

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

December 13, 1985 • Vol. 12 No. 49

\$10.00

The Pollard coverup: Bigger than Philby?
Betancur instructs Shultz on morality
Laser optics for defense of U.S. allies

**Why the enemies of Socrates
fear the Pope's Synod**



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



EIR
Executive Intelligence Review
Price: \$250

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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.

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EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and first week of January by New Solidarity International Press Service 1612 K St. N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 955-5930 Distributed by Caucus Distributors, Inc.

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

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In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

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Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, 1612 K St. N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 955-5930

EIR

From the Editor-in-Chief

It is a privileged moment in history, when a weekly newsmagazine, such as ours, normally engaged in reporting the necessarily ephemeral events of the domain of world politics and economics, is able to bring together, under one conception, these ephemerals, with the immutable, deeper principles of God's natural law which govern the course of such ephemeral events.

You will notice that the lead article of our Economics section (page 4) is a history-making speech on Church and Economy by Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, who heads the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, a most influential inspirer of the recent Extraordinary Synod of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

Founding Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, in his in-depth report on the proceedings of this Extraordinary Synod (page 28), argues that when the Pope renders a verdict of the immorality of both Soviet and Adam Smith's doctrines of political-economy, he does so in his implicit and unique authority as Western civilization's "solicitor-general for international law."

Most persons are, ordinarily, unable to discern the precise fashion by which political and economic processes are rigorously dependent upon the principles of law and morality from which they issue. The matters identified by Ratzinger and LaRouche in this issue will go a long way in the direction of dispelling such misunderstanding of political processes.

Readers should also note that of all American publications, this review is the only one which has, so far, reported on the proceedings of this Extraordinary Synod and their extraordinary practical implications. However, Europe's two most prestigious daily financial newspapers, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of Switzerland and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, are, from their respective standpoints, enormously preoccupied with the challenge posed by the Pope and Cardinal Ratzinger: the immorality (and paganism) of the "magic of the marketplace," must be supplanted by an economic theory and practice firmly anchored on the immutable moral dictate of the *Book of Genesis*: Increase, Multiply, Fill the Earth and Subdue It. Neither economics, nor politics will ever be the same again. To take issue with *Time* magazine of 1964: Nietzsche was wrong. God is not dead!

Criton M. Zoakos

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Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger: Economics needs morality

The following address, "Church and Economy in Their Responsibility for the Future of the World Economy," was delivered on Nov. 19 by Munich's Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, to open the Church Symposium on Church and Economy at the Urbaniana University in Rome. Cardinal Ratzinger's speech lays out the marching orders which the Church has now moved to implement, with the convening of the Nov. 24 Extraordinary Synod of Bishops in St. Peter's Basilica.

In the name of myself and the two other Protectors, Cardinal Höffner and Cardinal Etchegaray, I warmly greet all of you who have gathered here for the Symposium on Church and Economy. I am pleased that, with the help of the Papal Lay Council, the International Association of Catholic Universities, the German Economic Institute, and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, it has become possible to hold a worldwide discussion on a question which concerns us all. For the economic imbalance between the North and South of this planet is increasingly becoming a threat to the cohesion of the family of man. This is just as serious a long-term threat to the very continuation of our history, as are the arsenals of weapons with which East and West confront each other. Thus, we must renew our efforts to overcome this tension, since all previous methods have turned out to be inadequate; indeed, over the past 30 years, the misery in the world has increased to truly horrifying magnitudes. In order to find solutions which will truly lead us forward, we will need new economic ideas, which for their part, unless they receive a new moral impulse, might seem inconceivable and, most importantly, unrealizable. And from this comes the possibil-

ity and the necessity for holding a dialogue between Church and Economy.

Allow me to attempt more closely to specify the precise point in question, which will be occupying us in the coming days. For at first glance—from the standpoint of classical economic theory—it is impossible to fathom what Church and Economy should have to do with one another—if we leave aside for the moment the fact that the Church is also an economic entrepreneur and to that extent an economic power. But here she must certainly not be discussed in her capacity as an economic factor, but rather in her own capacity, as the Church. Here we are confronted with the objection, especially after Vatican II, that before all else we should respect the autonomy of the specialized disciplines, and that the economy should proceed according to its own rules, and not according to any externally applied moral considerations. Rather, this domain is governed by the tradition inaugurated by Adam Smith, that morality and marketplace are incompatible, since voluntary "moral" actions violate the rules of the market, and would simply eliminate the moral entrepreneur from the market. Thus, for a long time, economic morality has been treated like a white elephant, because economics was primarily concerned with effectiveness, and not with morality. The internal logic of the marketplace was supposed to free us from the necessity of relying on the greater or lesser morality of the individual entrepreneur; playing by the rules of the marketplace would be our best guarantee for progress and a just distribution of wealth.

For a long time, this theory's great success was able to obscure its inherent limits. But in a different setting, its unspoken philosophical premises, and thus its problems, be-

come more clearly defined. Although this conception aims at freedom for the individual entrepreneur and to that extent can be termed liberal, in actual substance it is determinist. It assumes that the free interplay of market forces—with men and the world such as they are—can work in only *one* direction, namely, toward self-regulation of supply and demand, economic effectiveness, and economic progress. But this determinism—by which man, with his apparent freedom, is in reality acting entirely according to the necessary laws of the marketplace—harbors yet another, perhaps even more astounding presupposition, namely, that the natural laws of the marketplace (if I may use that expression) are by their nature good, and that they must necessarily work to the good, regardless of the moral dispositions of individual human beings. Both assumptions are not entirely false—as is shown by the success of the market economy; but both are also not infinitely applicable and unconditionally true—as we can see from the world economy's problems today. Without going into this problem here in detail—that is not my task—I would merely like to highlight a passage from Peter Koslowski, who sheds light on the critical point: "The economy is not only governed by economic laws, but is also determined by human beings.

the ordering of the individual into a specific latticework of rules, it still cannot make the human being superfluous, cordoning off his moral freedom from economic life. Today it is becoming increasingly clear, that the development of the world economy also has much to do with the development of the world community, the worldwide family of mankind, and that the development of the powers of the human soul has vital significance for the development of that world community. The powers of the human soul are also a factor in economics; the rules of the marketplace can only operate when a basic moral consensus exists to uphold them.

The market economy

If up to this point I have attempted to indicate the tension between a purely liberal economic model and a moral question (thus outlining the first complex of questions which will play a role in this Symposium), I must now refer to the tension in the opposite direction. The question of marketplace and morality has long ceased to be a purely theoretical problem. Because of the internal imbalances between the various broad sectors of the world economy, which have endangered the free play of the market, ever since the 1950s attempts have been made to establish economic balance through development projects. But we can no longer overlook the fact, that these attempts, in their present form, have been a failure, and that the imbalance has become even worse. As a result, large parts of the Third World, which had initially looked toward development aid with high hopes; now see the market economy as the cause of their misery, viewing it as a system of exploitation, as a structure of sin and injustice. They have thus begun to view a centralized economy as an attractive

moral alternative, to which they could turn with a virtually religious fervor, and which itself could indeed become the content of their religion. For while the market economy relies on the required effects of egotism and its automatic restriction by other competing egotisms, here the idea of a just centralized guidance seems to predominate, a system whose aim is equal rights for all and equal distribution of all goods among all. To be sure, examples of this have not been encouraging up to now; but their hopes have not been extinguished, that the concept of morality might perhaps lead to success. If only everyone—so they think—became instilled with strong moral principles, we must succeed in reconciling morality and effectiveness within a society which is oriented not toward maximizing profits, but toward self-discipline and common service. Thus the dispute between economics and morality has increasingly turned into a dispute against the market economy and its spiritual foundations, in favor of a centralized economy, which they believe they can infuse with its rightful moral underpinnings.

The Marxist system

The entire span of the question before us, however, only comes into view when we also consider the third area of our economic and theoretical deliberations, an area which characterizes the panorama of our present situation: the Marxist world. From the standpoint of its economic theory and practical structure, the Marxist system, as a centralized economy, is the "radical opposite of the market economy." Prosperity is to be brought about through an absence of private control over the means of production, with supply and demand not being balanced through market competition. No room is allowed for the private profit motive, but rather all regulation emanates from a single centralized economic administration. But despite their radically differing economic mechanisms, both systems also share many things in common in their deeper philosophical assumptions. The first consists in the fact, that Marxism is also a kind of determinism, and that on the other hand, it holds out the promise that complete freedom will come as the fruit of that determinism. It is therefore a fundamental error to assume that a centralized system is a moral system, as opposed to the mechanistic system of the market economy. This becomes quite evident, for example, in Lenin's concurrence with Sombart's thesis that Marxism contains no grand morality, but only economic laws. Indeed, here determinism is far more radical and fundamental than it is with liberalism; the latter continues to recognize the subjective realm and sees it as the ethical domain, whereas in the former, all change and history are entirely reduced to economics, and the definition of any domain of one's own subjectivity is deemed opposition against the inexorable laws of history, and thus as an intolerable reaction against progress. Morality is reduced to the history of philosophy, and the history of philosophy degenerates into party strategy.

But let us return to the philosophical foundations which

Marxism and capitalism in the strict sense have in common. The second common assumption—as has already been hinted at—is that all determinism involves a renunciation of morality as an independent magnitude with its own relevance to the economy. In Marxism, this is dramatically demonstrated in the way all religion is traced back to economics, as the reflection of a specific economic system, and thus as an obstacle to progress according to the natural laws of history. But this assumes that history—which comes about through a dialectic between negative and positive—must somehow, by its own (unspecified) internal nature, finally end in total positivity. It is clear that from such a point of view, the Church could never make a positive contribution to the world economy; on economic questions, it could only play the role of an obstacle to be overcome. And this basic thesis is not altered by the idea that in the meantime, it could be used as a means to its own destruction, and thus as an instrument of “the positive forces of history”—an idea which has only recently gained currency.

Furthermore, the entire system only exists by virtue of its apotheosis of a centralized administration in which the *Weltgeist* must be at work, if their thesis is to hold water. The fact that this is a myth in the worst sense of the word, is simply an empirical observation which we see verified over and again. Thus, precisely this radical rejection of a concrete dialogue between Church and Economy, becomes a confirmation of its own necessity, since it is upon this, that all their other theories are based.

The Church and the Third World

In my attempt to outline the constellation of a dialogue between Church and Economy, I have hit upon a fourth aspect. It comes into view with the well-known words of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912: “I believe that the assimilation of the Latin American countries by the United States will be long and difficult, so long as these countries remain Catholic.” Along the same lines, Rockefeller, speaking in Rome in 1969, recommended that the Catholics there should be replaced by other Christians—an undertaking which, as we know, is now well underway. In both statements, religion—or in this case one particular Christian confession—is assumed to be a social and thus also an economic factor, which can determine the subsequent development of political structures and economic possibilities. This reminds us of Max Weber’s theory of the internal affinity between capitalism and Calvinism, between the shaping of the economic order and a determinant religious idea. Here it almost seems as if the ideas of Marx have been stood on their head: it is not the economy which produces religious ideas, but the basic religious orientation decides which economic system will develop. The idea that only Protestantism can bring forth a free economy, whereas Catholicism does not provide the same education to freedom and the required self-discipline, but rather favors authoritarian systems, is certainly still quite

widespread today—and much recent history seems to speak in favor of this view. On the other hand, today we can no longer naively view the liberal capitalist system—even with all the corrections made to it in the meantime—as the same kind of world salvation it was during the Kennedy era, with its Peace Corps-optimism. The Third World’s questioning of this system may be one-sided, but it is not unfounded. Thus, what is certainly called for first, is a self-criticism by the Christian confessions with respect to their own political and economic morality. But this can not proceed as a purely internal church dialogue; rather, it will only be fruitful if it is conducted as a dialogue with those who are both Christians and who run the economy. A long tradition has led these people to view their Christianity as their subjective domain, whereas as economic persons they follow the laws of the economy; in the modern split between the subjective and objective world, both domains seem mutually untouchable. But it is precisely this touching with which we must deal, where both must fit together, unalloyed yet inseparable. It has become an increasingly clear fact of economic history, that the formation of economic systems and their grounding in the general welfare, depends upon a certain moral discipline which in turn can only be elicited and sustained by religious forces. And conversely, it has become equally obvious that a decline in this discipline also brings about a collapse of the laws of the marketplace. An economic policy which is oriented not only to the welfare of certain groups, and indeed, not only to the common weal of a particular nation, but to the common weal of the family of man, requires the highest degree of discipline, and thus the highest degree of religious force. The formation of the political will to bend the laws of economics to this end, seems almost impossible, all grand humanitarian assurances notwithstanding; it can only be realized, if entirely new moral forces are liberated to this end. A morality which believes itself incapable of riding roughshod over expert knowledge of the laws of economics, is not morality; it is merely moralizing, the opposite of true morality. An objectivity which thinks it can get by without ethos, is a misrecognition of the human reality, and is therefore anything but objective. Today we need the highest degree of economic expertise, but we also need the highest degree of ethos, so that we may put this economic expertise into the service of the right aims, and make that knowledge realizable and socially feasible.

But with all this, I neither wanted nor was able to answer the question concerning us all; I lack the economic expertise to do so. But I have attempted to point out the question which has brought us here together. It is of the greatest urgency. The very fact we are talking together, already makes this a great success. Let us hope, that with this necessary alliance between morality and economics, we can take a step forward, leading us to more knowledge and better action, and thus ultimately to more peace, to more freedom, and to more unity of the family of man.

Marcos gives backing to Peru; declares war against the IMF

President Ferdinand Marcos gave his full backing to Peru's President Alan García's fight to restructure the world monetary system, in a meeting on Nov. 29 with Peruvian Gen. (ret.) Edgardo Mercado Jarrín and international representatives of the Schiller Institute. Praising García's "courageous" move to limit debt payments to 10% of export earnings, President Marcos declared, "Third World Asian and South American countries should get together and push through the condonation of part of their loans." He also announced that he would send observers to the upcoming summit of Ibero-American heads of state in Panama, called on García's initiative to map a joint strategy on the debt and on continental economic integration.

In a pointed reference to the treatment which the United States has given allied nations such as his own, President Marcos said that Peru's actions have made the Western world realize that "if they burn the house close to them, they will also burn themselves, because they will lose their markets, raw materials, and, worst of all, their allies."

General Mercado Jarrín, who now heads the Institute of Geostrategy and Political Studies in Lima, was invited to tour Asia by the Schiller Institute, an international institution founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in 1984, and dedicated to the construction of a new world economic order for economic development, against the bankrupt and genocidal policies of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The Schiller Institute members attending the meeting were Dr. Uwe Henke von Parpart (who is also director of research of the Fusion Energy Foundation and a contributing editor of *EIR*), Paul Goldstein, an *EIR* Counterintelligence Editor, and Carlos Wesley.

IMF, State Department assault

Since the August 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the Marcos government has been under full-scale assault by the IMF to meet payments on its outstanding \$25 billion debt. Meeting the austerity "conditions," has produced the worst economic depression in the Philippines since the end of World War II, and swelled the ranks of the Soviet-backed New People's Army guerrilla insurgency, with countless destitute peasants and unemployed urban

workers, and others.

While the IMF has repeatedly used its stranglehold on credit to extract concessions to politically undermine Marcos, the U.S. embassy in Manila has policed Philippines compliance with IMF conditionalities, as it gives surreptitious support to a "liberal, democratic" attempt to overthrow Marcos.

The State Department and IMF—backed by both liberals and conservatives in the U.S. Congress—mean to force Marcos to breach his nation's constitution and call presidential elections well before his term expires in 1987. U.S. Ambassador to Manila Steven Bosworth has arm-twisted Marcos into going along with the idea, threatening to withhold urgently needed IMF credits that were due in November. The Philippines National Assembly conceded and passed a bill setting presidential elections for Feb. 7, 1986. Opposition leaders, still squabbling over who and how many candidates to run, say they will appeal.

In mid-November, the IMF came through with the \$110 million (plus \$175 million in new trade credits from commercial banks), based on Marcos's agreement to open up the sugar and coconut oil monopolies. However, Marcos balked at State Department demands to entirely abolish the sugar and coconut cartels. In retaliation, the U.S. Senate a week later rejected appeals from both the Marcos government and opposition leaders to increase U.S. imports of Filipino sugar, because it would "embolden Mr. Marcos and his cronies," stated "free-market" advocate Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.).

Senator Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), meanwhile, has called for the U.S. Government Accounting Office to launch a witchhunt against the President and Mrs. Marcos personally, alleging that U.S. aid to the Philippines has been salted away in the private bank accounts and assets of the first couple. Senators Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Frank Murkowski (R-Ark.), and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) issued an open letter to Marcos, stating their opinion that "the Philippines is at a crossroads. . . . If the elections are not free and fair, we fear that many Filipinos will despair of the prospects for peaceful political change and will conclude that they have no choice but to resort to violent means as a way of bringing about change."

Times Journal

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1985, VOL. XIV, NO. 40 Final Edition ★ ★ ★ P2.00 in Metro Manila



**Marcos
backs
debt
appeal**

**RP joins 3rd World
in seeking partial
condonation of debts**

THE EXPERIMENT OF
BULLETIN TODAY
NOV 30 1985 ★ ★ ★ SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1985 ★ ★ ★ P2.00 in Metro Manila

Documentation

Both pro-government and opposition press in Manila filed front-page reports on Marcos's meeting, and radio coverage was heard as far away as Hawaii. The following report is taken from Bulletin Today of Nov. 30:

President Marcos urged Third World countries in Asia and South America yesterday to push through their appeal for the condonation by the international financing institutions of part of their debts.

At the same time, the President approved the sending of Philippine observers to the meeting of the Latin American countries on the debt problem in March in Panama.

"Third World Asian and South American countries should get together and push through the condonation of part of their loans," the President told Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jaerin [sic] of Peru,

Jaerin informed the President that South American countries like Peru, Brazil, and Mexico seem to "find no way out to pay their huge debts."

"How can Third World countries pay their loans amounting to \$900 billion?" the President asked, adding that their paying capacity would not exceed \$300 billion.

Peru threatened to limit its debt payments over the next 12 months to 10 percent of the country's export earnings.

The President said the courageous act taken by Peru has made the Western world realize that "if they burn the house

close to them, they too will burn themselves because they will lose their markets, their raw materials and, worst of all, their allies."

The President recalled that he had proposed during the Cancún conference in Mexico a revision of the Bretton Woods Agreement and the adoption of a new monetary system based on the true value of a nation's currency.

The President said this has become necessary because developed countries merely printed money to offset their foreign exchange deficits.

With regard to the Philippines, the President said the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had made a compromise to soften its monetary curbs on the country because the Philippines had shown some improvements in its economic performance.

He said the Philippines was able to bring down the inflation rate from 62 percent in October 1984 to only 10 percent in October this year and reduced interest rates from 40 percent to only 15 percent, as well as stabilized the exchange rate at P18.70 per \$1, contrary to predictions that it would reach who made P50 to the dollar.

"We told our foreign creditor banks that we need 10 years restructuring with five years' grace and they agreed," the President said.

"The President said there will be a meeting between the Philippine negotiators and the IMF board on Dec. 20 this year.

With Gen. Jaerin were Uwe Hange V. Parpart [sic], director of research and energy from Washington, Paul Goldstein, and Carlos Wesley. . . .

Thailand's prospects for rapid agro-industrial development

"The International Monetary Fund has become a modern-day Shylock and it is long overdue that Portia speaks out on the question of legitimate bonds," declared Dr. Boonchu Rojanastien, former finance minister and deputy prime minister of Thailand, to a conference Dec. 2-3 sponsored in Bangkok by *EIR*. The meeting was attended by 100 Thai military, business, and government leaders.

Dr. Boonchu particularly hailed the "courageous voice" of Peruvian President Alan García, and declared that heavily indebted developing countries "should follow the example of Peru by asserting national sovereignty over debt payment."

Also speaking at the conference was Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrín (ret.), a former foreign minister and prime minister of Peru, who reported on the economic destruction wrought by the IMF across the Ibero-American continent. "The debt problem and the promotion of a new international economic order are inseparable," General Mercado said. "They are internally linked and need in all respects the urgent coordination of the forces of Latin America and of the Third World to be able to achieve this new order. . . . If we insist on this new economic order, it is because we see clearly that the principle of 'welfare for the majority' is the design for democracy and equality in international economic relations."

"The Peru Model" was thus decisively placed on the table in Thailand, where the IMF and World Bank are forcing through ever-harsher austerity measures which have brought the once-healthy Thai economy to a grinding halt. On Dec. 4, the Thai currency, the baht, was devalued by 2%, and the government announced a rise in fuel prices by 30%.

The conference also heard from Thai Trade Union Confederation leader Paisal Thawatchainan, who described how World Bank and IMF-dictated policies have gouged the living standards of the population, and how his union has fought to stop the World Bank plan for privatization of Thailand's state sector. Paisal vowed his confederation's support for Peru and its fight against the IMF.

Colonel Molloy Vaughn (U.S.A.-ret.) reported on a plan to form a joint security command for the ASEAN countries—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Brunei. The purpose, Colonel Vaughn explained, is not only to defend against the external threat to ASEAN signified by the Soviet military buildup in the region. Nearly as important, a joint command is required, if the ASEAN nations are to wage a war against the drug trade in each country.

This theme was expanded by Dr. Uwe Henke v. Parpart, director of research for the Fusion Energy Foundation. Henke outlined a proposal for ASEAN economic integration, pointing out that ASEAN's security rests on its economic ability. The gravest threat to the region comes from economic instability, which creates the conditions for Chinese- and Russian-backed insurgency. He further demonstrated that Thailand has reached the limit of economic growth, given the economy's current structure. Without the creation of a modern industrial base, to increase agricultural productivity, Thailand will soon face a crisis in the economy.

Henke and also George Leong, deputy director of the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, and C. O. Fong, of the University of Malaysia, advocated ASEAN integration on the model of Japan's and South Korea's emphasis on heavy industry. The centerpiece for such economic growth would be the construction of the Kra Canal in southern Thailand and the creation of an industrial zone around it. This would require cooperation from all the ASEAN countries, Japan, and India.

Dr. Deb Kumar Ghosh of the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay explained the applications of laser technology in industrial production and remote sensing. Dr. Ghosh leads a team of scientists which has built the first laser laboratory in India. He stressed that underdeveloped countries have the capacity to move to the highest levels of technology and productivity; they do not have to tolerate a "pick and shovel" program.

The final panel of the conference was an appraisal of the current economic situation in China, by *EIR*'s Asia Editor Linda de Hoyos, who attacked the return to 19th-century open-door methods against China by the Anglo-Swiss financial establishment. The failure to carry out an in-depth industrialization of China will create conditions of social convulsion, posing a major security threat to ASEAN. This appraisal was contested from the floor only by representatives of the Russian and U.S. embassies.

In another presentation, Dr. Henke showed how, in the past 20 years, the Soviet-U.S. military balance in the region has shifted decisively toward a Soviet advantage. This is all the more reason why the ASEAN countries urgently require a solution to the IMF siege against their economies and a renewed, strengthened alliance in Southeast Asia based on rapid economic growth.

Speech by Thailand's Boonchu Rojanastien

The following report is taken from The Nation, Thailand's English-language newspaper, dated Dec. 3. The article was headlined, "Boonchu hits out at IMF/World Bank 'imperialism.'"

Former Deputy Prime Minister Boonchu Rojanastien yesterday blasted at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for imposing unfair conditions on developing nations "sometimes even violating the latter's national sovereignty by seeking to impose conditions on countries suffering balance of payments problems in exchange for some seal of approval."



He said the IMF conditions are embodied in the so-called "Stabilization Programmes" and spelled out in a letter of intent.

"A government signing such a letter binds itself to these conditionalities, with the hope of getting in return a new credit line to improve its balance of payments situation," he said.

Boonchu, speaking on "Economic and Security Prospects for the Asia-Pacific Region 1985-95" sponsored by the Executive Intelligence Review and Fusion Energy Foundation listed the following "classic IMF conditions":

Classic IMF conditionalities include:

- **Currency devaluation**
- **Exporting more for less**
- **Reducing imports in order to save foreign exchange**
- **Slowing down investments in projects to avoid increasing foreign borrowings**
- **Belt-tightening measures for the general population including tax increases, and increased prices for public utilities and services, and**
- **Reductions in government expenditures of all types, usually with the single exception of defence [emphasis in original].**

He said: "I imagine this IMF menu of conditionalities

sounds familiar. It should, because this is exactly the same advice, disguised in the term structural adjustment, that the government of Thailand has been following for the last few years."

Boonchu's speech also touched on the following:

So we have a global economy which for the last 15 years has been without any ground rules. The results are only too clear for all to see. The domestic fiscal and monetary policies of the world's dominant economic power cause unpredictable and unplanned havoc throughout the developing world. A sharp hike in US interest rates followed by an equally sharp, but totally unrealistic appreciation of the dollar, can undo overnight the hard-won gains of a dozen developing countries.

At the same time, the Bretton Woods institutions, no longer constrained to operate within the system which gave them lift, a system which has already collapsed, have taken on the role of debt collector for the international banking system, a role for which they have no authority and no mandate, except that of obeying the voice of their dominant shareholder, the United States of America.

The IMF has become the modern-day Shylock and it is long overdue that Portia speaks out on the question of legitimate bonds. Today, Portia should say to the IMF and other Third World creditors something to this effect: Demand repayment of debt, but in doing so, let not that nation and people sink into poverty and despair. You may take your pound of flesh, but not a single jot of blood.

Little wonder that the recent courageous voice of Peruvian President Alan Garcia has found so many sympathetic ears across the developing world. His decision to allot no more than 10 percent of his country's export earnings for debt servicing in any one year is an example that is certain to be followed sooner rather than later by many other of the heavily indebted Latin American nations:

Little wonder that Cuban President Fidel Castro has praised the IMF for having helped feed the communist revolutionary process. By subjecting the debt crisis nations to unrealistic and unsustainable adjustment programmes, the IMF is destroying the social fabric of these countries and their young, fragile democratic institutions as surely as any communist insurgency.

Faced with "Big Brother," Shylock, IMF, I believe that the heavily indebted developing countries should follow the example of Peru by asserting national sovereignty over debt repayment. Debts should be reimbursed but never at the expense of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I believe that the situation I have described cannot continue for long. Concerted efforts must be launched at the global, regional and national levels if the economic potential of the Asia-Pacific area is to be realized.

AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL, concrete steps must be taken to establish a new international monetary system. This new system should strive to create conditions for stability and productive investment. In the process of debt reorganization,

new credits for productive investment should be made available to debtor nations at low interest and on a long-term basis. It is only in this way that economic prosperity will once again reign, to the advantage of creditors and debtors alike.

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL, the ASEAN group has a critical role to play. After 18 years ASEAN's leaders have finally begun to admit that the association's successes have been confined to the diplomatic and foreign policy areas.

Economic cooperation has not even gotten off the ground. Many of you will be aware that for many years I have been a strong proponent of accelerated ASEAN economic cooperation, leading eventually to a fully integrated ASEAN Common Market. I don't regard this as an impossible dream, as something that would be nice to have if only there were no costs involved. Of course, there must be short-term sacrifice, but I really believe we have no choice. The events of 1985 should be sufficient to underline the fact that individually the ASEAN countries cannot remain immune from the instability and speculative forces that characterize the global economy today. But together with the greatly enlarged regional market, with intra-regional coordination and cooperation, ASEAN can achieve a degree of self-sufficiency which will act as a substantial cushion against external shocks. We would have a louder and stronger voice in international arenas which shape the global economy, and greater control over our own destinies.

At the national level, in Thailand's case, the interrelationship between the economic and security issues, and the undesirable impact of IMF and World Bank advice can be seen all too clearly.

Our economic performance in 1985 will be the worst for 20 years, and 1986 is likely to prove even worse. Unemployment is rising rapidly and the situation of the rural majority deteriorating sharply. World commodity prices, upon which our country continues to depend, are at their lowest levels in constant terms for more than 20 years while protectionism in the industrialized world threatens our manufactured exports. On top of all this, because our exports in dollar terms will actually decline this year, our external debt positions must now be regarded as approaching critical levels.

Faced with this plague of problems our national economic management seems devoid of both leadership and direction. Above all it lacks a sense of urgency.

I don't believe this country should simply sit back and wait for the world economy to pick up. That is not one of the options available to us since there is absolutely no indication that the world economy is capable of regaining stable growth.

