit approval to those Gulf countries who want to establish diplomatic ties with Moscow?

Not just in the Middle East. With Israel's Tunisian raid, the State Department has signaled Moscow that it is now ready to retreat from the entire Mediterranean and North Africa.

On Oct. 3, simultaneous statements by State Department

officials in Washington and Soviet spokesman Zamyatin in Paris, during Gorbachov's visit, called for greater cooperation in the fight against international terrorism. Officials at State expressed their sympathy for Moscow's kidnaped diplomats in Beirut. Zamyatin did likewise for the American hostages still held there.

The statements seemed to revive the agreement discreetly signed last June between Vice-President George Bush and Soviet officials for a "better coordination" against terrorism. That agreement was signed only four days before the hijacking of the TWA Flight 847, and the cold-blooded murder of an American Navy Seal. Moscow, it was said at the time, was key to the release of the hostages (not to say, key to the hostage-taking in the first place). "Soon we will see joint CIA and KGB teams fighting terrorists," wrote the French weekly *Vendredi-Samedi-Dimanche* in mid-July. Maybe this has already happened.

Tunisian sovereignty and Palestinian peace factions are now falling prey to the State Department's obsession with the upcoming Geneva negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachov.

In this framework, the extent of American technical complicity in the Israeli raid, has little relevance. PLO spokesmen say they have proof that the United States aided Israel in the Tunisia raid. Salah Khalaf, a top assistant to Arafat, told reporters that Israeli jets refueled at a NATO base in the Mediterranean.

But Israel's air force didn't need the United States to refuel its armada of jetbombers. Nor did it need the United States to pinpoint targets. What it did need was State Department political approval, and that, it unquestionably received.

By Sept. 26, rumors were widely circulating that such a raid was in the making. President Reagan had been informed that Israel intended to strike at the PLO's Force 17, held responsible by the Israelis for the September 24, Lanarca, Cyprus murders of Israeli citizens. But as British officials stated during the U.N. debate of the censure motion afterward, everyone knew the PLO was not responsible for that atrocity. It was a pretext of the sort Sharon is known for leaping upon to conduct pre-planned operations.

It is doubtful that President Reagan would have been made aware of the precise timing of the raid; this was not necessary. That American officials imposed the proviso that PLO chairman Arafat should not be hit by the raid and should be informed at the last minute, is likely. It is also likely that Arafat and other Palestinian leaders were told to keep away from Borj-Cedria, as American officials in Tunisia were told beforehand to stay home.

This doesn't decrease the enormity of the U.S. betrayal. After Iran and Lebanon, what is now established throughout the region is that it is not safe to remain a friend of America. The "biggest strategic blunder ever in the postwar period," in the words of former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Participation in the SDI: Can the Federal Republic take the lead?

by Heinz Horeis

The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and the much-debated issue of whether Europe will participate in it, was the main topic at a colloquium held by the Committee on Scientific, Technological, and Aerospace Questions of the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) on Sept. 18-20 in Munich, officially devoted to "The Space Challenge for Europe."

What the colloquium showed is that anyone waiting for a consensus among European governments on SDI participation, is in for a long wait—at a moment when the Soviet Union's drive toward showdown has made decision urgent. *EIR's* interviews with participants at the colloquium show that spokesmen for industry and defense, and not just in West Germany, are "chomping at the bit" for decisive leadership from Bonn.

France says no

The official position of the Socialist government of François Mitterrand was clearly voiced by Herbert Curien, French minister for research and technology: "The American SDI and similar efforts by the Soviet Union," he said, "clearly raise the question of Europe's attitude toward an anti-ballistic missile program with a strong space component. France for its part considers that such a program can only revive the arms race and that it is therefore undesirable." Curien demanded that Western Europe should undertake "traditional military space activities," related to "non-aggressive applications of space technology: communications, information gathering, navigation, etc., which allow the defensive potential of present means to be maintained without becoming involved in a new arms race." This rejection of the SDI is not likely to change, especially not since Defense Minister Heranu, who at least had some cautious sympathy for SDI, has been replaced by Paul Quiles, a leading figure of the anti-nuclear movement in the Socialist Party.

The official position on the SDI is not undisputed in France, however, as the presentation by Prof. Marceau Felden of Paris University showed. "The decision announced by President Reagan in March 1983," he told the colloquium, "was neither fortuitous nor based on hypothetical scientific data. It resulted from the converging emergence in the 1980s of at least six major technological breakthroughs, which presented the problems of vulnerability of intercontinental bal-

listic missiles in new terms." Felden summed up in a way that contrasts sharply to the widespread notion in Europe that deployment of strategic defense is a question of at least 15 years: "In a few years and without sacrificing present means," Felden declared, "it is quite conceivable for the United States to have a first relatively low-performance system, but deterrent enough to avert a Soviet attack."

He concluded that there is no longer any real obstacle to developing and deploying first-generation SDI systems, and therefore Europe's decision is "purely a political one." He continued, that "the long-term repercussions [of SDI] are liable to be irreversible for us. . . . Technological and economic spin-offs will be considerable," so the "real stake" for Europe is "its place and perhaps even its survival in the 21st century."

Felden was speaking for certain military, industrial, and political layers in France, that favor a positive European response to SDI. These layers seem to have a new angle for dealing with official rejection of SDI, which has to do with Eureka—French President Mitterrand's proposal for a European civilian high-tech research program, made early last summer, and intended as anti-SDI. The French pro-SDI forces' idea is to add a military component to Eureka and thus create a "European complement" to SDI. However, this sly trick is not very likely to work; even though the French government might agree to it, its probable result will be to complicate, and drag out a decision on European participation in SDI.

German government must take lead

Just before the WEU meeting, the "Teltschik commission" with representatives from German industry, science, and politics, returned from a fact-finding mission on SDI in the United States. As stated during the colloquium the mission was a success; the "openness found in the U.S. was more than expected before, and there are now good prospects for cooperation." Bavarian prime minister Franz-Josef Strauss, who had been briefed on the results of the Teltschik commission the day before, declared in his welcoming address to the colloquium that now a "clear and final decision" on SDI is necessary.

Professor Timmermann from the West German Defense

Ministry summarized how SDI is judged by the Teltschik commission's findings: "The U.S. research program on SDI is one of the efforts which are justified, politically necessary, and relevant to the security interests of the Atlantic Alliance." For Europe, he demanded: "We should jointly pursue considerations on a European anti-missile system which, either independently or as an element of SDI, would open up space as a dimension of defense."

That Germany should take a leading role was stated a week later by the Christian Democratic defense committee in Bonn. The committee called for adding a German research effort to the cooperative SDI project, including work on defense against Soviet medium-range missiles, long-range aircraft and cruise missiles, and funded by the defense ministry's regular budget.

If the Bonn government decided to start this program, other, as yet undecided, European countries would probably follow. However, one of the biggest obstacles is in the German government itself. State secretary Martin Grüner, from the Free Democratic Party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, declared during the WEU colloquium, that "in questions of SDI, foreign policy must have *absolute* priority." Unfortunately, Genscher's foreign policy toward the Soviet Union is one of appeasement, and denial of the increasing Soviet military buildup.

Interview: Jean-Marie Caro

'Eureka should not be anti-SDI project'

The following interviews were conducted by Heinz Horeis during the WEU colloquium on the European challenge in space, held in Munich Sept. 18-20.

Jean-Marie Caro is president of the assembly of the WEU, Member of the French Parliament, and member of the opposition party UDF.

EIR: Mr. Caro, in your speech you demanded a "clear decision" on SDI and Eureka, which, in general, as the colloquium is showing, is lacking. What could the WEU do about this?

Caro: First of all, my organization needs to have complete information on these two projects, especially on Eureka. We have some more knowledge on SDI, because we had some meetings in Washington in the State Department, but the only knowledge on Eureka we have is through the press.

My opinion is that the Assembly of the WEU could im-

prove the comprehension of the compatibility of the two projects. If Europe responds positively on the SDI-program through a European project, namely Eureka, then Eureka has to be a complement in the sense of partnership with SDI. Eureka should not be a anti-SDI project. . . .

EIR: If you say that Eureka should be a complement to SDI, then this would mean that Eureka will be a kind of European Defense Initiative?

Caro: The French government presently declares Eureka a civilian project, but we know that the military implications will be very important, too, so Eureka can take part in the research on the new strategic defense systems.

EIR: You also said that the standpoints of the WEU countries on SDI are not so far apart. What leads you to this not so obvious conclusion?

Caro: I do not have the information at the moment to say, that the European governments are in agreement on a coordinated reaction regarding Reagan's proposal, but I know, that after long discussions they agreed on Sept. 7 to consider the whole aspect of an European attitude towards SDI, the scientific, technological side as well as the political and military side of it. . . . We will know more at the December meeting of the ministers in Rome.

As a French member of parliament, I must say that I am urging my government to be complete about the European attitude towards SDI and Eureka. What they are doing, is not clear. They are playing a sort of "hide and seek."

EIR: How would you, as a French politician, judge a positive decision of the German government on SDI, which may be possible after the return of the Teltschik commission. Could this help your country to find a clearer position?

Caro: Yes, of course, because a common language between France and Germany has always been the aim of French politics. At this time, the French are farther from a positive answer to SDI than some months ago, and I hope that West Germany will help change this.

EIR: One essential point was more or less missing in the discussions during the colloquium, except for Professor Felden's speech: seeing SDI as a military necessity in response to the Soviet offensive threat. Why is this position unclear within WEU?

Caro: We have a majority in the Assembly in favor of SDI, but we also have some tendencies against it. . . . Personally, I think that SDI is a good thing . . . and I completely agree with everything Professor Felden said in his presentation. This American challenge gives Europe a magnificent chance to develop its own identity on this crucial point. For France, it gives us a chance to see whether in some years our nuclear defense would run the risk of becoming obsolete, and what we have to do after that.

'Germany must decide this year'

Dr. Christian Lenzer is chairman of the WEU Committee on Scientific, Technological, and Aerospace Questions, Member of the German Parliament, member of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU).

EIR: The range of positions toward SDI that emerged during the conference are best described by the following two poles: On the one side, the French minister for research Curien, who said that "SDI is undesirable," and, on the other hand, Professor Timmermann from the German Ministry of Defense, who said that SDI is a "political necessity." Of course, in Germany, even inside the government, whose official position is in general quite favorable to SDI, there are a number of voices still being raised in dissent. Meanwhile, in France, President Francois Mitterrand has said a clear "No" to the Strategic Defense Initiative, that is, to French participation in it—although it does appear as if opposition leaders who have declared their support for SDI may win legislative elections next year, and thus form a new government. But for now, President Mitterrand is sticking to his Eureka program, a supposedly civilian alternative to developing an anti-missile technology, but focused on much of the same technology. Taking this into account, how do you judge the possibility of reaching a European consensus?

Lenzer: Speaking as a German politician, I think that in the past we had some sort of unclear discussion—Eureka, proposed by the French President and a purely civilian project, on the one side and on the other side, SDI, the offer of the U.S. President for establishing a missile defense system in space. First, this alternative is wrong. The projects are not mutually exclusive; both are possible.

SDI concerns security policy and questions of general military strategy. Here a political answer has to be found, and I personally have come to a positive conclusion. I am in favor of a German participation in the research phase—and I emphasize that for the next years we are only speaking of research—of SDI. I am in favor of everything that stabilizes the alliance and strengthens the defensive capabilities of NATO—under the condition that the integrity of the whole alliance is preserved with SDI.

Eureka, on the other hand, aims at focusing the European research capacities and manpower on certain selected, market-relevant sectors: communications technology, laser tech-

nology, micro-electronics, materials research, space technology. These are purely civilian applications, aiming at increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the European economy, so it can face the Japanese and American challenge in the high-technology sector.

EIR: I certainly agree, the two programs are not necessarily mutually exclusive. And, in fact, one of your own parliamentarians in West Germany, Mr. Willy Wimmer, recently proposed that Germany, too, should have its own missile-shield research program, saying that this would not be opposed to or an alternative to participation in the American SDI, but rather supplement it from the standpoint of what may be Germany's own special needs. Of course, whether a program is initiated from the military standpoint, or initiated from the civilian standpoint, in either case it will have tremendous implications in terms of spillovers into the civilian economy. But, this does not answer the decisive question, whether a European consensus can be reached on SDI.

Lenzer: Of course this is the decisive question. I would welcome very much—and this is also the opinion of the West German government, especially after the results of the Teltschik commission—if we as Europeans would say: Yes, we participate in the R&D phase of SDI. With this we would not lose anything, especially since it does not yet include a decision on a future deployment of such systems.

EIR: Do you see the possibility that, especially after the Teltschik report, the German government could play a pioneering role by deciding positively on SDI and by this pushing the other European countries forward?

Lenzer: Well, I do not like to use the expression "pioneering role," because in European policy you have to deal with certain vanities and delicacies, but I can say that, because of its political, economic, and technological weight, the Federal Republic of Germany can play a very decisive melody in the European concert. I would welcome it if the German government now, after having carefully examined the whole question for some time, would come to the conclusion, which I think, is most probable: Yes, we participate in the research and development phase of SDI, and furthermore, that it would use this conclusion in the whole European discussion.

EIR: In Europe we have been talking about SDI for more than two years now. Don't you think that now we have to make a decision, especially, if you see this against the background that the first generation SDI systems in the United States are a question of only a few years, as Professor Felden explained this morning?

Lenzer: I agree with this unconditionally. A thorough examination is never bad, but now further examination does not seem to be of much value. Within the next months, we have to find a decision; whether this can be a joint European decision, is still open, but I think that the German government should decide by the end of this year.

'What's lacking are political decisions'

Interview with Dr. Helmut Ulke, president of Dornier-Systems Inc., one of the leading German aerospace companies. The interview was conducted in German.

EIR: For two years, there have been discussions in the Federal Republic, in which politicians have taken the position of a definite "maybe yes, maybe no." What influence has this lack of resolution had on the planning by German and other European industrial firms?

Ulke: Industry can actually respond only if politicians decide for participation in the SDI. When this decision is made, when the politicians and military strategists participate, only then can we act. This does not concern merely the political frame of reference. The military requirements must also be clear, then those responsible for contracts in the Ministry of Defense can respond, and then we can respond in turn. Of course, this is an interactive process; we can submit certain ideas to those responsible, and they can then examine them.

EIR: Concerning participation in the SDI, there are three possibilities: First, there could be cooperation between American and German firms, with no political influence of any sort involved. Such influence would be limited merely to delivery of components. Second, there is the possibility that German firms, in the framework of an international treaty, still to be created, would work on the SDI. Third, the European nations—or some European nations—could create their own SDI and work together with the United States on a complementary level. Which of these possibilities do you prefer?

Ulke: I believe that your three possibilities are not quite right. Alternative 1) and 2) are coupled together since, even if German or European firms work together with American firms, there must be an overall agreement concluded on the transfer of know-how. If it is not merely a matter of component delivery, but rather a higher level of cooperative work is desired, then the general boundary conditions must be worked out between governments. Profit will be gained from know-how; new technologies will be invented, patents registered, and appropriate protection can be provided only on a governmental level.

EIR: Without an overall agreement, you would thus exclude any possibility that German firms would cooperate on the development of the SDI technologies?

Ulke: In so far as it goes beyond merely a matter of delivering components, *only* with the agreement of the appropriate

government! Investigation of the rough overall agreements was the whole purpose of the visit of the Teltschik Commission to the United States.

EIR: What is your response to the third possibility?

Ulke: I consider that possibility promising if European nations, or at least some European nations, would decide that they would work independently in certain sub-areas because of the high technological content of those areas.

For the next few years, the SDI program will still be pure technology, not yet the defining of concrete systems. The surrounding technological areas still need to be explored which will allow a possible definition. And when it is seen what content the SDI program has as a whole, then I believe that the purely scientific implications will be so great that Europeans will unconditionally join in.

The attempt to reach that is being done now with Eureka, which is not an anti-program but rather an alternative. The question is really quite simple: If we do not directly participate, then we must still identify the technological tasks which arise from the SDI and which have economic relevance. Only in that way could we be competitive during the next 20 years if the United States uses \$100 billion to get the research and development started.

EIR: Do you consider it realistic that a program as undefined as Eureka can generally compete with the task-and goal-oriented SDI program, with its deadlines?

Ulke: I personally consider it completely unrealistic that the governments of Europe will decide on anything which can be competitive. But perhaps I am a pessimist; it could be, that, for the first time in the last 20 years, a simply defined program, not restricted to specific applications, might come about, a major program with a technological content similar to the SDI. It is well known what sensitive technological areas the SDI encompasses, and that those will have all kinds of applications in other areas.

However, I certainly doubt that anyone in Europe will spend the billions merely for the sake of the technology. That can already be seen in the debate in the Federal Republic, where not one mark has been allocated, not even for a definition of what the program could be.

EIR: How then would you see the state of European industry in 10 to 20 years if we do not participate in the SDI or if we don't manage to set up something comparable?