The basic lesson, which the government seems incapable of remembering, is that the health of Thailand's economy depends primarily upon the health of the agricultural or rural sector. This is where the pump-priming exercise must begin so as to stimulate domestic demand. All available resources, including additional domestic borrowing, must be directed into the farm sector in the form of production oriented infrastructure investments such as irrigation, storage and trans-

portation facilities. At the same time, since world commodity prices face a long-term structural decline, we should create a special, low-interest investment fund directed solely at boosting the processing of commodities, in other words, for agro-industrial purposes.

Of course, there are many more components in the overall package of measures required, but none of these components are impossible to implement as long as we can mobilize the necessary leadership, determination and political will.

As a nation and as a region we need to be more assertive and more self-sufficient. We should refuse to be dragged along by forces beyond our control. We must regain some voice in the direction and management of the global economy, just as we must regain control of our own national destiny.

Boonchu also made the following points:

I don't think anyone of us needs a crystal ball to predict that the next few years are going to be a critical period in the

Faced with "Big Brother," Shylock, IMF, I believe that the heavily indebted developing countries should follow the example of Peru by asserting national sovereignty over debt repayment. Debts should be reimbursed but never at the expense of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

history not only of our own country Thailand but also of Southeast Asia and the world in general.

For at least the last 15 years, in spite of apparent growth and prosperity in some areas, the global economic system and the delicate fabric of international relations have been exhibiting increasing tension and disequilibrium. The basic structures of international order, as evidenced at the micro-level by increasingly violent act of terrorism, are deteriorating: the whole continent of Africa is caught in a vicious downward spiral of hunger, poverty and economic contraction: Unemployment in the industrialized world remains at historically record levels and the heavily indebted countries of Latin America are perhaps within six months of finally calling a halt to their valiant attempts to obey the extraordinarily unjust demands and coercion of the international financial system.

Against such a backdrop the Asia-Pacific region may appear as a sea of relative calm and prosperity. I have always believed that the ultimate security and stability of a nation or a region lies in its economic prosperity. This view I would

suggest is supported by what has happened across most of the Asia-Pacific region over the last two to three decades. The region's individual economic delivery systems have worked to a degree unparalleled in the rest of the world. As a result, this region which comprises two-thirds of the world's population, has emerged as the key growth centre of world economic activity. . . .

But this Asia-Pacific sea of economic progress could not withstand indefinitely the structural economic ills that have been plaguing the rest of the world. With the exceptions of China and India, with their primary dependence upon their own huge domestic markets, the relatively high level of integration with the world economy of most other Asia-Pacific nations has finally taken its toll. In 1985 growth rates across the region have stalled, most dramatically in Southeast Asia. This year is ASEAN's worst performance on record. Of the six member countries, two will actually suffer from negative growth, two will have only 2.5 percent growth and only Thailand and Malaysia will edge over four percent growth.

It seems that finally even ASEAN's resource-rich armour has been penetrated by the slow growth and instability which most of the rest of the world has been suffering from for so long.

To understand ASEAN's difficulties we must search for the root causes of the general world economic dislocation. The post-World War Two Bretton Woods system, even with its limitations, did create an environment of stability, and consequently growth, in the fifties and sixties. But the Nixon administration's 1971 declaration of the non-convertibility of the dollar undermined the very core of this international financial order.

Ever since, we have all been living in the speculators' world of chance and uncertainty. Assets went less into medium- and long-term productive investments and more into short-term monetary gains to be made on speculative differentials. In short, such an erratic international financial environment of floating exchange rates has not been conducive to global economic stability, which is the prerequisite for growth.

Successive oil crises sparked off by sharp declines in the real value of dollar oil receipts contributed to jacking up the oil bill of non-oil producing countries, further dwarfing those countries' plans for industrialization in the seventies.

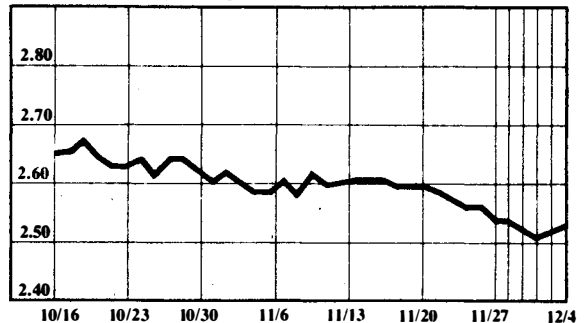
Then in 1979, the high-interest rate policy of the Carter administration, caused the doubling of Third World debt, which has today reached the staggering level of \$970 billion.

The truth of the matter is that the declaration of the non-convertibility of the US dollar in 1971 made the Bretton Woods accords void of content, thus requiring the creation of a new monetary system at that time. The United States, the country best-placed to lead the reform of the system, refused to acknowledge the need for such reform, let alone its responsibility. Some people would suggest that since the Bretton Woods accords were broken, the Bretton Woods institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, lost their legitimacy at that time.

Currency Rates

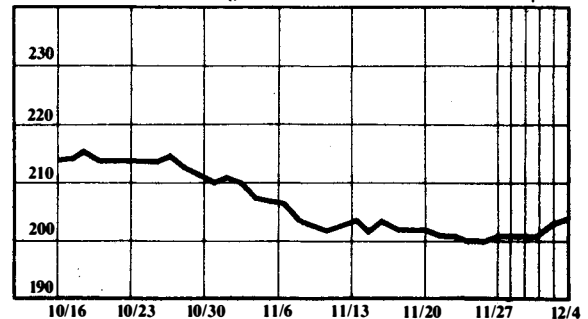
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



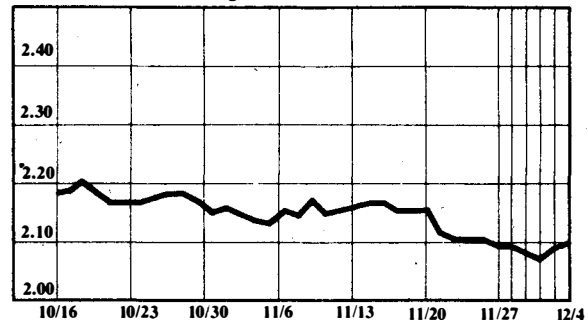
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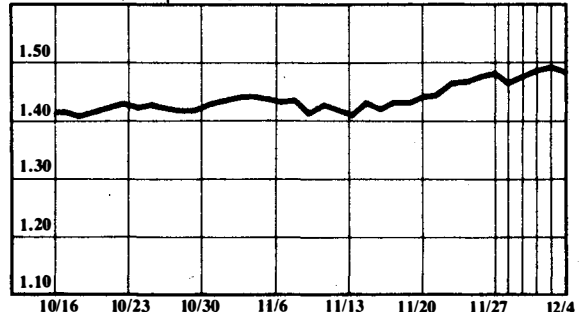
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



From Alma Ata to AIDS: the Russians' WHO operation to destroy Africa

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

The International Symposium on African AIDS, held in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22-23, could have been the beginning of a major mobilization to stop the deadly spread of AIDS in Africa, which has now been reported by some doctors to have infected from 10 to 32 million people in Central Africa alone. But the Soviet Union, acting through the World Health Organization and its Eastern European tools, went to the conference determined to stop such action—and they succeeded.

The Soviet line was delivered in private conversations with African delegates to the conference by a group of 12 Yugoslavs and 6 Poles, working under the supervision of two officials of the same Soviet Ministry of Health, which gave us World Health Organization (WHO) Assistant Director General Sergei Litvinov. AIDS is a result of CIA-Pentagon biological warfare, the Soviets said, and to discuss the way IMF conditions have spread AIDS in Africa is "racist."

The KGB asserted that the conference itself was a Western plot, by Western colonialist powers, to blame AIDS on the Africans. As a result, the conference opened with rumors of an African boycott, and with a whisper campaign that it was an illegitimate conference. This latter line was put out by the WHO and certain networks in the United States associated with the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health.

The Russian-WHO operation, playing on the Africans' fear of being blamed for AIDS, had its effect. On the last day, the Africans met as a group and produced the following document:

Recommendation of the African participants

1. a) During this symposium, papers presented did not show any conclusive evidence that AIDS originated in Africa. It is a global problem and *not* an African problem alone. Therefore, efforts directed in African association with AIDS do not contribute to future control programmes.

b) There is no evidence of any relationship between AIDS and endemic Kaposi sarcoma in Africa.

2. The group considered important aspects related to AIDS management in Africa. These include:

a) Knowledge of the epidemiology of the disease.
b) Clinical definition of AIDS with characteristic features to Africans.

c) Development of simple and inexpensive laboratory procedures for diagnosis.

d) Combined actions in control measures.

3. Recognize that heterosexual promiscuity with multiple sexual partners is one of the high risk factors for AIDS and therefore the public should be informed.

4. Intensified research and training efforts need to be made at the regional, subregional, and national levels.

5. That these controlled efforts should be aided and funded by active participation of WHO, OAU, major donor agencies and national STD control committees.

The Africans were thus hoodwinked into suppressing the information necessary for a massive public health campaign, which could clean up the conditions of economic collapse which have led to the pandemic outbreak in Africa.

The full effect of this operation was evident at the final press conference, when Dr. Nathan Clumeck of St. Pierre University Hospital in Brussels, the chief organizer of the conference, told the press it should not print stories about AIDS in Africa because they might offend the Africans, while the Africans on the panel were blaming all the problems on "Western media." The final irony was the recommendation to turn the problem over to the WHO, since the major reason for convening the conference in the first place, was dissatisfaction with the way WHO is handling the problem.

The Alma Ata conference

In order to understand this situation, it is necessary to go back to the 1978 World Health Organization Conference on Primary Health Care. This conference, which took place Sept. 6-12, 1978 in the Soviet city of Alma Ata, marked the formalization of a decision that no investment in major health or sanitary infrastructure would be made in the developing sector, and that capital-intensive, high-technology medical

care would also be deemphasized, to the extent possible, in the West. Instead, the emphasis was to be on "Primary Health Care" and "problem centered, as opposed to institution centered health care."

The coherence of this approach with the IMF and World Bank policies toward the developing sector is exemplified by the following description of "appropriate" health technology from the report of the Alma Ata conference:

An important factor for the success of primary health care is the use of appropriate health technology. The word "technology" means an association of methods, techniques and equipment which, together with the people using them, can contribute significantly to solving a health problem. "Appropriate" means that besides being scientifically sound the technology is also acceptable to those for whom it is used. *This implies that technology should be in keeping with the local culture.* It must be capable of being adapted and further developed if necessary. In addition, it should preferably be easily understood and applied by community health workers, and in some instances even by individuals in the community; although different forms of technology are appropriate at different stages of development, their simplicity is always desirable. The most productive approach for ensuring that appropriate technology is available is to start with the problem and then to seek, or if necessary develop, *a technology which is relevant to local conditions and resources* [emphasis added].

The following statement on medicinal drugs is exemplary of this policy:

Medicinal drugs are an important component of health technology. It is universally agreed that fewer drugs are necessary than the number at present on the market in most parts of the world. A model list of about 200 essential drugs is now available, prepared after international consultation. The number of drugs necessary for primary health care may be lower than 200, but this list can be used as a basis from which to select those drugs required in specific local circumstances. Drugs for use in the community should be simply and clearly labelled, carry clear instructions, and be safe for community health workers to use.

The president of this conference, which was jointly organized and sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Childrens Fund, was Professor B. Petrovskii, minister of health of the U.S.S.R. Participants also had the opportunity of visiting a number of exhibitions relating to primary health care including the health system in the U.S.S.R., organized by the Soviet government, and appropriate technology for health, organized by UNICEF and the Kazakh S.S.R., according to the conference document published by WHO and UNICEF.

At the Brussels conference on African AIDS, attempts by the African delegates to raise the question of environmental cofactors, such as biting insects, were dismissed by the speakers. The emphasis on heterosexual transmission of AIDS was extremely intense, with some lip-service being paid to the question of transmission by contaminated, re-used disposable needles. The response to the question of re-use of disposable needles was to propose that some way be sought to safely re-use them, since provision of adequate numbers to avoid this problem was out of the question.

On a related topic, one of the Belgian physicians proposed that since hepatitis-B is a relatively mild disease, whereas AIDS is fatal, it might be necessary to eliminate screening of donor blood for hepatitis-B and substitute screening for AIDS. The plain implication being that it would be too costly, and hence, inappropriate technology, to screen for both. Another European physician asserted that too many unnecessary blood transfusions were given in Africa, prompting an angry response from one Nigerian physician that they could barely find blood for emergency transfusions.

In this atmosphere, the Soviets and their Yugoslav and Polish errand boys conducted their campaign among the African delegation. Many of the African delegates, however, were aware of the true nature of the problem they were facing, and a number of copies of *EIR's* report, *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, were quickly taken up by them and became one of the most sought-after items at the conference. One African stated to one of the authors, "The title of your report defines the real problem."

The IMF is recognized as the major problem by the Africans, and a great deal of the anti-Americanism voiced by the Africans is directly related to United States support for the IMF and its austerity policies, which are presently devastating the continent. There is tremendous receptivity among the Africans to any policy for real development, combined with a cynicism verging on despair, that any such policy will be forthcoming from the present international agencies. As one African stated in response to the material on the Soviet operations in WHO, "How come nobody made a fuss when the British, French, and Americans were running it?"

A number of the American scientists present indicated that *EIR's* analysis of the Russian operations at WHO explained a great deal of the difficulty they were encountering in some of their work internationally. Dr. Myron Essex of Harvard, who presented material on the existence of a virus closely related to the AIDS virus in African green monkeys, was particularly heavily pressured to disavow any implication that AIDS originated in Africa.

What became evident at the Brussels conference is that there is heavy targeting against individuals who are attempting to deal with the true seriousness of the AIDS pandemic, and that that targeting is arising from Soviet, and other Malthusian, networks at WHO, and other agencies committed to depopulation policies in the developing sector and deindustrialization of the West.

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Third Quarter 1985

Executive Intelligence Review

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- **AIDS is becoming the Black Death of the 20th century:** Nearly 10% of the population in a nine-nation "AIDS Belt" in Africa may already be infected; U.S. cases may be 10 times the acknowledged number, and doubling every six months.
- **It is probable that AIDS can be transmitted by respiratory aerosols** as in tuberculosis, and by "mechanical" vectors such as insects in the tropics. It is not merely a sexual and blood disease, but a disease of economic breakdown—the IMF causes AIDS!
- **The Soviet Union controls information flow on AIDS.** Soviet health nistry officials under Sergei Litvinov run the relevant sections of the World Health Organization, and are responsible for the "guidelines" blocking measures of quarantine, prevention, and medical treatment in the West.

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GATT entry a disaster for Mexico

The government has dropped its opposition to the IMF's sister organization and is signing its own "death certificate."

President Miguel de la Madrid's decision to begin the procedures for Mexican entry into the GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) is perhaps one of the most serious mistakes made by a President of the Republic since the 1923 signing of the Bucareli Agreement, which stipulated the impossibility of developing a capital goods industry in Mexico.

The move goes against Mexico's longstanding policy and is vehemently opposed by both industry and labor associations. It will favor the "Hong Kong model" of sweat-shop production for export and labor-intensive agriculture. Said one official from the Canacintra industrialists' association, "Mexico is writing her own death certificate."

In his letter of Nov. 22 addressed to Trade Secretary Hector Hernández, to begin the GATT entrance process, President de la Madrid asserted that the country's debt was in large measure due to the high levels of goods and services imported from abroad. This, he declared, became a serious problem with the increase in interest rates and fall of oil and other raw materials prices. Thus, he said, Mexico is *obliged* to seek membership in GATT, which would ostensibly enable the country to boost its exports, and thereby its foreign-exchange earnings. This, in turn, would supposedly help to finance the federal budget and investments, and would contribute to making national industry "more efficient."

But in fact, GATT was created to perpetuate colonial domination by the

same financial oligarchy to which Mexico is today indebted. Since its 1947 founding as a sister organization to the International Monetary Fund, GATT has opposed the industrialization of member countries.

In his letter of instruction to initiate entrance negotiations with GATT, de la Madrid claimed that the Senate of the Republic "had carried out the broadest discussion on whether or not entering GATT was appropriate for Mexico," concluding that it was necessary for the good of the country. The ruling PRI party, in an important policy shift, endorsed entrance into GATT in a document issued Nov. 26 which expressed the wishful belief that the move "will promote foreign commerce and diversify the markets," qualifying this endorsement with the weak proviso, "it must be with total respect for the sovereignty of raw materials, especially energy materials."

But to understand the actual significance of the entry into GATT, look at the real economic context in which this policy shift is occurring. Under pressure from the IMF and following the disastrous earthquakes of the summer, the following picture has emerged:

- The budget which the Mexican government is implementing for 1986 budget is *lower* than that of 1983 in real terms—and that was a year with a record tight budget.

- In 1986 Mexico's public debt is expected to reach *95.5% of the country's Gross National Product*. Growth in GNP is projected at 1%, but this figure does not take into account inter-

nal interest rates now reported at 64% on new borrowings by the nationalized banking system—meaning that real "growth" will be negative.

- *Real wages have been reduced by 50%* as a result of the IMF's austerity measures, reported Faustino Chena Perez, the labor representative to the government's Minimum Wage Commission, on Nov. 20.

- Finance Minister Silva Herzog has submitted a tax increase package for 1986 which will cover gasoline, diesel fuel, domestic telephone service, and "luxury" items like alcohol and cigarettes.

Opposition to the entry into GATT has been led by the national industrialists' association, Canacintra, which represents small and medium-sized industry, and by the CTM labor federation and its umbrella Labor Congress.

Labor Congress leader Olivo Solis—who has consistently argued for a "Peruvian solution" to Mexico's debt—warned that joining GATT would turn Mexico into one large assembly plant of the United States. Canacintra leaders have charged that the disappearance of small and medium industries through their inability to compete with foreign firms, would endanger the very sovereignty of Mexico. Canacintra has demanded renegotiation of the country's foreign debt under terms its debt payments equal only non-oil exports.

The Chamber of Deputies has been sponsoring a nationwide series of conferences on how to deal with Mexico's debt crisis, conferences which have served as forums for one national or local organization after another to endorse Peruvian President Alan García's method of limiting debt payments to a rational amount that will not bind the national sovereignty of the debtor nations.

The troika takes command

Who's behind the new Farm Credit bill fiasco? Baker, Regan, and Shultz—"enforcers" for the IMF.

The head of the Farm Credit Administration, Donald Wilkinson, went to Congress in November to plead for an emergency bailout of \$10 billion to see the Farm Credit System through the worst period in its history. The largest holder of agricultural loans in the nation, the 37-member banking system was in danger of collapse because of the severe depression in the farm sector. By conservative estimate, the FCS was holding \$11 billion in bad debt, of its \$80 billion total in farm loans.

At first report, it appeared that the administration was finally responding to the desperation of the crisis in the farm sector. But instead of a rescue, the bill passed by the Senate is the final blow to several hundred thousand American farmers. Even the *New York Times* reported, "The legislation will give them [the system's leaders] the ability to foreclose on tens of thousands of family farms."

How could a bill meant to provide stability to the largest lender to farmers result instead in foreclosure? Simple: James Baker and the Treasury intervened. Baker, when he was first proposed to succeed Don Regan as Treasury Secretary, stated that he believed that the U.S. economy should not be exempt from surveillance by the International Monetary Fund, and, soon after his appointment, he promised the IMF's Interim Committee that he would see to it that the American domestic economy was disciplined. The Farm Credit bill is exemplary of the result.

Because of the Treasury's inter-

vention, the legislation changes the management of the system, which is currently governed by 13 members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, who serve part-time, to no more than five full-time board members chosen by the President. The Farm Credit Administration would be transformed from its largely management role to a regulatory one, and sweeping rules changes would compel stronger banks in the system to bailout the weaker ones, resulting in higher interest rates. Finally, a new unit called the Farm Credit System Capital Corporation would be empowered to assume non-performing loans and sell them to the Treasury—at the discretion of the secretary.

Instead of assistance to credit-starved farmers, the legislation creates a tranche at the Treasury at the expense of thousands of debtors, and for the exclusive purpose of restoring faith in the financial institution on the part of the bondholders—20% of which are foreign banks. If that isn't IMF policy, then nothing is.

Baker's policy is not limited to the farm sector, although that sector, because of its weakened state, is particularly vulnerable. Baker's policy is to put the U.S. government through a forced bankruptcy and reorganization in which the "non-performing" portions of the economy would be lopped off. The non-performing portion of the economy happens to be the *productive* sector, but from Baker's point of view this is of no importance.

Banking reorganization is another area in which the policy has been put

into effect. Savings and loans institutions are in a state of collapse, and changes will be brought about to drive as many as 200 "thrift" institutions to liquidate or merge.

As to the commercial banks, 105 have failed so far this year, and the total will probably rise to 130. The solution by the FDIC will be to encourage the bigger banks to swallow the smaller. A spokesman for the FDIC told this writer, "There is no question that consolidation is going on." The Federal Reserve is committed to interstate banking and actively encourages takeovers. In the case of the ongoing Maryland banking crisis, Fed chairman Paul Volcker met with Gov. Harry Hughes to approve personally Chase's takeover of three Maryland thrifts.

The consequences of these policies will be to limit the domestic credit available for the producing sector of this country.

James Baker did not invent this policy; it is the same as the IMF's policy worldwide. He could not execute it within the federal bureaucracy without the aid of White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan and Secretary of State George Shultz. These three men have constituted themselves as a "troika" to control the U.S. government.

Baker is responsible for policy direction on orders from the IMF Interim Committee. Regan sees to it that only persons loyal to this perspective are chosen for office. Shultz is an old hand at coordinating economic policy with the IMF, the World Bank, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Finally there is the Frankenstein of world economics, Paul Volcker, who is the *consigliere* to the troika.

For the first time there is a coherence to U.S. economic policy—it is all bad. But there is a method to it: to dump the "non-performing" productive sector.

Business Briefs

Ibero-America

Harvard economist out of Peruvian banking job

President Alan García formally announced at the end of November that Harvard economics professor Richard Webb would be replaced as head of the Peruvian central bank.

In discussing that change and the removal of Cesar Atala as minister of industry, trade, and integration, García proclaimed: "Any minister who is not good enough for the level of responsibility required will be changed after a probationary period."

He added, "Public posts are not prizes for the best Aprista [the Apra is the ruling party in Peru]." Aprista and non-Aprista ministers are "secretaries of the President for executing a policy at the speed which not only the President, but the entire government must function. . . . Until we build a capable state, we will not be able to go ahead faster."

Both of the fired ministers proved themselves to be opposed to President García's method of dealing with foreign creditors.

The Invisible Hand

Free enterprisers upset by Cardinal

"How very extraordinary!" Adam Smith Institute Director Dr. Marsden Pirie said, when informed on Dec. 2 of Josef Cardinal Ratzinger's attack on Adam Smith (see page 4). "I find it extraordinary that he related this immorality to Adam Smith; that is my biggest surprise. He's just using Adam Smith's name to refer to certain kinds of behavior. It's extraordinary!" Pirie spoke from his office in London, and said he would be preparing an official Institute response to Ratzinger.

"I can't believe Ratzinger would attack Rockefeller! And I don't believe Rockefeller said what Ratzinger said he said" about Latin American Catholics, was all an aide to prominent Catholic layman J. Peter Grace could say on Dec. 5.

James Finn, head of the right-wing social-democratic Freedom House, told *EIR* on the same day that Cardinal Ratzinger's attack is "an astounding document . . . absolutely remarkable."

A prominent Catholic, Finn said he was totally unaware of Ratzinger's speech, and was virtually speechless when he learned the details. When he recovered, he tried to imply that Ratzinger reflected a "tendency in the Vatican for a 'third way' in economic theory."

An aide to free-enterprise economist Milton Friedman, an advocate of legalized heroin, replied: "That's quite a twist. Off the record, it seems to me that the Catholic Church wants everything to be socialistic and Marxist."

Drug Traffic

Mafiosi's bank funds confiscated by DEA

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration is confiscating \$33 million from U.S. bank accounts of the Mexican narco-trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero.

The DEA announced it has located, and is in the process of confiscating, properties and bank accounts which Caro Quintero placed in the United States in the names of family members and associates. It estimates that Caro has a \$500 million empire in the United States.

A \$7.8 million Caro cache was found in various accounts in San Diego branches of Bank of America and Crocker Bank.

Banking

Mortgage company collapses in Virginia

Another major second-mortgage company has collapsed, according to the Nov. 30 *Wall Street Journal*, in an article on Landbank Equity Corporation of Virginia Beach, Virginia, the largest second-mortgage operator on the East Coast.

In 1983, Landbank Equity placed \$20 million in loans; by 1985, it was placing \$185 million. It made loans to otherwise unqualified borrowers at usurious rates and then sold its loan paper through such agents as Prudential Bache to financial institutions, particularly thrifts. Since its loans were at exorbitant interest rates, it paid very good rates to discount its paper, which were "high risk." In fact, it seems to have had a 50% default rate on some of its mortgage packages.

In Virginia, second mortgage companies aren't licensed and aren't regulated. An effort to change the law was defeated by State Sen. Peter K. Babalas, who, it turns out, was retained by Landbank as its legal advisor at a salary of \$8,000 per month.

American System

Labor minister cites Leibniz on economics

In his opening remarks to the National Wages Council of Colombia, Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo drew on Henry Carey and G.W. Leibniz to emphasize the need for a "harmony of interests" between labor and producers:

"A policy of agreement is appropriately inscribed in the doctrine of the harmony of interests elaborated by Abraham Lincoln's economic advisor, Henry Carey. A republic can sustain itself and advance and prosper only if industrialists, agricultural producers and workers—who share the common objective of the well-being of the nation—form an alliance for production. The development of the productive powers of labor are the genuine and common economic concern of all citizens, and therefore, of all sectors.

"As Wilhelm Leibniz explained in his 'Society and Economy'—the first of his writings that created the science of economics—there is a wage level below which the quality of labor deteriorates. It is therefore a fact that wages and working conditions which represent a level below that which Leibniz considered minimal is damaging to employers and workers alike. 'Cheap labor' is not less costly labor. 'Cheap labor' is less productive labor. To maintain and improve

the buying power of the low-income worker is not simply a matter of elemental social justice, but is also healthy from an economic point of view. . . ."

Dirty Money

National bank caught in illegal transactions

Once again, the U.S. government has caught a major bank in laundering dirty-money, and effectively done nothing about it.

The National Bank of Detroit has now been caught in illegal money transactions, according to a note in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on Nov. 30.

National agreed to pay a settlement of \$168,000 to the U.S. Treasury for failure to report 764 currency transactions between 1980 and 1985 as required by the Bank Secrecy Act. The bank "initiated and cooperated" in the investigation that led to the penalty, the Treasury Department said.

There was no evidence that the bank knowingly engaged in money-laundering or criminal behavior in connection with the violations, a spokesman insisted.

U.S. 'Recovery'

Crisis for S&Ls intensifies

Savings and loan deposits continued to fall for the second month in a row, as withdrawals exceeded deposits by nearly \$1 billion. In the first 10 months of 1985, deposits fell by \$4 billion overall, compared with deposit growth of \$47 billion during the same January to October period last year, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said.

In October, withdrawals topped deposits by \$997 million. The decline in the month of September was \$5.1 billion.

On Nov. 30, Jack Anderson devoted a column to the S&L problem under the headline "Savings and Loans: The Sky Is Falling." Anderson reports that regulators fore-

see a disaster sweeping the thrift industry with potential destabilization of the entire domestic credit structure: "It is not just the saving and loan industry that would be swept away. The shock would spread, threatening the stability of the American financial system and ultimately the entire economy."

A report by the Government Accounting Office prepared for Virginia Rep. Stan Paris (R) states that 42% of all thrifts are either broke or near it, and the potential cost to reimburse insured depositors if the thrifts should fail is in the range of \$15-20 billion.

International Credit

European bankers cold on austerity

"Frankly, we would say, yes, if we were asked to make an agreement with Brazil, without the IMF." This is the private attitude of the largest bank in Scandinavia, S-E Banken, regarding Brazil's recent declaration that they would not seek a new IMF agreement.

"Many others in the banking world would agree with this. We would like to come to an agreement with Brazil as soon as possible, and the IMF negotiations have held this up. With Brazil we have no complaints; they have always paid us interest and amortization on time."

In Duesseldorf, Dr. Alfred Herrhausen, chief executive of Germany's Deutsche Bank, which has refused to join the so-called Ditchley Group creditors' club, declared that continued "austerity and belt-tightening" could bring no lasting solution to debtors' problems. Deutsche Bank is coordinator of the group of central European banks lending to Brazil.

The *International Herald Tribune* reports from Sao Paulo that Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro "expects to reach agreement with commercial banks for renewal of short-term credit without any formal commitment to a long-term rescheduling as sought by the IMF." It is not yet clear whether major U.S. banks have indicated willingness to come to terms with Brazil, without the IMF.

Briefly

● **BRAZIL** has announced that it will reimburse foreign banks for 25% of losses suffered when three Brazilian banks failed in November.

● **BELCO OIL** has suspended oil exploration in retaliation against Peruvian President Alan Garcia's decree ordering the company to pay taxes it had illegally deducted.

● **LYNDON LAROCHE** was named by Henry Kissinger as a chief enemy of his on the debt question at a recent conference in Hong Kong, according to informed sources. LaRouche, said Kissinger, has "a different idea" about how to solve the looming debt crisis.

● **MAX FISHER** and Charles Bronfman presided over a meeting on the Israeli economy, beginning Dec. 2, in Miami, Florida, to discuss "privatization" of Israeli public companies.

● **MOST COMPANIES** producing non-ferrous metals in Birmingham, England, will soon go on three-day weeks, company sources report.

● **MOSCOW** has "offered" new credit compensation arrangements to Finland. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Sobolev said on Dec. 2 in Helsinki that the proposal involves Finnish credits to modernize Soviet industries, which would be repaid with goods produced.

● **FLIGHT CAPITAL** was the main agenda item at the Mexican Doctors of Law conference, which began in Mexico City on Dec. 2. Their findings on whether capital flight is a form of tax evasion, and can be appropriated, are to be presented to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

● **AUSTRIA** will finance a major dam and power plant in Hungary, in exchange for electricity supplies for 20 years.

Laser optics for the defense of Europe and Asia

Robert Gallagher discusses the adaptive optics systems that engineers must develop for laser beam weapons to achieve 'self-induced transparency.'

Europe and Asia require thousands of laser weapons for defense against the Warsaw Pact and its allies. These directed-energy defenses must be able to destroy or disarm nuclear-armed short-range and medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles and artillery shells armed with nuclear warheads. They must be able to shoot down Warsaw Pact aircraft of all types, from supersonic Backfire bombers to helicopter assault vehicles. The bulk of these hostile objects will travel only in the atmosphere. Therefore, a principal task of the Tactical Defense Initiative (TDI), is to solve the remaining, purely engineering problems of delivering kill-intensity laser energies on target, through the densest layers of the atmosphere, near the surface of the earth where atmospheric turbulence is the greatest.¹

The key to the solution of these engineering problems is application of the concept of "self-induced transparency," originated by Leonardo da Vinci. For high-energy laser weapons, this requires a design that takes advantage of properties of the atmosphere consistent with the transport of beams of laser light to their targets, focused, and without loss of power density. In other words, the beam must work upon the atmosphere, *not against* its own propagation, but for it.

The "optics community" sees the atmosphere only as a *barrier* to light propagation (a somewhat peculiar view given the effective action of light throughout the biosphere). Based on "data" generated by computer simulations of the atmosphere (otherwise known as weather modeling), the opticians rule out the possibility of a practical military solution to laser transmission through it. These theories are the basis for the

arguments of anti-SDI Pugwash "scientist" Kosta Tsipis.

Although the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) is influenced by the optics community, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson's irrepressible optimism tends to obliterate such tendencies. Nonetheless, to gain required funding, General Abrahamson, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl must contend with a political opposition wielding the arguments of Tsipis and the opticians against the feasibility of the SDI and the Tactical Defense Initiative. Here, we present them with the scientific basis to defeat this opposition.

According to the optics community, the intensity and coherence of high-power laser beams propagating through the atmosphere is destroyed by the following phenomena:

- 1) Absorption and scattering of light by the molecular constituents of the atmosphere.
- 2) Thermal blooming: heating of the atmospheric path, as a result of absorption, that produces the spreading of the beam out from its origin. According to the doctrines of the optics community² accepted even by some contractors to the SDIO,³ thermal blooming establishes a maximum beam power that may be transmitted through the atmosphere.⁴
- 3) Atmospheric turbulence, as observed in the "twinkling," or scintillation of starlight.

There is, in fact, an engineering problem to solve, but it is by no means as devastating to the TDI as Tsipis would have it. The case of atmospheric turbulence is illustrative of this.

At the surface of the earth, the atmosphere encounters a discontinuous boundary, characterized by irregular surface features. The smoother aerodynamic flow of upper regions of the atmosphere breaks up into vortices, upon encountering this surface. This turbulence is characterized by optics theory, to produce spatial and temporal variations in the density of the atmosphere and, consequently, in the index of refraction, and thus the speed of any light traveling through it. As a result, according to contemporary models, portions of a beam emitted from different locations on a source, propagate at different varying speeds, with the result that the coherence and intensity of the beam is destroyed by the turbulence. Add to this, the tremendous additional turbulence that will exist over any battlefield area as a result of explosions, and variations in weather conditions, and the result is a problem that appears to require a considerable engineering deployment to solve.

The atmosphere is a hydrodynamic lens

Existing optical theories, founded on statistical mechanics, rule out the possibility of a solution⁵. These models are based on physical principles inconsistent with nature, and are consequently incompetent. Equally irrelevant are any conclusions regarding the feasibility of endo-atmospheric laser weapon development based on these models, such as those expressed by Tsipis in a December 1981 *Scientific American* article.⁶ It should come as no surprise that recent *experimental* results have refuted these models and have demonstrated that a solution to these engineering difficulties is feasible, at least for ranges of military interest in Western Europe and Asia.^{7,8} The American optics community has yet to take notice of the significance of these results.

The properties of beam-atmospheric interaction listed by statistical optics—absorption, scattering, turbulence, and thermal blooming—can, over the range to a target, be compared to a highly differentiated electromagnetic lens that changes its characteristics of action, with time. At the physical dimensions of light rays and of the molecular constituents of the atmosphere, the interaction is not percussive and irreversible, as suggested by Tsipis, but electrohydrodynamic. Turbulence, for example, changes the local electrohydrodynamic properties of the atmospheric, and it is such transformations that change the characteristics of light propagation through it.

To achieve self-induced transparency requires:

- 1) Selection of wavelengths of laser radiation that do not perform work upon the molecular constituents of the atmosphere (“absorption”);

- 2) Compensation for atmospheric turbulence.

Even the statistical opticians acknowledge that absorption effects are of little consequence for certain ranges of wavelengths of laser radiation. Today, the optimal laser wavelengths for both atmospheric transmission and destruc-

tive impact on target, are ultraviolet. SDIO agrees, and contrary to the statistical opticians’ algebraic conclusion that longer wavelength infrared lasers are optimal, it has been proceeding with development of a ground-based ultraviolet krypton-fluoride laser.

In nature, beam propagation is perfect

There exists a phenomenon *in nature*, known as non-linear Optical Phase Conjugation, that demonstrates, in principle, that beams of laser light can be pre-formed and directed through the lens of the atmosphere to arrive on target with near-perfect coherence and intensity. R. C. Lind and G. J. Dunning of Hughes Research Laboratories directed a coherent dye laser beam through experimentally produced, intense atmospheric turbulence into a preparation of atomic sodium pumped by counterpropagating beams of the same wavelength.⁷ “The laser was tuned near the atomic resonance of the sodium D₂ line (589.0 nm) to maximize the four wave mixing conjugate reflectivity,” reported *Laser Focus*. Upon arrival at the atomic sodium conjugator, the beam displayed severe aberrations and phase distortion from its original coherent profile, as a result of the instantaneous refractive properties of the lens of the atmosphere. The conjugator then returned the phase conjugate of the beam back through the precise path along which it had propagated from the transmitter. Along this return path, the aberrated beam reformed into one almost perfectly coherent. The time to conjugate the beam (10 ns) and cover the path twice was far less than the time in which the refractive properties of the atmosphere changed. *Laser Focus* reported:

These data indicate near-diffraction-limited correction capability. In addition, while the aberrated beam shows severe wander and on-axis intensity nulls, the corrected beam stays locked to a particular spatial position.

According to one source,⁹ Hughes holds that the technique will work for beam propagation distances up to at least 50 kilometers in the atmosphere.

Optical Phase Conjugation is a property of a spectrum of “non-linear” materials, from tap water to chlorophyll. One form of OPC employs Brillouin scattering, directing a beam of chosen wavelength into a liquid resonant with that wavelength, which action establishes an acoustic wave in the liquid that back-scatters the conjugate of the incident beam, downshifted in frequency by the frequency of the acoustic wave so established. (Figure 1 shows a schematic view of how the phase conjugate mirror works.)

The task of adaptive optics

In 1984 the Fusion Energy Foundation proposed one use of Optical Phase Conjugation, for a space laser system.¹⁰ In the proposed system, a low-power laser attached to a mirror

in orbit, directs its beam down through the atmosphere to a station where the aberrated beam is conjugated, and amplified to high power. The amplified beam then returns to the space mirror coherent, available for attacking ballistic missiles or high-altitude aircraft, but without the need for a high-power laser amplifier in orbit. This proposal is reportedly now under active development by the SDIO.

Since Optical Phase Conjugation requires two passes through the same atmospheric path, it is not clear how it can play the role of a "component" in a system that must directly attack targets in a single pass through the lower, densest portions of the atmosphere.¹¹

The task of "adaptive optics" is thus to recreate the capabilities of the natural process of Optical Phase Conjugation in engineering hardware that transmits a beam with a single pass through the atmosphere.

Sandia National Laboratory demonstrated such a concept, in regard to particle beams, in 1984. A Sandia team led by David J. Johnson ignored the prescriptions of contemporary electrodynamic theory, and developed a specially shaped anode to emit an ion beam, organized to permit a continuous flow of electrons in its path, to focus the beam on target, rather than introduce astigmatism.¹²

The requirements for a laser system for defense of Europe are more stringent. Here, the system must actively correct not just for a static, non-linear lens action by the intervening atmosphere, but for one that changes in time, during the attack on a target, or spatially, over the course of a target's trajectory. Thus, a principal problem of adaptive optics is to develop practical means of *sensing* the distortions, or action

of the atmospheric "lens" upon an outgoing beam, so that the beam may be shaped in such a way that the action of the atmosphere, as in the case of Optical Phase Conjugation, is to *focus* it on target. In other words, an adaptive optical system requires some reference for the action of the atmosphere upon a beam, in order to maximize transparency, one that holds up under battlefield conditions.

The fallacies of optical theory

In arguing against the feasibility of adaptive optical systems, statistical optics dogma rests much of its argument upon an algebraic construct formulated by David L. Fried in 1965, known as the "atmospheric coherence length" of laser light.^{2,5,8} Since this notion directs much of the work on laser propagation in the atmosphere, we discuss it here in some detail.

Fried holds positions of note within the optics community. Since 1968, he has been a member of the U.S. Army Science Board, and, at the same time, associate editor of the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*. An objective assessment of his work is required.

"Atmospheric coherence length" is the distance r_0 perpendicular to the beam path, across which the beam is in phase ("phase correlated," see Figure 2). Fried defined r_0 as

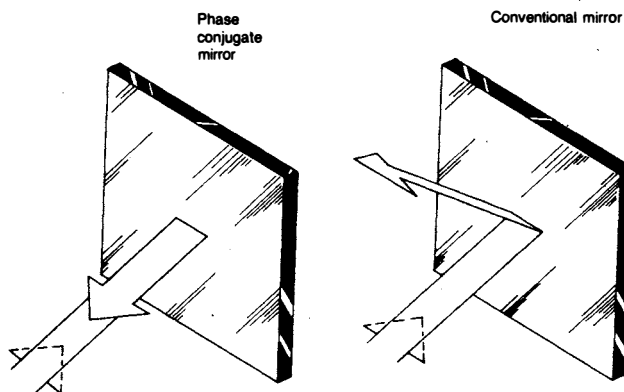
$$1.09 k^2 z C_n^2 / n_0^2)^{-3/5}$$

where k is the optical wave number, z is the range to target, C_n is the "refractive index structure constant," a measure of the degree of turbulence; and n_0 is the index of refraction of the non-turbulent atmosphere.¹³

This formulation states that a beam *must* become increasingly incoherent with distance, or with shorter wavelengths, or with increasing turbulence. It was on the basis of this algebraic construct that the Carter administration emphasized development of the deuterium-fluoride chemical infrared laser. Indeed, in 1981 a spokesman for Itek, Inc., now an SDIO contractor, told *Aviation Week*, "a key parameter in assessing the effect of atmospheric turbulence is 'atmospheric phase coherence length'"³. The case of Optical Phase Conjugation demonstrates that this conception is worthless.

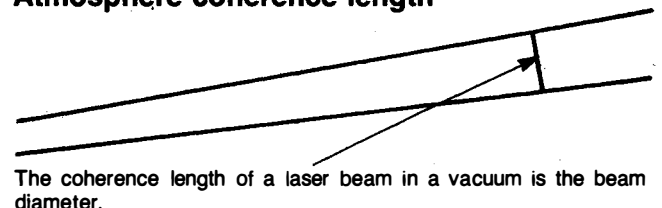
First of all, it matters little whether the beam *appears* to

FIGURE 1
Conventional vs. phase conjugate mirror



When a conventional mirror (right) reflects a beam, the angle of reflection is the complement of the angle of incidence; a diverging beam continues to diverge after reflection. When a phase conjugate mirror (left) reflects a beam, it sends it back in the same direction it came from, and makes a divergent beam convergent, or focused.

FIGURE 2
Atmosphere coherence length



The coherence length of a laser beam in a vacuum is the beam diameter.

be coherent at any point along its path of propagation. What matters is whether the beam is organized, in its propagation, to arrive coherent at the target. The work at Hughes Laboratories shows that, practically speaking, we can make the coherence length as long as we wish, as large as the size of the "collecting optics" of the phase conjugator; in other words, potentially infinite!¹⁴ Lind and Dunning carried out their experiments with turbulence at the highest end of the spectrum of intensities of turbulence in the atmosphere.

Secondly, Luc R. Bissonnette of the Canadian Defense Research Establishment has shown that the Fried construct underestimates even the *apparent* atmospheric coherence

length by a factor of at least 55.

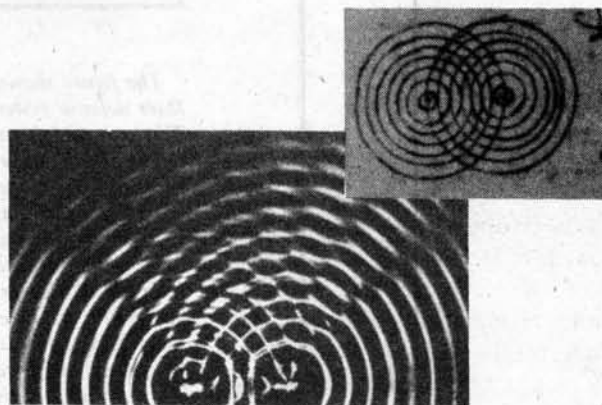
The notion of coherence length is not the only regressive concept dominating optics in the United States and Europe. In addition, the statisticians hold that "an adaptive optics system can only compensate for phase errors that occur at some fraction of the focal plane distance,"¹⁵ i.e., relatively close to the laser transmitter. In other words, turbulence that is farther away from the controlling optics is harder to correct for. The Hughes experiments also refute this claim: in defiance of theory, Optical Phase Conjugation compensated for intense turbulence that occurred along the entire path of the beam.

Leonardo's concept of self-induced transparency

In a now-famous experiment, described by Prof. Enzo Macagno, Leonardo da Vinci placed a flame in front of the mouth of a singer producing a *bel canto* musical tone. The flame remained stable, regardless of the intensity of the voice. Yet the same *bel canto* voice, is capable of inducing resonance in a crystal glass some meters away, so that it shatters. The singer projects waves through the air that "act at a distance," without the transport of matter that would have disturbed the flame. The voice neither disturbs the air, nor is dissipated by it. The *bel canto* song induces "transparency" in the medium of the air, for its own propagation. The complete brilliance of the tone can be heard in the farthest reaches of the opera house, even softly.

In another example of wave action that acts at a distance, Leonardo cited simple sinusoidal water waves:

If you cast two little stones . . . in water, you will see two separate quantities of circles . . . which growing, come to encounter, one circle intersecting the other, always maintaining for centers the places struck by the stones [see figure]. The reason is that although there is some evidence of movement, the water does not leave its location, because the opening made in it by the stones closes up again at once and this motion made by the sudden opening and closing produces a certain shaking, which can be called trembling rather than motion. And to make what I say plainer, take heed of those straws which by their lightness stand on the water; notwithstanding the wave made under them by the coming of the circles, they do not



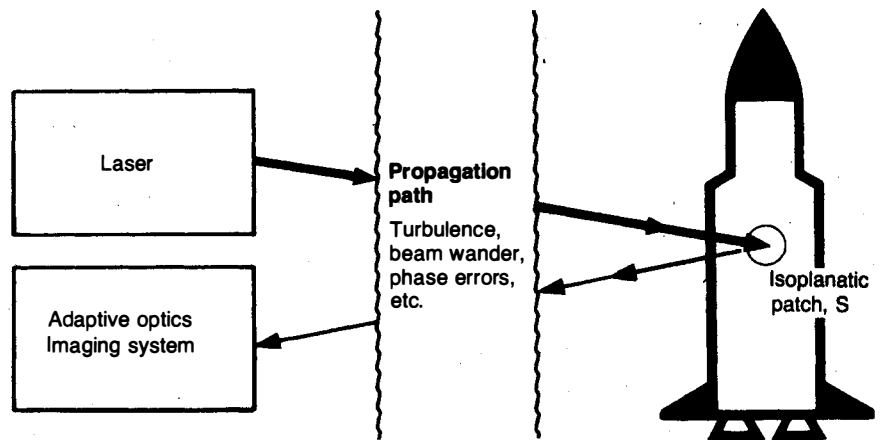
leave their first locations. . . . (Institut de France Ms. A 61r)

Leonardo's pioneering work on optics is well known. He was the first to understand that the scintillation, or "twinkling" of the stars, was not a property of the stars themselves, but the result of turbulence in the atmosphere. Furthermore, he understood that blue light was the best visible wavelength for self-induced transparency in the atmosphere. This fact, which is obvious to anyone who looks at the blue sky on a clear day, seems to have escaped optical theorists of recent days, who pay little heed to nature. Leonardo hypothesized that the sky is blue because of the absorption of other visible wavelengths by the atmosphere, and reemission and scattering of blue light, by which model the radiation of the sun pumps energy into the atmosphere to produce blue:

I say that the blueness we see in the atmosphere is not intrinsic color, but is caused by warm vapor evaporated in minute and insensible atoms on which the solar rays fall, rendering them luminous against the infinite darkness of the fiery sphere which lies beyond. . . . (Leicester, Ms. 4a)

FIGURE 3

Statistical optics holds that it is impossible to image, track and destroy a realistic military target through intense atmospheric turbulence.



The figure shows the adaptive optics problem, as seen by contemporary optics, for a laser defense system attacking a target without a definite area of reflection, or "glint." The laser at left emits a beam which is distorted in its propagation to the target at right. The adaptive optics system receives the reflection of the beam from the target, through a "pinhole" at the imaging system below left, and based on the intensity of the point reflection, adjusts the profile of the outgoing beam, to maximize self-induced transparency through the atmosphere, and lethal energy delivered to the target.

However, according to the opticians, there is no lawful relationship between the intensity of a point reflection and the intensity of the beam at the target, over militarily significant distances, because of random wander of the light, in its course back to the imaging system; as a result, they argue, such adaptive optics systems are not feasible. In general, they state that the maximum area of coherence S of the beam on the target, is considerably less than the minimum area of "random" beam wander; therefore, the reflection from the target could come from anywhere on it, not the chosen focal spot.

In addition, statistical optics holds that, practically speaking, it is impossible to image real, military targets through atmospheric turbulence. It asserts that imaging targets wider than half the atmospheric coherence length, is impossible. According to this theory, light from a point source wanders "randomly" by refraction through the atmosphere,¹⁵ and under intense turbulence the amplitude of this wander is at least greater than $\frac{1}{2} r_0$ (see Figure 3). As Pearson et al. write:

Fried has shown that when two source elements are separated by more than one-half the atmospheric coherence length, they fall outside the isoplanatic patch; that is, they produce phase distortions at the receiver aperture that are essentially uncorrelated at any one instant. A consequence of this fact, is that if one attempts operations with information extracted from both points simultaneously, one obtains a composite phase measure that is incorrect for compensating the path to either of these points or to any other point for that matter. . . .

At all wavelengths, the isoplanatic patch diameter, which we define as $r_0/2$, will almost never be as large as 1

meter (with 4 km paths) . . . referencing [imaging] on truly extended targets (greater than 1 meter) is not allowed by isoplanatic problems.

As an example, for normal (i.e., non-battlefield) atmospheric conditions near the ground, over a range of 4 km, this source estimates that ultraviolet laser light will wander within a cross-sectional area seven times the area of the isoplanatic patch of coherency of the beam. In other words, the beam will never be coherent.

Empirical refutation of these concepts for an adaptive optics system was demonstrated at about the same time as the work at Hughes, by Luc R. Bissonnette of the Canadian Defense Research Establishment. His experiments show that Fried's theory underestimates the size of the isoplanatic patch, the cross-sectional area of coherency of laser light propagating through the atmosphere, by approximately a factor of 2,000, and that the atmospheric coherence length itself is at least over an order of magnitude greater than predicted by Fried's theory. Bissonnette argues that Fried's definition of coherence length is an artificial construct that may hold in certain laboratory set-ups, but does not hold

for nature. Light propagation through the atmosphere is always non-linear. In the course of this work, Bissonnette demonstrated the value, as a military system, of one proposed design for an adaptive optical system, known as the Multidither Outgoing Wave (MDOW) system. In order to fully appreciate the controversy evolving out of Bissonnette's work, and its relevance to the development of laser weapons for the defense of Europe, it is necessary to briefly describe this system.

A system that can defend Europe?

An MDOW system consists of a laser, a deformable mirror for pre-shaping the beam, and a sensor. The system senses the intensity of a reflection off a target to determine the transformations required in the outgoing, attacking beam to maximize transparency through the atmosphere, and hence the energy-flux density delivered to the target. But existing optical dogma insists that such a system cannot image a target through the atmosphere, without its having a clearly defined area that produces a "glint" reflection of the outgoing, attacking laser beam. According to theory, if there is no glint, there will be no correlation between the intensity of the beam on target and the intensity measured by the sensor, so that the latter will give no indication of how the beam must be shaped for the atmosphere to focus it, or, according to jargon, for the system to "converge" to maximize beam intensity on target. As Pearson et al. write:

Multidither systems that have been studied to date require a target highlight or bright feature (a localized region that has a higher reflectivity than surrounding regions—a "glint") for proper operation. . . . Since glint structures are known to evolve, replicate, shift and/or disappear as the target changes aspect angle, the beam may not be stable on a dynamic target [e.g., an artillery shell—RLG], and with featureless targets, standard outgoing wave multidither systems cannot converge.

Obviously, such a theory has a dubious military value. We cannot expect the Warsaw Pact to deploy missiles and artillery shells which maximize glint for us, upon which we can focus the impact of Western lasers. Bissonnette wrote in *Applied Optics*:

There can be many practical instances where the target is featureless and the turbulence-spread beam spot is resolved by the transmitter aperture. This is likely to happen at short to medium ranges, where the MDOW adaptive systems are most advantageous and most suitable for applications.

Bissonnette carried out experiments to test Fried's theory of light propagation in the atmosphere as follows. To image a realistic, "featureless" military target, a target without a

glint, Bissonnette measured the intensity of the light reflected off the target through a pinhole aperture, rather than collecting a broad reflection of light, in order to construct a reference whose intensity would correspond to the actual intensity of the outgoing beam at the target. Adjustments in the deformable mirror of his system, to maximize the intensity of light through this aperture, should maximize the intensity of the attacking beam on target.

However, according to Fried's theories of coherence and isoplanaticism, the intensity of light measured through such a pinhole would have an arbitrary relationship to the actual intensity of the beam on target, because of the wander of the light through the atmosphere. Theory requires, that for a system to function, the area of wander must be less than the area of the isoplanatic patch. For two experiments of Bissonnette, theory predicted the values shown in **Figure 4** for coherence length r_0 , area of isoplanatic patch S , and area of beam wander, L .¹⁶ According to these theoretical values, there should be no correlation between the light through the pinhole aperture and the beam intensity at the target. However, Bissonnette demonstrated that in both cases, a positive correlation existed, in Experiment 1 with a maximum correlation (i.e., greater than 0.5) of 1.0 and a minimum correlation of 0.65, in Experiment 2 with a maximum of 0.85 and a minimum of 0.6. Figure 4 also shows the recalculated

FIGURE 4
Two experiments in light propagation through turbulence which refuted theoretical predictions of statistical optics

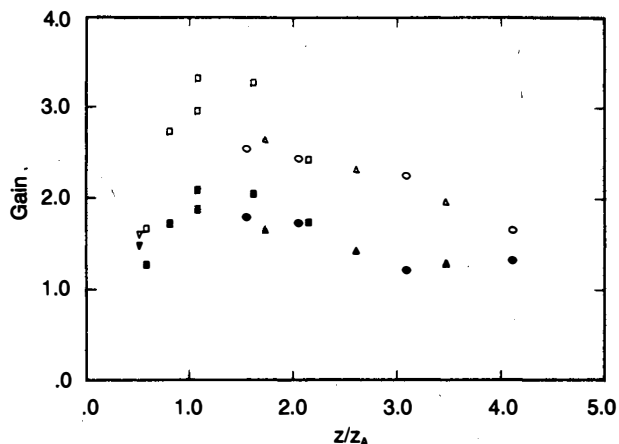
	Experiment 1	Experiment 2
Theoretical values¹		
Coherence length, r_0	0.144 mm	0.101 mm
Isoplanatic patch, S	0.0651 mm ²	0.0321 mm ²
Area of beam wander, L	9.24 mm ²	61.4 mm ²
Ratio L to S	142	1913
Experimental values		
Coherence length, r_e	1.715 mm	4.421 mm
Ratio, experimental to theoretical, r_e/r_0	12	44

¹Bissonnette, personal communication

The figure shows the complete refutation of statistical optics theories of light propagation through the atmosphere, by two experiments carried out by Canadian scientist Luc Bissonnette. His work demonstrated that the "coherence length" of laser light—the distance perpendicular to the beam, across which it is coherent—is at least 10 to 50 times greater than predicted by the statistical opticians.

Experiment refutes statistical optics theory

FIGURE 5



The figure shows how the gain of an adaptive optics system—the relative increase in laser energy flux density delivered to a target as a result of its adaptation of a beam for atmospheric propagation—varies over the range to a target, and for different conditions of the medium, for:

1) standard outgoing wave adaptive optics systems relying on a glint from the target for information on atmospheric conditions (data shown with open symbols), and

2) a “pinhole” imaging system (solid symbols) tested by Luc Bissonnette.

According to theory, Bissonnette’s system should produce no gain. However, experiment showed that his system achieved a gain over 2.0, and continued to exhibit gain at a range four times the amplitude fading distance.

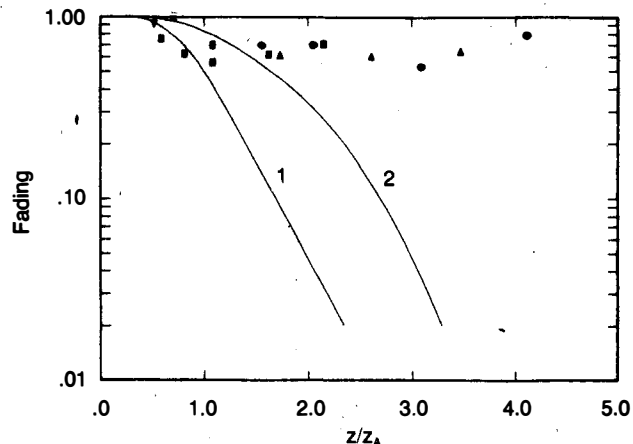
Range to the target is shown in the figure in units of “amplitude fading distance,” z_A , the distance over which the intensity of a beam is thought by the theoreticians, to be reduced to 37% of its value.

Source: L. R. Bissonnette, “Outgoing-wave adaptive optics systems: Error sensing method in the case of extended targets in turbulence,” *Proceedings, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers*, Vol. 365 (1982), p. 39.

value of the coherence length on the basis of these results and compares it with that derived from optical theory. It shows that the coherence length found in the experiments is at least 44 times greater than that predicted by theory.