Ulke: I think that our not undertaking something similar, to raise ourselves to a higher level of technology, would be a catastrophe. You can certainly see today the areas where we have lost out to the Japanese or the Americans—say with computers, with micro-chips, where we are dependent on imports. If these gigantic investments in these fundamental technologies come about, the entire machine-tool sector, its production and control, will be revolutionized. Laser technology, applications to software, etc., all these are the technologies which will be available to the participants in the SDI. And so I consider it very risky if similar programs, which will raise our level for the future, are not undertaken in Germany.

Whether our future is certain is arguable. Previously there weren't such programs, or, I have to make one reservation, there is a research ministry with a grand total of 7 billion deutschemarks per year. But these funds are in part so tightly tied to existing programs that Minister of Research Riesenhuber is afraid to start something new because he will then have to remove something else from his list of priorities.

EIR: In Professor Felden's talk today, he stated that the first SDI systems and technologies could be available in the United States in only a few years. If we consider that, plus what is already going on in the United States, then there can be no time for further protracted discussions. Otherwise, we miss the boat.

Ulke: That is our problem. I have visited all major American firms, and every one already has \$100 million in contracts for current SDI research. And what do we have? Well, political discussion of whether or if!

If we put aside the military question—and on this, opinion even in the United States is divided—it is certain that America will receive this technological stimulus, whatever the motivation behind it all is. Every American understands the necessity that, following the Apollo Program, this stimulus is significant and rational. And with that, they have a technological push of \$100 million, while we have been discussing for two years whether to in general, whether there is an alternative, whether we can do something which is motivated in a somewhat different way. There hasn't even been a cabinet level decision on whether we can start anything.

EIR: Can't there be some help in the decision-making process from the side of industry here, with a group from industry, science, and perhaps also the military, defining what the specific tasks and requirements in Europe are, which technologies are necessary, and what the firms could contribute to that?

Ulke: That proposal is old hat. Every systems firm, every firm in Germany which could make a contribution, has made proposals on which technologies are relevant to and impor-

tant for the future. All these proposals have been transmitted to the Federal government. For the Eureka program, the Ministry of Research has prepared collections of the papers we delivered, and even in the Ministry of Defense there have been discussions over which technologies should be supported in the firms making the proposals or which should be made the focus of the future.

We have gone through these exercises; what's lacking now are the political decisions.

EIR: Is there a basis for a quick decision present?

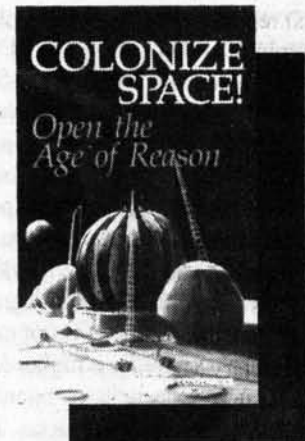
Ulke: The Americans have made it clear, and General Abrahamson has made it clear in all of his speeches, that they see a clear definition of tasks in connection with the tactical threat—similar to the definition of tasks which the United States sees in connection with defense against missiles launched from submarines. The basis for a political decision or the posing of a problem which the Europeans could solve, is unambiguous and clear. Only now the politicians must make a decision that we do something. It is not that industry was simple minded and had no good ideas on what must be investigated and carried out.

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The Soviets are sending moles into SDI . . . and they're British

by Laurent Murawiec

A memorandum of understanding will be signed within a few weeks between the United States government and the government of the United Kingdom. Britain, it seems, now supports and wishes to help out with the Strategic Defense Initiative, and will be the first NATO nation to formally "join" the American space-defense effort.

Only last March, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had expressed views strongly opposing the SDI in a much-publicized speech at the Royal United Services Institute; without issuing a sweeping, categorical rejection of President Reagan's initiative, Howe had put so many "questions" in the way of developing space defense that the editorial writer of *The Times* of London, had dubbed his speech a "unilateral declaration of independence" from SDI.

Has the view in London so drastically changed that Howe's objections, often restated by Mrs. Thatcher and numerous other officials, have now been brushed aside? Sources in London report that the SDI memorandum of understanding, which might be signed as early as the end of this month, is merely a "technical framework agreement, with a commercial content, one that will enable British companies to jump in and get their share of the contracts parcelled out by the Department of Defense."

Intense, last-minute negotiations are presently being conducted between London and Washington to iron out the terms of the memorandum, which principals on the British side describe as "vague . . . a declaration of commercial intent by the British government." During the summer, British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine "demanded," in an official approach, that \$2 billion in contracts be awarded British companies. A close collaborator of the secretary explains that "Heseltine is monumentally unconvinced by SDI. If it were only him, he'd have nothing at all to do with it. But for political reasons, he's got to keep a public face."

A study on the SDI was recently published by the right-wing Conservative think-tank, the Center for Policy Studies (CPS), the hard-core of the apparatus that took over the Tory Party after its 1974 electoral debacle and imposed the "hard-line" Margaret Thatcher over the dead political body of extreme liberal Edward Heath. The report, authored by the

respected veteran of British wartime scientific intelligence, Prof. R. V. Jones, formally rejects "population defense" as a valid aim of SDI, in favor of limited "point defense," the defense of missile sites—thus, a rejection of the *doctrine* of SDI, in favor of the mere *technology* of SDI deployed in the framework of the existing MAD doctrine. The task then is not to "render nuclear weapons obsolete" and create a world of mutually assured survival, but to "enhance deterrence," i.e., preserve the era of thermonuclear terror.

The fact that such a statement comes from CPS, which would vehemently deny any affinity with the "Foreign Office wets"—Thatcherite jargon for advocates of extreme appeasement—is indication how deep official opposition to the SDI really is. "We don't need all that fancy four-layered particle beam-weapon stuff in space," a British defense observer summed up London's real thinking.

Things by stealth

So, why should Mrs. Thatcher's government sign a document that lays the basis for SDI cooperation? To sabotage SDI from the inside? What else has London done to American policies for decades?

One of the principal officials in charge of the British side in the SDI negotiation explained: "The terms we're discussing are much more relevant to an overlap with the strengthening of NATO's conventional capabilities, what Carrington has called the 'conventional defense initiative,' than to the SDI. We're talking conventional technologies, advanced conventional: surveillance, guidance, acquisition, sensors, homing, assessment of battle-damage. That can all be agreed upon within an SDI framework but have nothing to do with the elimination of deterrence. The problem is political, it is Reagan himself: He's committed himself so much to population defense and complete protection that he cannot back out of it. *Therefore, we must ease the Americans gently out of this situation. We don't want to rock the boat with Reagan personally. You know us. We're doing things by stealth.*"

In order to "ease the Americans out" of what informed Whitehall opinion calls the "extravagant claims that the SDI can defend populations," a complex process, now in a phase

of acceleration, has been set into motion, involving many facets of the powerful British intelligence, influence, and media apparatus. The *Economist* will organize a jumbo conference on Nov. 21-22 in Brussels, "SDI: the European View," which will be addressed by French Science Minister H. Curien, who will discuss President Mitterrand's politically motivated Eureka counter-proposal; anti-SDI fanatic Harold Brown, who was Jimmy Carter's defense secretary; FIAT's Gianni Agnelli of the Trilateral Commission; U.S. Undersecretary of Defense Richard Perle; SDI chief Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson; and former British Defense Ministry Chief Scientist Sir Ronald Mason, co-author of an anti-SDI book.

The British sabotage of President Reagan's purposes will involve a process of "consensus-building," which is also known as the "delphic method." In essence, American officials will be told that the President swore last December to Mrs. Thatcher that SDI is only a research program; that consultations with the Allies must take place before development proceeds, and certainly before testing and deployment; that consultations with Moscow must also take place in the framework of the ABM Treaty. Since "complete defense is impossible," some form of an agreement can be reached on a more limited objective of defending missile sites with ground-based terminal-defense beam weapons. "European opinion" would settle for such a limited format, which would avoid all that unpleasantness, wouldn't it?

The *Financial Times*, whose strategic policy-outlook closely reflects those of the British foreign policy apparatus (Foreign Office, Royal Institute for Strategic Studies, International Institute for Strategic Studies), minced no words in its Oct. 2 editorial: "If President Reagan has called the pre-summit summit in the hope of securing Western approval for the proposition that he should, if necessary, pass up the chance of a major arms control deal with the Soviet Union in order to keep his hands free for the unrestricted pursuit of Star Wars, he must quickly be disabused. Western public opinion will simply not tolerate that proposition." Mrs. Thatcher, we are informed, "if there were to be a bald choice between SDI and arms control . . . could not afford to side with President Reagan against arms control . . . if the Soviet Union is seriously proposing the first significant arms reduction agreement in the history of nuclear weaponry, Western public opinion will not be in the least impressed by U.S. complaints that the opening Soviet offer was 'one-sided' . . . The Soviet proposals . . . offer the chance of negotiating a historic arms control deal which cannot be passed up. . . . Some curbs on the SDI may be unavoidable as part of that deal. . . . If President Reagan remains as rigid as ever in his adherence to the sacrosanctity of the Star Wars enterprise, his pre-summit summit may prove very risky indeed for the solidity of the Western alliance."

A series of meetings and international conferences accompany and orchestrate the sabotage effort. IISS will organize a week-long "SDI Task-Force" meeting beginning

Oct. 14 outside London. The Institute has been a principal international purveyor of falsehoods and denigration of SDI since March 1983. "It's time to get some arms control sense going in Washington," stated a Foreign Office official. "Weinberger is starting to feel tired, he's under immense pressure, he might be thinking that it's time to go. He's lost a lot of constituencies, and so has Richard Perle. Weinberger and the other inhibitors of technology transfer [to Moscow] in Washington are going to be slammed and seen off," asserts a Defense Ministry spokesman.

Coordination with Gorbachov

An editorial in the *Economist* at the end of September commented on the "defection" of the KGB's London station chief to the British: "The most intriguing thing about Mr. Gordievsky was the role he had been playing in smoothing relations between Britain and Russia. Russia still wants Mrs. Thatcher and other Europeans to help it influence American policy." Intriguing, indeed.

Gordievskii, the *Economist* informs us, before his defection, "rose in the esteem of both his Russian bosses and his British friends. . . . A cultivated man of the Andropov-Gorbachev type . . . under his pen, KGB briefings to Moscow became more highly regarded than anything the Ambassador or his staff was sending back." Further, "the success of Mr. Gorbachev's visit to London last december rested heavily on Gordievsky briefings—play it cool, do not attempt to trade on the peace movement, there are better ways of influencing the Thatcher government, Mrs. Thatcher herself can be talked to and will convey reasonable messages to Reagan."

The *Economist*, adds: "The same sense of managing the relationship also flowed the other way. Gordievky briefings underpinned Mrs. Thatcher's advice from the Foreign Office. . . . Her visit to Mr. Reagan at Camp David to discuss his Strategic Defense Initiative found her explaining Russian intentions and extracting undertakings not to develop SDI beyond the research stage without consulting Western Europe. Mrs. Thatcher may or may not have heard the name Gordievsky; but she was using his stuff."

This gives some idea of the MI-6/KGB collaboration against the United States and the Western alliance that underlies the perfect alignment of Soviet and British postures on SDI.

There are some doubts concerning the bona fides of Mr. Gordievskii, who, as the story goes, escaped detection from his KGB masters for up to 19 years—an enviable record for a double-agent, and astonishing in its implication that his MI-6 control was more leak-proof than it is noted for. Rumors in London have it that the content of his "revelations" is extraordinarily empty, "routine," and taught "nothing new" to the debriefers. But then, perhaps Mr. Gordievskii is simply continuing, in a slightly different professional position, his role of "smoothing the relationship between Britain and Russia," a relationship dedicated to sabotage of SDI.

'Dark ages' defeated in German courts

That quintessential oligarch, the honorable Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis of Regensburg, has miserably failed in yet another attempt to misuse the West German courts to harass the Anti-Drug Coalition and its magazine *Krieg dem Rauschgift* (*War On Drugs*). The Munich Federal District Court decided Sept. 27 to reject Thurn und Taxis' motion for an injunction against the charge, that the Thurn und Taxis family "aims at destroying the modern republican state, based on technological process, and throwing the world back into the dark ages."

The Prince was appealing a Feb. 15 decision by the Munich State Supreme Court, which likewise found that it was legal to tell at least some of the truth about his family's dark doings. In view of this, the judge in the federal suit expressed his astonishment about the Prince's obvious obsession on the point.

This was one of the statements which appeared in the April 1983 issue of *Krieg dem Rauschgift*, which von Thurn und Taxis felt were aimed against him personally. The Prince has attempted to get the courts to prohibit these characterizations as "slanderous defamation," incredibly basing his complaint on the concept of "family honor"—a feudal relic which no longer exists in the republican legal lexicon—which he claimed entitled him to defend the clan in his capacity as the "current head of the family" ("pater familias").

The Thurn und Taxis family is synonymous with feudal oligarchy. Originally called Torre e Tasso and based in Lombardy in northern Italy, in the 15th century they were appointed postal directors for the Venetian empire—absolutely "nouveau riche" when compared to the old Roman and Venetian families. Today they are the largest landholders in Brazil, and the prince is thought by some to be the world's wealthiest man.

Thurn und Taxis, Fatima, Lefebvre

The Munich State Supreme Court decision fully upheld a previous lower State Court decision, not finding it fitting to grant the multi-millionaire the compensation he had sought. However, the decision continued to prohibit any statements that Johannes von Thurn und Taxis is "the real proprietor" of the Bayerische Vereinsbank; or that the Pope's unsuccessful assassin "Ali Agca [had] received three million deutsche-marks via the Bayerische Vereinsbank, in order to carry out

the murder attempt on the Pope"; or that the Thurn und Taxis family were promoters of the "Fatima cult" and religious cultist Lefebvre. Even though plentiful proof was supplied on these latter points—including court-accepted evidence on Thurn und Taxis family members' participation in Fatima pilgrimages, and statements from a representative of the Lefebvre Seminar in Zaitzkofen near Regensburg, speaking hypothetically about support for the Lefebvre movement—the court could not bring itself to intervene into the verbal testimony.

Shortly before the State Superior Court verdict was announced, Thurn und Taxis made yet another attempt to influence the outcome in his favor. On Jan. 28, 1985, his lawyer presented a telex message from the West German embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, addressed to the Thurn und Taxis Joint Trusteeship (whose existence in itself is a scandal). The background of this telex is as follows. In early January the author of the article in *Krieg dem Rauschgift* and the chairman of the Anti-Drug Coalition had presented to the court an article appearing in the Venezuelan daily paper *El Universal*, reporting on the background of the Lefebvre-linked sect "Tradition, Family, Property" (TFP), which had just been banned from Venezuela because of criminal activities. In connection with reporting on the Brazilian-Portuguese noble Braganza family, which had given substantial support to TFP, it also mentioned how the Braganzas had blood-ties with the house of Thurn und Taxis.

The Jan. 28 telex message, apparently in response to an inquiry from the plaintiff Thurn und Taxis regarding this article, in effect denied the existence of the article in question, instead giving the impression of a slander campaign conducted solely by "LaRouche" and *Executive Intelligence Review*. The statements of Dr. B. Zimmermann, deputy ambassador and author of the telex, make no mention of the fact that over the preceding six months, the entire Venezuelan press had been running countless prominent, often full-page articles on the machinations of the subsequently banned TFP and its funders.

The board of the Anti-Drug Coalition immediately protested against this scandalous behavior on the part of a West German embassy, and directed an official letter to the foreign ministry and the parliamentary oversight bodies, accusing the embassy of intervening into ongoing court proceedings on behalf of a private citizen. "This transgression by a foreign legation of the Federal Republic," the letter reads in part, "is all the more scandalous, given that an open battle has broken out in Latin America against the powerful drug mafia, a battle in which the Anti-Drug Coalition there is acting in full support of the governments of such countries as Colombia, Venezuela, etc. Our members are therefore now asking the question: whose directives does the embassy actually heed and obey? Up to now, we had thought that the House of Thurn und Taxis' authority over Germany's foreign and intelligence affairs had been brought to an end many centuries ago."

Greens like Nazis, say top witnesses

by EIR's Paris Bureau

Four Green Parties, who filed a libel suit last year after the Schiller Institute charged in an advertisement in a major French daily that there was a danger of a "Green 1933"—the year Hitler came to power—now appear to be getting queasy over the case. Immediately after a well-attended Paris press conference Sept. 26, in which internationally prominent foes of Nazism and communism denounced the Nazi-like character of the Greens, the Green Parties begged for a postponement of the libel trial on the grounds that their attorney is sick.

On Oct. 18, 1984, the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* had printed an advertisement from the Schiller Institute entitled: "A Green 1933 in Germany? Mobilize against the red-green threat in Europe." In January 1985, the Green Parties of Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France filed a defamation suit against Jacques Cheminade, president of the Schiller Institute in France, and André Laurens, then director of *Le Monde*. They named among the witnesses on their behalf Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic ex-Chancellor of West Germany.

On Sept. 26, one day before the trial was to open, the Schiller Institute gave a press conference in Paris to present a special dossier on the Greens. Featured speakers, besides Jacques Cheminade, were three important public figures who offered to testify on behalf of the Schiller Institute: Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, head of the Resistance network *La France combattante* from 1940 to 1945; Robert Becker, editor-in-chief of *Reichsbanner*, the organ of the anti-Nazi German Resistance and member of the Committee of Experts of the International Union of Resistance Fighters and Deported People; and Gen. Wilhelm Kuntner, ex-Chief of Staff of the Austrian Armed Forces. Philip Golub, Wiesbaden bureau chief of *Executive Intelligence Review*, also addressed the conference.

Could it be only coincidental that some hours after the press conference, during the evening of Sept. 26, the defense lawyer of the Green party, Counsellor Scotti, informed the lawyers of the Schiller Institute and *Le Monde* that he was too ill to attend the opening of the trial—scheduled to take place the next day? The trial has been postponed until November.

Here follow short excerpts of the presentations given at the press conference.

Cheminade: We want this trial

"Why have the Greens attacked us? Not because we denounced them on any specific point, but on the very basis of their ideology. Their rejection of modernization and industrialization, their call for a return to nature and for irrationality springs indeed from the same common source which nurtured, at the end of the 19th Century, all the fascist movements in Europe—red or black, red and black.

"As for the ongoing suit, the trial may possibly be annulled on a technicality, because of the legal incompetence of the Greens. This technicality was put forward by the representatives of *Le Monde*. We would greatly regret this, since we welcome every public occasion for speaking the truth and debating it. That is why we called this press conference today, because we fear that a cancellation of the proceedings tomorrow, for technical reasons, may prevent our witnesses from being heard by the court."

Becker: Like Goebbels, Greens attack 'system'

"On Dec. 8, 1984, Rudolf Bahro gave the keynote speech at the Green Party Federal Congress in Hamburg, having been delegated by the presidium of the party. He stated: 'Formally and structurally, the movement [Greens], the State and society are clashing in the same way they clashed under the Weimar Republic, and formally, the Greens are rising in a very similar way to the Nazi party.' What is surprising here is that the Greens openly admit their similarity to the Nazis.

"It would be wrong to suppose that what happened under the National Socialist regime will be repeated in the same form, that is with swastikas and SS uniforms. Other criteria must be used today to point out the danger of a new version of Nazism.

"As editor-in-chief of *Reichsbanner*, the newspaper of the republican organization of anti-Nazi resistance having the same name, I wrote in April 1982: 'The Greens and the Alternatives, who combat our Republic, our "system" and our parliamentary democracy, have become the convergence point for both left and right extremists. In fact, both these extremes were the common enemies of the German Republic before 1933. Today, we should not underestimate the fact that these two extremes meet in the Green Party of Germany.'

"Therefore, it is not surprising that the Green organization in Berlin was denounced as neo-Nazi by the Greens themselves, while at the same time so many communist elements are to be found among the Greens. Nazis and communists dealt the final blow to the Weimar Republic and paved the way for Hitler.

"The struggle against the 'system' was one of the most important slogans of Goebbels, the Nazi propagandizer. Today, it is the slogan daily heard from the Greens. The similarity between Nazis and Greens comes from the following facts:

"The Greens are opposed to parliamentary democracy and to majority decision; they attack the powers of the State and drag through the mud these same powers; they engage in ideological subversion in universities and schools; in their statements on economic issues, the Greens echo the Nazi blood and soil cult; as well as in their admiration for an agrarian society model; like leftist and rightist extremists, the Greens support extremist Palestinians and Qaddafi; the hate campaign they lead against the United States, as allies and as an economic power, is identical to neo-Nazi and the Nazi Party's (NPD's) propaganda; they are blackmailing the democratic State . . . and call for extraparliamentary action as a means of achieving their ends; the will for power, for absolute power, of the Nazis, and their desire to rule alone, with no other party, went together with a will for direct action which resulted in violent actions against the democratic State and its decisions; in their direct actions, the Greens are absolutely no different from the Nazis; many local Green organizations, as well as some Green deputies, have expressed their solidarity with hunger strikers from the Rote Armee Fraktion [Baader-Meinhof terrorists] and with jailed terrorist assassins; this hunger strike was the signal for a new murder, that of Zimmerman. . . ."

General Kuntner: subversions of democracies

"I am not a member of the Schiller Institute, but I believe in democratic pluralism. I come from a neutral country, Austria. . . . But we do not wish ideological neutrality for our people.

"I will not generalize, as is too often done, about pacifist and alternative movements. These organizations are obviously different. In their ranks are to be found people who believe in ecological dangers, and those who wish to use these ideals for changing our pluralist democratic society. . . . Many leaders of the Green party have resigned because of leftist influences inside—General Bastian, for example, who could not bear the chaos and the communism. . . . The Greens, worrying enough, use all the means that our Western democracies allow them in order to subvert our system of freedom."

Marie-Madeleine Fourcade

"I would like to be very clear. Having been, during the course of my long career, among other things, a rose-grower and a farmer in the Camargue, I could obviously only support those who, today, for example, join together to save endangered bees, because of lack of pollen, or to save the many plane-trees in the South attacked by insects—maybe by a tree AIDS. "In cases of this type, I am ever ready, dear Mrs. Bouchardeau [Environment Minister], to dress myself in green, to save nature from pollution.

"But green, its thousands of nuances moving through the blue sky, can also have smells. The green I can not tolerate, is that of the field gray. You see, we smelled this field gray in the Resistance for four and a half years, and that is the way

we called the Nazis and their friends, gray mice. . . .

"For the Nazis, the ecologist movement known as Greens was a golden opportunity for donning once again the uniform of the European conquerors of the Third Reich. No honest observer was mistaken: 'I created a completely new movement in order to build a new community on top of the phenomena of decadence,' Hitler stated on Nov. 10, 1933. In December 1984, Rudolf Bahro of the Green Party exclaimed at the Green federal Congress: 'Seen formally or structurally, the movement, the State and society are clashing today as they clashed under the Weimar Republic, and the Greens are rising formally—I repeat formally—on the same model as the Nazi party.'

". . . Simon Wiesenthal goes even further by declaring (*Corriere della Sera*, March 31, 1985): 'The large green movement which exists today in Germany and Austria includes leftist political adventurists as well as many, many neo-Nazis.' Wiesenthal . . . is also general delegate of the Experts Committee of the International Union of the Resistance and Deportation, of which I have the honor of being president.

"For several years, together with a group of experts from all formerly occupied European countries, as well as Allied experts, we have been persistently involved in tracking down the leftovers of Nazism and denouncing their resurgence. Therefore, during one of our Congresses in Turin 17 years ago, we were able to diagnose an inevitable closeness between the far left and the far right to destroy our democracies. The shocking book of Jean Paul Picaper, *Towards the Fourth Reich* (1983), sheds all necessary light on this fatal union.

"But we did not, of course, know at the time that this coming together would happen in the form of the Green party. . . . After the Bundestag elections, we were stupefied to learn that one of the candidates elected, Werner Vogel, a Nazi official, a Hitlerian from the very beginning, had even 'insisted' in 1938 on visiting the camp at Dachau, which could leave no doubt as to his knowledge of the extermination camps. He resigned and the Green Party in Berlin was soon after dissolved. A good example of ecology for other reasons!

"This in no way prevented his colleagues from giving speeches which one would think had come straight out of *Mein Kampf*—a combat whose primary objective is to destroy the parliament, supposedly in order to practice direct democracy, while praising the *Green Book* of Qaddafi and the Libyan Popular Congress.

"But Vogel was all the same not eliminated; when the Green delegates from the Nord-Rhein Westphalia discussed his case, the meeting ended in the defeat of those who wanted to cancel the mandate of Vogel's collaborators and of other Party members who have a Nazi past. . . .

"Count Lamsdorff told *Bild Zeitung* on Sept. 18, 1984: 'The Weimar Republic was undermined by unemployment. The Greens are trying to get there by using the protection of nature. . . . The Nazis replaced arguments by military music, the Greens by rock music.'"

Investigative Leads

Soviet build-up of Angola feeds southern Africa destabilization

The September deployment of South African Defense Force (SADF) and South West African Territory Force troops back into southern Angola against concentrated units of SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) reflects a growing South African concern about expanded Soviet engagement in Angola. Despite pipedreams from U.S. envoy Chester Crocker that nobody has to worry about the Soviet presence in Africa—they're losing ground—Angola now has an air force that is, at least quantitatively, larger than South Africa's.

The Soviet purpose in sponsoring the build-up of the Free Angola People's Liberation Army (FAPLA) is to make this surrogate country the military master of the entirety of southern Africa. The Republic of South Africa, now the military and economic power in the region, is to be crippled by the ongoing destabilization of the country. That the Soviets have nothing to offer to counter South Africa's economic importance to the black states of the region, is of little relevance. The West, through the International Monetary Fund, has offered nothing but genocide.

Since the SADF's "Operation Askari" strike into Angola in December 1983/January 1984, the Soviets have added between 28-32 MiG-23, swing-wing fighter bombers to the Angolan Air Force. During the same period, 17 more MiG-21s were added, bringing the total to between 57-85. The Angolans have 18 MiG-17's, 18 SU-22 fighter bombers, 55-59 MI-8 helicopters, 10-plus MI-17 choppers (of which 8 are the updated version), and 21-26 MI-24 heavy assault helicopters of Afghanistan fame, which are used daily in deployments against the pro-Western UNITA guerrillas of Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Almost all Angolan air bases are "hardened," with sheltering of planes making it more difficult to destroy them while they are on the ground.

In addition, the Soviets have created a sophisticated radar line along the east-west railroad track running from the Angolan port of Namibe on the Atlantic, to the city of Menongue. The Angolan Air Force operates on the classic Soviet military doctrine of the 3 Ms: mass, mix, and mobility; 70 units of mixed radar types are manned by Soviet and East German "advisors." Forty kilometers south, toward the South West African-Namibian border, another 50-60 units are de-

ployed in a saw-tooth pattern, giving the Angolans a saturation capability against any South African Air Force Electronic Counter Measures (ECM).

According to South African military sources, "Although Angolan pilots fly according to Russian doctrine, staying within their own radar cover, that cover now extends deep into northern SWA. The big worry is that they might be tempted to come south of the border with their aircraft." This area contains 50% of SWA's population, the Ovambo tribe, and is the center for SWAPO's cross-border infiltration of sabotage and assassination teams.

Thanks to the Soviets, the Angolans also have a full mix of anti-aircraft capabilities: SAM-3's along the rail line, many of 57mm, radar-guided anti-aircraft batteries brought in since Operation Askari, older SAM-2s recently unloaded at the port of Namibe, SAM-7s, "which are all over the place," and SAM-9s, mounted on tracked vehicles, with all-Angolan army brigades.

The Savimbi factor

The future, more aggressive deployment of this military capability, however, depends on obliterating the 50,000-60,000-man guerrilla army of Savimbi. The current Angolan/FAPLA advance, with support from conventionally-grouped SWAPO units, against Savimbi in southeast Angola, long-expected to take place before the late-September beginning of the rainy season, is being pursued with an unexpected intensity. The SADF strike into Angola reflects a South African attempt to take pressure off Savimbi, until the rainy season gives him the advantage for a UNITA offensive. Since the February 1984 Lusaka Agreement between the MPLA and South Africa, where a South African troop withdrawal from Angola was exchanged for an Angolan pledge to stop support for SWAPO, the SADF had restricted cross-border operations to "hot pursuit" of SWAPO units that entered SWA to abduct school classes for their guerrilla training camps, and related small scale-incidents.

Savimbi made significant gains in the earlier part of the year, controlling eastern Angola from north to south. Diamond workings, a source of important foreign earnings, have been surrounded by Savimbi and progressively shut down.

The Soviet purpose in sponsoring the build-up of the Free Angola People's Liberation Army is to make this surrogate the military master of the entirety of southern Africa. That the Soviets have nothing to offer to counter South Africa's economic importance to the black states of the region is of little relevance. The West, through the International Monetary Fund, has offered nothing but genocide.

His policy has been to offer the Soviet-backed government a truce with subsequent free elections, on condition that the 30-35,000 Cubans leave after signing the truce.

The last ten years of war, death, and economic destruction in the region can be laid squarely on the shoulders of Henry Kissinger. In 1975, during Operation Savannah, the South Africans and UNITA were at the doors of Luanda, ready to impose on the government a solution to be worked out with UNITA. Kissinger told them to get out, and the Cubans came in. As one South African military official put it: "In 1975, the Americans were all over the place pushing us to get involved in Angola. We went in, the Americans disappeared, and Kissinger ordered us out."

Joint Soviet/Kissinger activities to maintain the region in deadly, perpetual crisis, are reflected in the activities of South Africa's black-opposition African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO. The ANC is currently trying to build up a guerrilla-war capability for cross-border operations into the northern Transvaal. Within South Africa, the ANC is directly responsible for the unspeakable brutality of youth mobs that have attacked and murdered black elected officials and their families in the townships, burned down schools, and engaged in other senseless violence, the purpose of which is to destroy any potential for a peaceful end to apartheid.

Anyone who has seen the film clips of the New Brighton murders, where, among others, a young daughter of a black official was beaten senseless and then burned alive by mobs of children, knows with what stuff the South African Communist Party-dominated ANC is playing.

Zulu war on the ANC

It is this unspeakably savage ANC terrorism *against portions of South Africa's black population* that has provoked Zulu Chief Gathshela Buthelezi to declare war on the ANC and its front, the UDF (United Democratic Front).

Up until the recent period, Buthelezi kept an olive branch out to the ANC, provided they refrained from violence. But now, he has attacked the ANC in a speech before 10,000 in Umlazi, near Durban, as "exiles who sit in secure places, drinking whiskey and formulating plans, so written, as to how one can lead more black South African children to slaughter even more black South African children."

SWAPO's policies are following the same, Soviet-directed lines as the ANC. With its operations largely stymied due to the decreasing survivability of 2-3 man units sent over the border from Angola into Ovamboland in northern Namibia, it is preparing terrorist and assassination operations. In September, 300 kg of explosives were found in Windhoek; it was to be used to blow up a hotel and the post office there. Prominent black officials like Peter Kalangula, head of the Ovambo district, are targeted for assassination.

The KGB's Zambia station

The Soviet embassy in Lusaka, Zambia, housing one of the highest-ranking KGB officials in Africa, is the control point for Angola, SWAPO, and the ANC. In May of 1984, when representatives of the SWA Multi-Party Conference (MPC) sat down in Lusaka for negotiations with SWAPO, under supervision of Zambia's Kenneth Kuanda and the South African Administrator General, the Soviets ordered SWAPO not to sign the joint communiqué, a document they themselves helped write! The Soviets have also ordered SWAPO to help train the ANC for limited guerrilla war, precision terror, and murder activities. The dwindling SWAPO Peoples Liberation Army (PLAN) has also been ordered to throw its units into the battle against UNITA. In 1978, SWAPO had 16,000 guerillas; now it has only about 8,300.

On June 17 of this year, South Africa's administrator general of SWA inaugurated a transitional government toward an independent Namibia, including eight black and two white ministers selected by the Multi-Party Congress. The rail system and South African shares in the Roessing uranium mine were transferred from South African hands to respective authorities of this transitional government, demonstrating their seriousness in speeding the process toward independence.

The major complication in the process leading to independence, outside of the ever-present Soviet capability to tear apart the potential new nation, is the continuing United Nations boycott of this process, based on the demand that SWAPO be recognized as the sole representative of the Namibian people. Figures like West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher play a prominent role in sabotaging the ability of this transitional government to function as a bridge between South Africa and black African nations. He has played a prominent role in trying to make SWAPO acceptable to the 30,000 South West Africans of German descent. For Genscher and his like, South West Africa/Namibia is but an expendable pawn on the chess board of New Yalta accommodations to growing Soviet power.

A war on drugs

There isn't one khat tree in most countries, but everyone chews the leaf all day long.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda declared a personal "war" on mandrax smugglers earlier this year, and now leading political figures have been arrested for involvement.

Mandrax is a sleeping pill, produced legally in India, and reportedly widely used, illegally, by South African youth, black and white, who mix the drug with alcohol. The tablets are imported legally into Zambia and then smuggled over the border into the Republic of South Africa. Huge profits were being made, with purchasers paying \$4 for 1,000 tablets, which are then sold at between \$2.00 and \$2.50 each in South Africa.

President Kaunda personally ordered the arrest of 10 drug smugglers in the spring, saying: "How can Zambians who have no business in South Africa have so much money?" He said that the 10 would stay in prison until the police found out "how they got those big cars when we have no foreign exchange."

Now, those "above suspicion," similar to high-level politicians in Ibero-America, are being arrested. One of the nation's founders, Sikota Wina, was arrested at New Delhi airport with 100,000 Mandrax pills in his suitcase. Wina campaigned for Zambian independence in the 1960s, was a government minister for 17 years, and was once a member of the central committee of Kaunda's ruling party. Wina's wife is also in prison on drug-smuggling charges. In August, former foreign minister Vernon Mwangi was arrested, and although the reason has not been made public, he was imprisoned

under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, the law used to arrest drug smugglers.

Some smugglers have recently been caught entering Zimbabwe, obviously on their way to South Africa. By road, Zimbabwe has to be crossed to reach the Republic.