Bissonnette cast these results in terms of maximum effective ranges for imaging targets with his modified MDOW laser system, with reference to the opticians’ notion of “amplitude fading distance” z_A , the distance from a source at which the (coherent) amplitude of a beam is $1/e$ (37%) of its original amplitude. According to theory, the maximum range for imaging for Bissonnette’s experimental system would be $0.7 z_A$, and that scintillation of a reflection should saturate at $z/z_A = 2$. Bissonnette’s system reached its *peak*

FIGURE 6



The figure shows that two statistical theories of beam propagation predicts dramatic “gain fading,” a sharp falloff in gain, or increase in beam intensity on target supplied by an adaptive optics system, with increased range, for a “pinhole”-imaging adaptive-optics system (see curves labeled “1” and “2”). Experimental data (solid symbols) has shown that gain fading is relatively insignificant.

Range shown in units of the amplitude fading distance. (see Figure 4 caption).

Source: L. R. Bissonnette, “Outgoing-wave adaptive optics systems: Error sensing method in the case of extended targets in turbulence,” *Proceedings, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers*, Vol. 365 (1982), p. 39.

performance at a range of about $1.6 z_A$, or more than twice the theoretical limit. He demonstrated effective ranges of up to $4.1 z_A$, the distance at which the beam amplitude—according to theory—would be reduced to $1/e^{4.1}$ (less than 1.8%) of its original amplitude.

He then compared the performance of his pinhole aperture system with an MDOW system supplied with a glint. Again, contrary to theory, which states that a glint is necessary for successful operation of a multidither system, the profile of maximum intensity of the beam on target as a function of distance (measured in terms of the gain of the closed loop system) had the same shape for both systems; the amount of gain was simply lower in the case of the pinhole imaging technique. (See Figure 5, reproduced from one of Bissonnette’s papers.¹⁷) Put bluntly, he showed that from the standpoint of experimental results, the theory is “off the wall.” Figure 6, also from one of Bissonnette’s papers,¹⁸ shows this most clearly in a graph of gain fading with distance, in units of the amplitude fading distance. The triangles, squares, and circles are experimental data points from Bissonnette’s system; the two continuous curves are

theoretical ones based on that of Fried (labeled "1") and another statistician ("2"). (Gain fading measures how the gain in intensity on target, supplied by an optics system, may decline with increasing range to the target.)

Pearson et al. argue that the maximum range of an MDOW system is 1.6 kilometers.² Bissonnette has shown that they underestimate the maximum effective range by at least a factor of 6, resulting in a range of at least 10 kilometers. This is the difference between a system that is militarily significant and one that is not. The Bissonnette system appears able to attack targets that rise over the horizon (only 15 km away) at ballistic velocities. Based on the physical principles discussed above, it appears certain that further extension of the feasible ranges will be demonstrated.

This writer offered some of the optical authorities whose theories are refuted by Bissonnette, a chance to publish comment on his work together with this report. All of them refused to do so. Not one disputed Bissonnette's results. Their only comments were as follows:

"I don't think the atmosphere is non-linear at these power levels" (milliwatts).

"I always have a problem with someone who argues in simple physical terms."

"The scientific issues in propagation through atmospheric turbulence are already solved."

And finally:

"This work is trash."

Notes

1. "European Air Defense Initiative: a crash program for beam defense," *EIR*, Vol. 12, No. 20, May 21, 1985, pp. 46-53.
2. F. G. Gebhardt, "High Power Laser Propagation," *Applied Optics*, June 1976, Vol. 15, No. 6, p. 1,479.
3. Itek, Corp. representative quoted in *Aviation Week*, Aug. 24, 1981, p. 62.
4. The notion that there exists a "power density" barrier in laser propagation through the atmosphere, is similar to the now-refuted belief that there existed a "sound barrier" to aircraft as they approached the speed of sound. As Uwe Parpart-Henke has documented, appropriate shaping of supersonic aircraft induces transparency, for their movement through the atmosphere beyond the speed of sound, and even pushes the alleged "barrier," the speed at which drag increases, from seven-tenths of the speed of sound to beyond Mach 2, as well as reduces the maximum amount of drag. See *Open the Age of Reason*: Proceedings of the Krafft Ehrlicke Memorial Conference, June 15-16, 1985.
5. James E. Pearson, R. H. Freeman, and H. C. Reynolds, "Adaptive Optical Techniques for Wave Front Correction," in *Applied Optics & Optical Engineering*, Vol. 7. R. Shannon and J. Wyant, eds., Academic Press, New York, 1979.
6. K. Tsipis, "Laser Weapons," *Scientific American*, December 1981.
7. "Real-time Compensation of Atmospheric Turbulence by Nonlinear Phase Conjugation Demonstrated," *Laser Focus*, September 1983.
8. L. R. Bissonnette, "Adaptive Optical System Referencing in the case of resolved targets illuminated through turbulence," *Applied Optics*, Vol. 21, No. 22, Nov. 15, 1982, p. 3998. Also, "Outgoing-wave adaptive optics systems: Error sensing method in the case of extended targets in turbulence," *Proceedings*, Society of Photo-optical Instrumentation Engineers, Vol. 365 (1982).

9. "Adaptive Optics," *Science Digest*, May 1984.
10. "At the Forefront of Laser Technology: Optical Phase Conjugation," *EIR*, Vol. 11, No. 24, June 19, 1984, pp. 12-14.
11. One possibility might be to irradiate a target and then conjugate and amplify a coherent reflection. However, it is questionable whether the power levels of such a reflection off an arbitrary target would be large enough, and whether it would be possible to isolate that portion of the reflected beam that was coherent at the target.
12. D. J. Johnson et al., "Electron and ion kinetics and anode plasma formation in two applied B field ion diodes," *J. Appl. Phys.*, **57**(3), 1 Feb. 1985; and "Time-resolved proton focus of a high-power ion diode," *J. Appl. Phys.*, **58**(1), 1 July 1985.
13. Or in the language of Pearson et al., "the atmospheric coherence length [is] the distance perpendicular to the beam path over which [refractive] index fluctuations are phase correlated."
14. For the turbulence level and the wavelength of the laser light in the Hughes experiment, statistical optics estimates r_0 at less than 1 cm! See Reference 2.
15. J. Strohbehn (ed.), *Laser Propagation Through the Atmosphere*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1978. "The phase fluctuations arise directly from the fact that the refractive index is a random function of space and time, which from the simple relation $v = c/n$ [where c is the velocity of light and n is the refractive index of the atmosphere] produces a random velocity in the propagating wave."
16. Bissonnette, personal communication.
17. Figure 8, paper in SPIE proceedings, cited above.
18. Figure 9, paper in SPIE proceedings, cited above.

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The Pope's Synod and interpretation of international law

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Democratic Presidential Candidate

Editor's note: Presidential candidate LaRouche is one of a handful of persons throughout the world, informed to know in depth the issues which define the Catholic Church's Extraordinary Synod: as not only the most important single event of the 20th century, but also the most important among the positive events in European and world history since the 1439 Council of Florence. As to why LaRouche places such historical importance upon the actions of Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Ratzinger at this Synod, readers should study the decisions of this event in light of the content of LaRouche's address to the Schiller Institute's conference on St. Augustine, convened in Rome several weeks prior to the opening of the Synod.

In the following report, the Democratic presidential candidate concentrates on the issues of international law resolved at that Synod. Pope John Paul II's *ex cathedra* affirmations of Western Christianity's *Filioque* principle, the Papacy's clarification of the delimited authority of the Curia and of bishops' councils, and Cardinal Ratzinger's condemnations of Adam Smith's and Max Weber's doctrines as wicked in both conception and effects, rip the mask of respectability from the wicked policies of such agencies as the International Monetary Fund, the Swiss banking system, and the Federal Reserve System. Those condemned varieties of policies of practice, are a foul offense against Judeo-Christian principles of international law, such that no man or woman can be considered a moral, or "respectable," public figure, as long as he or she condones such wicked practices.

In the following report, LaRouche identifies the Pope's ecumenical authority on matters of international law for Western civilization. The candidate identifies the historical basis for this special ecumenical authority of the Papacy, and identifies the decisions on international law passed down at the Synod: all as consistent with the fundamental principles of law upon which Western civilization is based.

The Pope's authority in international law

Not only is that Catholic Church now headed by Pope John Paul II, the world's largest single religious body. Since the 15th century, the Pope is also, in effect,



The issue of international law embedded in the Filioque, is defined more broadly, and accurately, by examining the central issue in the trial and judicial murder of Socrates. Platonism—e.g., the figure of Socrates—has been consistently the target of hatred of the opponents of St. Augustine's Christianity. Shown here: Detail from Raphael's "The School of Athens," showing Socrates (right) conversing with Xenophon, Eschines, and Alcibiades.

the patron of that global ecumenical movement among Christians, Jews, and Muslims, which was defined by the Church's great canon, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, in his *De Pace Fidei*. Hence, whenever the Pope acts to affirm the common roots of all Western Christianity—in the ecumenical collaboration of St. Peter and Philo Judaeus, and the heritage of St. Augustine—the Pope is speaking with the implicit and unique authority of Western civilization's "solicitor-general for international law."

The United States Declaration of Independence and Constitution separate all particular churches and the state absolutely in matters of government and law. All of those modern governments founded upon principles kindred to the doctrine of international law, as variously stated or implicit in those two documents, require that all persons are politically equal under law. Insofar as the Catholic Church, or the Pope, speak on matters specifically internal to the doctrine and affairs of that Church as such, the principle of separation of church and state is usually binding upon all agencies of our government and the public practice of political leaders.

There is one exception to this constitutional prohibition. Whenever the Pope speaks *ex cathedra* on matters of principle pertaining to international law, his actions have the weight of opinions on matters of ecumenical law pronounced by the de facto "solicitor general" of Western civilization. During the current Extraordinary Synod, Nov. 25-Dec. 8, the Papacy of Pope John Paul II delivered affirmations of some of the most fundamental principles of Western civilization's international law. These affirmations are of such great weight and substance, that every government and court must consider

itself bound to them, unless it were shown, on historical grounds, that there were some relevant item of arguable flaw in the Papacy's most recent restatement of these principles.

No ruling on international law by any other existing agency, has an authority even approximately equal to that of the Papacy in these matters. The United Nations Organization, for example, was founded to exclude the authority of Western civilization's principles of international law. The weight of the Soviet Union in the U.N.O. Security Council, is sufficient proof of that fact. There exists today, no supranational body, excepting the Papacy, which defends the natural law upon which Western civilization rests. Although the Papacy has no formal authority as a court on this account, it is the only institution presently in existence, which can convene ecumenical authority to render opinion on crucial matters of international law.

Since there have been bad Popes, and since the actions of the Papacy are colored by the interplay of powerful factions within the Church itself, the Papacy's opinion on fundamental issues of international law is not infallible simply because it is the opinion of the Papacy. Yet, when the Pope speaks in his ecumenical authority, the consciences of nations must tremble, and search to prove whether or not there is some error in the opinion delivered from this "bench."

Two features of the recent Synod are outstanding in their bearing on the current practice of international law. 1) The first, and most profound of these was announced as a leading headline in the Nov. 25, 1985 issue of the Vatican's official newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*: "The Holy Spirit Proceeds from the Father and the Son." The Papacy affirmed

most strongly what is called the *Filioque* doctrine of all Western Christianity. Although this is viewed by most observers, chiefly as a matter of religious doctrine, even the leading opponents of the *Filioque* within the churches, as well as the Soviet dictatorship, have recognized and stated recently, that this is also a fundamental (ecumenical) principle of Western international law, which the Soviet dictatorship and its Western fellow-travelers bitterly abhor. 2) The second of the two leading ecumenical issues was presented most forcefully by Josef Cardinal Ratzinger, in addressing the conference of economists assembled during the period of this Extraordinary Synod. Formally, Cardinal Ratzinger is the Church's highest authority on matters of international law, second only to the Pope himself. In this capacity, the Cardinal denounced the immorality of both Soviet and Adam Smith's doctrines of political-economy, and denounced Teddy Roosevelt and Rockefeller by name, for promoting Smith's wicked doctrine through spreading the immoral theological doctrines of sociologist Max Weber into the Americas.

In effect, the highest court of international law presently existing in the world, has pronounced the practices of the International Monetary Fund and Paul Volcker's Federal Reserve policies, as a great and immoral injustice to humanity in general.

Socrates and the *Filioque*

One of the opponents of the *Filioque* operating within the Catholic Church, has been the Father Yves Conger who authored a 1960 defense of Gnostic doctrine, *The Mystery of the Church*. The following excerpt from that book typifies the Gnostic's view of the direct bearing of the *Filioque* doctrine on fundamental principles of international law:

It has often been observed that a theology which denies the eternal procession of the Holy Spirit from the Word tends to minimize the part played by definite forms of authority in actual life, and this leaves the way more open to a kind of independent inspiration. The ecclesiology of the Orthodox churches has a distinctly 'pneumatic' tendency and declines to accept Catholic ideas of authority which seem to savour of legalism.

Conger is clearly attacking Thomas Aquinas' *Contra Errores Graecorum* on this point. Aquinas wrote:

To say that the Vicar of Christ, the Roman Pontiff, does not hold the primacy in the universal church is an error analogous to that which denies that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son. . . . [all errors in faith] seem to tend principally to this, that they derogate from the dignity of Christ.

The issue of international law embedded in the *Filioque*, is defined more broadly, and accurately, by examining the central issue in the trial and judicial murder of Socrates.

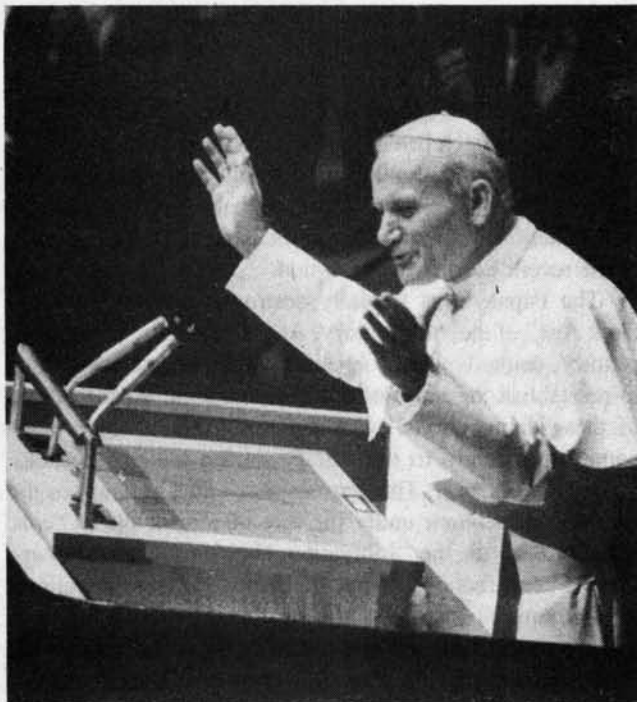
This approach is no innovation on our part. The same Byzantine opponents of St. Augustine who gave the most inappropriate name of "neo-Platonism" to their revivals of Chaldean Gnosticism, banned the writings of Plato for centuries—the better to give the name, "neo-Platonic," more freely to certain among their mystery cults. Platonism—e.g., the figure of Socrates—has been consistently the target of hatred of the opponents of St. Augustine's Christianity within the churches, as well as the target of special hatred by the Soviet dictatorship, of the proto-Nazi, Venetian-Swiss philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, and of such despicable echoes of Nietzsche's doctrine as leftist curmudgeon I. F. Stone.

As Criton Zoakos documents, in a review of classical authorities to be included in a forthcoming issue of *The Campaigner* magazine, the hand behind the trial and murder of Socrates was the same Cult of Mithra which later orchestrated the judicial murder of Jesus Christ. These are the same Syrian Magi whose tradition is continued by such modern forms of the Magi's Gnosticism as "Liberation Theology" and the Weberian "charismatic theology" which Cardinal Ratzinger accused Rockefeller of spreading in the Americas. These are the same Syrian Magi whose tradition is preserved by that modern Syrian intelligence service which Moscow has employed since 1967-69 for deploying international terrorism.

The faction which placed Socrates on trial for "impiety" toward popularized pagan superstitions, was the ultra-democratic party of Athens, philosophically akin to the ultra-radical faction of the U.S. Democratic Party of the post-1968 period. As Zoakos documents, this democratic party of Athens was not merely a political asset of the Persian Empire, but of a specific ruling faction within that Empire, the Syrian Magi (the Cult of Mithra) otherwise known more broadly as "the Chaldeans."

On the surface, the Magi's motives for murdering Socrates were simple enough; Socrates, like Plato after him, was a leader of the Greek faction working to destroy the Chaldean control of the Persian Empire, as Plato's faction guided Alexander the Great into accomplishing this, temporarily, shortly after Plato's death. Yet, the Magi were shrewd enough to recognize that the danger to their interests came not merely from Socrates' leading position among the plotters, but from the feature of Socrates' work which made his influence so powerful, his work as a philosopher.

Socrates epitomizes the classical Greek republican tradition, to the present day. The essence of his philosophy, is that, from the Creator, named the "Composer" in Plato's *Timaeus* dialogue, flows a universally efficient creative principle, which governs lawfully all developments within the universe. Although man's knowledge of this principle is always imperfect, man may lessen the imperfection of his knowledge through individual reason. In other words, the divine spark of reason within each and every individual



When the Pope speaks ex cathedra on matters of principle pertaining to international law, his actions have the weight of opinions on matters of ecumenical law pronounced by the de facto "solicitor general" of Western civilization.

person, permits that person to have direct access to knowledge of the Creator's universal law. No authority, no prevalence of mere popular opinion, can deny the individual the right to reach and to be right, even in opposition to all contrary opinion, if—and only if—that individual judgment is based on a rigorous exercise of reason.

In this principle, is implicitly embedded the political equality of all persons under the law. As the individual is made equal before the Creator's law, how much more must that individual be equal under such inferior bodies and institutions of law as governments. Man's uniqueness, in possessing this divine spark of reason, not only places man above all beasts, but defines man implicitly as in the image of the living God on this account. Hence, human life is sacred.

Upon these root-notions of universal law and the right condition of the sacred individual life under that law, the entire accomplishment of Western civilization depends. Our Declaration of Independence, and, with certain imperfections noted, our 1787-89 Federal Constitution, are derived directly from this tradition of Socrates, as mediated chiefly through the influence of the work of St. Augustine.

It was Socrates' teaching of this doctrine, by word and by example of practice, for which he was indicted and judicially murdered by the Magi-steered, ultra-democratic party of Athens. This same motive guided the Magi to crucify Christ.

Whence, in Socrates' philosophy, is the political and other authority of institutions derived? Here lies the root of the arguments against the *Filioque* by such modern Gnostics as the radical democrats, the Liberation Theologists, and the Charismatics, today. The answer to this question has two facets, both facets merely aspects of the same root-principle. 1) Although all persons are politically equal before the law, not all are equally developed in their respective commitment to and knowledge of that law. Hence, persons who are more developed on these accounts, have greater moral merit than others less developed; their opinions have relatively greater weight, and they are better suited to be entrusted with such positions of authority as lawmakers, judges, and governors. This is elaborated by the Socrates of Plato's *Republic* dialogue, is freshly elaborated by St. Augustine, and is the subject of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*. The selection of a Pope, by such criteria, and the transformation of that elevated person by inrush of the awesome sense of responsibility of that office, pertains to this principle of source of authority. 2) The second facet of the lawful authority of institutions, is that argued by Solon of Athens, in defending the need for a constitution. In societies, as popular opinion may be most proximate to the dictates of reason in one nobler moment of the nation's existence, so, in other times, popular opinion may become capricious and contrary to the principles of law. So, in nobler moments, an enlightened people must bind itself to a compact with the Creator, in the form of a constitution by which a people seeks to govern itself in agreement with the Creator's universal law. If, then, capricious popular opinion shall later violate the constitutional law, then the institutions of society must be so arranged that popular opinion is struck down by constitutional law. The institutions of self-government, as established and ordered by such a constitution, have thus an authority which flows from reason, and this constitution and these institutions may be rightly opposed and overturned only if it be shown that such action is required by the higher authority of universal natural law, an authority ever greater than that of any state or any law made by man.

The constitution of the Catholic Church, and the position of authority of the Pope, have an authority of such a nature.

Although the roots of the best of modern European society, are traced back through Charlemagne to the work of St. Augustine, we must trace modern institutions generally, and of the Papacy in particular, to the 15th century's Golden Renaissance. The reason for this is elementary. From the death of Friedrich II, in 1250 A.D., through the middle of the following century, the level of the population of Europe was reduced by half, chiefly through famines and pandemics caused by usurious practices resembling those of the international bankers today. This interval of approximately a hundred years is called in history books, "The New Dark Age," the greatest catastrophe, until now, which European civilization has suffered since the Roman Empire. From the

condition of material, moral, and political rubble, to which Europe and its Papacy had descended during this "New Dark Age," the Golden Renaissance organized the rebirth of civilization and its institutions during the 15th century.

Out of the Golden Renaissance came all those institutions which characterized the forces leading into the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution. The notion of reorganizing society as a system of sovereign nation-state republics under a common system of natural law, in place of the old "feudal" system, was elaborated by Dante Alighieri in his *De Monarchia*, but remained only an idea until the efforts of Cosimo de Medici at Florence, Nicolaus of Cusa's *Concordancia Catholica*, and the establishment of the first modern nation-states, under Louis XI in France, and later in Tudor England. The principles of national economy were first elaborated at Florence during that century, first by George Gemistos (Plethon) and later by Leonardo da Vinci. The principle of nation-states committed to systematic scientific and technological progress, was first elaborated by Nicolaus of Cusa, and animated by such followers of Cusa as Leonardo da Vinci and Gottfried Leibniz, to become known worldwide as, variously, the "mercantilist" or "cameralist" system of political-economy, and as the American System of political-economy associated with such names as Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, the two Careys, Friedrich List, and Abraham Lincoln. Similarly, the Papacy, which was also in a state of rubble at the beginning of the 15th century, was reestablished during that century, largely through the crucial intervention of young Nicolaus of Cusa.

It is largely a popularized academic's hoax, to date the "Reformation" of the Western church from the 16th century. All of the positive features of reform of both the Catholic and later Protestant churches, were specified during the middle of the 15th century, in the reestablishment of the Papacy, especially events centered in the 1439 Council of Florence. The "Reformation" so-called, was an outbreak of schisms caused chiefly by the leading role of Venice and Venice's Hapsburg puppets, in crushing and looting Rome, and putting the Papacy itself under Venetian rule at the point of a Hapsburg sword. For positive reasons, there were movements to defend nations against Venetian control over the Papacy, in the establishment of variously independent and quasi-independent national branches of the Catholic Church, such as the Church of England. Negatively, in the name of Protestantism, there was also a proliferation of nasty, Eastern-modeled heretical cults.

Beginning the period of the Venice-financed accession of the Hapsburg, Charles V, about 1520, until Mazarin's defeat of the Hapsburg's power over Europe, in 1653, there was a new "dark age" in Europe, less severe than that of the 14th century, but severe enough so that all Europe would have been plunged into the depths, but for the alliance of Mazarin and Cromwell in defeating the Hapsburgs. By the end of this "lesser new dark age," in 1653, the general

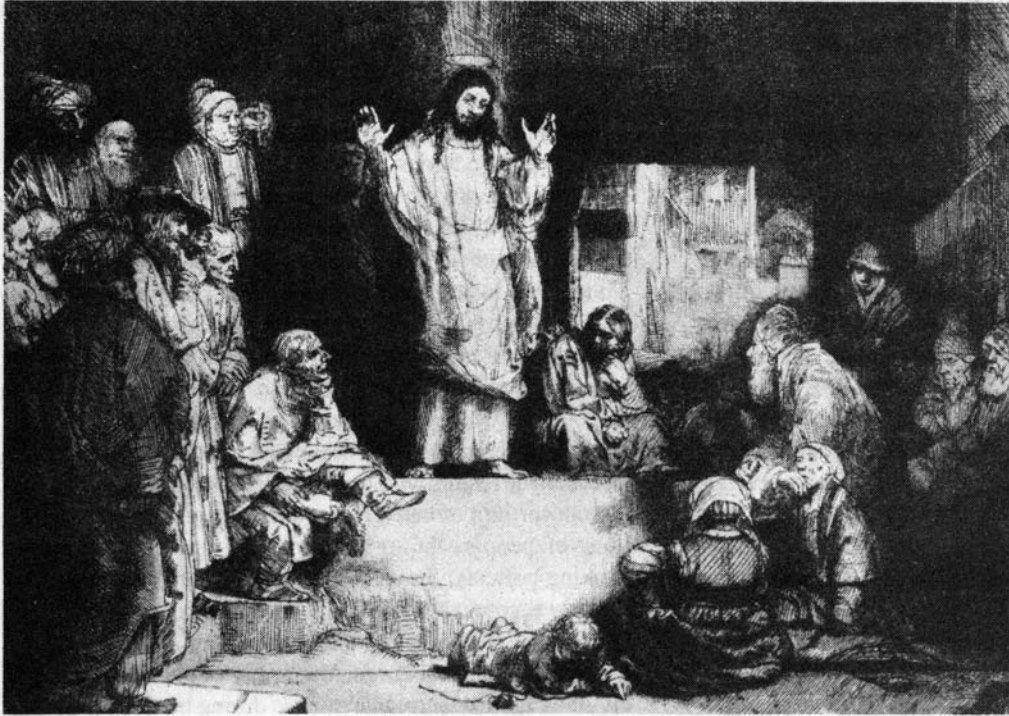
schism in European Christianity was institutionalized, to the effect that since then, a unified Western Christianity exists only in the form of an ecumenical fellowship with the Papacy based on common adoption of the *Filioque* doctrine.

We must touch briefly, reluctantly but unavoidably, on the internal situation within the Catholic Church today. We do so only to the extent required, to make clearer the issues of international law reflected in the defense of the *Filioque* at the recent Extraordinary Synod.

The Papacy was virtually destroyed during the "New Dark Age" of the 14th century. At the beginning of the 15th century, councils were convened to the purpose of seeking to reestablish the unity of a divided Church. At the center of these deliberations, were the same issues which have come prominently to the surface during the two decades following Vatican II. The "extreme left," then as now, sought to place the Church under the rule of a principle of "collegiality," as do the "Liberation Theologists" and "Charismatic" cult-factions of today. During these deliberations then, young Nicolaus of Cusa struggled with himself, and out of this struggle emerged as a key figure for restoration of the authority of the Papacy within the Council. At the 1439 Council of Florence, in which Cusa played a leading role, these issues were definitively resolved as to law. What was resolved in 1439 were the same issues which the Papacy has reaffirmed, for the modern setting, in the current Extraordinary Synod.

Philosophically, and theologically, the issue was the same controversy we have identified as at the center of the judicial murder of Socrates. In Christianity, Christ is the Logos incarnate (St. John's "the Logos made flesh"), and, hence, the Logos flows from Christ as it does from the Creator. Through the divine spark of reason in each individual, that person yearns for a direct, unmediated, agreement of the individual will with the Will of the Logos. Hence, the sacredness of the individual, and hence the direct equality, in respect of the principle of law, of all individuals under the universal law (Logos) flowing from the Creator and Christ.

However, as we reviewed the issues of inequality of merit and of authority of institutions, in reviewing the case of Socrates, the equality of the individual qua individual under the law, does not signify that all individuals are equal in the perfection of their knowledge and wills. Not all individual opinion is equal to other opinion, nor is any accumulation of mere opinion, such as majority-opinion, necessarily equal to the opinion of even a single individual who opposes any sort of currently prevailing opinion. The judgment of anyone whose opinion is more efficiently guided by the principle of reason, is greater in authority than a majority opinion not equally reflecting the principle of reason. Insofar as institutions are composed in service of the principle of reason, and agents of those institutions are selected and self-governed according to the principle of reason,



Christ is the Logos incarnate, and, hence, the Logos flows from Christ as it does from the Creator. Through the divine spark of reason in each individual, that person yearns for a direct, unmediated, agreement of the individual will with the will of the Logos. Shown here: Rembrandt's "Christ Preaching."

such institutions rightly have authority to check the caprices of popular opinion; as the case of Solon's argument illustrates the point, on the need for constitutional law and constitutional ordering of ruling institutions, such special authority of institutions is the indispensable means to prevent the wickednesses inherent in arbitrary, irrational opinion of individuals and majorities.

The authority of the Papacy, and the need for such an authority, is of this general nature. The Pope must be one who has not only the qualification of a certain mature development of his reason, but one who is seized by a passion which compels him to make himself the living embodiment of the "constitution" of the Church. The awesome responsibilities of his office must seize and control his passion, to such effect, that as the Church is an instrument, a servant, he is the instrument, the servant, of that servant. So, in accepting that awesome responsibility, in adopting that personal identity, that becomes the impassioned "self-interest" governing his judgment. His horror is that he might render a decision which is influenced by some consideration other than that special kind of "self-interest" embodied in his office.

If the contrary, "democratic," view of the institutions is adopted, all sorts of horrors are invited. The building of the power and influence of the church, in the manner a business enterprise might seek such advantage, leads to the varieties of opportunisms implied. Doctrine is adapted to local opinion; to the effect that "constitutional" principles are compromised.

The institution is so degraded into a mere consensus

among an aggregation of such assorted compromises, and so, in tendency, the institution loses the character of one governed by a single principle. Reason, whose existence, by definition, is premised upon rule of judgment in all matters by the rigorous perfection of a single principle, vanishes; and only a disgusting pragmatist's "pluralism" remains.

The "radical democrats" argue, falsely, that such authority is the adversary of individual "freedom." The essence of true individual freedom, is the right of the individual to be self-governed by reason, even in defiance of majority opinion; here is the touchstone of the equality of the individual under universal law, the key to those rights of which no temporal authority, no mere majority, may deprive any nation or individual person.

The evil of Adam Smith

The central issue of international law during the Synod as a whole was the affirmation of Pope Paul VI's 1967 encyclical, *Populorum Progressio*: the principal document of international law pronouncing the urgency of replacing the existing monetary and economic policies of practice among nations with a new, just, international economic order. The sharpest expression of this during the Synod was Cardinal Ratzinger's address to the conference of economists, in which the Cardinal denounced by name the doctrines of Adam Smith, and the Rockefeller family's leading role in spreading the wicked "charismatic" religious dogmas of the German sociologist Max Weber in the Americas.

The Cardinal reported that the wickedness of Adam Smith's doctrine of political-economy is, in essence, that

Smith was first among the influential modern economists to assert dogmatically the absolute separation of morality from economic policies of practice. The simplest, and most compact passage from Smith's writings, showing the perfect justice of the Cardinal's indictment, is a passage which we have quoted on numerous occasions, from Smith's 1759 *Theory of the Moral Sentiments*:

"The administration of the great system of the universe . . . the care of the universal happiness of all rational and sensible beings, is the business of God and not of man. To man is allotted a much humbler department, but one much more suitable to the weakness of his powers, and to the narrowness of his comprehension; the care of his own happiness, of that of his family, his friends, his country. . . . But though we are . . . endowed with a very strong desire of those ends, it has been intrusted to the slow and uncertain determinations of our reason to find out the proper means of bringing them about. *Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts. Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sakes, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them* [emphasis added]."

Purely irrationalist hedonism, without any intrusion of morality, Smith insists, must govern the administration of society absolutely. There, Smith restates David Hume's empiricist doctrines of "human nature" and "human understanding," and that most faithfully. Later, after the evil Second Earl of Shelbourne assigned Smith to work on destroying the economies of the English colonies in North America, beginning 1763, Smith studied political-economy under the banking families of Geneva and their Physiocratic allies. In his famous tract against the policies of the Americans, *Wealth of Nations*, Smith carried over the doctrine of irrationalist hedonism, from his *Theory of the Moral Sentiments*, to become the notorious dogma of the "Invisible Hand."

It was the Americans' revulsion against those British East India Company doctrines which Smith defended in his *Wealth of Nations*, which prompted the Declaration of Independence and the first of the United States' two declared wars against Britain.

Today, various professors, who are liars, and politicians who merely babble ignorantly whatever sentimental gossip passes around in their set, repeat over and over again, the falsehood, that the "Protestant Work-Ethic," as expressed by Smith's immoral dogma of the "Invisible Hand," is the "principle of freedom" upon which the political-economy of the United States was founded. To such assorted liars and ignorant babblers, the American Revolution was merely a bloody consequence of a "lack of adequate communication" between the Americans and George III. To such babblers, neither Benjamin Franklin, nor Alexander Hamilton, the Careys,

Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, James Monroe, Friedrich List, nor Abraham Lincoln ever existed. In truth, the American Revolution was fought against the immorality of Smith's dogma, and the United States was founded on a principle everywhere directly opposed to Smith's wicked teachings.

Smith's credulous admirers might admit, that if a man wields an axe or a gun, in the successful attempt to murder a fellow-citizen, he should be tried for homicide. The rapist must be brought to justice. (Smith insisted, as does Professor Milton Friedman, that the trafficking in opium, although it destroys many human beings, is not a crime.) In ordinary matters, even most "free-traders" would concede, the individual is responsible for the consequences of his actions. This responsibility is greatly increased if that individual either knew the wicked consequences of such actions, or might have foreseen the results with proper reflection on the matter. Yet, if a consortium of bankers murders tens or hundreds of millions of people, through famine and epidemic caused by banking policies, Smith insists that the bankers not be held morally accountable for such foreseeable consequences.

Did the Nazis do anything worse than Adam Smith had proposed? The Nazis began their orgy of murder of helpless civilians against German nationals during the 1930s, by "euthanasia" against the "useless eaters" among the mentally ill and others. In the concentration-camp and slave-labor system, millions were murdered by the practice of driving "less desirable" persons to exhausted death, and then hastening that death of those so driven into the condition of the "economically useless eaters." Under the "conditionalities" policies of the International Monetary Fund, hundreds of millions of persons are being driven to death through famine, epidemic, and related causes, causes which are each and all the foreseeable consequence of the banking and economic policies demanded by the IMF. This is a crime vaster by order of magnitude than any of the "crimes against humanity" tried in the Nuremberg proceedings.

What argument do bankers, professors, and government officials employ to excuse themselves from the charge of willful mass-murder on this account? "The free-market principle," the imperatives of attempting to save what they choose to call the "free-market system."

Willful mass-murder is the crime of willful mass-murder, by whatever means are employed to produce this effect. The bankers, the professors, and the politicians object: The imperatives of the "Invisible Hand" must be faithfully followed "for their own sakes, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them."

The great principle of the moral law dramatized in William Shakespeare's famous *Merchant of Venice*, is clear, and infallibly correct on the point at issue; every court is obliged to make itself accountable in its judgments for the consequences of its own actions, and the actions at issue before the court. Mass-murder by an "invisible hand" remains nothing

but mass-murder. So, the highest ecumenical court of international law, the Papacy, has rightly judged the evil of advocating and practicing the doctrines of the wicked Adam Smith.

So did the founders of the United States, in the 1776 Declaration of Independence. There is no excuse for the United States to continue to be party to the crimes of mass-murder perpetrated by the relevant international bankers. The international law upon which the United States was founded, stated in the Declaration of Independence, and reflected also in the Constitution, shows that any U.S. official—judge, lawmaker, or member of the Executive Branch—who has ever taken an oath of office, is a perjured lawbreaker under international law, if he or she condones the mass-murder implicit in such policies as IMF “conditionalities.”

Let no man, priest or layman, call himself “Christian” if he or she takes a different view of this matter of international law. As a matter of practice, the advocacy of Adam Smith’s immoral dogma is complicity in a great crime against humanity, under the practical circumstances of today.

Now, let no official or ordinary citizen of the United States consider himself or herself moral, if they continue to tolerate the murderous injustice of the present international monetary order. The highest ecumenical court of international law has spoken on this issue.

Max Weber and the myth of the Protestant Ethic

The long overdue, 1653 defeat of the Hapsburgs unleashed a renaissance in the doctrines of international natural law which had been laid down afresh during the 15th century. The centers of this renaissance in law were Germany and the English colonies of North America. It was this current of law, expressed by such leading figures as Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin, which established the United States as the great work of man during the 18th century. In Germany, this renaissance emerged in the acts of that great Elector of Prussia, whose acts of toleration built the Prussian state upon the invitation for immigration of Huguenots and Jews. The greatest single influence in the revival of international law, into the 18th century, was the great Gottfried Leibniz.

How, then, did the United States degenerate later into “pluralism,” and could Leibniz’s Germany produce such a miserable wretch as Max Weber?

From various quarters, especially Venice and French-speaking banking circles of Geneva and Lausanne, there arose a powerful movement whose major goal was the destruction of the influence of Leibniz. This enterprise produced the French Physiocrats, the infamous Voltaire, the pathological Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Britain’s David Hume. Until the 1780s, the principal agent of Hume’s immoral influence in Germany was the Immanuel Kant rightly denounced by Heinrich Heine. Later, as Kant explains in his *Prolegomena*, he broke partially with Hume’s later shift to

advocacy of the more radical form of irrationalist hedonism expressed by Jeremy Bentham and the 19th-century British Liberals generally. Yet, throughout Kant’s famous *Critiques*, most emphatically his wretched *Critique of Judgment*, the essence of Hume’s original defense of hedonistic irrationalism persists.

Kant divided the world into two aspects, one rationally knowable, the other which he pronounced unknowable by means of reason. Kant defended a pragmatic kind of rationalism as a substitute for any absolute principle of reason, as his argument to this effect is most simply summarized in the concluding section of his *Critique of Practical Reason*. Yet, especially in his *Critique of Judgment*, Kant denied absolutely that any knowable rational principle governed man’s creative mental powers or man’s perception of beauty. On this latter account, Friedrich Schiller refuted Kant’s argument thoroughly in his *Aesthetical Letters*; later, Heinrich Heine warned that the irrationalist aspect of Kant’s doctrine would be one of the keys to any future emergence of evil in Germany.

The evil merely implicit in Kant’s *Critique of Judgment* stepped forth nakedly in Karl Marx’s professor of law, Berlin University’s Prof. Friedrich Karl Savigny. Out of the influence of Savigny, came directly the wretched Max Weber and also the essential distinctions of Nazi law.

Savigny is notorious and influential in modern law for the manner he campaigned to eradicate the Augustinian and Golden Renaissance principles of natural (international) law, and to replace natural law with a return to an imitation of Roman law.

The crucial feature of Savigny’s doctrine, is that he insisted that no universal principle of law existed. He proposed, in place of a principle of law, a constantly shifting consensus, which he termed the *Volksgeist*. In this connection, he carried Kant’s most wicked feature to the extreme: He insisted that in matters of art, politics, and law (*Geisteswissenschaft*), no rational principle resembling the principle of reason in the natural sciences (*Naturwissenschaft*) could be tolerated.

With one qualification, this is the German origin of Max Weber’s emergence. The best judgment of the known historical record, is that the chief influence in shaping Savigny was not German in origin, but rather French. Parallel to Savigny’s influence within Germany, the takeover of French institutions by the Swiss-controlled Orleanist faction, from 1815 onward, produced around the corrupted Ecole Polytechnique the first form of modern fascism, generally recognized by the name of the “Synarchist International” today. The central figures of this fascist movement included Saint-Simon and Auguste Comte, the fathers of what is called modern “positivism.” In addition to the founding of modern fascist economics doctrine, at Leon Walras’s Lausanne School, synarchism in its aspect as positivism produced an assortment of what became known during the later 19th century as the “new sciences”: ethnology (anthropology), psychology, sociology,

gy, and so forth. Max Weber, personally a pathological personality in the image of Rousseau, was promoted by his sponsors to become a leading figure in the introduction of the French-Swiss disease of sociology into Germany.

This paralleled the importation of Synarchist ethnology into the United States, beginning the 1840s. This development of the 1840s featured the aging, long-standing Swiss spy, Albert Gallatin. Gallatin produced the hoaxster Lewis Henry Morgan, Frederick Engels' favorite anthropologist, and a takeover of the Smithsonian Institution as the organizing-center for organizing European-steered insurgency among the Indian tribes of North America. Gallatin's Smithsonian-based ethnology subversions are directly the forerunner of Soviet-linked insurgency in Central and South America today: the "nativist," "liberation theology," and kindred terrorist projects of anthropologists, sociologists, and "charismatic" missionaries among "nativist" and kindred groups in various parts of the Americas. Later, the sponsors of this ethnology project moved the activities into the Nazis' supporters at the New York Museum of Natural History and the anthropology departments of sundry universities.

It was under these auspices that Max Weber's sociology was conduited into the United States, to play a leading part in the British Fabian Society's use of such agents as Thorstein Veblen, to sponsor the manufacture of the "Protestant Ethic."

The same channels were used later to conduit the British version of the same myth, that of R. Tawney notably, into the United States. This occurred at the time that the Rockefellers took over sponsorship of John Dewey's Chicago Fabian School, transforming it into Chicago University. Since then, Chicago University's departments of theology, divinity, anthropology, and sociology, have been the center for distribution of Max Weber's version of the "Protestant Ethic," and Weber's theory of "charismaticism," into religious-cult-building projects throughout the Americas.

Not only are the Rockefellers historically the most notable sponsors of this cult-nonsense; Rockefeller meddling in the internal affairs of Baptist and other churches in the United States, and Rockefeller activity in promoting pre-Columbian cults, are leading features of the insurgency potentials in Central America to the present day.

Weber's chief influence on theology was his study of the methods by which so-called "charismatic" figures could be manufactured. The famous fictional image of "Elmer Gantry" is typical of the "charismatic" figure's role in building an irrationalist sort of Protestant cult. The infamous Jim Jones, of Jonestown notoriety, was a product of exactly such a Weberian project, with backing from sources including the present Anglican Bishop of New York, Paul Moore. Adolf Hitler was directly a product of such a Weberian program of turning some wretch into a "charismatic" religious figure of Cathar-modelled paganism; in Hitler's case, this was done by the section of the south German aristocracy behind Rich-

ard Wagner, the Thule Society, and the creation of the Nazi Party.

Essentially, a "religious charismatic figure" is a huckster who bamboozles the credulous with promises of miraculous cures or wealth through his appropriately funded prayers, or simply admission of the credulous to ranks of that privileged elect pulled up to Heaven by some magical "rapture" on the eve of the Battle of Armageddon. The carnival tricks of showmanship, often with heavy emphasis on dionysiac modes of hyperventilation, are usually employed to evoke a quasi-psychotic sensation identified as a "religious experience."

The underlying theology of such cults is usually some variant of Aleister Crowley's Golden Dawn theosophy, or some reworking of such Gnostic cults as Arianism into "Christology." "Transcendental Meditation" is one common variety of this practice. In the United States, or the traditionally Catholic cultures of the Spanish Americas, a mass-based following is obtained from the ranks of present or former members of Christian churches. Generally, the preacher or priest who carries Abraxas in the guise of a live chicken in his pocket into the service, rather than a Bible, does not have much appeal to the average American. Nominally Catholic or nominally Protestant varieties of Gnostic charismatic cult-building, tend to draw the largest congregations.

The moral effect of the "charismatic" cult, is to divert the dupes away from the issues of the real world. "I'm not afraid of a depression or nuclear war; I'm going to be raptured," or, the conviction that God will personally intervene to cure disease or poverty, typify the withdrawal from the issues of the real world among such victims. Like the Iranian children brainwashed with sugar-water into becoming cannon-fodder, by the Ayatollah Khomeini's North Korean brainwashers, the victim of the cult is willing to be the instrument of destruction of his own nation, or to tolerate passively the most hideous conditions of oppression, out of confidence in the miracles of magic promised by the "charismatic" doctrine.

The most dangerous version of "charismatic" cult-building in South America, is the Sendero Luminoso narco-terrorist organization based in Peru. The Sendero Luminoso originated during the 1920s and 1930s, as one of the insurgency projects proposed by the 1920 Baku conference of the Communist International, and created as an undertaking by the Communist Party of Peru. However, the cult-mythology of this narco-terrorist organization has been supplied from the late Paul Rivet's circles of ethnologists in France. The key to the connection is the founder of the Communist Party of France, the recently deceased Boris Souvarine: A group of French "new science" academics, synarchists who were simultaneously and interchangeably fascists and Soviet agents during the 1920s and 1930s, all centered around Souvarine, is key to Soviet intelligence's deployment of its French assets for such operations today.

In all cases, whether the form of the cult is a pseudo-

Catholic or Protestant form of "charismatic" concoction, or some wierd "nativist" sort of paganism, the principle is the same.

The practical problem is two-fold. On the one side, there are the victims of this Weberian manipulation; on the other side, there are the World Council of Churches, heretic factions among Catholic orders, and Gnostic centers such as Harvard Divinity School, who fund and steer such "charismatic" projects, and who defend such projects on ideological grounds.

This is no longer an occasional phenomenon around the world; it is a major contributing element in international narco-terrorism, and a major political danger to the internal order of entire regions of the world. In its effects, it has reached the magnitude of a major crime against humanity, a massive destruction of the mind and soul, which matches in effect the worst crimes of the Nazis.

Christianity is the enemy of superstition. The Logos is reason, and is accessed through the development of the divine spark of reason embedded in each person. It requires that we locate our sense of personal identity and self-interest, not in that aspect of ourselves which resembles the hedonistic beasts, but that we take our personal identity, our impassioned sense of self-interest, in such lessening of the imperfection of our powers of reason, that the consequences of our willful actions are in agreement with the intent which the Logos supplies to our mortal existence. Irrationalism, superstition, are the most insidious, most deadly enemy of Christianity, opponents of any temporal order based on principles of natural law.

This filthy superstition, these "charismatic" cults, are indeed one of the worst imaginable crimes against humanity.

The evil that was Rome

The historical significance of St. Augustine, is that, at the juncture the Roman empire in western Europe was collapsing of the consequences of its own inbred evil, Augustine unleashed the process of rallying Western Europe to replace the old Rome with a new order, Christendom. In place of the evil which the old Roman law had been, from beginning to end, Augustine supplied the direction for creating a new lawful ordering of man's affairs, a society based upon the natural law intrinsic to Christianity.

Since that time, to the present, all of the great and persisting conflict in Western European society, including the Americas, has been a bitter, unresolved struggle between the forces of Augustinian law and the opposing forces dedicated to a global society (such as Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission and the Soviet empire) premised upon the model of Roman imperial law. The bitter struggle between the faction of Leibniz and the faction of Savigny, a struggle between natural law and Roman law, is but a signal aspect of this.

In this report, we examine only that aspect of Roman imperial history which must be understood, to see more clear-

ly, more directly, the immediate connections among the judicial murder of Socrates, the crucifixion of Christ, and the great struggle against Gnosticism launched during the Extraordinary Synod.

Lest the importance of an historical approach to the great issues of the Synod not be accepted, we begin this section of our report with the following crucial observation.

The most important feature of human behavior and belief, is not what we think, but how we think. For most people, this distinction is a meaningless one; most folk would say, "I believe this, and I don't believe that; that's how I make my opinions." This mistaken objection is a readily understandable one; most people are unconscious of how they think.

It is also understandable, that most people should proceed through life more or less totally unaware of how they think. The typical person assumes that his or her way of thinking is the "right" and "natural" form of mental behavior: "What other way is there for right-thinking people to think?" Unless circumstances force them to discover that what they think is a result of certain underlying assumptions and attitudes, of which they have been previously unconscious, they neither recognize the existence of such assumptions as assumptions, nor would they see any importance in questioning them.

We have indicated elsewhere, that there are two facets to the "how" of our thinking. The one facet is a set of assumptions (of which most people are unconscious). The second facet is of the form of attitudes closely linked to emotions. So that the reader may understand what it is we are discussing here, consider a few rather easily understood examples. We begin with an illustration of what we mean by "assumptions" the case of formal geometry is a most convenient illustration.

For the first example, consider the case of the kind of formal geometry which used to be taught in schools before the lunatic "new math" and the illiterate hordes of the U.S. National Educational Association took over the schools.

The old public-school geometry text-book was a vulgarized version of Euclid's *Thirteen Books of the Elements*. The initial lessons were on the subject of "axioms." The student who did not understand that the existence of an infinitesimally small point was "self-evident," was already on the way to flunking the first quarter of the course. The student also "learned," in a similar way, that a "straight line" was "self-evidently" the shortest distance between two points. (Neither axiom happens to be true, but you had better pretend to regurgitate these falsehoods, if you hoped to go on to college.)

It happens that every theorem or construction in Euclidean geometry is nothing more than elaboration of the set of axioms and postulates outlined by the crew in Ptolemy's Egypt who put the *Elements* together. So, if we substitute a new postulate for any of the postulates in the *Elements*, we have a new geometry, with different theorems than are constructed with the original version. These axioms and the

postulates illustrate approximately what we mean by “underlying assumptions” in the “how” of our thinking. To make the point clearer, we must consider a different kind of geometry than one based upon such kinds of axioms and postulates, a kind of geometry called by such various names as Synthetic Geometry, or simply “constructive geometry.”

The same Nicolaus of Cusa who played a leading part in rebuilding the Papacy during the Golden Renaissance, was also the founder of modern natural science. One of Cusa’s most fundamental discoveries in mathematics and physics, was the proof that neither infinitesimal points nor “straight lines” have any sort of “self-evident existence.” After working through the efforts of Archimedes to square the circle, Cusa announced a major discovery. He called it “The Maximum Minimum Principle.” Later, it became known to mathematicians as the “isoperimetric theorem.” Cusa discovered that the only self-evident form of existence in the universe is circular action. By circular action upon circular action, we create points and straight lines; so, points and straight lines are not forms of original creation; they are products of circular action upon circular action. Out of Cusa’s work came the later elaborations of science by Leonardo da Vinci and Kepler; the form of geometry which grew out of Cusa’s discoveries, is one in which no axioms and postulates are allowed, and no attempt to prove a theorem by deduction is permitted. Only construction is permitted, using nothing but products created by circular action upon circular action: Synthetic Geometry.

Therefore, a person who has worked through even the elementary stages of Synthetic Geometry, recognizes that the axioms and postulates of Euclid’s *Elements* are each and all false assumptions. If the same person continues studies through major discoveries in constructive geometry during the 19th century, the person learns that the generally accepted assumptions of arithmetic and formal algebra are also false assumptions.

That sort of experience confronts a person with the fact that he or she has been operating mentally on the basis of a set of unconscious assumptions. A serious person learns from such experience, that his mind is filled with hidden assumptions, analogous to geometric axioms, and that some of these, at least, are probably wrong. With enough concentration on what this lesson implies, the person realizes that every wrong assumption of this kind colors, with a greater or lesser degree of falseness, every judgment made.

Once that lesson has been understood, even to a limited degree, the person is prepared to begin working through the dialogues of Plato. What is called the “Socratic method” used in those dialogues, is a habit of examining each and every proposition, to uncover the hidden assumptions responsible for that proposition. It is a method of discovering what in those assumptions are false, and of correcting the “how” of the way one thinks, to eliminate the influence of those faulty assumptions in future thinking.

Take just one example of this point. There are people

wandering blindly around the Congress and other places, who “take for granted” that “liberty to do as I please” is the practical meaning of the word “freedom.” People who believe in the non-existent “Invisible Hand” are afflicted with such assumptions. It is very difficult to argue this rationally with them; their argument always comes back to that false idea of the connection between “libertarianism” and “freedom.” Above, we have supplied a different definition of “freedom,” a definition which includes the point that we are each morally responsible for the consequences of our actions or acts of omission. “Freedom” ought to mean such things as, “freedom to use individual reason as a guide to success in accomplishing moral acts.” Wherever the differences in opinion are of this nature, there is no practical point in arguing the differences rationally, unless we are prepared, like Socrates, to bring the unconscious assumptions out into open discussion, and to see which assumptions are fallacious.

Or, take the idea of “God.” A fellow says, “I believe in God.” What does he really mean? What is his definition of the nature of God’s being? Does he imagine that God must be a powerful tyrant, like the Zeus of Greek mythology, like some Babylonian dictator? If so, he is not a Christian; he is a pagan. Or, does he mean a different kind of God, the God of the consubstantial Trinity?

The second facet of the hidden assumptions, involves the way we define “I.” What is the nature of the “I”; what is the practical relationship of this small “I” to the Creator and the universe as a whole—the practical relationship between the microcosm (the “I”) and the macrocosm (the Creator’s universe)?

With this goes the idea of “defending my self-interest.” What is the nature of this “self-interest”? Is it the irrational, hedonistic impulses of Adam Smith’s “immediate and original instincts”? Or, on the contrary, is it my soul, as the development of the divine spark of reason defines that soul, that individual identity? Whichever sense of identity we choose, there is a vast reservoir of passion ready to be unleashed in proportion to the assumed importance of a matter to the sense of “I” and the “I’s” self-interest.

Do I live like an irrational beast, each impulse guided by “love of pleasure, and the dread of pain”? Is my “I,” my self-interest so defined? Or, do I say to myself, “As I was born, I shall die, and into my grave goes the memory of all hedonistic pleasures. Does my self-interest not lie, therefore, in something more durable than this? Is it not the good which might live after me, the good made known to me and effected through perfection of my reason, which is my true ‘I,’ my true self-interest?”

If the beast-man identity is chosen, others live for us for our hedonistic convenience, except as they are “competitors” or even “adversaries” of my self-interest so defined. If the soul is chosen as the “I,” then others are necessary to me as those I might benefit, and who aid my self-interest by aiding in the development of my power to accomplish good. It is my gift to posterity which is my most profound self-interest

in this life, and present and future humanity are my self-interest, rather than my competitors.

Dante Alighieri's *Commedia* is the bench-mark work for further study of the matter of attitude. The beast-men, the Adam Smiths, are the denizens of the "Inferno." The perfection of the soul, as self-interest, is the "Paradise." He who would wish to be remembered as in "Paradise," but who can not master his own beast-like impulses sufficiently, is in "Purgatory." In the ascent from the pit to the concluding empyreal canto of the "Paradise," there are distinguishable differences in quality of attitude between those on the lower and higher cantos. It is sufficient for our purposes here, that by "attitude" we signify not only the contrast between beast-man and soul, but the relative degrees of development of the soul.

These differences in direction and degree of attitude, are subject to Socratic modes of self-examination in the same way as the kinds of assumptions associated with the first facet of the how of our thinking.

Once those simplest facets of unconscious assumptions and attitudes are recognized, the question posed to us is: "How did we come to acquire the assumptions and attitudes we discover ourselves to have?" The spectrum of assumptions and attitudes common to a defined stratum of people, is rightly and usefully our definition of the word "culture." We observe that people of various historical-cultural backgrounds differ from one another by the influence of the culture transmitted to them; each such culture must be defined as a complex of the kinds of assumptions and attitudes we have indicated here. These complexes are sometimes identified in everyday jargon as "mind-sets," or, more precisely, "cultural paradigms."

It should be rather obvious, that the important thing in history, is the transmission and evolution of such "cultural paradigms." Rather than studying the kinds of ideas which appear to dominate the life of a nation during some period, we ought to be less superficial; we ought to concentrate on uncovering the cultural paradigms which caused the people to select such sets of ideas from other sets of ideas which they might have chosen instead. For this reason, most of what is taught and discussed as "history," or "the lessons of history," is so superficial as to be relatively useless and false. By studying history in terms of shifting cultural paradigms, we are discovering how we, or people of a different culture, obtained the ruling, unconscious assumptions, which govern our behavior. By concentrating on cultural paradigm-shifts as the fundamental issue in history, we transform history from academic gossiping into a true science of mankind.

The dramatist, poet, political leader, and Jena Professor of History, Friedrich Schiller, presented the case, that all European history can be reduced to the elaboration of a struggle between two opposing cultural-paradigms. He identified these, by contrasting the Lycurgan constitution of Sparta's slave-society with Solon's constitution for Athens. To understand the underlying issues of the Extraordinary Synod, it

is more convenient to substitute for Sparta the more general case, the so-called "Chaldeans." The Chaldeans, in the specific form of the Syrian Magi (also called the "Magicians"), are the common agency directly behind the judicial murder of Socrates and the crucifixion of Christ. The religious cult of the Magi, specifically the Cult of Mithra, and more generally, Gnosticism or "symbolic philosophy," is the existing enemy faced by the Papacy in the current Synod. So, by examining the key features of the conflict between these two cultural-paradigms historically, we gain a comprehension of the great conflict of our time, a comprehension which is not possible in any other way.

The "explanation" of the Roman Empire's development and existence, which most of you have met in a history text, or as a matter of common gossip, is totally false. The facts are much simpler, and nastier.

The City of Rome was, from the earliest known beginnings, a puppet of the Cult of Apollo's branch in Italy. During the second and first centuries B.C., Rome was torn apart by a series of convulsions, most of which were orchestrated by foreign-based intelligence agencies, in a fashion not unlike foreign operations of Syrian and other intelligence agencies today.