Another government which has declared war on drugs is Somalia, where the President Siad Barre officially banned the consumption of the drug "khat" in October 1983. Two years later, the government is still struggling against the drug, a leaf which is chewed for hours and produces a euphoric sensation.

A source who lived for several years in Djibouti described how the planes would come in from Ethiopia, and everyone would rush to buy the latest khat crop. "There is not one khat tree in Djibouti," he said, "but everyone chews it all day long!" A small bundle costs around \$3, "and you need a whole armful for a day's consumption," he said. After work, "people rush to buy khat, and then chew it from then till 11 p.m." It causes many problems, "fathers spend money on khat instead of on food for their families, they spend hours away from their children, there are many broken marriages, all because of khat."

A Somali source said the problem had arisen only in the last 10 years: Khat was originally used by Islamic "holy men" to "gain inspiration." Then, Somali music bands—sound familiar?—started to use and popularize the drug, at the beginning of this decade, and it spread until it began to

be used by all sectors of Somali society.

Any problem that came up could only be solved in a "khat meeting," where the men of the families involved would gather and chew khat together. A large proportion of khat consumed in Somalia comes from Ethiopia—with whom Somalia is officially at war. The Somali authorities appealed to their population not to buy the drug from the Ethiopians, who would then use the money to buy weapons. "While Ethiopia did not deliberately start the export of khat to Somalia," said the source, "the Ethiopian authorities have . . . in fact encouraged it. It's not much different with Kenya, which also produces the drug."

In a speech in 1983, President Barre explained the reasons for banning khat: "The individual is the pillar for the progress of human civilization. He is the source of new ideas and creativity. . . . However, only a healthy person can be expected to produce healthy, creative ideas and to devise the techniques for their application. Likewise, the individual is the pillar for the economic development of society, because it is on him that production depends. . . . A person who lacks bodily and mental health cannot be expected to realise progress. . . ."

"Like other narcotics, khat has considerable detriments for the individual: 1) It kills his creative abilities. 2) It kills the working spirit in him. 3) It reduces his working capability. 4) It prevents him from the fulfilment of his obligations toward himself, his family and his nation. 5) It imperils his bodily and mental health. 6) It causes him to lose control over the management of his day-to-day financial affairs. . . . In the long run, he ends up in theft and the embezzlement of public funds, lies, and fraudulence."

Questions for the State Department

Some pointed questions, about what the State Department does and doesn't know, in view of its support for Greenpeace.

We were stunned to hear of U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redmon's Sept. 27 declaration expressing sympathy with the Greenpeace organization over the blowing up of the Rainbow Warrior anti-nuclear protest ship on July 10. Does the State Department actually support Greenpeace, we asked ourselves?

Redmon said, "Of course, we deplore such acts, wherever they may occur. The U.S. views with deep concern the sinking of the ship, Rainbow Warrior, and the loss of life involved."

This declaration was all the more remarkable, coming only days before the Oct. 2 arrival in Paris of Soviet strongman Mikhail Gorbachov. Shouldn't, on this occasion, the State Department have rather "deplored" the Soviet-led destabilization of France and the French intelligence services, through the Greenpeace affair?

Certain critical aspects of the "Greenpeace Dossier" cannot be unknown to the State Department. For example: On Sept. 27, the Belgian daily *Le Soir* headlined, "Greenpeace Sunk by Itself?" The article commented: "It is remarkable that Greenpeace was able to replace its old tub within an abnormally short time range, by another, much more important ship, as if it was expecting to have to do it, and that it succeeded in finding immediately a considerable amount of money, that appears to be disproportionate to its avowed financial means for that acquisition."

This line of attack is consistent with

that put forward by *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, in his Sept. 27, 1985 piece, "'No Credible Evidence' of French Responsibility for Greenpeace Sinking."

On Oct. 2, the French daily *Le Figaro* pointed to links between Greenpeace and the Swiss/French-based terrorist-separatist organization, Longo Mai. According to the French paper, the Portuguese journalist who died in the blowing up of the Rainbow Warrior ship, Fernando Pereira, "reportedly belonged to the Longo Mai sect." (Did he get caught in his own bombing?) *Le Figaro* accompanied this leak with a photo of French Environment Minister Huguette Bouchardeau, who "has adopted a low profile in the Greenpeace affair," since her son, François, is a member of Longo Mai. "Through the mediation of members of her cabinet, [she] maintains relations with the Greenpeace association, to which she reportedly gave subsidies. Coincidentally, in Paris, the office of Greenpeace is located at 6 Rue de la Bucherie, in the same building as Longo Mai."

Longo Mai runs a network of "collectives" along the French border, into Switzerland and toward Italy, that serve as "safehouses" for terrorist operations in Europe.

Le Figaro again, in its Oct. 2 "Figaro-Ci, Figaro-La" column, reported that the Greenpeace organization had been invited to participate in the June 27-29 colloquium on "nuclear non-proliferation" organized by the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan's Bellerive

Foundation. This takes on significance, *Le Figaro* says, "if one considers that Bellerive is known to be one of the providers of funds for these anti-nuclear shocktroops."

Aga Khan, one of the world's richest individuals, is the head of the 1-2 million-person Ismaili sect, the linear descendant of the old "Assassin" sect of the Middle East. Since the 1810-20 period at the latest, the Ismailis have served as a special operation of the British intelligence services.

Were State to investigate this lead, it would quickly come to the doorstep of some of the Aga Khan's good buddies in the United States, with names like Carter, McNamara, Kissinger, Kennedy, Pell, and Mathias. In other words, State might find itself, uncomfortably, investigating itself.

The State Department, probably, is also not unaware (astounding coincidence) that its declaration was issued exactly on the day that the international executive of Greenpeace was beginning its week-long summit, at a secret location, in Sussex, England, with 30-35 of its leadership in attendance. From past performance, we would advise the nations of Italy and Argentina, to pay closer-than-usual attention to the odors coming out of Faggy Bottom: according to information made available to *EIR*, one of the main subjects under discussion at the secret Sussex meeting is "the expansion of Greenpeace activities to other countries, most immediately, to Italy and Argentina."

Also at the center of the agenda is "Greenpeace legal strategy" against France." What "deplorable" things might possibly come to light about the U.S. State Department's involvement with Trilateral Commission member Lloyd Cutler, Greenpeace lawyer. He regularly consults with State.

Left-wing riots introduce 'hot autumn'

Cheered on by Moscow, the mob rioting against the German government is also part of the "decoupling" strategy.

Since the last weekend of September, the Federal Republic of Germany has been swept by left-wing riots in some 20 major cities. The riots started when a coalition of anarchist and other left groups, the Green Party, and the DKP (German Communist Party) launched mass rallies against a political convention of the right-wing National Democratic Party in Frankfurt. The DKP was present with its local Frankfurt section, its youth organization SDAJ, and the VVN (pro-communist "Organization of Nazi Victims"). The VVN has been one of the prime transmission belts for Soviet black propaganda against alleged "resurfacing of revanchism and Nazism in West Germany." Thus, it came as no surprise that the verbiage at the Frankfurt rally on Sept. 27 was violent.

The riots which followed the official, "peaceful" rally featured street fights between rioters and the police with many injuries. One of the rioters, named Günter Sare, got accidentally knocked over by a police water-thrower, and died of his injuries. Now, the rioters had their martyr, and violence exploded all over the inner city of Frankfurt, with shop windows smashed, and molotov cocktails thrown into bank and business offices. Within two hours, so-called "sympathy manifestations" for the Frankfurt rioters were launched in at least 15 other West German cities, from Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin, Heidelberg, to Stuttgart, Ulm, and Freiburg. The material damage caused was estimat-

ed to be in the millions of deutsche-marks.

These riots were not "spontaneous," but rather appeared well-organized and prepared. Nor did they originate with only the usual violence-prone groups, which are notorious in cities like Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfurt. What was different from previous riots was the fact that Radio Moscow covered them immediately as "justified mass protests against neo-Nazi tendencies in West Germany," and also the national executive of the DKP (based in Düsseldorf) endorsed the riots as "justified anti-fascist resistance." The DKP daily, *Unsere Zeit*, reported front page on the riots, denouncing alleged "police brutality," accusing the Bonn and Frankfurt authorities of allowing neo-Nazi organizations like the NPD to hold political events in public, and more such black propaganda.

Violent mobs of hundreds of people have rampaged through West German cities every single day since Sept. 27. This raises the question of who provides the money for such a continuous mobilization, because in various cases, rioters were brought in from other cities. The diaspora of left-wing and anarchist groups does not have the financial strength to sustain a lasting mobilization. The Green Party, however, has capabilities in its "solidarity funds," through which millions of marks are poured into the left-wing groups. But the DKP has most of the money; it is financed with annually DM50-60 million from East Ger-

many. Every political step the DKP takes is tightly coordinated with its financiers in East Berlin and Moscow. As in the case of the 1982-85 mass riots against the Frankfurt Airport runway project, the DKP's funds and printing facilities for mass-agitation pamphlets play a crucial role in sustaining the mobilization.

The DKP-promoted riots are not aimed against the NPD or other right-wing, neo-Nazi organizations. They are against the state, the established political parties, the police, and the juridical system of West Germany. This destabilization is worth millions to East Berlin and Moscow, obviously, because it increases the potential for political blackmail and intimidation from the Soviet Union directly.

But the mob mobilized for the riots also targets the Americans stationed in the Federal Republic. A lot of the left-wing agitation goes along the propaganda lines of the anti-defense movement, and it is the same circles which are involved in the mobilization. In the world view of a leftist, the connection between alleged "German revanchism" and "U.S. imperialism" is as obvious as it is for Soviet black propaganda. Posters have appeared around American garrison areas, showing pictures of President Reagan's visit to Germany in May 1985. The caption reads: "President Reagan Honored the SS in Bitburg."

The aforementioned VVN, which, by the way, cooperates closely with the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League, played a major role in the black propaganda against Reagan's Germany trip, and especially against his trip to Bitburg. By making Reagan appear to be a politician conspiring with the old and new Nazis, the black propaganda sets all American soldiers stationed in the Federal Republic up for attacks, from "random violence" to outright terrorism.

'Peronism' in Colombia?

The oligarchy fears that President Betancur is building a new nationalist movement as a springboard for power.

Belisario Betancur's consolidation of labor and church support for a new nationalist political machine in Colombia is drawing howls of rage from the drug-linked alliance of Liberals and Conservatives who hope to recapture the presidency in next year's elections.

Betancur's bitterest enemy, former President Alfonso López Michelsen, openly accused the head of state of using his popularity to forge "a species of Peronism" to assure his reelection. When challenged by reporters on Betancur's intention, López admitted, "Well, I wouldn't say he'll be a candidate, but a decisive factor in the country's politics in the year to come."

López's accusations were repeated by his henchman, former labor leader and congressman Tulio Cuevas, who swore that "Belisario's Peronism will not triumph in Colombia." Virgilio Barco, the Liberal Party's designated presidential candidate and a political puppet of López Michelsen, meanwhile protested that "the absurd and dangerous fiction" of Ibero-American unity was circulating in Colombia, and had to be stamped out.

These fits of ire by the country's entrenched oligarchy are not without grounds. Since Betancur's unprecedented appointment of trade-union leader Jorge Carrillo to the post of Labor Minister last month, Betancur's efforts to construct a new alliance of political forces—based on labor and

the church—to challenge "traditionalist" oligarchic rule and address the country's social needs has given López and company some sleepless nights.

Labor Minister Carrillo's "think big" approach to solving the country's social ills is summed up in a speech he gave Sept. 18 to a national assembly of the National Industrialists Association (ANDI).

"Now is the time for us to establish the solid base to convert our nation into an industrial power," said Carrillo. We must have "an alliance for production among businessmen and workers" dependent upon "industrial and technological progress. . . . The common enemy of capital and labor is usury. . . . The high interest rates in effect today are crushing industry and agriculture, at the same time they condemn thousands to unemployment. . . . This worker-industrialist alliance, founded on a development program, which I propose, is the only competent weapon to solve the extreme problem of unemployment."

Carrillo's development program, which proposes the construction of giant infrastructure projects to help unite the continent, is similar to the "integration" thesis presented in a private meeting Sept. 13 with President Betancur by Peronist leader Juan LaBaké. It is not accidental that López Michelsen came up with "Peronist" as the epithet he flung at Betancur.

The Colombian Catholic Church

has recently endorsed precisely this integration approach. In a special document issued by an emergency meeting of the Colombian Episcopal Conference, the Church calls for "Latin American solidarity to advance dialogue . . . with the democratic industrialized nations, as a means of producing a continental plan of cooperation to assure development, fraternity, and peace." The same document also denounces speculation, usury, capital flight, and drug-trafficking, all the private domain of Colombia's financial oligarchy.

Betancur's moral commitment to the nationalist development of his country notwithstanding, he continues to exhibit a serious flaw in economic understanding which threatens to undermine his best efforts at breaking the oligarchy's long-standing stranglehold. That flaw, in essence a lack of cultural optimism in the capacity of the nation and the Ibero-American continent as a whole to industrialize itself, was demonstrated in his long-awaited address to the nation on employment policy. Instead of embracing Carrillo's nation-building strategy, Betancur once again endorsed the "micro-business" approach authored by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund—an approach which has been explicitly denounced by Carrillo as incapable of addressing the country's pressing development needs.

"Micro-business," a euphemism for labor-intensive services and cottage industry, was also endorsed by Colombian Cardinal López Trujillo, an enthusiastic backer of President Betancur's policies.

In an interview granted last year to journalist Jaime Montoya Condamil, Trujillo stated that he wished to "congratulate every effort that this building of micro-businesses is beginning to make."

International Intelligence

'Biggest Soviet offensive in Angola since 1975'

On Oct. 4, South African Prime Minister Botha appealed to the United States to thwart what he called a "Soviet thrust" in Southern Africa. "Say to the Cubans 'go home' and say to the Russians 'go home,' and the minute this happens, I will be prepared to settle [resettle] all our military forces inside South Africa."

Botha said at a congress of his ruling National Party in Port Elizabeth: "If the Russians and Cubans succeed, the next target will be Southwest Africa [Namibia]. When they succeed there, the next target will be Botswana. And when they succeed there, the next target will be the Republic of South Africa."

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Soviet "offensive" reflects Gorbachov's tougher policy. According to South African sources, adds the *Daily Telegraph*, the Soviets are now involved with Russian troops for the first time since 1975.

Soviet defensive lead may cause war in Europe

The Soviet lead in missile defense *may lead to war in Europe*, warned David S. Yost of the U.S. Naval Post-graduate School in an essay published in the German bi-weekly *Europa-Archiv*, the official magazine of the German Foreign Affairs Association, and widely read by diplomats and government officials.

The Soviets have consciously undermined the 1972 ABM treaty, by modernizing the 64 "Galosh" anti-missile defense batteries around Moscow. The Soviets will have improved types of the "Galosh" for extra-atmospheric defense, and the high-speed SH-08 missile for inter-atmospheric defense, by 1987.

This modernized system around Moscow will work together with the huge new radar system in Pushkino. The Soviets also have the new "Pawn Shop" guidance radar system, and the "Flat Twin" tracking radar,

which is mobile.

Yost also pointed to the new missile types SA-10 and SA-X-12, which can be used against U.S. ballistic missiles. A ground-based laser defense system in Sharyagan is already operational and can reach the lower orbits of U.S. space satellites. Development of anti-satellite laser systems in space are being worked on, and a space-based anti-missile laser beam should be available by the year 2000, according to Yost.

The Soviets' current campaign against Star Wars, he writes, aims at preventing any serious U.S. work on ABM technologies. At some point in the future, the Soviet Union would have a fully operational anti-missile defense, and thus could be tempted to risk a military adventure against Europe.

German parliamentarian calls for ABM program

A German ABM program funded in the next defense budget was demanded by Christian Democratic parliamentarian Willy Wimmer in a radio interview on Sept. 29. Wimmer, who recently toured the United States and also met with SDI chief Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, pointed out that it would be in the national interest of West Germany to have a research effort of its own in missile defense. He proposed that the 1986 defense budget have funds for such a German ABM program.

The Christian Democratic commission on defense policy, which is chaired by Wimmer, has presented a detailed plan for this project, which will be submitted to the parliamentary defense committee for vote during the month of October. The program would not replace, but supplement cooperation between F.R.G. and the U.S.A. on the SDI.

Retaliation against Peru's stand on IMF

Peruvian bank deposits abroad might be embargoed soon, the publisher of the Lima daily *El Nacional* warned on Oct. 2. He said

rumors were running through Peru's banking circles that the central bank had recommended precautions to prepare for creditors seizing Peruvian assets.

Such action is anticipated when Peru's debt obligations are declared "value-impaired" on Oct. 17 by a committee of U.S. bank regulators.

At the United Nations on Sept. 23, Peruvian President Alan Garcia, mentioning the threat that bankers might declare Peru's foreign debt "non-performing," said, "Why wait?" since his government has already decided that they were non-performing.

France to deploy neutron bomb by 1992

Le Monde reported on Sept. 27 that France expects to have neutron bombs ready for deployment by 1992. This is the first time that France has officially announced its intention of deploying neutron bombs.

Observers view the announcement as the French Army and intelligence community's answer to the international nuclear non-proliferation lobby and the scandals wracking the services as a result of the Greenpeace affair.

Neutron bombs are weapons of anti-personnel defense, which would be placed in missiles or delivered to targets by artillery. As enhanced radiation weapons, they are the only weapon which could stop a Soviet armored advance on the European continent.

The announcement came only days before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov arrived in France.

Soviet writer hails 'European direction'

Soviet commentator Alexander Bovin Hails the "the European direction" of Soviet foreign policy, in an article for *Izvestia*. "Direction," in Soviet military terminology means the main line of advance, as in Marshal Ogarkov's "Western Strategic Direction."

Bovin, however, tries to disclaim that

the U.S.S.R. aims at putting Western Europe under her political control using sheer military supremacy for intimidation. The article came out on the eve of the Gorbachov-Mitterrand summit in Paris, and emphasizes Europe's "superiority" of political culture over the American "cowboys."

"The most recent example is the Strategic Defense Initiative. The impression is being created that in Western Europe, the danger of a chain reaction which the 'Star Wars' program might unleash, is understood infinitely more clearly than in the United States. And, in the Soviet Union, it is considered useful, if those beyond the ocean would listen to the concerns of the Europeans. Ultimately, this would be advantageous not only for the Soviet Union, but also for Western Europe, and even for the United States, if you don't consider the imperial ambitions of the White House, but rather the long-term political interests of America."

Europe hit by drug influx

Two press conferences the week of Sept. 30 indicated a massive influx of drugs into the European continent.

In Bonn, West Germany, the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) narcotics unit announced record narcotics seizures during the last four months: 15.8 tons of hashish, 2.1 tons of marijuana, 25 kilograms of heroin, and 6.7 kilograms of cocaine.

Meanwhile, in London, Chief Detective Superintendent Roy Penrose of Scotland Yard announced that Britain and continental Western Europe are the target of South American narcotics traffickers who are prepared to use "the utmost violence" to promote their trade. Penrose stressed that cocaine was no longer the "drug of the rich"; now its abuse is widespread.

Lord Harris of Greenwich complained to the press that the government's response to the rising threat of the traffickers has been to massively decrease police units over the last five years. Said Harris, "It is as though, in the midst of a massive series of forest fires, we sacked one out of every four firemen."

In West Germany, the BKA identified Pakistan and Soviet-controlled Afghanistan as the source of heroin, and Colombia as the source for cocaine entering the country. Police announced that they are monitoring carefully the "Indian Connection" that is developing, and warned of a "West-East-trend" in the narcotics flow.

Gandhi applauds Punjab voter turnout

On Sept. 27, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that, although his Congress (I) Party may have been overwhelmingly defeated in Punjab elections Sept. 25, it "won the war for India's unity and integrity, and that was the fundamental aim."

Indeed, most observers believe that Gandhi's party, if it did not instruct its voters to cross over and vote Akali Dal, was highly pleased with the results. A clear Sikh majority in the state, one of India's wealthiest, is seen as the best possible step toward ending three years of separatist terrorism.

The 63% voter turnout, despite calls for a boycott and threats by Sikh extremists, showed that the people of Punjab opposed "separatism and terrorism," said Gandhi. The Akali Dal party won 73 of the 115 legislative seats, while Gandhi's party took 32.

Brazilian official seeks to legalize pot

Brazil's justice minister is seeking to legalize marijuana as a "recreational drug," according to pharmacologist José Elias Morat.

In an interview published in *Veja* magazine in Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 2, he exposes the moves of Justice Minister Fernando Lyra, considered the most leftist member of the cabinet, to legalize the drug. Lyra has fired members of the commission created to draft new laws on narcotics whom he held to be "too conservative," and has replaced them with anthropologists, pop musicians, and the like.

There are no longer any pharmacologists or competent specialists on the commission.

Briefly

● **NIGERIA** has declared a state of economic emergency which will last for 15 months. Although the government was expected to announce new austerity measures and suspend barter deals arranged by the previous government, new President Babangida warned creditors that not all loans will be paid back.

● **CHOLERA** is now "endemic" in Mali, according to reports in the *Africa Research Bulletin*. From July 1984 to July 1985, there were almost 4,000 cases, 860 of them fatal, an extremely high fatality rate of almost 25%. In Senegal, the epidemic has resulted in 470 deaths out of 3,100 cases. Niger has also been badly hit.

● **IF BRITAIN** doesn't stay in NATO, that organization would become increasingly a "German-American alliance," and that would offend the Soviet Union, British Labour Party defense-and-disarmament spokesman Denzil Davies told a party conference the weekend of Sept. 28-29.

● **WILLY BRANDT** told a regional Social Democratic Party congress in the Palatine on Sept. 29 that the SPD is a German party first, a European party second, and only thirdly a party of the Western alliance. He said he told this to U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt. He did not report how Burt reacted.

● **THE PRESS TRUST** of India reported a border clash which engulfed a 75-mile stretch of the "line of control" that divides Kashmir between Pakistan and India. Although the agency described the clash as "heavy," it said there were no Indian casualties.

● **JUAN REBAZA** has started the third fishmeal plant reopened in Peru since President Alan García took office. The Belaúnde regime had closed 36 such plants. Rebaza is the general manager of the state fishing entity, PescaPeru, and is a coordinator of the Schiller Institute Trade Union Commission.

Raymond Barre: Moscow's favorite son for France

by Mark Burdman and Yves Messer

Latest preference polls in France are showing a 30% support rating for Raymond Barre as the voters' choice for next President of France. That piece of news, alone, is jarring: Wasn't Raymond Barre the prime minister who brought down the Giscard d'Estaing government in 1981, because of his clinically-insane, and universally hated, "Barre Plan" for the economy, the only prescription of which was, Austerity, Austerity, and, then, more Austerity?

Yes, it is the same Raymond Barre. It is a measure of the institutional crisis facing France, especially after weeks of the continuing "Greenpeace Affair," that Raymond Barre is being given such high popularity ratings, even if we discount for the shenanigans one associates with opinion polls. Each day, the acute observer sees how Barre is attempting to capitalize on the Greenpeace Affair: one can already foresee the day when a member of the Barre "entourage" will surface in the French media, to "suggest" that President François Mitterrand should resign because of the Greenpeace scandal, and, on another day, Barre himself will surface, to express his "opinion" that French presidential elections "should occur" before 1988, perhaps in 1986.

The whole process of Barre's apparent ascendancy toward the presidency has an even eerier aspect. Suddenly, over months, he and his backers have put Barre forward as the carrier of the tradition of Charles de Gaulle, and have attempted to portray Barre as the kind of "father figure" who will guide a terrified and destabilized nation, suffering from four years of Socialist misrule, out of its nightmare. In view of who and what Raymond Barre is, this is comparable to what would happen in the United States, were Jimmy Carter to grow a beard and portray himself as Abraham Lincoln

reincarnate, or if Walter Mondale were to put on a uniform, and proclaim himself the new Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This point has begun to be driven home to the citizens of France, much to the shock of many, by posters circulated by France's Parti Ouvrier Européenne, showing Raymond Barre's face—with Jimmy Carter's teeth! (Jimmy Carter, to put it mildly, is not well liked in France.)

While not exact, the parallels with Carter-Mondale are useful. Raymond Barre embodies, in his person, the evils of a self-professedly proud member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. He is committed, to the point of fawning, to appeasing the Soviet imperial regime, and is, unquestionably, himself a Soviet agent of influence. He is the tool and spokesman for the oligarchical families of Europe, the directors of the insurance combines and the rulers of the International Monetary Fund, the proponents of mass genocide. He is also a cultist.

It was of France, in the period of the French Revolution, that the great dramatist and poet Friedrich Schiller, wrote, "A great moment has found a little people." France will become a "very little nation" indeed, and might not survive at all, if the Elysée Palace is occupied by Barre and his entourage.

Barre's positions on the American Strategic Defense Initiative coincide with those of the "experts" of the Trilateral Commission and of Henry Kissinger. While initially declaring his opposition to an initiative which "could only have destabilizing effects in Europe," he later shifted over into formal support for the SDI, coupled with the demand that the ABM, SALT I and SALT II treaties be respected—i.e., an SDI in name only.

"An organization of wisdom on the international level. All of its members have had responsibilities, before or after their participation. They have all profited greatly from their membership." So the French daily *Le Monde*, May 30, 1985, quotes Raymond Barre on the subject of the Trilateral Commission, to which Barre has belonged since its inception in 1973.

In his 1984 book, *Reflections for Tomorrow*, Barre brags, "In April 1983, the Trilateral Commission, to which I have the pleasure of belonging since its creation, celebrated, in Rome, its 10th anniversary. I was on this occasion charged, with Henry Kissinger and M. Ushiba, the eminent Japanese diplomat, to write a report on the state of trilateral relations."

But it is in his underlying philosophy that we find the greatest hypocrisy, or criminality, or both, imaginable. On the one hand, on the subject of the Soviet Union, we see his ostensible greatest fear. In his book he quotes the mastermind of appeasement, former U.S. Ambassador George Kennan, to the effect that "an attempt to prevent or retard the economic development of another country has no place in a democratic state in time of peace. This is a means of preparing a new war, not of preventing one." But, elsewhere, M. Barre pens the most effusive praise for the International Monetary Fund and its policies, which have hardly been adverse to "the slowdown of economic development of another country."

Obviously, the author of "the Barre Plan" has never been one to care much for "economic development of another country." What concerns Raymond Barre more than anything else, is to ensure the continued buildup and growth of the Soviet Empire, and if the rest of the world, particularly the non-white parts of it, die in the process, who cares? No wonder, that the latest edition of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's *International Affairs* magazine so effusively praises the Trilateral Commission!

The word "ensure" gives us a clue to M. Barre's loyalties: He owes part of his political pedigree, and influence, to the great insurance combines of Venice, Trieste, Geneva, and other money-centers, whose political elites are currently obsessed with reaching a general global deal ("New Yalta") with Moscow.

From 1973 for approximately five years, Raymond Barre was the President of The Geneva Association, also known as the International Association for the Study of the Economy of Insurance, based in Geneva, Switzerland, and bringing together the chief executives, or chief economists, of the major insurance and reinsurance giants of Europe, including Assicurazioni Generali di Trieste, Munich Reinsurance, and many more.

Association secretary-general Orio Giarini is the "brains" behind the economic policies of the Soviet-backed, neo-Malthusian Club of Rome International. In 1983, Giarini was the patron of a conference in Trieste, sponsored by the leading oligarchs of that region of East-West back-and-forth, which propounded the idea that the world economy had passed beyond the age of industrial production and growth, and was

now a "service economy," in which "insurers and priests" would play an increasingly predominant role.

From the late 1970s to the present, Raymond Barre has been honorary president of The Geneva Association.

Barre, in fact, has become quite a figure on the Venetian scene. During the first two weeks of September of this year, Barre spent several days in Venice, inclusively at private meetings of the International Advisory Board of the Banco Nazionale di Lavoro (BNL), a bank which has become, in part thanks to funds injected into BNL through Trilateral Commission member Edmond de Rothschild's Compagnie Financière de Holding, a focal point for nasty financial-warfare operations. BNL head Nerio Nesi has recently threatened, in a public statement appearing in the Italian press, that, in the future of international banking, only 20 to 30 banks will conduct all major transactions. Barre is not the only fixer to have been brought on the Advisory Board of BNL; his good buddy, Kissinger, joined him in that position in mid-August of this year.

The "Soviet connection" in all this complex of Venetian-centered financial links is not restricted to the fact that these financial and insurance powers advocate expanded trade with the East bloc, or that these entities' policies are causing the collapse of the West. European investigators are drawing attention to the fact that these combines are identical to what is known as "The Trust," whose financial interests cultivated by and used by the KGB-predecessor Soviet "Cheka," to promote Soviet interests in the West. In that light, Raymond Barre is a politician of "The Trust."

There are a number of suggestive leads, in this respect, concerning Barre.

One is the fact that, in recent weeks, he has had at least one reported important meeting with high-level officials of the French Communist Party, to discuss matters of mutual concern, as France heads for March 1986 legislative elections.

Also, in France, attention is drawn to the fact that Barre's wife, the former Eva Hegedus, is Hungarian-born.

There are, also, a number of striking aspects of Raymond Barre's "cultural" upbringing.

From Mitterrand to Mithra?

In his book, *Reflections for Tomorrow*, Raymond Barre says a number of things about his intellectual roots. He writes, at one point, speaking of formative years in the 1940s and 1950s:

"I always worked on Schumpeter, and, of course, Marx, who was then in fashion. . . . There is a man who influenced, in this period, my intellectual formation. I had, for two years, the privilege of working at the Ministry of National Economy, around Alexandre Kojève. . . . It is in this period that I began to write in *Critique*, which Jean Piel wanted—and he succeeded—to make into a review of very great interest."

Of the same matter, *Le Monde*, May 30, 1985, in its biographical profile of Barre, writes:

"In 1948, wanting to make a living, the student obtains a post as apprentice to the director of foreign relations of the ministry of national economy. He frequents there an enigmatic and fascinating personage who, although only head of the bureau, plays an important role: Alexandre Kojève. Of Russian origin, the latter rehabilitated, and commented on, Hegel in France, forming from his work an entire generation of philosophers—including Jean-Paul Sartre—while, a philosopher himself, he develops a school of thought that is rather pessimistic, mixing the end of history with the death of mankind. . . . Raymond Barre also meets Jean Piel, a journalist . . . who invites him to collaborate regularly in a review judged avant-garde, *Critique*. Well known today, and still directed by Jean Piel, it had been founded in 1946 by Georges Bataille, a writer in part, whose work embraces, at the same time, ethnology, surrealism, eroticism, and, exceptionally, economics. If *Critique*, the principle of which is the analysis of French and foreign works, is not particularly committed, its authors rather lean to the left."

Le Monde then mentions some of the more famous contributors to the magazine, including "absurdist" dramatist Samuel Beckett and radical psychologist Michel Foucault. "Besides several reviews," *Le Monde* notes, "Raymond Barre will publish there, moreover, from 1951 to 1965, eleven remarkable articles." *Le Monde* quotes one Barre piece from

December 1953, in *Critique*, in which he stresses "the grandeur" of the Soviet experience, saying, "Rarely will such a sum of efforts and of sacrifices have been agreed to by an entire people."

What we have just been describing, in the past few paragraphs, takes us down some most-incriminating paths, all the more so, in that it is self-incriminating.

According to French investigators, the Kojève so admired by Barre, the Russian-born Hegelian (whose reputed real name was Kojevnikov), was one of the key patron-saints of the school of radical sociologists and others, who created the May 1968 destabilization of the de Gaulle regime and of the French nation. With his "rational pessimism" and his incitements to the "end of history," during the 1968 events he gave himself the supreme luxury of getting cute and denouncing the demonstrators' naive and frivolous demands for justice, doubtless because they were not as evil as his own. Likewise, the Soviet elements who had shaped and whipped up the "young turks" within the core of the French Communist Party, instructed the directors of the party to officially condemn the "events" and those who were directing them.

The journal *Critique*, in this pre-1968 context, sheds a most interesting light on the "Barre Dossier." Barre and Kojève, of course, had no love for the rowdy, unshorn rebels.

Trilateral Paris agenda: economic holocaust, appeasement of East

Raymond Barre will be the keynote speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Trilateral Commission, in the halls of the French Senate, on Oct. 26. According to information received by *EIR*, the Oct. 25-27 meeting will have three overall foci:

- Further institutional destabilization of France, to escalate the Greenpeace Affair and its effects;
- Strengthened global economic dictatorship and economic holocaust, under the rubric, "International Economic Management";
- Appeasement of the Soviet Union.

The meeting is to be this year's European membership summit of the Trilateral Commission, in preparation for the international membership plenary in Madrid, Spain, from March 1-3, 1986. In between, a special meeting of the Trilateral Commission Executive is planned for Nov. 14-15, in Washington, D.C.

The first of the three days' sessions, will be a three-hour meeting of the European Executive, on Friday afternoon,

from approximately 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. On Friday evening, Oct. 25, the French Economics Ministry will host the session. The speaker will be French Minister of Economics, Finance, and the Budget, Pierre Berégevoy.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 26, the subject will be "The French Scene." Speakers will include: • M. Alain Duhamel, a French "politologue" who receives frequent play in the French media; • M. Boissonnade, editor-in-chief of *L'Expansion*, the leading business publishing group in France, owned by the brother of French "post-industrial society" advocate Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber; • M. Jacques Lesourme, Sorbonne University professor, and leading French spokesman for the Club of Rome International. Author of a recent Club of Rome study on Africa, and participant in a special Club of Rome-led "Program for Action in Africa, 1986-87"; and • M. Michel Crozier, leading French social-psychological profiler, and key figure in the May 1968 destabilization of France.