The background to these convulsions was, most briefly, as follows. During the fourth century B.C., the Syrian-Phoenician faction within the Persian Empire entered into negotiations with King Philip of Macedon, proposing to make Philip the hereditary ruler of a "western division of the Persian Empire," to be carved out of the Mediterranean region to the west of the Halys and Euphrates rivers. This proposal was prompted, in part, by the inability of the Mesopotamia-based Persian Empire to conquer the superior military system of the Greeks. That proposal to Philip is the precedent for the agreements between the Anglo-American Liberal Establishment and Moscow today, to establish a global society in which Moscow, the Liberals, and China have assigned to them respective portions of a single global "empire" over which to rule.

Philip agreed to the terms, but was assassinated at a most auspicious moment, and, in the resulting succession-struggle, the candidate backed by the recently deceased Plato's Academy at Athens, Alexander the Great, assumed power. Alexander used the opportunity, guided by both the Academy and the Cyrenaic temple of Ammon, to destroy the Empire. Alexander's assassination by poisoning, and kindred bloody actions by the Chaldean faction, destroyed the great project of development which Alexander had begun. The victors carved up the remains, established a degenerating form of Greek culture, blended with Mesopotamian and Egyptian culture, as a system of "Hellenism." Rome was the western outpost of this system.

Into the first century B.C., the effort was launched, to subordinate each of the separate political entities of Hellenism into a single, "global" empire. The chief factors in the negotiations around this project were the Roman Legions,



The Magicians killed Christ as they had ordered the judicial murder of Socrates. The orders came from Emperor Tiberius and were carried out by Pontius Pilate. Shown here: Albrecht Dürer's "Christ Before Pilate."

the Syrians, and the Egyptians. The squabbling over the details of the arrangements suited the customs of the times—bloodily.

In the end, Antony and Cleopatra's defeat ended the effort to make Alexandria the new empire's capital, and the Roman Empire was born, with its actual capital the island of Capri.

This outcome was arranged in the following way. The same interest which had arranged the judicial murder of Socrates, the Magi, met with the later Emperor Augustus on Capri, and negotiated with him his adoption of the Syrian Cult of Mithra as the official cult of the Roman Legions, legions which were already composed increasingly of Syrians. This alliance between Augustus and the Magi finished off the hopes of Antony and Cleopatra. So, the name, "Roman Empire," was born: the empire of the Roman Legions.

Reality asserted itself during the following century. The city of Rome became increasingly a mere satrapy of the Roman Legions. It was not Rome, but the Roman Legions, which were the ruling force of the empire. At the end of the third century A.D., the Legions decided to move the seat of the empire to the East, under Diocletian. A century later, the last vestige of old Roman rule in the west collapsed.

In the meantime, the Magicians killed Christ as they had ordered the judicial murder of Socrates. This time, the Magi's

puppets were not the democratic party of Athens, but the first-century equivalent of the Quislings of Nazi-occupied Norway, that collection of Roman boot-lickers called the Pharisees. The orders came directly from the Emperor Tiberius on Capri; the orders were carried out through the husband of Tiberius's ward, Pontius Pilate. Instructions from Tiberius and reports of the progress of the order for execution, were expedited between Capri and Palestine; Tiberius paced, impatiently waiting for the news that Jesus Christ was finally dead.

Approximately 1,800 years later, the theosophists of Europe would elevate Tiberius to the rank of their god, from whose Capri the design of both Bolshevism and Italian and German varieties of fascism were created at the beginning of this century. There, Maxim Gorkii assembled such students as Lenin, Trotsky, and others, to work out the cultural paradigms for Bolshevik rule of the Russian Empire. To there, Adolf Hitler sent Hermann Goering, in an unsuccessful effort to buy the site of Tiberius's palace; Goering explained, that Hitler was the reincarnation of Tiberius, and merely wished to buy his personal property back. The owner refused, asserting that he himself was the genuine reincarnation of Tiberius. Similarly, the Swiss-Venetian existentialist, Friedrich Nietzsche, howled for the extermination of the memories of Socrates and Christ. Nietzsche heralded the opening of a new age of the god Dionysos, Aquarius, to end the era of Pisces (Christ). So the theosophist patron of Aldous and Julian Huxley, Aleister Crowley, hailed the coming of the Age of Aquarius, and proclaimed that worship of Lucifer now celebrated by the New York Liberal Establishment's Lucis Trust's chapel at the United Nations.

When the Roman Legions had failed, from Nero through Diocletian, to wipe out Christianity by force, Diocletian struck upon a different tactic; corruption. The tactic was implemented by his successor, Constantine. If the church would acknowledge the Emperor as Pontiff, and thus allow him to appoint bishops, the Christian church could be legalized. Constantine used his pontifical position to impose the Chaldean cults, Gnosis, top-down, upon the church. Thus, was unleashed the wave of Gnostic cults, which Augustine worked to destroy. Out of the spread of Gnosticism from St. Catharine's of the Sinai, and later Mount Athos, in the East, and the counteroffensive sparked by Augustine from the West, came the cleavage of the Gnostic East and the West of the *Filioque*, up through the present-day alliance of Moscow and Syria for the attempted destruction and conquest of Western civilization.

The Missa Solemnis performance

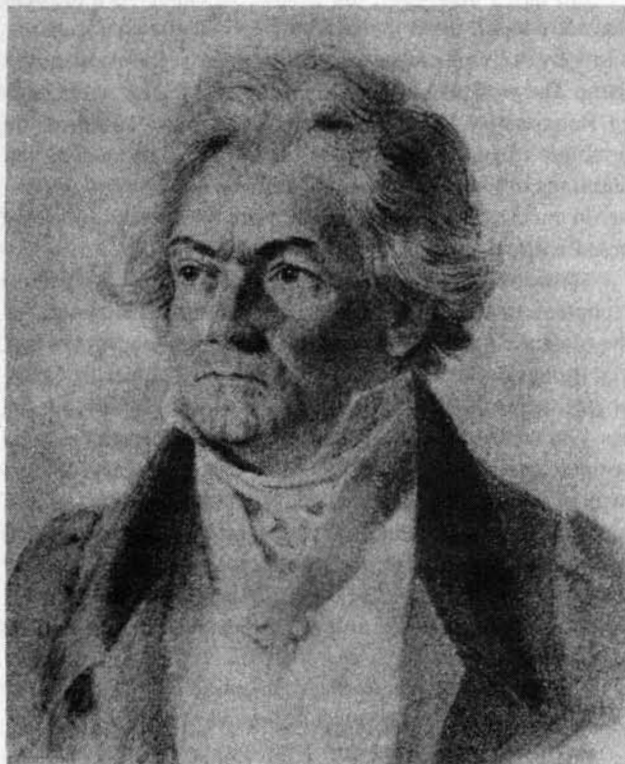
All of the points summarized above, most emphatically our reference to cultural paradigms, are summed up in one astonishing action: the performance of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* at the Vatican's Sala Nervi, with the Pope, the cardinals, and bishops leading the 10,000 persons attending

the performance. At the close of the performance, the Pope thanked the musicians publicly, "for having given us the profound joy of listening to the *Missa Solemnis* of Ludwig van Beethoven, a universal genius who dedicated a great part of his work to God's praise."

The television broadcast of this Vatican performance of the *Missa Solemnis*, was broadcast into West Germany (approximately 60% Catholic). As the television cameras panned over the assembled audience, on the faces of some of the cardinals and bishops, joy was evident. Other faces showed a stunned expression. The Papacy was using every weapon at his disposal, including the weapon of well-tempered classical polyphony, to lead the entire world into an about-face, away from the past hundred years trends in European culture's degenerating cultural-paradigm shifts.

Those who grasp the historical and theological issues, recognize the importance of the inclusion of that musical performance in the context of the policies of this Extraordinary Synod.

The Pope has deployed the forces of the Catholic Church, to rally the great ecumenical movement for the work of saving a civilization already at the edge of an abyss. Such work is the essence of Christianity, and the ecumenical spirit of Philo Judaeus's collaboration with St. Peter against the originator of modern Gnosticism, Simon the Magi. Here is the heritage of St. Augustine's work to save Western Europe from the collapse of the evil that was old Rome. In a great crisis, when



"Ludwig van Beethoven, a universal genius who dedicated a great part of his work to God's praise"—Pope John Paul II.

the fate of all humanity is at peril, when mankind can not seem to be able to save itself from its own follies, the forces of the Christian heritage are being rallied to save mankind once again.

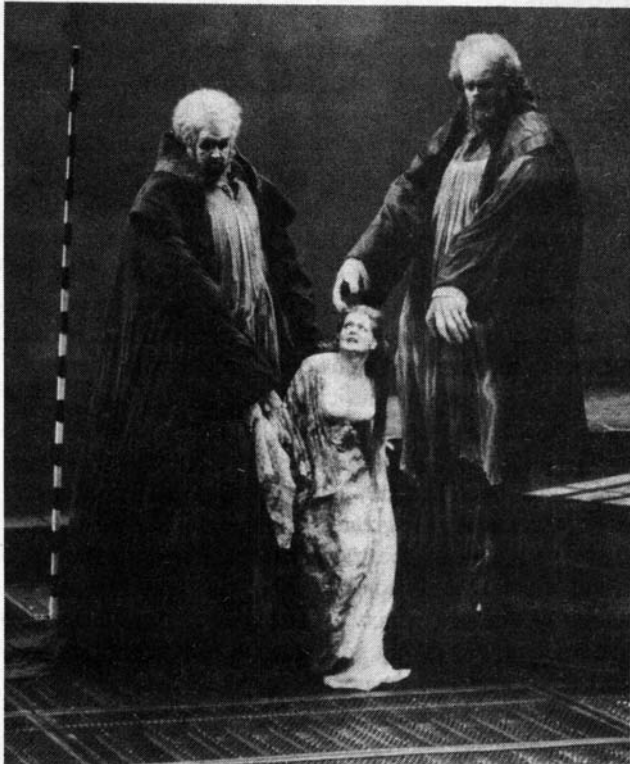
Even those who are merely not musically illiterate, and who hear a merely adequate performance of Beethoven's greatest work, his *Missa Solemnis*, must sense some extraordinary power at work through this music. The power of the Credo section to evoke tears of joy, is beyond any experience otherwise to be found in any musical composition yet known. Even on this level of an audience's comprehension, it is clear that there was some subtly powerful purpose in the Papacy's decision to present this musical experience of beauty at this Synod.

The difficulty is, that even among the musically literate, only a tiny fraction today could explain the principles of music which make the greatest work of classical polyphony so peculiarly suited to the practical work of this Extraordinary Synod. Even most conductors who have recorded performances of this work, show, in crucial features of their conducting, that they do not grasp the musical principles operating at the center of the composition, the principles which supply this work its extraordinary spiritual power.

It is politically necessary that this particular feature of the Synod be made comprehensible, for a deeper comprehension of the Synod as a whole. For the work of seeking such comprehension, the reader should be rewarded by the joy of grasping the idea of beauty in a way which is rarely or never experienced among persons living in our age. It is a joy which was generally lost to Western civilization since approximately a hundred years ago.

The aspect of classical polyphony which must be isolated, to discover the secret of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven in particular, and to identify the specific spiritual power of the *Missa Solemnis*, is the way in which the emotion of Socratic love, Christian love, is conveyed through such music. The first difficulty here, is the way the word "love" is implicitly defined in general usage today; if one does not recognize the distinction between "erotic love" and the contrasting quality of love associated most easily with tears of joy, it were impossible to recognize that which such music conveys, and it were impossible to understand the first principle of any great classical polyphonic work.

Among music students generally, the comprehension of the principles of classical polyphony began to vanish, under the influence of such corrupting figures as Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner, during the 1850s and especially after the 1870s. During this period, the principle of Socratic love as the subject of music, was replaced by an erotic principle of sensual effects; this willful destruction of music, which Richard Wagner stated to be his purpose, was echoed in radical changes in the design of musical instruments (such as the piano and wind instruments), and in radical shifts in musical pitch. Thus, only a handful of persons today have experienced what



The fundamental principles of music have been replaced by the erotic (dionysiac) assumptions of Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner. Here: a televised performance of Wagner's "Das Rheingold."

Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann, wrote for piano, for chamber ensembles including a piano, or orchestra.

In principles of composition, an evil concoction, called "species counterpoint" by specialists, has decreed that the most fundamental principles of counterpoint, as used by Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, for example, are outlawed from composition and performance of music. Excepting a dwindling handful of great musicians, and their students, the most fundamental assumptions of composition, interpretation, and performance of music, are simply unknown among most music students and audiences of today. The fundamental principles of music, the cultural assumptions of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and so forth, have been replaced by the erotic (dionysiac) assumptions of Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner. A degenerative cultural-paradigm shift has taken over musical "taste" generally, and even professional classical performers generally:

Today, if one does not "love" Beethoven's greatest music, and therefore regard all of Wagner as intrinsically anti-musical, one is ignorant of, or adversary to, the most fundamental principles of musical composition. To make the point emphatically to readers educated in musicology, on this point, the accomplished Heinrich Shenker was fatally in error, by refusing to allow denunciation of Richard Wagner's production as the enemy of music. Herein lies the sterility of Shenker's

own compositions, and the poisonous fallacies riddling his otherwise useful commentaries on Beethoven's compositions.

The practical issue we are treating here, in the context of the Synod, is not the training of professional musicians. We are treating a broader subject. To paraphrase Shelley, we are treating "the power of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature," the power of communicating the principle of love, through musical composition, to an audience which is capable of receiving this message. In this report, it is necessary that we consider just enough of the fundamentals of musical composition, to aid audiences to recognize the power of receiving musical communication of love through beauty.

Socratic or Christian love, truth, and beauty, are but facets of the same matter. In art, such as painting, sculpture, poetry, music, and architecture, if the composition has the qualities of love and beauty, the composition is consistent with truth. In art, love is communicated through effecting beauty. If we begin with the matter of beauty, the relationship of this to love and truth, is readily shown. This approach to aesthetics generally, leads directly toward recognizing the special spiritual power of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*.

Already, in ancient times, the classical Athenian notion of beauty, was of forms which were in harmonic congruence with the morphology of living forms, especially the human form.

In Plato's dialogues, the essence of beauty is a musical harmony based upon the Golden Section, the characteristic harmony of living processes' morphology of form and movement. The work of Leonardo da Vinci enabled the later Golden Renaissance to raise this classical Greek notion of the principle of beauty to a higher level, as is attested by the paintings of Leonardo and Raphael, and by the work of Leonardo and his collaborators in defining the strictly well-tempered scale in music.

Music as such is a product of classical poetry. We should recognize this in Vedic hymns, in the Sanskrit language, in the musical intonation of oriental languages, and in the fact that the spoken language of classical Greece, especially Greek poetry, was sung. When one hears even those English-speakers who were educated in classical literature before the catastrophic late 1960s, either attempting to recite poetry, or even in conducting simple prose conversation, one knows that until this fault were remedied, they could never compose real music, and would have great obstacles to overcome before mastering the rudiments of musical phrasing as performers. For music always was, and must ever remain, essentially classical poetry.

This direct and continuing connection of music to classical poetry, is in no degree an exaggerated emphasis.

As my collaborators and I have supplied the rigorous proof of this point in other published locations, the only "natural" musical scale possible, is what is called the "well-

tempered scale" of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, a scale which they rightly pitched to Middle-C at 256 cycles. (It was only since the middle of the last century, that musical instruments were deliberately redesigned, so that orchestras could not perform a well-tempered scale at Bach's, Mozart's, and Beethoven's $C = 256$.) As a result of the work of Karl Gauss during the last century, we are able to prove with absolute scientific accuracy today, that the only "natural" musical scale is one computed by a geometric construction, projecting a self-similar conic spiral onto a plane, and dividing the projected image by 12 equally spaced radii. The characteristic of the scale-lengths of the tones so measured, is the harmonic progression congruent with the Golden Section.

It is also proven rigorously today, that Prof. Bernhard Riemann's dissertation on the physiology of human hearing is the correct one, and Professor Helmholtz's contrary opinion scientifically absurd. Recent developments in biophysics also show, that the famous Italian method of producing a sung tone, the *bel canto* method, is the only "natural" way in which the human voice should sing. The harmonic relations of hearing and *bel canto* singing, are, physiologically, those based upon the Golden Section.

Some of my collaborators have also demonstrated, as an outcome of a continuing research into philology, that the natural pitch of the vowels and ordering of consonant-shifts, among various languages, can be analyzed successfully only in terms of self-similar conic-spiral series: again, the Golden Section.

There is nothing magical about the Golden Section. Leonardo da Vinci and Luca Pacioli were the first to show, that the difference between living and non-living processes, is that living processes' morphology of growth and movement is harmonically congruent with the Golden Section. Excepting the most fundamental lawful characteristics of astrophysical and microphysical processes, any process which exhibits harmonics congruent with the Golden Section, is either a living process, or an artifact produced by a living process. If life is beautiful, and that contrary to life ugly, then the harmonic relations congruent with the Golden Section are the form of beauty in all art, beautiful human speaking, beautiful poetry, and music included, as well as painting, sculpture, and architecture.

This beauty pertains to the nature of God's being and law.

Kepler based his founding of modern mathematical physics upon a modification of the solar hypothesis of Nicolaus of Cusa, a modification based on Pacioli's and Kepler's proof that living processes were characterized harmonically by the Golden Section.

So, Kepler used the Golden Section, and the simplest of constructed derivatives of that Golden Section, the five Platonic Solids, to determine what necessary ordering must rule the planets if the universe is ordered by a living God. That these orbits were slightly elliptic, rather than circular, puzzled Kepler for a while; but he reached the only approximate-

ly correct calculation of the planetary orbits yet discovered, by recognizing that the harmonic ratios of the aphelic and perihelic angular velocity of the planets, must be in order determined by a musical scale based upon the Golden Section. (The reworking of Kepler's astrophysics by Karl Gauss, showed why the planetary orbits must be elliptic.)

Today, we discover that the same principles rule the domain of microphysics. The universe has the fundamental laws peculiar either to a living being or an artifact of a living being: the living God.

Thus, does true beauty, so defined, reflect man's conscious actions informed by the law of the living God. In this respect, such beauty is truth. In this respect, such truth and beauty are an extension of an act of loving the living God, to present and future mankind, as in the form of great art.

This is the foundation of the principle of beauty in music, but it is not yet the complete picture.

The pagans believe that God is a Zeus-like, capricious tyrant, and that the universe over which he rules is made up only of a fixed number of elementary particles, which has not

This is not merely an action internal to the affairs of the Catholic Church. It is a great ecumenical act, the greatest event in history since the 1439. All who care about humanity, will now join hands with this Pope.

increased since some mythical "Big Bang" of creation. That is not the God of Philo and the Christians. Yes, everything in the universe was created by the action of the Logos, which, in the word of St. John, was "from the beginning." Yet, has God's creative work ceased since some first act of creation? As Philo Judaeus rightly ridiculed Aristotle: Has God become merely omniscient, but impotent? Or, is the Logos a principle of continuing creation, as were God the original "constructive geometer," creating all things by a lawfully rigorous principle of continuing creative action?

The essence of man, by which mankind distinguishes itself most obviously from the beasts in practice, is that only mankind can willfully modify its "instinct," to increase mankind's power over nature. The epitome of this is the scientific discovery, from which flow those creative changes in productive technology upon which continued human existence absolutely depends today. It is the creative aspect of man's mental life, through creations which reflect progress in perfecting knowledge of the lawful ordering of our universe, which reflects directly the divine spark of humanity.

As we teach children some principle discovered long ago, we set up a problem for the children, and leave them to find the solution. In that moment when the child first discovers the answer, we imagine we can see a light turning on in the child's mind. The child has reconstructed a principle discovered by some earlier thinker; the child has re-lived something of the experience of the process of that discovery. The child has, in this modest way, experienced the divine spark of humanity in himself. The child experiences an emotion akin to tears of joy. This is the emotional quality of Socratic love, as opposed to the bestial flush of erotic love.

The Pope has deployed the forces of the Church, to rally the great ecumenical movement to save a civilization already at the edge of an abyss. Such work is the essence of Christianity, and the ecumenical spirit of Philo Judaeus's collaboration with St. Peter.

Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, based themselves upon canons of well-tempered polyphony which are ruthlessly delimiting, and yet they produced the most creative music yet known. This is a situation akin to constructive geometry, especially to the higher constructive geometry upon whose development the physics of Gauss, Riemann, and so forth, was rigorously premised. (The higher constructive geometry is based upon the principle that physical space-time is ordered as a conic extension of circular action: conic self-similar-spiral action. The algebraic form of the higher complex functions of Gaussian physics, is merely an algebraic description of constructions based upon multiply self-reflexive conic action.) Like elementary constructive geometry, in which nothing can be constructed by any means but circular action upon circular action, the ordering of the universe as a whole is rigorously, lawfully constricted in a similar way. Yet, as the physics of Gauss and Riemann shows, a universe so ordered creates new kinds of entities, called "singularities," and in so doing introduces new special laws into the universe. This is analogous to the way in which Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven "turn the light of discovery on" in the heads of the musicians and audiences.

Let one write a simple canon, roughly similar to the common English "Round." A musical line is set against itself, by assigning the singing of the line to voices of different registers singing in parallel at intervals congruent with the well-tempered scale. This juxtaposition of such distinct voices

is called polyphony. At the outset, the line itself must include no ordering of tones not consistent with the rigorous canonical rule. Yet, in the hands of a true composer, out of this seemingly fixed set of rules of polyphony, comes a piece of music in which something is created which is not anticipated deductively from the rigorous rules employed.

The polyphonic juxtaposition of four distinct musical voice-parts, creates immediately a fifth voice. This fifth voice is a voice across the four voices: instead of following a musical line in one voice, let us follow a succession of tones, each from one voice to the one above or below it. This succession of tones across the voices, constitutes a fifth voice, a "cross-voice," otherwise best termed a "polyphonic voice." These polyphonic voices, performed and heard in the ear of classical poetry, are the point at which the germ of the creative work of musical composition originates.

Let us consider the simplest sort of case. Let us set a simple Shakespeare couplet to music. Let us order the choice of tones in the first line according to a relationship between the intervals of a fifth (the Golden Section) and a fourth. Let us set the second line according to a relationship between the intervals of a fifth and a sixth. Immediately, by setting these two lines polyphonically, our composition, which has started in one definite key signature, is now potentially a composition in each and all of the twenty-four major and minor keys.

The simply tonal features of the polyphony blend with, and are governed by the principles of poetry, including the metrical principles of classical poetry. The meter of the composition, the role of such devices as "dotted rhythms," and the phrased articulation of entire musical lines, place relative values of emphasis and deemphasis upon particular tones.

So, tonality and poetry combine to determine which of the potential cross-voices are "heard," which of the potential polyphonic voices are to be brought out for the audience by the performers.

The differences between the polyphonic voices and the independent singing (or instrumental) voices, define the characteristics of musical development of the composition. For the reference of doubting music students among the readers, we identify one example of this for their concentrated attention: a key polyphonic voice which is first explicitly announced by Beethoven in measure 85 of the final movement of Beethoven's Hammerklavier sonata (Opus 106).

For such readers only, we interpolate: The section in question is in three voices. Measure 85 begins with a doubled G-flat in the bass (a full quarter tone), set against a B-flat.

The G-flat is the first tone of a polyphonic voice: G-flat, B-flat, D-flat, G-flat, B-flat, C-flat, to D-flat. This polyphonic voice is repeated, with increasing accentuation, through measure 93, where it concludes in a slightly altered form, as the polyphonic voice G, A-flat, B-flat, C-flat, into C-flat. The polyphonic voice is reintroduced in measure 130, and is given a more extended development through measure 152.

If we reexamine the whole composition, from the open-



NSIPS/Philip Ulanowsky

Music is the singing of polyphonic poetry, which is the highest mode of man's loving communication to mankind. A people whose everyday life is steeped in the beauty of sharing such music, so resists the bestializing corruption typified by the erotic (dionysiac) method of Richard Wagner. Pictured: an amateur symphony performs Mozart.

ing of the first movement of the sonata, through to the crucial concluding measures of the last movement (measures 389-400), the polyphonic cross-voice we have identified is shown to be the central feature of the entire composition. If the identified polyphonic voice is properly executed, the onset of measures 389-400 of the final movement is the joy of the "light turning on in the head": the meaning of the entire composition as a creative work, is clear, retrospectively.

The double-fugal method which Beethoven employs in the final movement of that sonata, is key to following the composition of the final movement of his Ninth Symphony. Most emphatically, it is a method brought to its highest degree of relative perfection in the *Missa Solemnis*, which Beethoven acknowledged to have been his greatest composition. This was the Beethoven work which Richard Wagner explicitly hated the most—we shall not say "devoutly"—devilishly. The key to the entire *Missa* is the Credo section, in which the key polyphonic voice erupts around the enunciation of the *Filioque* passage!

What could have been more appropriate for this Synod?

In our noblest condition, our sense of "I" is that developing divine spark of reason, which is our soul, and our "self-interest" is to accomplish those loving benefits for all humanity, through exercise of creative work of reason, which is the characteristic activity of the soul. In sharing art of great truth and beauty, supplied to express this emotion of love in that finest form, tears of joy stream down our cheeks.

For this reason, well-tempered polyphony has been the special target of hatred by those forces in Europe and the Americas committed to establishing a morally degraded, feu-

dal-like, form of "global society" modelled upon the bestial traditions of the Chaldean Magi, Sparta, and the Roman Empire. Music is the singing of polyphonic poetry, which is the highest mode of man's loving communication to mankind. A people whose everyday life is steeped in the beauty of sharing such music, so resists the bestializing corruption typified by the erotic (dionysiac) method of Richard Wagner and his atonal and other followers among makers of morally ugly noises. Beautiful well-tempered polyphony, as an integral, socially unifying feature of the daily life of a people, is a nourishing and affirmation of those qualities of the mind which pertain to the creative life of the soul. Destroy such a great musical culture, as has been done with almost total success over a past period of more than a hundred years, and the people will be almost defenseless against other forms of corrupting, downward shift in cultural paradigms.

The performance of the *Missa Solemnis* at the Vatican's Sala Nervi, reflects the essence of the Synod as a whole. The Papacy has intervened, at the brink of mankind's greatest crisis since old Rome, to reverse the degenerative cultural paradigm shifts of the recent hundred years and more, to the intent of bringing mankind out of the new dark age into which European and American culture has been sliding over the recent hundred years.

This is not merely an action internal to the affairs of the Catholic Church. It is a great ecumenical act, the greatest event in human history since the 1439 Council of Florence. All who care about humanity, will now join hands with this Pope, and resolve to act now, that deeper into the pit of modern radicalism and misery humanity shall not slide.

Germany's positive contribution to world development

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

We present the fourth part of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's policy paper, subtitled "Foreign Policy Theses for the Federal Republic of Germany."

The previous part focused on the work of one of Western civilization's greatest minds, the fifteenth-century Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, whom Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche describes as the father of German republican constitutional movement and of the idea of the sovereign republican nation-state in general. Only on this basis, she asserts, can a lasting solution to the "German question" be found today.

More than virtually any other thinker, Nicolaus of Cusa asserted the fundamental principle of the divinity of individual life and the inalienable rights of every individual. As he says in his last work *The Hunt for Wisdom*, the creative human being is a second God. He further asserted the ideal of the sovereign republican nation-state, which today has yet to be attained and realized. But for him, *concordantia* was not merely a beautiful and exciting idea; it was universal concord, through the development of all the world's nations. For him, it was the absolute prerequisite to our world's very survival.

Thus the Cusa scholar Hannsler wrote a few years ago: "The fact is, the idea of the community of nations can be postponed no longer; but the distressing fact is, we only see feeble attempts and worn-out institutions to put it into effect. The idea of the community of nations will only receive life and passion, effectiveness and success, when a new Cusa, in the spirit of the Cardinal of Cusa, is able to deepen these ideas and give them vitality. This will require great concep-

tual powers, total personal commitment, political determination, but also that almost delicately tender love for the great idea which inspired Cusa himself. He believed in peace, because he was convinced, that God desired this according to the laws of His own divine essence, and because at the same time, he recognized the realization of peace as the supreme task of all efforts at establishing religious and political order."²²

Where would we be today, had we not a new Cusa who could deepen his predecessor's ideas and give them vitality; who could incorporate the most advanced aspects of modern science, setting Nicolaus of Cusa's conception of the neg-entropic development of the universe on a new and higher level; and who—in complete agreement with the latter on the lawful ordering of physical existence—could have drafted a concrete model for a new and just world economic order, thereby creating the practical preconditions for the *coincidentia oppositorum*, overcoming the contradictions between peoples through the development of all to a higher level?