Following this session, Raymond Barre keynoted a

But both encouraged criticisms which more or less directly constituted part of their ideology at the top. For example, in the same year Barre published the article cited above, Jean-Yves Calvez, chief ideologue of the French Jesuits and future Jesuit chief for all France, penned an article in *Critique* eulogizing the intellectual qualities of the "Third Reich" of Moeller van der Bruck and the "Conservative Revolution" of Armin Mohler, both precursors of the Nazis. Father Calvez sees in this "Third Reich" a "mystical and biblical" "Third Empire."

While not entirely exact, it would not be wrong, either, to characterize *Critique*, then and now, as a "Nazi-Communist" journal.

One of the magazine's leading regular contributors and editors, is the surrealist painter of mystical and pornographic themes, Andre Masson. The biographies of this degenerate stress his experiences, in the mid-1930s, with the Benedictine Order, predominantly at the Abbey of Montserrat. Having gone through, in this period, what he describes as "nightmarish" experiences, Masson then began to produce paintings of classically cultish themes, painting settings of the Egyptian god Osiris, or the god Mithra.

This Mithraic-cult tradition, with its bull-blood rituals, its child sacrifices, and so on, continues to the present day. In recent editions of the magazine, one finds drawings, done

in ultra-Picasso-esque style, of contorted, grotesque, figures, with the caption, "Mithra."

Such grotesquerie might, indeed, be the appropriate art form to accompany the economics of the Barre Plan, and, in this light, certain ironies cannot escape us. At past times in French history, when there was a decline from periods of rich national culture, France often reverted to imperial forms of culture, nominally "Roman," but, in actuality, "Mithraic," in content. The god Mithra became a worshiped cult symbol in an overt and celebrated way. This became most pathological, for example, in the worst days of Napoleon and in the darkest days of Louis XIV's court at Versailles.

On Oct. 5-6, at the same Versailles, the political followers of Raymond Barre, the "Barr-istes," will be congregating, for what are called "Assises," or sessions. Supposedly above all parties, Barre has grouped a configuration of personalities from various parties—the Christian Democrats, the Republican Party, and, even from the Gaullist RPR—around his person. While there is an unquestionable pretentiousness about this cultivated "extra-party" image, it would be absurd, and facile, to draw parallels between a Raymond Barre on the one hand, and a Louis XIV or a Napoleon, on the other. Nonetheless, the circumstances, even if coincidental, bring to mind the question: Is France moving from the era of Mitterrand to the era of Mithra?

luncheon hosted by French Senate President Alain Poher

That afternoon, two preliminary Trilateral task-force reports will be presented. The first, on the subject "International Economic Management," will be led by Count Etienne Davignon, author of the "Davignon Plan" for the European steel industry, which has mandated the forced shutdown and "rationalization" of European steel, with the same methods and philosophy that the "Barre Plan" brought to the French economy as a whole. Davignon recently became a director of Kissinger Associates. Other participants on the task force include former Carter administration economic adviser C. Fred Bergsten, now director of the Institute for International Economics, a Washington, D.C. front for the International Monetary Fund, and Japanese Trilateral member Mizaki.

② The second of the two reports will be "How the West Manages East-West Relations," by Dr. Karl Keyser, director of the West German branch of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtiges Politik. Keyser is a liaison, in Bonn, with the British Foreign Office, and associates with figures in West Germany who share the perception of Kissinger and Brzezinski that Europe should increasingly "decouple" from the United States. Other participants in this report include former National Security Council Kissinger protégé William Hyland, editor of the New York Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs* magazine, and Japanese Trilateral member Professor Kimu-

ra, of Hokkaido University.

The backdrop to the second panel is the summer 1985 article, in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's *International Affairs* magazine, praising the Commission's stance on strategic defense, in contrast to that of the Reagan administration; reached in Paris, a leading Trilateralist admitted to *EIR* on Sept. 30, "I could understand why they would be happy with [a 1983 Commission report on "Trilateral Security"]. It's for no-first-use, and against the SDI."

On Saturday evening, Oct. 26, the Trilateralists will be hosted by the city council of Paris. As of this writing, the scheduled "main speaker" for this evening session, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, is listed as "tentative" by the Commission itself.

③ The Sunday, Oct. 27, concluding sessions will be "France in Europe" and "The European Community Scene." According to most recently available information, a key organizer for this day's panels will be Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French branch of the CFR, the Institut Français pour les Relations Internationales.

A leading Trilateralist, when asked by *EIR*, said it was not known to him, how, and in what way, the Commission members would be discussing the recent setbacks suffered by the Commission in Ibero-America, in Peru, Panama, and elsewhere. He also said it was "not known" if the meeting would discuss the global AIDS disease threat.

Raymond Barre's Trilateralisms

The following utterances of the very Trilateral Monsieur Raymond Barre come largely from two sources: 1) his 1984 book, *Réflexions pour Demain (Reflections for Tomorrow)*, published by Hachette; and 2) the Sept. 6, 1985 issue of *L'Expansion* magazine, where he is interviewed by his friend Jean Boissonnat, who will be joining him at the Trilateral Commission meeting in Paris this October.

On the Soviet Union

Another aspect of East-West relations concerns trade. The countries of Europe and of the West do not want an economic war with the Soviet Union. Without showing the slightest complacency with regard to the ideology of the communist regime, they tend to consider that the socialist countries should be integrated progressively into the international commercial and financial system. In this way, a peaceful cooperation could develop, and political dialogue would be facilitated. The Europeans have coexisted with Russia for centuries; if an armed conflict were to break out, it would unfold on their territory. From this comes an inclination to give "détente" a chance. In any case, European governments do not think that economic sanctions or restrictions on trade and credits would oblige the Soviet Union to temporize its foreign and military policy. They share, in the last analysis, the idea expressed recently by Ambassador George Kennan: "An attempt to prevent or slow down the economic development of another country has no place in a democratic state in a time of peace. This is a means of preparing a new war, not of preventing one [*Réflexions*, p. 326].

In spite of the disgraceful attacks directed at myself on this subject, I do not take back anything I have said or written about East-West relations. I have no sympathy for the totalitarian regimes of the East. I believe that the Western countries must exert a constant moral pressure to defend human rights in the Eastern countries. . . . But at the same time, it is normal and useful for the countries of Western Europe to maintain a nation-to-nation political dialogue with the Soviet



Union and the Eastern countries, and to develop economic, commercial, and cultural exchanges with these countries. This is important for security and peace on our continent. It enables us to alleviate the problem of a divided Germany [*L'Expansion*].

On the United States

I have become cognizant, on the ground level, of the fact that the construction of the United States of Europe, if it could happen one day, would certainly not occur by the methods that created the United States of America [*Réflexions*, p. 428].

On the IMF

In the course of the last 18 months it has been possible to avoid an international financial crisis linked to the massive indebtedness of the developing countries, thanks to the concerted action of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, of states and of central banks, and finally, of commercial banks. The debtor countries have courageously put into effect the program of economic adjustment recommended by the IMF. . . . Here we see a great success in international financial cooperation. . . . The crisis that has broken out in the world has had, in all countries, a salutary effect. . . . The effect has also been salutary for the developing countries, which themselves have also benefited from this prosperity and from this facility. . . . I think that the criticisms currently being directed against the IMF, are always exaggerated, and, to a certain extent, unjust [*Réflexions*, pp. 374, 388, 390].

The IMF's action was indispensable and quite useful. . . . Since 1982 the IMF has succeeded in mobilizing significant means to avert financial collapse. . . . Without the IMF's program, the consequences for Latin America would have been very serious. Fortunately, however, these countries car-

ried it out. . . . The IMF's policies were necessary in order to put an end to illusions and to correct economic policies which would have been horrible in the long term [from various Venezuelan newspapers during his July 8-11, 1985 visit to Caracas, where he met with President Lusinchi, among others].

On the monetary system

What has emerged from the present crisis is a system of collective management of the international financial system. We have seen central banks, international financial institutions, commercial banks, and governments, unite their efforts to avoid the collapse of the international financial system. I believe that this is the line of the future, in spite of the vicissitudes and the problems. We are witnessing a growing consciousness of drawing closer together; of the interdependence of the economies of the East and the West, of the North and the South. We see emerging, slowly but steadily, methods of collective management favorable to development, stability, and peace [*Réflexions*, p. 469].

On his intellectual background

My intellectual formation in the years from '45 was marked by the influence of the great economists of the period, that of Keynes in particular, who then dominated economic thinking. . . . I have always "admired" the two speeches that Keynes made in the House of Lords, in 1944 on the International Monetary Fund, and, in December 1945, a short time before his death, on the financial accords between Great Britain and the United States. These texts have an inexhaustible interest [*Réflexions*, pp. 432-33].

On the SDI

President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher, during their meetings in Camp David in December 1984, recognized that the "Initiative" was not incompatible with the ABM Treaty; they admitted that the day when the "Initiative" became operational, they would have to have serious negotiations with the U.S.S.R. to avoid any situation that would be detrimental to international security. That appears very reasonable to me. In any case, we Europeans must see that the ABM Treaty is not put in question [from an interview with Patrick Wajzman, *Politique Internationale*, Spring, 1985].

No one can say how the SDI will turn out in operation. Europe's best protection lies in nuclear deterrence, and nothing can replace it so soon; that is the basic concept [*L'Expansion*].

On the U.S. 'recovery'

It is in fact the work of Paul Volcker, who has presided over the Federal Reserve Board since 1979 (note that he was appointed by Carter). But this success was obtained at the cost of a draconian monetary policy, which brought with it a massive rise in interest rates and provoked, through 1982,

the worst economic recession the United States has known since the end of World War II [*L'Expansion*].

On the pacifists

I consider the German pacifist left as a new form of nationalism. The Germans fear that they have been abandoned by the United States. Since certain declarations of Mr. Kissinger, saying that the President of the United States would always hesitate to sacrifice Chicago for Cologne, and confronted with Mr. Reagan's talk of a limited nuclear conflict in Europe, the Germans are saying to themselves: "We run the risk of serving as a battleground, and of being abandoned" [*Réflexions*, p. 466].

On Germany

The young Germans have never known Nazism, nor the post-war period, nor the period of the Marshall plan and the Cold War. They desire peace; they do not want their country to be the theater of a nuclear conflict; they hope to be able to maintain as close as possible relations with their compatriots in the German Democratic Republic. They have rediscovered their country's historical tendency toward *Mittleuropa* [Central Europe]; they are reviving the themes of German Romanticism, beginning with that of the German forest. . . . My distinguished friend Mr. Arthur Burns, the U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, recently stated that the "best contribution" one can make to the security debate "would be talk less about missiles in Europe and to further stress our shared fundamental political, economic, and cultural values [interview in *L'Express* magazine, March 2-8, 1984].

On Greenpeace

I condemn the operation against the *Rainbow Warrior*. In itself, it is a detestable act. It seems to me that the national Navy is all we need to ensure, in the light of day and with the required effectiveness, the protection of the Polynesian islands, where France is conducting nuclear tests indispensable to its defense. I abstain from any further comment [*L'Expansion*].

On austerity

Western Europe will have to get used to living with higher rates of unemployment than in the past, and the Socialist experience will have to serve to bring about this change of conscience, according to Raymond Barre, writing in an economic article in *Commentaire* magazine (Julliard). In the article, which is devoted to comparative studies of employment in the United States and in Europe over the past 10 years, the former prime minister notes that "public opinion, whose hopes for a rapid conclusion to the crisis have been nourished far too long, is now beginning to comprehend [that it will take time to solve the unemployment problem] and to accept the necessary sacrifices [report from *Matin de Paris*, Oct. 3, 1985].

Weinberger: The Soviets have never accepted MAD

by Kathleen Klenetsky

After months of reticence on the subject, the Reagan administration has kicked off a public offensive to educate the population and leadership of the United States and its allies on the threat posed by the Soviet Union's own massive strategic defense program—and tell them why the West must embark on an equally ambitious program if it wants to survive.

At the same time, key administration officials, ranging from the President himself to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, are reiterating at every opportunity that the SDI is not a bargaining chip, and under no circumstances will it be sacrificed as the price of an arms-control agreement.

As late as Oct. 4, shortly after Mikhail Gorbachov, in Paris, and the Soviet negotiating team, in Geneva, formally unveiled the details of the latest Soviet arms-control proposal, President Reagan vowed before a Parsippany, New Jersey, fundraiser to continue research on SDI, the "defensive shield that won't hurt people, but will knock down nuclear weapons before they hurt people." Asked if he would consider abandoning SDI in exchange for deep cuts in Soviet offensive nuclear weapons, Reagan flatly declared: "I ain't going to do it."

Weinberger: Soviets reject MAD

So far, the most important statement in the Administration's campaign to expose the facts of the Soviet defense program, has come from Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. In a major address Oct. 3 to a conference on strategic defense sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, the Pentagon chief stated, in the bluntest terms yet heard publicly from an administration official, what *EIR* has contended for years: that the Soviets not only have a huge SDI program, but, far more importantly, long ago abandoned the doctrine of mutual assured destruction—if, that is, they ever accepted it in the first place.

Telling his audience he wanted to explain why "we cannot regard SDI as a bargaining chip to be negotiated away," Weinberger declared that his prime goal was to "correct a fundamental deficiency in the debate over SDI," namely, the lack of discussion about *why* the President decided in March 1983 to push forward on developing a strategic defense for the West. Weinberger then recounted what led to Reagan's decision.

The SDI didn't come out of nowhere, as its critics imply, said Weinberger. It emerged from the administration's "broad reassessment of our foreign and defense policies, which asked the question—what must we do after a decade of neglect of our forces?"

That reassessment, said Weinberger, led to a "very troubling conclusion: The Soviet Union had rejected the notion of deterrence through agreed vulnerability. In fact, the Soviets had been modernizing and increasing their offensive arsenal and simultaneously stepping up their defensive programs—all with the clear aim of gaining a first-strike capability." Indeed, he said, defense lies at the core of Soviet strategic-military policy, "the Russians believe a defense against ICBMs . . . will be a reality in the future," and are currently expending vast resources on achieving it.

Weinberger had extraordinarily harsh words for those "policy-makers" who, "with supreme arrogance" thought they had "educated the Soviets on the realities of nuclear deterrence," as allegedly evidenced by the ABM Treaty and détente. "If the Soviets had agreed," he stressed, "they would not have engaged in this massive and costly build-up, and at the same time spent roughly as much on strategic defense systems as on their enormously expensive offensive strategic systems.

"The arms limitation agreement proved little more than a fleeting record to the existing balance of forces," he contended. "The Soviets continued to modernize and add to their

nuclear arsenal with so many weapons with such accuracy and throwweight that they threatened our retaliatory force. Since 1971, they have deployed at least four new types of ICBMs, nine improved versions of their existing ICBM and SLBM force, and we will soon see their new intercontinental bomber."

In terms of strategic defense, said Weinberger, the Soviets not only have the world's sole operational ABM system, they have constructed a large phased-array radar at Krasnoyarsk, a "clear violation" of the ABM Treaty; developed "rapidly deployable ABM engagement radars and interceptor missiles," and have "probably tested surface-to-air missiles, normally used against bombers, to intercept ballistic missiles."

Moreover, Soviet research into "advanced strategic defense technology—such as particle-beam weapons, radio-frequency weapons, kinetic-energy weapons, and high-energy lasers—has been extensive," said Weinberger, noting that "more than 10,000 of their scientists and engineers are involved in this effort, and, in some cases, they have made great progress well beyond the research stage—for example, the Soviets now have ground-based lasers that could interfere with our satellites. By the late 1980s, they could have prototypes of ground-based lasers able to hit ballistic missiles."

What this augurs, said Weinberger, "is a very rapid Soviet 'breakout' from the ABM treaty." Coupled with Moscow's "clearly rejecting the concept of agreed mutual vulnerability (although many nurtured in the ways of the sixties still can't seem to admit it)," there is only one "prudent course of action: change our own doctrine and programs. We must seek and secure a defensive capability that could ultimately lead to the end of nuclear missiles. This is not only prudent, it is far more in keeping with our democratic ideals than a mutual suicide pact. . . . A research program into all forms of strategic defense is an absolute necessity for the long-range peace and security of America and our allies."

Weinberger's address precipitated an immediate panic from the leaders of the arms-control mafia. Ex-Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, one of the principal architects of the MAD regime, spoke to the Philadelphia conference the day after Weinberger. "I can't believe Weinberger said that the Soviets have dropped reliance on deterrence," sputtered McNamara. "I read the headline in today's *New York Times*, and I couldn't believe it. So I reach the speech itself, and sure enough, he did say it. It's incredible!"

Soviet breakout

Weinberger's speech was one, albeit major, element in what emerged during early October as a carefully designed campaign by the administration to make the case that, without the SDI, the West doesn't stand a chance against the Russian bear. As Weinberger said in response to a question at the Philadelphia conference, "if the Soviets develop and deploy a strategic defense before we do, the world will be a very much more dangerous place."

At that same conference where Weinberger spoke, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson delivered a status report on both the Soviet and U.S. SDI programs, stressing that while "amazing progress" has been achieved by the United States in such areas as the free-electron laser, the Soviets are spending 50% of their military budget on defensive systems, to great advantage. Abrahamson, in terms unusually harsh for him, lashed out at the "hypocritical" Soviets, for excoriating the U.S. SDI, at the same time that they themselves are violating the ABM Treaty with their programs.

Abrahamson also pointedly warned that, without the political support of the American people, and financial support from Congress—which this year alone gouged nearly one-third out of the administration's funding request for the program—the best efforts of American scientists will be stymied.

Responding to pleas from SDI supporters on Capitol Hill, the administration also took its case to Congress. On Oct. 4, CIA officials reportedly gave a classified briefing on the Soviet SDI program to 65 members of Congress. According to published reports, Congress was told that the Soviets have devoted 1.8% of their entire Gross National Product for the last 15 years to the project. That amounts to between \$10 and \$20 billion dollars a year—compared to the pathetic \$1.77 billion the United States spent in FY1985.

Bolstering their briefing with satellite photographs, CIA officials said that the Soviets have a grand design for strategic defense which includes: maintaining its three-to-one superiority over the United States in land-based offensive nuclear weapons, so that it will possess a first-strike capability and putting in place a massive anti-missile defense system to destroy any surviving weapons that the United States would use to retaliate.

The briefers also stated that the Soviets have been throwing massive resources into three key areas for the past 15 years—anti-ballistic missile and radar systems; laser, particle-beam and kinetic-energy weapons; and land-based anti-satellite systems—and were on the verge of developing laser, kinetic-energy, radio-frequency, and particle-beam weapons systems.

On the same day, the Pentagon issued a report on "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs" outlining details of the Russian military's various efforts to develop a defensive shield. One hundred thousand copies of the report will be distributed to the public.

Adding force to the administration's educational campaign was the announcement made simultaneously by Weinberger in his Philadelphia speech and by the Pentagon in Washington, of a hugely successful SDI-related test Sept. 27. Weinberger reported that the Air Force had successfully tracked a small Navy rocket in space with a laser beam for the first time. "We succeeded for the first time in demonstrating our ability to track a sounding rocket in space with a low-power visible laser after adjusting the beam for atmospheric distortion," Weinberger declared.

LaRouche announces he'll run in 1988

On Oct. 5, in a statement released in Washington, D.C., former candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, internationally famous economist Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr., announced that he will campaign for the party's 1988 nomination.

In his written announcement, the 63-year-old Virginia Democrat states that his decision to seek the nomination "reflects the rapid shift within the population, away from the radicalism of the past 20 years, and back toward the traditional American values of moral law and scientific progress," and his anger over "the continued cover-up of the rapid spread of AIDS," a disease which he describes as "potentially more deadly than a full-scale thermonuclear war."

He emphasizes that the number of persons known to be infected with AIDS is now reported by medical experts to be doubling every six months. He foresees that this rate of spread of the deadliest communicable disease known to mankind, will cause an explosion of rage against the government's cover-up among a majority of the population. This, he foresees, "means that over the coming twelve months the two major political parties will be split apart over the AIDS issue."

He foresees that "this explosion of rage over government coverup of the risk of AIDS, to all sections of the population," he thinks "will probably trigger an explosion of traditional American moral and pro-scientific values." He reasons that a collapse of average levels of nutrition, a collapse of public sanitation, and the spread of epidemic-breeding slums, are major contributing causes for the spread of AIDS throughout most parts of the world, will bring traditional American values to the surface on all leading issues of both domestic economic policy and foreign policy.

He states: "Those who share traditional American moral and pro-scientific values, are the kind of people I represent, whether they are Democrats, Republicans, or independents." However, he is a Democrat because, "the American doctrine of commitment 'to promote the general welfare,' as set forth in our Declaration of Independence, means that only a party which represents the vital interests of basic industry, indus-

trial labor, the farmers, and the poor, is using the yardsticks of the American System."

On the subject of foreign policy, he stated, that his decision to announce his candidacy was greatly influenced by "the succession of foreign-policy catastrophes created by the State Department." He added: "As an editor of an influential international newsweekly, I am in contact with governments and leading circles in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Spanish-speaking America. Our State Department is more hated by the friends of the United States than by our Soviet adversaries. Often, the Department's actions do the work of the Soviet empire. This growing anger against the State Department and the international financial policies of our government is more than fully justified on the most elementary moral grounds."

"Although I would hope that my campaigning would help strengthen the best currents and candidates in the Republican Party, my first commitment as a Democrat is to help free the Democratic Party of the sickness of radicalism, and return control back to those constituencies which decide policy by the yardsticks of the Declaration of Independence."

He stated that he is beginning his campaign at this time, "to exert a growing influence on the 1986 congressional elections." He stated, "What kind of a United States we have, going into the 1988 elections, will be decided by the conduct of the 1986 congressional campaigns. A 1988 presidential candidate who is not campaigning for the nomination today, is not serious about the future of the United States."

AIDS issue in cities

The National Democratic Policy Committee, a bipartisan political action committee formed by LaRouche supporters, has been intensively campaigning for adoption of the massive but straightforward public health measures necessary to combat the deadly AIDS threat. The first major victory was scored Sept. 23 in Pittsburgh, where a substantial portion of the NDPC's "Memorial Bill to Stop AIDS" was adopted by the Pittsburgh City Council. The Council was impelled into action after it became known that one of the 16 persons in Allegheny County who has contracted AIDS this year, was a schoolteacher. Stressing that AIDS is "rapidly becoming the Black Death of the 20th century," the resolution calls for the immediate establishment of a county AIDS Task Force to coordinate a monitoring and prevention program.

In a parallel development, Diane McGrath, the Republican mayoral candidate who is running against Ed Koch in New York City, unveiled on Sept. 30 a comprehensive program to combat AIDS, calling for the immediate shutdown of gay bath houses and testing of health workers, food handlers, teachers, prostitutes, and "maybe politicians" for the virus. McGrath later reported receiving numerous telephone death threats from anonymous gays, including one from an AIDS victim who had "nothing to lose" in carrying it out. She has asked for police protection.

Judge denies first amendment rights

Boston Federal Judge A. David Mazzone and "blueblood" U.S. Attorney William Weld have once again demonstrated that their legal standards are closer to the Soviet legal system than the American Constitution—a charge previously made against the pair in a July 1 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

On Oct. 3, Mazzone and Weld threw the First Amendment out the courthouse window, in threatening to jail Elliot Israel Greenspan, a leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee and candidate for Congress in New Jersey. Mazzone held Greenspan in contempt of court for asserting his First Amendment rights, and gave him 48 hours to "purge" himself of contempt or report to the federal marshal for imprisonment. Mazzone said that if Greenspan continued to assert his First Amendment rights, he would entertain a motion by the government to charge Greenspan with *criminal* contempt—which would result in a formal indictment and trial.

However, Greenspan's attorneys had already told the court that Greenspan would answer the three specific questions put to him by Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel Small—without guaranteeing that he would answer further questions. A legal brief submitted by Greenspan's attorney stated: "Greenspan stands ready to answer the three questions posed to him by the United States Attorney as long as he is not waiving his right to assert his First Amendment privileges in response to more intrusive questions. . . . It is not clear at this juncture as to the extent the Government will attempt to probe into the structures of the political organizations with whom Mr. Greenspan is affiliated, the identities of co-workers, other volunteers, fund-raising, and political activities. Response to certain questions could easily produce a quantity of information that is none of the Grand Jury's business."

Greenspan has every reason to fear an effort to strip him of his rights under the U.S. Constitution—the judge and prosecutor in the case have become notorious for politically motivated prosecutions, and have already had their un-American bias sharply rebuked by a higher court. Last July, overturning a Weld-Mazzone conviction that showed the same pattern of political targeting, the Appeals Court charged the two with imitating the principle of "crimes by analogy" which is an article in the Soviet Criminal Code, but is contrary to U.S. Constitutional standards. In that case, the Appeals Court reversed the conviction and dismissed the indictment of

Theodore Anzalone, a top fund-raiser for ex-Boston Mayor Kevin White, who had been relentlessly targeted by Weld.

Judge Mazzone made it clear from the beginning of the Oct. 3 hearing that he was going to rule on behalf of U.S. Attorney Weld. He continually asserted that the First Amendment has nothing to do with an investigation of "credit card fraud," despite the arguments of attorneys for Greenspan and for Campaigner Publications that the FBI would use the information to harass supporters and contributors. "I don't think the First Amendment has anything to do with it," said Mazzone.

Observers believe that once Greenspan repeats his willingness to answer the three questions, Mazzone will be forced to rule that Greenspan is no longer in contempt. However, Mazzone has made it clear that he will grant Weld's request to hold a hearing on whether or not Greenspan should be charged with criminal contempt, if he continues to assert his rights under the First Amendment.

Following the hearing, Greenspan reaffirmed his belief that Weld's investigation is simply a "political witchhunt" targeting LaRouche and his associates. "The issue of credit card fraud is a bogus issue. The only fraud I am aware of, is the fraudulent investigation being run by Weld, the friend of the drug-money boys. Weld is just looking for information with which the FBI can harass my political associates and their supporters and contributors. Under the U.S. Constitution, which Judge Mazzone once took an oath to uphold, I have a right to associate freely for political purposes, without illegal interference by corrupt government prosecutors and the FBI. I intend to protect that right."

Bank of Boston coverup

A. David Mazzone is known in Boston as a "gutless wonder" who routinely gives government prosecutors whatever they asked for. Last spring, Mazzone improperly cited four "LaRouche-related" organizations for contempt of court and levied fines of \$10,000 a day against them. Later he permitted a totally illegal effort by Weld's office to collect money judgments from two of the organizations. Mazzone's earlier rulings are now on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston.

He is also the same judge who officially approved Weld's plea-bargain settlement with the Bank of Boston, in which the Bank of Boston paid a mere \$500,000 slap-on-the-wrist fine, after pleading guilty to laundering over \$1.2 billion from Swiss banks—transactions described by a high Treasury Department official as corresponding to drug-money laundering. One of the Swiss banks involved was *Crédit Suisse*, an institution in which Weld's family has a major financial interest through the former White Weld investment firm. The Bank of Boston was also one of the principal instigators of Weld's grand-jury investigation against "LaRouche-related" organizations.

The Trilateral Conspiracy Against The U.S. Constitution: Fact Or Fiction?



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David Rockefeller: To some, the Trilateral Commission is a sinister plot by Eastern Establishment businessmen who will do almost anything—including going into cahoots with the Kremlin—for the sake of financial gain. The fact that many former members, including President Carter, are now members of the Administration is hailed as proof of how devilishly well the conspiracy works.

—Letter to the editor of the *New York Times*, Aug. 25, 1980

Moscow: The Trilateral Commission has opposed some of the military programs adopted by Washington which threaten to upset the strategic balance.

—Yu. Fedorov, in *International Affairs*, July 1985

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.: The general object from the side of the Liberal Establishments was to establish a global *Pax Romana*, a thousand-year empire of shared global rule between the Trilaterals and the Soviet empire. . . . It happens, however, that the Soviets intend to cheat. They will maintain their partnership with the Liberal Establishments no longer than the Trilaterals and similar types continue to be "useful fools" working to advantage of Soviet imperial interests. Once the usefulness of those fools has been exhausted, the Soviets will variously assimilate or obliterate them.

—Foreword to *The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution: Fact or Fiction?*

To destroy the evil influence of the Trilateral Commission in American political life, one must expose the delusions in which the Trilaterals obsessively believe. *EIR's* Special Report provides a comprehensive textual analysis and refutation of key Trilateral writings, including: Zbigniew Brzezinski's delphic attacks on the Strategic Defense Initiative; George Shultz's argument for the decline of American power and influence; David Rockefeller's "socialism." Foreword by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

State briefing on Soviet strategic defense

In a stunning briefing at the State Department here last week, former arms control negotiator Paul Nitze, Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, and Defense Intelligence Agency Analyst Jim McCrery documented 30 years of Soviet efforts to build a strategic defense capability.

The briefing was the occasion for the release of a 27-page report, "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs," issued jointly by the Departments of State and Defense, which is the administration's answer to Moscow's cynical challenge to engage in "star peace, not star wars."

The succinct briefing documented Soviet efforts since 1955—totally undeterred by the ABM treaty—to develop a multi-faceted strategic defense capability, combined with "superior offensive forces capable of executing a successful first strike."

Of course, this report comes more than two months after the release of the 367-page *EIR* Special Report, *Global Showdown*, documented all the same material—plus much more. But having it come officially from the administration makes this a major development leading up to next month's summit.

Although Nitze confirmed that he, personally, believed the Soviet strategic defense capabilities were aimed at achieving a first-strike capability, he would not answer this reporter's question on when such a first-strike capability might be in place.

"That is a very complicated question and I choose not to answer," Nitze

responded. "The Global Showdown report of the *EIR* says 1988," I said. "I don't want to comment," Nitze replied.

The anti-SDI jackals of the press were stunned into silence by the briefing. A few limp impromptu attempts at critical questions were destroyed by factual responses. One reporter attempted to argue that the Soviet program "does not look as menacing as the U.S. program." However, when the Soviet offensive program was linked with the defensive effort, its "menacing" nature was more than clarified.

Don Regan credited with Heckler's head

The White House Chief of Staff was given most of the credit for the ouster of Health and Human Services Director Margaret Heckler here at the end of September.

There was little attempt on anyone's part to pretend that the "offer" of the ambassadorship to Ireland was anything but a polite way of giving Heckler her walking papers.

The only thing really interesting about the development is the timing. It comes as the hottest political issue to hit this country in years—the AIDS epidemic and the coverup by, among other agencies, Heckler's own—begins to break out.

Heckler bears formal responsibility for everything the administration has done to date in maintaining the AIDS coverup. The most extreme expression of this came in the form of the official HHS gameplan for dealing with the AIDS crisis, that was published the same day as the announcement that Heckler was "leaving." That gameplan, shockingly enough, looked to reducing the rate of the AIDS con-

tagion some time beyond the year 2000, and had the gall to add, that all programs had to be screened for their "cost effectiveness."

It is generally understood in Washington that Margaret Heckler, in reality, is more of a bubblehead than anything else, and not really responsible for any of the major policy decisions of her agency.

She has, however, been duplicitous in her eagerness to appear the penultimate Reagan "team player" on issues of budget-cutting, in an agency that can ill afford to be talking about spending less when the nation is faced with perhaps its greatest public health crisis in history.

But the fact that Regan is credited with orchestrating her ouster does not mean the administration intends to mend its ways on this question. Regrettably, the Trilateralist and Wall Street CEO Regan probably wants a replacement even better at wielding the budget ax than Heckler.

This was further confirmed by reports that Regan's reasons for his move lay in Heckler's inability to be an "effective administrator," i.e., that she flinched at the sound of human suffering resulting from draconian measures to "reduce the deficit."

However, Regan may not have the last word on this question. As Congress is now beginning to blow sky high on the AIDS issue—with Rep. William E. Dannemayer (R-Calif.) among those leading the charge—the administration is going to have to present its choice of a replacement for Heckler to the Senate for approval.

This just could become a golden opportunity for some senators to call the administration AIDS cover-up policy onto the carpet, and, if the ferment is strong enough, Don Regan just could wind up being the victim of his own rotten palace intrigues.

AIDS fight breaks out on House floor

Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Calif.) brought the issue of AIDS to the floor of the Congress Oct. 2 by offering an amendment to the HR 3424 appropriations bill for the Labor, Health, and Human Services and Education departments.

The Dornan amendment read: "Funds provided in this act for research into the causes and transmission of AIDS disease may be used by the Surgeon General for closing or quarantining as a public health hazard any bathhouse or massage parlor which in his judgment pursuant to law can be determined to facilitate this transmission or spread of the AIDS epidemic."

Dornan cited the incredible case in San Francisco, where the mayor, Democrat Diane Feinstein, ordered the bathhouses closed, only to have the Board of Supervisors overrule her on the proviso that "cubicle doors stay open in the bathhouses." He also quoted Judge Hyman, who is hearing the case of the young boy whose parents are fighting to put him into the school system, who is not an AIDS carrier but an AIDS victim, and by all accounts will die within the next two or three months unless a cure were miraculously found. "Why are AIDS patients with two or three months to live still allowed to circulate in public, infecting other people?" he quoted the judge.

Dornan asserted, "We do not have conclusive answers on anything" concerning AIDS, and said that Dr. James Mason, number-two man at the Department of Health and Human Services, admitted to him that "the tail of this dragon is only four years old. We do not have conclusive answers on anything except this—that the bathhouses are transmission points." Dornan said that the amendment "is a tiny, small step forward to do something to

help people who in many cases seem unable or unwilling to help themselves as far as stopping the transmission of this disease."

Leaping to meet the challenge presented by this amendment was New York Rep. Ted Weiss (D), the man who has authored a "gay civil-rights bill" every year since 1980 (that bill now has 66 House co-sponsors, but will probably not even come before a committee for consideration this session). Weiss represents West-Side/Greenwich Village New York City, where 40% of all the nation's AIDS victims reside (where, according to Dr. William Haseltine of the Harvard Medical School, now 65-85% of all heroin addicts are infected with AIDS, of an estimated 250,000 addicts in the city).