And furthermore, where would we be today, had we not that "honest investigator" whom Schiller desired for his work in succeeding centuries, who could help to assert his beautiful ideal of humanity to a tormented mankind, and who could confirm Schiller's prediction that later generations would gain new and more profound understanding of his works? And thus, where would we be, had not a fortunate combination of circumstances given us not just one man, who possessed the conceptual powers, the personal commitment, and the political determination to carry out this great idea, the only one worthy of mankind—but a constantly growing num-

ber of nations and people, their hearts filled with just this "almost delicately tender love" for the idea of the inalienable rights of all human beings on this planet?

The concept of the new and just world economic order

In April 1975, speaking before approximately 35 journalists gathered at the "Tulpenfeld" in Bonn, Lyndon LaRouche first publicly presented his concept of replacing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a just world monetary system. LaRouche proposed the creation of an "International Development Bank" (IDB), whose chief task would be to grant long-term, project-tied credits with low interest rates, in order to make possible the urgently necessary development of infrastructure, agriculture, and industry in the developing countries. At the same time, capital-goods exports from the industrialized nations into the developing countries would lead to full productive employment here at home, where corresponding tax legislation would favor investment in technological progress, while imposing extremely heavy taxation to discourage the economy's parasitical areas—real estate speculation, building gambling casinos, etc. At minimum, the IDB would have to replace the IMF, since the latter had proven itself utterly incompetent.

The atmosphere at this press conference was tense to the bursting-point. The journalists hung onto LaRouche's every word with a mixture of terror and disbelief, as if he had just announced the slaughtering of a sacred cow. But even though these 35 scribblers noted down or tape-recorded every word, not a single word about the IDB was to appear in the next days' press—with the single exception of a note in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. Instead, the oligarchical financier circles who use the IMF as their instrument, put LaRouche at the very top of their list of enemies.

For it was during this same year, 1975, that a few dozen members of the Trilateral Commission issued the 23 volumes of their so-called *1980s Project*, which proposed the precise opposite: not industrialization of the developing countries, but "disintegration of the world economy." At all costs, any "neo-mercantilist tendencies" in the Third World had to be obstructed or expunged. The IMF, far from being dissolved, was to be built into an institution of supranational control, in further preparation for the final phase of negotiations for a New Yalta Treaty.

Between April 1975 and the summer of 1976, the IDB proposal circulated to virtually every developing country, many of which carefully examined its workability, arriving at positive results. A few central banks and finance ministries in the OECD countries even did computer studies on it, and came to the conclusion, that this proposal for a reorganization of the world monetary system would indeed function, but that it was "not desirable" to put it into effect.

Then, at the August 1976 conference of Non-Aligned nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 85 member nations of this movement passed a resolution calling for a reorganization of

the world monetary system and a new world economic order. The contents of many passages of this resolution were in substantial agreement with LaRouche's IDB proposal. But even though it represented the wishes of over 2 billion people, this resolution, too, was completely suppressed by the press in the OECD countries. The head of Deutsche Presse-Agentur, when questioned about this, declared that it was not "newsworthy." So much for the arrogance of journalists and their respect for the interests of democratic majorities!

Already in 1975, various representatives of the Eastern Establishment, the Trilaterals, etc., and most notably Henry Kissinger, set their machinery into motion, to destabilize and topple the government of any developing nation which made itself a spokesman for the new world economic order. The very development-oriented government of Velasco in Peru was the first victim of this counteroffensive; the foreign minister of Guyana, Fred Wills, who in September 1976 had delivered a grand and courageous speech to the U.N. General Assembly, was soon dismissed from his post after the IMF brought pressure to bear on his chief of state. In 1977 in India, a mixture of Anglo-American and Soviet operations

The atmosphere at the press conference was tense to the bursting point. The journalists hung onto LaRouche's every word. All was recorded or taped—but not a single word was to appear in the next day's press.

drove Indira Gandhi out of office; in the same year, as mentioned above, Pakistan's Ali Bhutto was overthrown and, in 1979, juridically murdered on Henry Kissinger's direct orders. And thus the ferment was neutralized, and the combination of forces which could have effected a change, was crushed.

As early as 1974, various organizations associated with me had begun to work out concrete infrastructural and industrialization programs for many regions of the developing sector. These included a detailed development program for South Africa, representing the only conceivable solution for conquering the problem of apartheid and for developing South Africa's nonwhite population out of its tribal backwardness. Through training the latter to qualify for truly productive jobs, this would create the only durable basis for their equality before the law. Since these development programs were so ambitious that they could not possibly have been carried out by the white minority alone, they also offered a non-violent means of conquering the apartheid problem. And had they been carried out, South Africa would never have had its

current famines and epidemics, nor the looming threat of a bloody race war and a Soviet takeover of the entire southern African region.

From our current vantage-point, we can see that the Yalta process was already under way in Africa at that time. In 1975 Kissinger literally handed Angola over to the Soviets, thereby substantially abetting the Soviet Union's long-term strategy of first taking over the so-called front-line nations, and then finally South Africa itself (through the Moscow-controlled ANC). One result of this, was the expulsion of approximately 2 million Portuguese from Angola, thus depriving it of a potential in people who had both the will and the knowledge to develop the African continent.

The attempts of the former head of Dresdner Bank, Jürgen Ponto (perhaps the Federal Republic's best and most far-seeing banker), Hanns-Martin Schleyer, and others to establish a fund for the development of the southern African region, was probably the specific trigger for his assassination in 1977 by the Baader-Meinhof gang, whose East bloc control points are by now beyond dispute. Schleyer was killed shortly thereafter, as if to underline the point that no one would be allowed to get out of line.

In 1979 the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) drew up a 40-year (i.e., two-generation) Indian development program, which received Indira Gandhi's fullest support and led to two personal meetings in 1982 and 1983 between her, my husband Lyndon LaRouche, and myself. This study demonstrated that with the appropriate investments, by the year 2020 India's total production could double the production of the entire world's population in 1979.

Since then, institutions and scientists associated with me have drafted concrete development programs for practically every part of the world—for Mexico, Central America, Ibero-America, Asia, the Persian Gulf region, the Middle East, and Central and North Africa. In the OECD countries, the Mitsubishi Research Institute has been the *only* institution to proceed from this same principle, that without state-initiated great projects, especially in the area of infrastructure, there would be no hope of industrializing the developing countries; no infrastructure—no development.

In 1977 the Mitsubishi Institute's head, Nakasone, proposed the creation of a \$500 billion fund for this purpose; the plan was reworked by FEF, and the Institute welcomed the proposed doubling of that amount. Today, the FEF and the Mitsubishi Institute have been officially commissioned by the Thai government to jointly prepare a study on the construction of a canal through the Kra Isthmus in southern Thailand. This project will cost approximately \$11 billion, and is the *only* great project which is currently in active preparation.

It is beyond question, that these projects, if they are realized, will lead to the saving of literally hundreds of millions of human lives. There would be no famine, nor would

we have the horrendous conditions of economic collapse which have brought on the AIDS epidemic, and along with it, the possible extinction of the entire human race.

The IMF, the World Bank, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) have not only prohibited all new development projects; through their criminal austerity conditions, they have strangled and halted many perfectly healthy and promising projects which were already in an advanced stage of completion, such as in Mexico, Brazil, Iran, Egypt, and many other countries. Since the economic catastrophe which has befallen the developing countries is by no means the result of their own mistakes or incompetence, and furthermore, since the millions of human beings who have died in the meantime from hunger or sickness did not have to suffer this as a consequence of an unavoidable natural catastrophe, but as the result of a conscious and intentional policy—we are therefore absolutely justified in saying, that the IMF and the oligarchical circles supporting it have laden their consciences with genocide on a scale one hundred times greater than that committed by Adolf Hitler.

To implement the ideals of Nicolaus of Cusa and Friedrich Schiller, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and institutions associated with them began to shape the concept of a new world economic order starting in 1974.

If this world is to survive at all, then those responsible for this genocide must soon be led before a new Nuremberg Tribunal and must not escape punishment. But this time, the Nuremberg Trials will be conducted without the hypocrisy of the original trials, when the Yalta policy was simply being continued elsewhere.

Whenever a clear possibility of rendering assistance has been established, then the juridical situation is quite different from a situation where such assistance did not exist. In the field of civil law, we have the crime of refusal to render assistance—in religious terms, a sin of omission. And how much more heinous is that crime and that sin, when it is a matter of the lives of millions of human beings?

The history of 'Operation Juárez'

In the summer of 1982 the so-called debt crisis of the Ibero-American countries reached an unprecedented climax. The total indebtedness of the South American continent amounted to over \$300 billion, the IMF was forcing one

currency devaluation after another, and within a very few years, these currencies collapsed to a fraction of their previous value. Each devaluation was accompanied by massive capital flight from the affected countries; the drug mafia poured their illegally acquired dollars into money-laundering institutions abroad, preferably Swiss banks, in order to invest them into "serious projects" such as real-estate speculation.

Using these and other infamous IMF conditionalities—bans on imports, exclusive allocation of export revenues to debt amortization, forced renunciation of highly promising development projects, and abandonment of infrastructural improvements—the economies of the Ibero-American countries were systematically strangled.

In July 1982, at the crest of new wave of capital flight, an Ibero-American government turned to Lyndon LaRouche with a request to draw up a concrete plan for reorganizing the debt and integrating the entire continent. This document, written over the first weeks in August, was christened *Operation Juárez*, symbolically expressing the idea, that the proposed debt reorganization was directed neither against the United States, nor against the American banks, but that on the contrary, this proposal links up with the best tradition of collaboration between President Abraham Lincoln and the leader of the Mexican Revolution, Benito Juárez.

The basic concept of *Operation Juárez* (which exists elsewhere in published form and need only be briefly outlined here) foresees a series of measures which every normal, growth-oriented industrialist would deem highly sensible, namely, a reorganization of the world economy according to the same principles one would apply to a bankrupt industrial firm which has gotten into difficulties through bad management, but whose industrial capacity, albeit in a state of disrepair, is still salvageable.

Operation Juárez proposes a reorganization of indebtedness whereby short-term, high-interest obligations will first be converted into long-term credits at rates of interest ranging from 2% to 4%, and in special cases would also have a grace period of up to a few years, giving the hardest-hit countries time to recover. The dollar would once again be backed by a gold reserve; the Federal Reserve System would be replaced with a National Bank, through which the American government would provide the banking system with low-interest credit exclusively earmarked for export financing or new productive domestic investment.

The developing countries, for their part, would convert their debts into government bonds, which would be at a fixed price in their own currency and therefore be used as collateral for new, low-interest credits. In this way, we could ensure that on both sides of the transaction, the credit would be coming from the national banking system and would not be controlled by private banks. This in turn would ensure that the credits would be utilized for the projects for which they had been earmarked.

Since credits would be exclusively utilized for productive investment and technological innovation, this manner of creating money would not promote inflation, would guarantee full productive employment in the industrial nations, and in the developing countries would set into motion the urgently needed process of industrialization. Moreover, in this way we could halt all capital flight, and every sovereign national government would have complete control of their own import-export policy. The granting of credits to the other OECD countries would proceed in the same fashion.

This would solve the problems of the industrialized nations, where unemployment has now reached 50 million, by returning them to full employment at the most modern level in the course of a massive export offensive. It would also relieve the misery of the developing countries, which will be unable to survive the present catastrophe unless we export modern capital goods and transfer our technology to them. In this way, we would not only be saving millions of human beings from starvation and epidemics—which are already coming to torment us as well—but we would be opening up huge new markets and plentiful customers—instead of the bankruptcy we have now.

Operation Juárez was the basis on which López Portillo, then the President of Mexico, imposed currency controls and a de facto nationalization of the Mexican banking system on Sept. 1, 1982. Unfortunately, at that time he failed to establish Ibero-American integration and create a common market on the model of Friedrich List's German *Zollverein*; and so, soon afterwards Mexico had to give in to IMF pressure. Nevertheless, in the meantime many Ibero-American leaders have come to sorely regret their lack of solidarity, and have recognized that their own nations would never have had to be confronted with a crisis of the current proportions, had they followed Mexico's example at that time.

There is hardly a single government in Ibero-America, which has not carefully studied *Operation Juárez*, and at many subsequent conferences, such as those of the Cartagena Group, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), etc., government ministers could be literally seen going around with their copies of *Operation Juárez* tucked under their arms.

If today we are potentially on the threshold of realizing *Operation Juárez*, or have at least taken great steps forward in the process of Ibero-American integration, with the founding of an alliance to this purpose all but settled between Presidents García of Peru and Betancur of Colombia, along with a whole array of former presidents and ministers—then there have been two other factors responsible for bringing realization of this idea within reach.

To be continued

Note

22. Bernhard Hannsler, *Nikolaus von Kues als Promotor der Ökumene*, Grünewald-Verlag, p. 199.

Betancur instructs George Shultz on morality

by Robyn Quijano

The future of relations between the United States and the nations of Ibero-America was the underlying subject of debate at the meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States, which began on Dec. 2 in Cartagena, Colombia. President Belisario Betancur opened the annual meeting, reminding the Hemisphere's foreign ministers, including George Shultz, that "the moral basis of international politics is equality before the law, independent of material power. Benito Juárez, the 'Benemerito de las Americas' . . . said for all posterity, 'respect for the rights of others is peace, between men as between nations.'"

Betancur echoed the discussion of "Economics and Morality," and the intervention of the Vatican into the world economic crisis, developed at the Extradordinary Synod taking place in Rome during the same week.

Pope John Paul II, who dedicated the Synod to Pope Paul VI and his encyclical, *Populorum Progressio*, which defined development as "the new name for peace," received a delegation of former Ibero-American Presidents during the week of the ongoing Synod. He urged them to begin "effective cooperation against injustice and misery. . . . An economic factor that aggravates the situation of the whole Latin American world, that is, the foreign debt problem." The foreign debt, he declared, "aggravates the situation of poverty and social imbalance of broad sectors of the Latin American world." John Paul II continued that the foreign debt is forcing entire countries into bankruptcy and must be solved.

"Justice and the interest of all . . . demands that the situation in all its dimensions be examined at a world level." These dimensions are not only economic, "but also social, political, and human."

Secretary of State George Shultz, perhaps unaware that the Vatican had just condemned Adam Smith and "free market" economics, lectured the meeting on the lessons of the magic of the marketplace, and the necessity to accept the Baker Plan, which he called a "global bargain." Shultz warned that if capital, new or old, is to return to their countries, the economies must be "liberalized." He said that some \$100 billion in private capital, sucked out of the region since 1980, might return to the region, if "creative" means were used to entice it back from Swiss accounts. Shultz suggested that opportunities to turn stolen assets into "equity" might work, specifying "the privatization of public enterprises" as the kind of "opportunity" to be offered.

Shultz had told reporters en route to Colombia that governments should encourage purchases of state-company debts at a discount, which would be turned into equity.

Days before, President Reagan had opened the debate, in a letter to President Betancur, dated Nov. 25. The United States will accept no option to deal with the debt crisis except that of the so-called "Baker Plan," the proposal laid out by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker at the annual IMF meeting in South Korea in October, warned Reagan.

The "Baker Plan" boils down to a scheme to keep alive the fiction of the current international monetary system, by promising more money to debtor nations who agree to turn over national assets to foreign creditors as "payments"—an idea first mouthed by Henry Kissinger in the summer of 1983. That the banks have thus far refused to kick in their share of the credit, was not mentioned by either Reagan nor Shultz.

In the letter, the foolish U.S. head of state asserts five times his policy that there is no alternative to the IMF. He

instructs Colombia to keep following World Bank orders, to seek out the Baker plan, and not to get a worse deal by seeking joint treatment with countries which have not behaved as well.

"I have been encouraged by the generally positive response to Treasury Secretary Baker's Seoul presentation. . . . The trade reforms which Colombia is now making merely with the support of World Bank loans are an example of the policies needed to promote development. I expect your support to continue with these politically difficult changes together with the World Bank. . . . In your own country's case, the U.S. supports your innovative agreement with the IMF. . . ."

Reagan criticized calls for Ibero-American unity to force a just solution of the debt problem, stating, "the [same] treatment for each country without taking into account whether or not it has made an effort to overcome its economic difficulties would be unfavorable to countries like Colombia, which have sacrificed to solve their economic problems. Any attempt to alleviate the debt burden through arbitrary limitation of payments would have a negative effect by reducing incentives to flow of capital to the developing countries."

The reference to Peruvian President Alan García was unmistakable.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner discussed García's program in his speech to the OAS: "Peru has adopted a sovereign decision to limit the payment of debt service to no more than 10% of income from exports." He alluded to Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, saying: "There is no ethical principle or legal norm that could pardon the demand for payment that means prostration and death" for the debtor.

Shultz took aim at García's economic policies in Cartagena, ordering the governments at the OAS meeting to impose "non-inflationary economic policies, with prices and interest rates determined by the market and realistic exchange rates. . . ."

García's production-oriented economics, his slashing of interest rates for agriculture and other sectors of basic production, and his total rejection of IMF demands including refusal to continue devaluing the Peruvian currency, has already achieved drastic reductions in inflation, from double-digit monthly rates under the last government to 2.5% in November. Yet, this success of "moral" economics, is recognized only as a ghost within the cultish world of the magic of the market place.

President Reagan's personal organizing on behalf of the IMF, and the administration's campaign to break Ibero-American resistance to the IMF's old British looting policies, sets the United States up for a suicidal clash with the southern republics, which, in the United States' best moments, have been its closest allies.

Betancur responded in Cartagena, appealing to the moral will of the United States. He praised Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy as an example of how the United States "could project an international policy imbued with

democratic values and true to its tradition, which is, paradoxically, that of being the first anti-colonial state in modern history. It is disturbing that those values are eroding in facing the competitive plan of the other superpower whose doctrinary principles come from bodies of law alien to our path. That the other superpower behaves according to its principles does not invalidate the ethical and political bases on which our body of law, built on overcoming unilateral interventionism and inflexibility, is founded."

Betancur's hope that the United States would cease its immoral economic policies and differentiate itself from the Soviet imperial policy so alien to the cultural matrix of Catholic Ibero-America, seemed to echo the preoccupation of Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Prefect of the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office, in a speech on "Church and Economy in their responsibility for the future of the world economy," pronounced in Rome just days before. Ratzinger attacked the "tradition inaugurated by Adam Smith, that morality and the marketplace are incompatible." British liberal economics, of the type well known to Ibero-America through the preachers of the immoral "Chicago School" (of, among others, George Shultz), were likened by Ratzinger to Marxist determinism. "Despite their radically differing mechanisms, both systems also share many things in common in their deeper philosophical assumptions."

Stated Betancur in his opening address: "There are those who think the Baker Plan, something positive though insufficient, is a response to the Cartagena Consensus. That is partly true, since the recognition that our countries must continue their development is a change in attitude." He warned: "It alone will not defuse the debt bomb." Betancur continued: "A global solution should reduce real interest rates, improve terms of trade, increasing those foreign investment flows which are useful for the region, and open the industrialized countries to exports from the developed countries."

"We reach the conclusion that to get out of our condition of net exporters of capital, we must fight for international monetary reform," he said. "The debt crisis is merely the tip of the iceberg: the basic problem is in cooperation and transfer of resources. That is where Latin America and the Caribbean's hopes are for a turn to the orientation traced by the experience of the Alliance for Progress and to schemes which consider transfer of resources and economic equity as part of a global design, of a peaceful order and of true coexistence," stated the Colombian President.

"If the debt bomb which grows at an exponential rhythm is not defused, it could undermine the stability of many developing nations and the international financial system," he warned.

U.S. role in the OAS

In his speech before the Hemisphere's foreign ministers in Cartagena, Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner opposed proposals to have an OAS without the United States,

"whose presence in the organization is dictated not only by geography and the realities of coexistence, but by the historic solidarity of its people with the cause of Latin American emancipation." Peru seeks, however, "to exclude from the inter-American system every kind of imperialist practice which divides, rather than unites, and threatens the basic principles which inspired the authors of its charter."

The viability of the OAS as an organization has been questioned since the United States backed Great Britain in the Malvinas crisis in 1982, and because of conflicts between the United States and its southern neighbors over the debt crisis since then.

The Bogota daily *El Espectador* charged in its editorial on Dec. 4, that the United States was the main party responsible for destroying the OAS, because, "in moments as difficult as the Malvinas War . . . the obvious desertion of the U.S. government not only violated Hemispheric solidarity, but also invalidated the Monroe Doctrine and its well-known thesis of 'America for Americans.'"

While the OAS barely emerged intact from Cartagena, efforts to consolidate integration of the continent in a defense pact against the British economics being imposed by the IMF, were more successful.

"Our country is prepared to take up a new continental fight," stated Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias at the ongoing session in Cartagena. Abadia rocked the meeting with the announcement that Peruvian President Alan García's anti-usury initiative has been fully embraced and adopted by the President of Panama, Eric Arturo del Valle. "Throughout Panama will resound the voice of a protesting and wrathful America, a single voice that not even the most powerful will be able to ignore." Echoing García's call for a continental summit, Abadia called all of Ibero-America to a meeting in Panama as quickly as possible. In the meanwhile, said Abadia, we will be "forging" genuine cooperation for the economic and social development of our peoples.

War on drugs

Another key agenda item was the war on drugs. The OAS agreed to have the first American summit on drug traffic in Rio on April 22-26. Peruvian Foreign Minister Wagner supported the call for a continental accord, named for Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Colombian justice minister who declared total war on the drug mafia and was assassinated by the high command of Dope. Inc., on April 31, 1984. The accord would unite nations in the war on drugs, to eliminate the drug trade, which he defined as "a social contaminant which bases itself on the corruption and degradation of our youth."

Simultaneously, Pope John Paul II, speaking to a delegation of former Latin American Presidents, called drug traffic, "a terrible road for so many youth who are presented with a dark and inadequate future." He said that this terrible plague makes necessary a regional and continental cooperation plan to fight the drug traffic.

Sweden

Revolt against Palme intensifies

by Kerstin Tegin-Gaddy

Barely two months after the Swedish elections, which saw the narrowly won re-election of socialist Olof Palme as prime minister, with the help of the Communist parliamentary group, increasing criticism of Palme's pro-Soviet policy is now emerging.

What has drawn the most attention is the Swedish "officers' revolt" against Palme's inauguration speech before the parliament, which claimed that Sweden has now "created respect for its borders." Naval Commander Hans von Hofsten publicly accused Palme of lying outright, since it was widely known that the prime minister had received a detailed report from Supreme Commander Lennart Ljung on repeated Soviet submarine incursions just before his inauguration speech.

The allegations from Captain von Hofsten soon received major support from other naval officers. Twelve high-ranking officers issued a statement published in the daily *Svenska Dagbladet* Nov. 10, that they thought Palme was more concerned with "normalizing" relations with the Soviet Union than with halting submarine incursions into Swedish waters. Moscow has invited Palme to visit next year—a maneuver which he does not wish jeopardized under any circumstances.

The majority of the Swedish population is convinced that not enough is being done to stop the Soviet submarine violations, and that politicians in general, and Palme and the Socialists in particular, are "too soft on the Russians." This was conclusively illustrated in November, when the state-controlled television network broadcast a film by communist Maj Wechsleman, titled *Submarine: A Certainty Verging on Probability*. The film, shown at prime time, purported to prove that there never had been any submarines in Swedish waters, and that claims to the contrary were fabrications of the Swedish military hawks. Wechsleman went so far as to try to attempt to discredit the famous 1981 "whisky on the rocks" incident. Her film denied that the Soviet "Whisky Class" submarine, which had run aground in the restricted zone outside Karlskrona naval base, was there illegally or for espionage purposes. The maligned submarine, according to Wechsleman, was an "antique" and had run afoul because of a navigation error.

Wechselman's film was received with general outrage. Calls poured in to the television station and the newspaper editorial boardrooms denouncing it as Soviet propaganda, and saying that she ought to buy a one-way ticket to Moscow.

Scandinavian countries worried

In both Denmark and Norway, there has been open criticism of Palme and his undermining of the traditional Swedish policy of "armed neutrality." At a recent meeting of Nordic Council foreign ministers, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen criticized Olof Palme in very harsh terms. He expressed his discontent that Sweden, under Palme's leadership, only supports one side—the Soviet Union—and that Palme's activities in favor of every Soviet disarmament proposal damages Nordic cooperation and is a direct threat to the Nordic balance. Elleman-Jensen received full backing on this issue from the foreign ministers of Norway and Iceland.

But what Scandinavia's NATO members have been most critical of is Sweden's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia. In preparation for a Nov. 22 meeting of Nordic parliamentarians in Copenhagen, the Norwegian foreign ministry released a 286-page report, the result of one year of work by the most prominent security experts in the nation. The report stated flatly that Norway could not accept any agreement for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia that was at odds with NATO's strategy for the northern flank. In non-diplomatic terms, this means that Norway—which will accept nuclear weapons on its territory in case of war—will not agree to the nuclear-free-zone proposal that is being peddled by Palme's Soviet-backed Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues ("Palme Commission"). The release of this report during the week of Nov. 18 ensured the failure of the meeting, which was boycotted by Norway's Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and Foreign Minister Sven Stray. Palme, who was the main speaker, far from finding support for his ideas, found even his Danish hosts very critical.

This disaffection with Sweden's policies under Palme is now being openly debated in the Norwegian press. The conservative newspaper *Aftenposten* has run a series of articles headlined "Can We Trust Swedish Neutrality?" by its defense expert Olav Tryggve Storvik, who wrote: "We can see beginning signs of concern in Norway regarding the credibility of Swedish neutrality. . . . Formerly, we in Norway believed that it was most unlikely that Sweden could be used as a staging area for Soviet troops or that Soviet aircraft would take the short cut over Sweden to hit targets in Norway." Storvik continued that there are now great doubts in Norway about the strength of the Swedish military, in particular its air force, which at one time was the strongest in Europe.

In an interview with the Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter*, Norway's Vice Defense Minister Oddmund Hammerstad stated that what is of greatest concern about the Swedish

strategic situation, is perhaps not Sweden's military strength per se, but rather the political climate in the country. "Sweden has had a soft line regarding the Soviet Union, and has been trying to tone down what has happened [regarding the submarine incursions], and therefore we are more worried about the foreign policy of Sweden, than the deficiencies of Swedish defense."

'A storm next door'

The concern of Sweden's neighbors about Palme's appeasement policies has extended itself beyond the daily press. Norwegian Conservative Riksdag member, Ingvald Godal, has released a new book, *A Storm Is Brewing Next Door*, which details the parallel of Sweden's betrayal of Finland during the Russo-Finnish "winter war" of 1940. As a result, today Finland is completely vulnerable to Soviet pressure, above all through the treaty of friendship and cooperation known as the VSB Pact. The book emphasizes that today, as in the '30s and '40s, it is in Stockholm that the fate of Scandinavia is determined. If Sweden should demilitarize or be drawn into the Soviet sphere of influence because of its foreign policy decisions, then not only will Sweden and Finland be lost, but also Denmark and Norway.

Godal has proposed that Sweden and Norway sign a defense pact similar to the Finnish-Russian VSB Pact, which would prohibit Swedish territory from being used by an enemy of Norway, or vice versa. This would neither violate Norwegian membership in NATO, nor Swedish neutrality, according to Godal.

Meanwhile Social Democrat Palme has launched his expected counterattack against his military detractors, accusing the military of "lacking in judgment" and being "false." The Social Democratic newspaper *Aftonbladet* has attempted to whip up opposition to the military by referring to them as a "junta." At the same time, Soviet Central Committee member Georgii Arbatov, a member of the Palme Commission and head of Moscow's U.S.A! and Canada Institute, vituperated that the prime minister's military critics "are friends of NATO, they are agents of extremism," in an interview in *Aftonbladet*.

This quality of attack by Palme does little to dispel the doubts expressed both at home and abroad, and Palme may well accuse his domestic opposition of being agents of NATO or the CIA, or members of the European Labor Party—the only party in Sweden to openly propose that Sweden join NATO. The fact that Palme will use heavy-handed means to eliminate his opponents, has recently become a matter of debate even inside his own Social Democratic Party. In the Social Democratic theoretical journal *Tiden*, party official Jan Lindhagen accused Palme of being "power crazy." The allegation that Palme is running both the party and the country like a dictator, is also coming from a Social Democratic opposition group that is forming around the newspaper *Arbetet* in Malmoe.

Proclamation of the Citizens' Group Patriots for Germany

The excellent response to our first advertisement on Oct. 15 in numerous national daily newspapers demonstrates, that there are indeed in the Federal Republic many concerned patriots willing to act, and who want to commit themselves to the well-being of our nation.