Weiss had the gall to object to Dornan's amendment by saying, "This kind of an amendment is to suggest that in some fashion the very people whose lives are being lost to this disease are in some way cavalier and disregarding of the nature and the impact of that disease." Weiss then cited Centers for Disease Control statistics for New York City showing that rates of gonorrhea among men aged 15 to 44 declined to their lowest rates in the past seven years. He said that sexually transmitted diseases have decreased by 80% in two years among gay men in New York, and 72% in the last three years in San Francisco. He failed to observe that this might be at least in part due to the fact that many of the men who were part of these statistics in years past are now dead.

Amazingly, Weiss added that "the bathhouses being open may provide an opportunity for people to be educated about the dangers of AIDS and how the disease is spread."

The only other congressman who dared speak out against Dornan was Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), whose

district includes Hollywood and the newly-incorporated city of "West Los Angeles," which brags of an absolute voting majority of avowed homosexuals. Waxman warned of the abuse of powers that the surgeon general might be tempted to exercise—and stressed that "responsibility for the control of infectious diseases has been traditionally left to the State and local authorities."

Having said their piece, both Weiss and Waxman voted for the amendment, leaving only eight who voted against it—Clay, Conyers, Crockett, Dellums, Dymally, Green, McKinney, and Roybal.

House liberal crazies move to freeze defense

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense voted Oct. 3 to freeze defense outlays, place a moratorium on further testing of ASAT weapons, and reduce funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative. The actions were taken as the committee completed its work in closed session on the fiscal 1986 military spending bill, and will now go to the full Appropriations Committee for consideration.

As approved by the subcommittee, the appropriations bill would result in total defense spending this year of \$292 billion, which freezes funding at the fiscal 1985 level. Rep. Les AuCoin (D-Ore.) said the subcommittee's vote to ban further ASAT tests came in response to the recent, successful test of an ASAT weapon. "We hope if we curtail it now it will put the ball in the Soviet court," AuCoin said (i.e., give the initiative back to the Soviets!).

On the SDI cut, Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Wash.), attempted to cut the administration request of \$3.7 billion

back to \$1.9 billion, but the subcommittee wound up going with \$2.5 billion. This is \$250 million below the compromise worked out by a House-Senate conference committee last summer, and the reduction was voted up despite a personal visit with the subcommittee by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Weinberger told the group that supporting the previously agreed-upon figure of \$2.75 billion would be important for backing up the President in the summit with Gorbachov.

Dannemeyer offers AIDS legislation package

Representative William Dannemeyer (R) of Orange County, California at the end of September wrote all his House colleagues urging their co-sponsorship on five pieces of legislation he is introducing "to curtail the spread of this deadly disease [AIDS]." "I am still concerned with the inaction of public health officials in responding to the spread of what can only be termed this century's version of the Plague. . . . The social, legal, and medical responses to this situation are grossly inadequate, given its severity."

The congressman added, "AIDS is not about civil rights or political power, it is a disease of a magnitude unparalleled in human history. . . . Due to uncertainty on transmission and cure, it seems only prudent that we take all precautions and not make the general population into guinea pigs for determining transmissibility of the AIDS virus."

Dannemeyer's bills: 1) make it a felony for a person in an AIDS "high-risk group" (intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs, those who have received a transfusion within the pre-

vious year, or males who have had sex with another male since 1977) to donate blood; 2) allow nurses, or any health professional, to use protective garments when treating AIDS patients; 3) prohibit persons with AIDS from practicing in the health-care industry; 4) provide that any city which fails to shut down its bathhouses will be denied federal funds; and 5) prohibit students with AIDS from attending school.

The second of Dannemeyer's proposals was attached as an amendment to HB 3424. It was tabled on a technicality. Action awaits the other four.

Roybal pushes medical murder

The same Rep. Ed Roybal (D-Calif.) who was one of only eight to vote against Dorman's amendment (see above) convened hearings on "Death With Dignity" before his House Select Committee on Aging on Oct. 1.

Consistent with his commitment to let AIDS victims walk the streets as a way of saving public-health dollars, Roybal called for relieving "cost-related pressures" of growing old by advocating euthanasia. "Now is the time for federal and state governments to relieve the cost-related pressures on terminally ill persons," he said. "Now is the time for physicians and other health-care providers to be more sensitive to and supportive of the final wishes of America's terminally ill." (He should have added, "and insurance companies.")

The most pathetic feature of this hearing was the appearance of former Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), himself a victim of Alzheimer's disease, praising Nazi Gov. Richard Lamm of Colorado. "Many people were shocked when Gov. Lamm urged individuals

who had no real prospect of living to 'get out of the way' and stop using medical resources to be kept alive, which might more profitably be used by others. This sounded callous, but the governor was uttering a truth. We have not yet reached the point even in this great nation of ours where living or dying has nothing to do with money." Needless to say, Javits became a major "media event," with his testimony being carried on the nightly national news.

The key thrust of the hearing was to promote the concept of "durable power of attorney" over the idea of the Living Will. The latter is inadequate, it was argued, because it goes into effect only when an elderly person has been officially classified as in a terminally-ill condition. Barbara Mishkin, former Deputy Director of the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, said the Living Will "only applies to the terminally ill. It does not apply to the elderly person who is losing functions unless that person is diagnosed as terminal." Javits added that under the durable power of attorney, "an individual, friend, relative, physician or legal or religious adviser or a court may be granted authority by an individual to make medical decisions when the person concerned is no longer competent to make them—whether terminally ill or not.

The concept removes even the veneer of "self-determination" fraudulently associated with Living Wills. It gives to indifferent individuals—who uniformly stand to benefit from the removal of a costly, debilitated elderly person—the power to terminate the life of a person, even against that person's wishes. "He wants to live; he is obviously incompetent," one can hear the insurance company representative saying.

National News

Hawkins hearings on child porn racket

Senator Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.) chaired hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcohol on child abuse and pornography in the first week of October. Much information concerning missing children came out.

A *Life* magazine researcher testified about a film she had researched documenting pimps, pornographers, and pedophiles who prey upon the 1 to 4 million runaway and "fadeaway" children annually.

Also testifying was Tom Patena of the Youth Crisis Center in Jacksonville, Florida, who stressed that "those who prey on children are organized, like NAMBLA. They use computer shopping lists of children by sex, race, hair, and eye color."

North Atlantic group to debate SDI

An in-depth debate on the SDI will be the main theme of the next, week-long meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly, in San Francisco, California, Oct. 10-16, a British parliamentarian told *EIR*.

During those meetings, he said, 300 parliamentarians from various NATO countries, including an 18-member delegation from Great Britain, will be congregating at the St. Francis Hotel, to debate "all aspects of the SDI."

The North Atlantic Assembly is the parliamentary body comprising the NATO nations.

Peru, U.S. in drug-war talks

Peru will discuss that nation's war on drugs, the most effective in the world, with White House drug affairs advisor Carlton Turner. The principal topic will be whether the United States is going to provide serious amounts

of aid to Peru, which in the space of the month of August shut down one-third of all cocaine shipments into the United States.

Peruvian Vice-Minister of the Interior Augustín Mantilla announced the talks Oct. 2.

Mantilla is scheduled to accompany Turner on a trip through the Alto Huallaga region, showing him clandestine airports and the U.S.-supported coca bush substitution program. Mantilla said the war on drugs will continue "inflexibly," despite the death threats he and others had received.

Administration officials, when pressed, have pledged support for Peru's efforts, but so far, not only has no material help been given, but the State Department has cut off other forms of U.S. aid on various pretexts.

Senators to release defense report

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) announced release of a report in the week of Oct. 7 focusing on the deficiencies in U.S. defense organization.

The two senators addressed the Senate Oct. 1 with some previews of the report's content. Goldwater warned that serious problems in the U.S. military and in Congress, especially the budget process, could bring the U.S. a defeat in the event of war:

"If we have to fight tomorrow, these problems will cause Americans to die unnecessarily. Even more, they may cause us to lose the fight. You will be shocked at the serious deficiencies in the organization and procedures of the DOD and the Congress."

Goldwater was especially critical of the budget process: "Congress is compounding the problems in the DOD and major changes . . . are long overdue."

Teller calls on West to unite behind SDI

Edward Teller, a scientific adviser to President Reagan, told the audience at a seminar on the Strategic Defense Initiative in Tel Aviv in early September that the Soviet

Union is ahead of the United States in defense strategy. He called on the Western democracies, including Israel, to unite in an effort to catch up.

"The SDI should rightly be called a Strategic Defense Response," said Teller, "because the Soviets have a defense monopoly that they want to keep. . . . A joint effort by the U.S. and its allies will establish a defense sooner and strengthen the alliance among free peoples; and this is just as important as defense itself."

Teller also emphasized the technological spinoffs of SDI.

Malaria vaccine in 5 to 10 years

"A malaria vaccine will be on the market in 5 to 10 years," says a congressional Office of Technology Assessment report, which also reports:

"Life expectancy at birth is nearly 20 years shorter in the developing regions. . . . Several hundred million people are infected with . . . parasitic diseases. Explosive growth in recombinant DNA techniques and . . . the ability to harness and manipulate genetic material have given a boost to the study of tropical diseases."

Admiral Crowe praised by Senator Nunn

The incoming chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. William J. Crowe, was praised by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) as "the right man in the right place at the right time" during Crowe's confirmation hearings. Nunn is notorious for the amendment named after him to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe.

Crowe will be in a position to make major decisions on SDI, arms control, defense budget cuts and restructuring of military doctrine, terrorism, U.S. bases in the Philippines, etc., and would be given much strengthened powers by a bill pending in the House Armed Services Committee. The bill would give him direct authority over the joint staff, and make him a direct line of

command from the President and Defense Secretary, rather than through the services.

Crowe rejected Rickover's nuclear navy, and rose through the ranks by the academic and policy track.

"I do not consider the balance deteriorating [with the Soviets]. It is improving in my region," he said last summer of the Pacific.

New basing mode for MX missile?

A new basing mode for the MX Peacekeeper missile is being studied by the Department of Defense. It entails fitting the missiles with armored suits and hiding them among a large number of underground silos.

Senator Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) said the so-called "Carry Hard" plan is potentially superior to previous MX basing proposals.

A preliminary estimate shows that the plan could create a 2-to-1 advantage for the United States in the event of a Soviet attack. If proven feasible, the plan would mean the United States could circumvent the congressionally imposed limit of 50 MXs in the current basing mode.

ACLU: 'Sex more important than life'

The American Civil Liberties Union, already notorious for claiming that the AIDS virus has "civil rights" in terms of employment, housing, etc., has taken an astounding step farther.

The ACLU now argues that it is rational to value sex above human life, and to deliberately infect others with the killer AIDS virus.

Bruce V. Griffiths, legal director for the Houston chapter of the ACLU, commenting on the rights of an AIDS victim to engage in sex, said: "That's not irrational. He values his sexual pleasure above other people's lives. If you wanted to use the same rationale, you could imprison everyone who has herpes and has sex."

Griffiths was upset with Houston health

director James Haughton's plan to use the mental health code to remove male-prostitute AIDS-spreader Fabian Bridges from the streets by declaring him mentally incompetent. Bridges has since "voluntarily" checked into Ben Taub county hospital for treatment, after being given the option of going to Ben Taub or to jail, for urinating in public.

Bridges had stated that he would deliberately continue to engage in sex, because after his diagnosis for AIDS, he had "nothing to lose."

'Pizza connection' on trial in New York

U.S. District Court Judge Pierre Leval has ordered an anonymous jury selected for the "Pizza Connection" heroin trafficking trial in New York City. The order was announced as part of the security measures taken to protect the jury from mafia threats and intimidation. Jury selection for the "Pizza Connection" and another major case against the mafia began Sept. 30.

There are 23 defendants in the case, including Gaetano Badalamenti, the reputed head of the ring who was extradited from Madrid, Spain; and Salvatore Catalan, reputed underboss of New York's Bonanno organized-crime family.

It is expected that Tommaso Buscetta, a leader of the Sicilian mafia who turned informant, will testify against the defendants, who used pizza parlors across the United States as fronts for importing \$1.65 billion worth of heroin into the country.

In the second trial, Paul Castellano, head of the Gambino organized-crime family and alleged "boss of bosses," is charged, along with several leading associates, with running an international car theft, loan-sharking, and prostitution ring that was also responsible for the murder of 23 people.

U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani heads the prosecution's strategy, which will reportedly climax next March when Giuliani will personally attempt to try the leaders of the New York/New Jersey "Five Families" for their participation in the "commissioning" of a governing body that oversees organized crime for the mafia in the United States.

Briefly

● **GEORGE SHULTZ** received the Hans Morgenthau Memorial Award for "outstanding contributions to the theory and practice of American foreign policy" in New York on Oct. 3. The nature of the award is revealed by the fact that it was presented by Henry Kissinger, a former recipient of the award.

● **MICHAEL DUKAKIS**, governor of Massachusetts, wants a war on drugs armed with billboards, police enforcement, and education from kindergarten on up. A survey of 5,000 students in 73 schools shows that 60% used drugs at least once and 28% used them before age 13. Also 50% used pot, 20% used cocaine, and 33.3% still use dope. The schools have adopted the standard method of having ex-addicts talk to the kids.

● **NANCY REAGAN** will take part in a new "anti-drug" rock video tape called "Stop the Madness," which will premiere in Los Angeles on Oct. 26 at the Entertainment Industries Council dinner in Mrs. Reagan's honor. The song, in which Nancy sings in the chorus, will also be made into a record.

● **DEFENSE** Secretary Weinberger has won a fight with the White House staff by announcing that chief Pentagon lobbyist Russell A. Rourke will be nominated to be the new Air Force Secretary. The White House staff—presumably with the backing of its chief, Don Regan—had tried to get Alton Keel of the Office of Management and Budget appointed to the post. Keel has been a rabid defense budget-cutter.

● **DEMOCRATIC PARTY** debt to banks is now \$2.4 million, with \$250,000 cash in hand. The Democratic Party has been forced to pay a \$600,000 debt of the Carter campaign. The latest payment involved \$238,000 to the pollster Pat Caddell, left over from the Carter campaign, and \$350,000 in other Carter campaign-related expenses. The DNC had denied it was liable for these debts, but after protracted dealings with the FEC, it was forced to pay.

A rapid turn to economic development

The bold and courageous actions of Peru's President Alan García against the International Monetary Fund, the rapid, joint movement toward sweeping reforms by the black majority and Afrikaner reformers in the Republic of South Africa, and the impact of the recent, disastrous earthquake in Mexico, are now intersecting the threatened collapse of the U.S. banking system. Such developments are also intersecting monumental acts of strategic stupidity by the U.S. State Department and, yes, President Ronald Reagan.

Granted the influence of the "Palace Guard" and concern for the 1986 and 1988 elections, the President's actions in connection with the outrageous and savage Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in pro-American Tunisia, have the potential effect of eliminating U.S. influence from the entire Middle East and Maghreb almost immediately. However, under the present conditions of world economic and strategic crises, no simple projection of political trends is possible. What U.S. diplomacy is doing in the Maghreb is no worse than what the State Department is doing to destroy long-standing friendly relations in Mexico, South America, and the East Asia. This is all part of an accelerating plunge toward global disaster. If we propose to adapt to what existing trends indicate they will probably lead to, very few presently existing nations will be in existence by 1990.

The practical question is one of defining what we must cause to happen to influence the direction events will take under the world-shattering crises of the present time.

The major problem to be understood, is that under the savage austerities imposed by a cartel of bankers and supranational monetary institutions, governments around the world, are denied the internal and regional economic stability they require to assure domestic social and political peace in their countries. The United States must come to understand, that the sovereignty and welfare of friendly states is the most vital foreign U.S. strategic interest.

If U.S. monetary policies and foreign policies generally, are adjusted to fit the principles of equal sovereignty of nations and the right of nations and peoples to economic development, the best potentialities of each nation will tend to appear as an effective force for stability in affairs among nations. Unless the importance of that change is understood by Washington very soon, U.S. relations with almost every part of the world will become progressively worse.

Either we institute a comprehensive monetary reform, to replace the indefensible policies of the supranational agencies, or the Soviet Union will become a virtual world-empire during a Western financial and economic collapse far worse than the 1930s.

EIR has worked for a just world economic order since 1974; either that proposal will be adopted now, or the world faces the worst catastrophes of war, famines, and pandemics ever known.

The world is now in the grip of a new pandemic, called AIDS. Despite the desperate efforts of supranational institutions and various governments to conceal the medical facts, this disease, which has an indicated mortality-rate of ultimately 100%, is spreading its infection now at a rate of not less than a doubling of the number of cases every six months. This pandemic is more dangerous than a full-scale nuclear war. No miracle cure ever stopped a pandemic. Only proven kinds of public health measures can. This means sanitation measures, improved resistance through nutrition, actions to stop other epidemics which increase susceptibility to AIDs, and improved nutrition.

Thus, a solution to AIDS, too, is impossible without a rapid turn to economic development.

There is no threat so murderous, no risk so terrible, that economic reform can be postponed. Better a full-scale thermonuclear war, than failing to take immediately those economic-reform measures indispensable to checking the spread of a pandemic with the potential to eliminate the human species from this planet by the end of the present century.

GLOBAL SHOWDOWN

The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988



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