The dangers of which we warned in our first proclamation, have unfortunately been confirmed: In Hesse we already have a Red-Green coalition.

In response to the inquiries by many citizens, we will soon have numerous regional meetings to present our ideas on how to defend our nation against the dangers that threaten it.

Therefore:

- We must think beyond the summit meeting between President Reagan and Gorbachov. We are not going to let ourselves be blinded by the foolish talk about a new version of "détente policy." We have to look the fact in the face, that there is going to be a post-Reagan era. Comprehensive cooperation with America in the *Strategic Defense Initiative* (SDI) and the simultaneous development of a *European Tactical Defense Initiative* (TDI) are now more important than ever, to effectively counter Moscow's expansion drive.

We cannot allow Foreign Minister Genscher or anyone else, to prevent Chancellor Kohl from signing a government agreement with the U.S.A. on the SDI! We will not tolerate West Germany's falling into the Soviet sphere of influence in a process of creeping decoupling, which is what Gorbachov is driving for, with carrot and stick tactics, more intensively than ever before. Neither shall we sit back, and let the Red-Green "friends of Moscow" push their business here more energetically than ever.

- We are sitting on the time bomb of a world economic and world monetary crisis. A mountain of unpayable debt has piled up in the Third World—and in Europe and the United States. The countries in the Third World are suffering just as the Weimar Republic suffered, when Germany was crushed under unpayable, astronomical reparations payments. The policy of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has created a catastrophe in Latin America and Africa. *A just reorganization of the international debt and monetary structures must be achieved*—before it is too late. Especially for us, who depend upon exports to the world economy.

- The economic destruction in the Third World also has other dramatic consequences: *the world epidemic of AIDS*. This deadly danger for us and our children is caused by the inhuman conditions of life, and the consequently lowered immunity, of millions of people, especially in Central Africa. Either we change these conditions with a large program for development, or the omission of these programs will fully hit back against us. Epidemics know no borders.

- Furthermore, it is also a fact, that the economic policy of the IMF has forced many countries to pay their growing debts by expanding drug production. As a result, more of our children are becoming the victims of drug dealers.

President García of Peru and President Betancur of Colombia have declared war on drugs, and are attacking the drug mafia with military means. We patriots support the war on drugs, and we also demand, that banks, which annually launder \$600 billion, be prosecuted and brought to court!

- We patriots will not tolerate, the ruin of our highly productive agriculture, by collapsing prices and quota regulations, while at the same time millions of people in the developing countries are dying of hunger! Germany has a special responsibility for the future of the world, and especially for the developing countries. After the magnificent success of the D-1 space mission, scientists and technicians have to increase their contribution to the development of new technologies. In our schools and universities, the younger generation must be educated and its enthusiasm awakened, according to the classical model, to solve these tasks of the future. *Progress, technological innovation and export for the development of other countries, and for economic growth here, are the preminent tasks of Germany.*

We thank all those citizens, who have already supported us and provided financial support.

Dear fellow citizens, become part of our growing movement of the Patriots for Germany. Call us, work with us, make generous contributions.

Your courageous commitment is indispensable.

Patriots for Germany, P.O. Box 122, 2420

Eutin-Fissau Patriots for Germany, Blumenstr. 3, 3000 Hannover 1

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Account 73 148, Stadtparkasse Mainz, BLZ 550 501 20, under "Patriot."

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Signatories:

Dr. Hans Ackermann, farmer, North Rhine-Westphalia; Rainer Apel, journalist, Hesse; Nikolaus Baring, farmer, Lower Saxony; Walter Böhnke, factory councilor, Schleswig-Holstein; Heinrich Boese, district chairman, Braunschweig Farmers' Association, Lower Saxony; Prof. Horst Esche, consulting engineer, North Rhine-Westphalia; Dr. Rupprecht Gerngross, attorney, Bavaria; Edith Gerold, housewife, North Rhine-Westphalia; Elizabeth Graeupner, teacher, Baden-Wuerttemberg; Hans-Georg Grünwald, former chairman, Employers' Association, Hildesheim, Lower Saxony; Friedrich Wilhelm Grunewald, brigadier general (ret.), Baden-Württemberg; Armin Gutsche, graduate business economist, Hesse; Erich Hahne, district chairman, Heimstedt Farmers' Association, Lower Saxony; Dr. Peter Haug, M.D., lecturer, Hamburg; Prof. Friedrich August Baron von der Heydte, former brigadier general of the Reserves, former member of the state parliament, Bavaria; Paul Hombrink, farmer, Lower Saxony; Berthold von Hugo, farmer, Lower Saxony; Siegfried Hunger, factory councilor, Lower Saxony; Karl Jagach, Jr., graduate engineer, Rhineland Palatinate; Gerd Jordan, city councilor, Lower Saxony; Bruno Kahl, director (ret.), North Rhine-Westphalia; Dr. Lothar Kirchhoff-Stewens, graduate economist, North Rhine-Westphalia; Eckhard Koehn, councilor, Bavaria; Joachim von Kruse, author, Bavaria; Michael Liebig, manager, Hesse; Ingolf Löhner, graduate engineer, Lower Saxony; Irmengard Metten, city councilor, Bavaria; Otto Metzendorf, master of photography, North Rhine-Westphalia; Dieter Moritz, city councilor, Schleswig-Holstein; Alexandra Merck, Hesse; Dr. Eberhard Noodt, konteradmiral (ret.), Bavaria; Mathias Ohlrogge, entrepreneur, North Rhine-Westphalia; Roderich Orendl, engineer, North Rhine-Westphalia; Angelika Raimondl, journalist, Hesse; Klaus Rebbholz, banker, Rhineland Palatinate; Hans Rungweber, manager, North Rhine-Westphalia; P. A. Scherer, Brigadier General (ret.), Saarland; Friedrich Schlimann, engineer, North Rhine-Westphalia; Guenther Schmedding, entrepreneur, North Rhine-Westphalia; Hans Werner Schwarz, construction entrepreneur, Hamburg; Hans-Guenther Seefelder, attorney, Bavaria; Werner Thren, businessman, Hesse; Margareth von Veh, Bavaria; Dr. Volker Weisswange, M.D., Hessen; Achim Wilczek, graduate engineer, Schleswig-Holstein; Prof. Em. Dr.-Eng. Albrecht Wilke, Technical University, Berlin; Horst M. Wittmann, entrepreneur, Bavaria; Gisela Würfel, teacher, North Rhine-Westphalia; Karl Adolf Zenker, vice admiral (ret.), North Rhine-Westphalia; Helgz Zapp-LaRouche, chairman, Schiller Institute; Walter Ziesenis, farmer, Lower Saxony.

No recovery, but a new policy voice

The unemployment statistics show anything but a recovery, while a national newspaper ad has told Germans why.

During a recent parliamentary debate on the 1986 budget, Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced: "The turnaround of unemployment is clearly here." But the official figures of the national employment office here, published on Dec. 4, tell a different story.

Between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, the jobless rate rose from 8.6% to 8.9% and now stands at 2.23 million. The centers of heavy industrial production show an even steeper decline in industrial employment, and the construction sector shows no improvement, either.

The government always points to the increase of foreign orders in the machine-building branch, to prove there is an economic recovery. And there has been some, since the American machine-building sector has collapsed, so the high-quality West German products sell well, despite higher prices.

But that's all.

Sales to the traditionally big Ibero-American markets have taken a drastic downturn over the past few months. As Peru's visiting Sen. Jossell Muñoz said at a meeting of the "Patriots for Germany" organization on Nov. 9, Peru would like to buy German machines, but the servicing of old debts leaves no money to spend.

German industrial exporters have urged the government in Bonn to resume the Hermes service, a special credit fund for exports to countries such as Peru. The ministries of finance and economics, however, representing strongholds of monetarist doctrine in Bonn, have turned down this proposal by declaring Peru and other countries

"bad debtors." German exporters are quite upset about this stubborn foolishness.

Farmers are also beginning to feel the effects of European Commission production quotas and the lower input of seeds in the spring of 1985. Agricultural income is very low this year, and there is an increasing trend of farmers giving up production and registering at the unemployment offices. But the government sticks with the European quota system, and so do the farm organizations. And more and more farmers state their intention to vote against Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats in the coming state and national elections.

The general policy of the government, to treat steel, mining, shipbuilding, textiles, and construction as "sunset industries" which should no longer receive state subsidies, has put industrial workers into confrontation with Bonn. The government, following the British example, intends to impose restrictions on strike laws; according to this scheme, all workers affected by a strike in any way and forced into short work, will no longer receive pay as long as the strike lasts. This obviously plays right into the hands of the labor-union radicals, while doing nothing to improve the economy. It helps the oppositional Social Democrats, who control two-thirds of the country's organized labor movement, to build a broad front for a transfer of power by no later than the January 1987 national elections.

A growing portion of the Christian Democratic labor movement is beginning to turn its back on Chancellor

Kohl as well. "The economic depression goes to vote, too," is a famous saying in Germany.

Finally, the controversy over whether Germany should or should not join the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative has paralyzed the government coalition and prevented West German industries from entering secured contracts with Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson's SDIO, upsetting the high-technology branches most interested in the SDI project. But Kohl has given in to his Free Democratic coalition partners, and, as of now, the government will do no more than find a cabinet consensus "in principle" to negotiate with the Americans on some form of agreement.

When one asks representatives of these industries for an evaluation of the situation in Bonn, one gets strongly worded comments which cannot be printed in a family magazine.

Thus, Chancellor Kohl is at odds with almost all sectors of the country's economy.

One notable consequence is that a great number of farmers, engineers, and middle-sized entrepreneurs signed the second national newspaper ad of the non-partisan "Patriots for Germany." The first ad, signed by numerous prominent figures, appeared in October, and denounced those who would appease Moscow and "decouple" strategically from the United States. It attracting large support among Christian Democrats.

The second ad, which denounces monetarism and IMF austerity worldwide, linking these to Third World inability to take German exports, appeared in various large circulation newspapers on Dec. 4—the same day the national unemployment statistics came out.

The impact remains to be seen—but the situation is ripe for such a voice.

'Third Rome' sets plans for new summit

The Russian Orthodox Church is expanding its global operations in the post-Geneva atmosphere.

The Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda*, in an editorial published Dec. 3, announced the Kremlin's intention to start immediately to shape the outcome of the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in 1986. Referring to the superpower dialogue as "in itself a stabilizing factor," *Pravda* made clear that the Soviet Union will continue to delude the Western world with promises of "peace in our time," while gearing up its own war economy.

"With a new summit ahead," wrote *Pravda*, "what is particularly important is that conditions be created for a real termination of the arms race and that practical steps be started to reduce nuclear armories. . . . The unwillingness of the U.S. leadership to abandon the 'Star Wars' program prevented the Geneva meeting from reaching concrete accords on real disarmament. . . . It is necessary to refrain from everything that would undermine the Geneva accords so as not to complicate future agreements." The paper continued that the United States should not "erase the restrictions on the arms race" imposed by the ABM and SALT II treaties.

Alongside these pronouncements, the Kremlin has placed increased emphasis on the historical and political role of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) in mobilizing the Soviet population to complete the accession of Moscow as a "Third and Final Rome," to coincide with the millenary celebrations of the Christianization of Russia in 1988. In a Dec. 3 feature, the Italian daily *Il Giornale* highlighted the space that the Soviet "cultural" journal *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has pro-

vided Russian Orthodox spokesmen. *Il Giornale* quoted from an interview that Metropolitan Aleksei of Kalinin gave to *LitGaz*—widely known as the unofficial mouthpiece of the KGB—"There is no doubt that the [Russian Orthodox] Church will have the ability to continue its patriotic role which was so beneficial during the Great Patriotic War, and to intensify its role in favor of peace." Metropolitan Aleksei's reference to the part played by his church in World War II could not be clearer: It was to the Russian Orthodox Church that Stalin turned for aid in his war mobilization following the collapse of the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

Beginning with the Soviet state project to restore the 700-year-old Danilov Monastery, *Il Giornale* notes that state-sponsored church restorations have been intensified as the 1988 celebrations approach.

Contrary to those in the West who point to ascendant religious activity as evidence of a "crumbling Soviet Empire," there is no distinction between the aim of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet *Nomenklatura*: To crown Moscow capital of the Third and Final Roman Empire, as prophesied by Philotheus of Pskov following Moscow's break with Byzantium over the latter's 1439 adoption of the *Filioque* doctrine at the Council of Florence.

Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, head of the ROC's Department of External Affairs and a leading spokesman for the "Third Rome" doctrine, has stepped up the church's efforts to boost the U.S. "peace movement" against President Reagan and the Strategic

Defense Initiative. Filaret recently dispatched Vladimir Veriga to reopen San Francisco's 50-year-old St. Nicholas Cathedral, which has been closed for the past year. Veriga was interviewed by UPI on Dec. 3, along with Bishop Clement, vicar of Patriarch of Moscow Pimen, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, whose statements against the SDI have included advertisements in the *New York Times* and other U.S. papers.

In their interview, Veriga and Clement proudly reported that the Soviet Union is experiencing a religious revival. "There are 50 million practicing Orthodox, 1,700 churches, about 50,000 priests, four seminaries, and two academies," said Veriga. Many high government officials are "practicing believers," said Clement. "Spiritually and materially, the Russian church is growing. There are now 80 dioceses, 86 bishops, 6 theological schools, 18 monasteries and convents under the Patriarch of Moscow. Another new development is that for the first time in all the history of the church, women have been accepted into theological studies at the Leningrad Theological School. Women cannot become priests, but they can obtain a Master's Degree in Theology."

Bishop Clement indicated that Veriga will be active in "ecumenical" and interfaith affairs from his post in California. "After the summit, I think our peoples will be more understanding of each other, and the nations will work together to keep peace in the world." In the 1930s, Bishop Clement explained, "The Orthodox Church in the United States had many problems. Many groups broke away from the Mother Church in Moscow." But, referring to the parishioners of St. Nicholas, he said, "There were many who continued to want to keep good relations with the Mother Church."

India looks East

Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Japan has put relations between the two Asian giants on a new plane.

A new phase of Indo-Japanese relations has started," declared Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the banquet in his honor hosted by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Nov. 28. The banquet followed several hours of private discussion between the two leaders.

By all accounts, this is an accurate characterization of the prime minister's four-day official visit. Mr. Gandhi was clear and unambiguous in communicating the importance India attaches to its friendship with Japan, for bilateral cooperation as well as collaboration in the international arena, a view reciprocated by Mr. Nakasone.

The mutual commitment to an expanded relationship is grounded in a new comprehensive bilateral agreement on science and technology, signed by Foreign Ministers B.R. Bhagat and Shimparo Abe on Nov. 29. The agreement sets up a joint committee that will meet alternately in Delhi and Tokyo, beginning shortly, to oversee implementation of mutually agreed projects and proposals.

Besides Japan's pledge of an additional \$160 million credit to help India build a gas-turbine power generating station in Assam, two significant new decisions emerged from the talks. First is a Japanese commitment to technical and financial collaboration in modernizing India's steel industry and assistance to its textile and railway sectors. Second is the decision to explore joint industrial projects in third countries. Greatly expanded scientific exchanges are also envisioned.

A "Festival of India" in Japan and corollary "Japan Week" in India have been put on the agenda, along with a major seminar on Indo-Japanese relations in Delhi in the coming few months, to begin to respond to the need, articulated by Rajiv Gandhi, for a "much higher level" of exchanges between the two countries in all spheres.

In a busy schedule of meetings and forums with officials and legislators as well as businessmen, Gandhi explained India's long-term plans and present projects for boosting the economy into the 21st century. But he also sought to learn, as he put it, "about Japan and its gifted people who have carved out for themselves a special place in history."

Japan was the first Asian country to overcome poverty and enter the ranks of the developed nations, Gandhi pointed out in one of his addresses, and India and other nations of the continent were proud of this achievement. "Today, Japan sets the pace for the world in several areas of technology. Your production and management methods are studied with admiration and even awe. You have upset many old notions about man and machine, about individual attitudes and corporate performance," he said.

"We trust that Japan will play a positive role in creating an international climate which will help the weak countries to build their productive capacities."

Significantly, Japan's very first yen credit was extended to India.

"Japan and India must work to-

gether—the good of Asia and the good of humanity have cast this duty on us," Mr. Gandhi told the Japanese parliament, the Diet. He singled out the threat of nuclear war and the need to create a just and equitable international economic order as the two most urgent issues on the international agenda.

These same concerns and convictions were echoed by Prime Minister Nakasone, who repeatedly threw aside protocol to emphasize the significance he attaches to his relationship with the Indian prime minister. "I am convinced that enhancing the cooperative relations between these two leading Asian democracies is of immeasurable importance," he stated.

Mr. Nakasone spoke of Japan's sense of responsibility to use its economic power, technology, and experience to assist the developing nations in their nation-building and human resource-development efforts, and of India's own commitment and record in these areas. India and Japan must join hands to act together as a bridge between North and South, he said.

The Japanese press reflected the broader enthusiasm in Japan for the renewed relationship, and the high regard in which India is held. "In the aftermath of Japan's defeat in the Second World War, it was the prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, the 'Star of Asia,' who gave the war-weary Japanese people the encouragement and moral support they needed," the daily *Asahi Shimbun* editorialized. "Nehru was unmistakably a positive influence in speeding up Japan's post-war national reconstruction efforts."

Ties had ebbed between India and Japan during the 1960s and 1970s, but were revived again by Mrs. Indira Gandhi with Japan's growing economic involvement in India and the 1984 visit by Mr. Nakasone to Delhi.

International Intelligence

Liberal media: Barletta still Panama's President

Nicolás Ardito Barletta is still the President of Panama, according to leading U. S. East Coast dailies that are out to derail the upcoming summit of heads of state in Panama, convoked by President Alan García of Peru, and supported by current Panamanian President Eric del Valle. Ardito Barletta is a former World Bank vice-president and the darling of the international banking oligarchy. He was replaced by del Valle on Sept. 28, in a coup engineered by a grouping around Gen. Manuel Noriega.

The *Washington Post* editorialized Dec. 6: "There is reason to believe that the elected president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, was planning to launch an inquiry . . . upon his return from a trip to the United Nations in October. While he was still in New York, Gen. Noriega forced his ouster; actually, President Barletta, struggling to maintain a thread of constitutionality, 'separated' himself from office under an obscure article and technically remains president."

Guillermo A. Cochez, a congressman for the Christian Democratic Party of Panama, wrote an article in the *Wall Street Journal* threatening General Noriega: "Such behavior prompts the insurrection of the people after all peaceful means have been exhausted. Luckily, the situation has not yet reached that critical stage."

Corrupt police purged in Peru crackdown

Peruvian President Alan García has purged 137 police officers, making a total of 369 senior officers dismissed since he took office July 28. The new firings affected ranks between major and colonel, from all three police services.

On Dec. 1 García forced into retirement all six police generals in charge of the police medical service. With that move, more than half of the 113 police generals have been purged for protecting narcotics traffickers and other corruption.

Almost all the firings took place under a law giving the President authority to clean out police corruption without having to get tied up in administrative or court hearings.

Ulloa's press threatens García

Peruvian President Alan García received a message in one of several signed editorials published in Manuel Ulloa's tabloid *Expreso* on Nov. 30 that condemn him for not letting "business" rule the nation. Ulloa is the former prime minister who is widely considered the brains behind the Belaunde presidency, during which Peru was devastated by IMF austerity and drug-related crime. Ulloa has been waging a campaign against García, demanding a Hong Kong-style model of "free enterprise" for Peru instead of García's dirigist policies.

Author Hugo Parks writes, "I affectionately recommend that our young President avoid helicopters. In Vietnam, more U.S. generals died in crashes of those than in military action. So far this century, we have also lost more generals in helicopter crashes than on the battlefield."

Egypt launches a war on drugs

The Egyptian government has launched a war on drugs, the French daily *Le Matin* reported on Nov. 28. In addition to the traditional consumption of hashish in Egypt, cocaine and heroin have recently also become a major problem.

The Egyptian government has put up wall posters with the warning, "White Death, Stop Heroin!" Members of the "intelligentsia," including popular movie stars, have already been arrested in the government's crackdown. In addition, at the beginning of November, an Israeli intelligence agent was killed in a shootout with Egyptian police. He had six kilograms of heroin in his apartment, *Le Matin* reported.

The Egyptian war on drugs will have its complications: The Israeli intelligence fac-

tion led by Ariel Sharon has been linked to drug smuggling activities inside Egypt for quite some time, and to a drugs-for-arms network with those fundamentalist elements which were involved in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Bonn government stalls on SDI agreement

A German-American SDI agreement will not be signed before spring 1986, according to the latest leaks from the Bonn government.

Only a decision "in principle," that such an agreement should be signed, will be taken before the Christmas recess. Then, a procedure of talking to the Americans in detail will start, which it is said will "certainly take several months."

Diplomatic hints from East Berlin that the expected visit to Bonn of East German leader Erich Honecker would be "disturbed" by a strong pro-SDI position may have contributed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's softness on the SDI question.

In an effort to counter the East bloc pressures, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger delivered a speech on the SDI at a meeting in Bonn of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on Dec. 5. Weinberger said that President Reagan had urged him "to encourage European nations to join with SDI in any form they want. . . . Although the SDI program has progressed much faster than we expected, there are still billions of dollars of contracts left."

West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner thanked Weinberger for his "message of optimism on SDI."

African leader visits Soviet Union

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe made his first official visit to Moscow on Dec. 3, and held a lengthy meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov.

Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union are already reported to have signed a state-to-state

"treaty of principles." The importance of the visit is underlined by the fact that Zimbabwe has been nominated to become the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement next year.

Parallel to Mugabe's visit, leading officials of Zimbabwe's ZANU movement went to Moscow for a 10-day visit, hosted by the Soviet Peace Committee, discussing the foundation of a bilateral friendship society. "Star Wars" and relations with South Africa are reported to be the main agenda items at these meetings.

Egyptian President to visit U.S.S.R. in '86

President Hosni Mubarak will visit the Soviet Union sometime in 1986, according to the Egyptian daily *Al Rai*. The daily also reports that Egypt has accepted Soviet offers for mediation with Libya.

Moscow offered to mediate in the conflict between Egypt and Libya through Soviet ambassador to Cairo, Aleksander Belonogov, who returned to Cairo from Moscow with a message saying that Libya's Colonel Qaddafi was ready for "friendly relations."

Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Yevgenii Ivanovskii arrived in Algeria simultaneously to sign a new series of military agreements between Algerian and Soviet ground forces. This occurred only weeks before the congress of the ruling FLN party in Algeria, where President Chadli is expected to revise the National Charter.

It is expected that Chadli may shift toward the East bloc in foreign policy, both to placate his internal opponents and because of dissatisfaction with U.S. Mideast policy since the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on Tunisia, which Washington approved.

Shining Path leaders arrested in Peru

Peruvian police and security agencies have arrested more than 20 *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path) leaders, following more than 60 bomb attacks on Dec. 3 against the electricity supply of the capital city of Lima, and

against public-service buildings, West Germany's Hessische Rundfunk regional radio reported on Dec. 4.

Several of the bombs also hit offices of the ruling APRA Party, the station said. On Dec. 3, French national radio had reported 10 bombing attacks by Peruvian terrorists in one day alone.

A *Sendero* arsenal with 62 cases of dynamite was captured by police in the mining city of Cerro de Pasco over the weekend of Nov. 29-30. Interior Minister Abel Salinas said on Dec. 2 that the 9,000 sticks of dynamite and 800 fuses in the arsenal were about to be sent to Lima for another big round of bombings.

As part of the celebrations of the Dec. 3 birthday of *Sendero's* founder, Abimael Guzman, banners were hung in the San Marcos and Engineering Universities, where shouts in favor of the Shining Path terrorists were heard. Fighting then broke out between students supporting *Sendero* and those supporting the *Tupac Amaru* terrorists.

WHO calls for cut-off of aid to Third World

World Health Organization Director-General Halfdan Mahler told an international medical conference in Kenya that the WHO would work to increase the "self-reliance" of impoverished nations, rather than supplying them with "foreign" advanced medical care.

According to a Reuters dispatch, datelined Nairobi and appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on Dec. 1, he told the conference: "We naively believed, and many people still believe, that people's development can be brought about by proxy from the outside, by international action. . . . We have since learned the hard way that it cannot. . . . We must always keep in front of us the strengthening of national self-reliance."

According to the *Post*, the conference focus was on "the Third World's pharmaceutical needs, including the huge cost of importing drugs and controversy over whether international drug companies are selling developing nations products they do not need."

Briefly

● **SOVIET HEALTH** officials attended a meeting on AIDS in Naples during early December.

● **AUSTRIAN CARDINAL** König, who is linked to the Club of Rome, has formed a new group, The Foundation of Nova Spes (New Hope), that will hold a conference soon on "the alliance between economics, science, religion, and the mass media."

● **'THE POPE COULD** die in 1986," is the "prediction" of a Spanish writer, Jean Charles de Fontbrune, the Spanish daily *ABC* headlined Dec. 4. He bases his statement on the "prophesies of Nostradamus."

● **THE NEW PEOPLES** Army of the Philippines went public in Madrid on the anniversary of Philippines revolt from Spanish rule, staging a public protest in Manila. Demonstrators placed a wreath, emblazoned "CPP-NPA," at the monument of Andres Bonifacio, one of the leaders of the rebellion against the Spanish, and hung a hammer and sickle from his arms. Effigies of President Marcos and Ronald Reagan were burned.

● **RAJIV GANDHI'S** visit to Peru was officially confirmed on Nov. 30. Gandhi sent President Alan García a letter stating: "I thank you deeply for your generous invitation. I'll look for a near opportunity to visit Peru. . . . We welcome Peru's decision, under your leadership, to participate more actively in the Non-Aligned Movement."

● **DRUG MONEY** has been responsible for the recent collapse of the Egyptian pound, an investigation of Egyptian bankers showed.

● **RICHARD BURT** has decided to give "3-4 major policy addresses per year, at the place and time of his own choosing, in West Germany," an American source in Bonn told *EIR* on Dec. 3.

Will Vatican offensive stop Czar Donald Regan?

by Kathleen Klenetsky

With the ouster of Robert McFarlane as national security adviser on Dec. 4, the balance of power within the Reagan administration has shifted dangerously against the national interests of the United States. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, along with Secretary of State George Shultz and Treasury Secretary James Baker, are now running virtually every aspect of U.S. foreign and strategic policy.

At this point, the situation within the Reagan administration is closer to disaster than at any other time since January 1981. Consider just a few of the facts supporting that evaluation:

President Reagan, according to certain sources, has abandoned any day-to-day involvement in the running of the government, leaving most decisions in the hands of Regan's cabal.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is reported to be hanging onto his post by his fingernails, and ready to leave whenever the President does—which some Washington insiders are now predicting could come as early as 1987.

The person whom Regan has named to replace McFarlane, former Adm. John Poindexter, was the personal choice of both Shultz and Regan. They lobbied hard for his appointment against the Pentagon and conservatives on Capitol Hill who were backing former Sen. John Tower for the job. CBS news reported Dec. 4 that Poindexter, McFarlane's second-in-command at the NSC, collaborated closely with Don Regan to grease the skids for McFarlane's departure. Secretary Shultz has already issued a public statement praising Poindexter for his "progressive policies," while other State Department sources have hailed him as a "pragmatist."

A further negative factor at work is the surprise indictment in early December of James Beggs, who breathed new life into the dying U.S. space program when he took over as NASA administrator in 1981. Beggs was an outspoken "technical optimist," a public opponent of the Malthusian Club of

Rome, and a strong backer of the Strategic Defense Initiative. The attack on Beggs bodes ill not only for America's space exploration program and plans for a manned space station, but also for U.S. efforts to match Soviet military activities in space, and particularly the SDI.

Regan, Shultz, Baker, and Fed chairman Paul Volcker have moved to consolidate all economic policymaking in their hands. According to the Nov. 17 *New York Times*, "Power has shifted from constituency-sensitive, often divided cabinet officers toward the White House, the Federal Reserve Board and the State Department, and above all toward Mr. Baker." Baker and Regan have thus far eliminated eight of the administration's existing economic councils, while Shultz has formed a mini-council of his own at State.

This is tantamount to an International Monetary Fund coup. As treasury secretary, Don Regan worked to subject the U.S. economy to the same IMF conditionalities which have decimated the developing sector. His successor, Baker, formally endorsed the IMF's decision this year to extend its "surveillance" over all members, including specifically the United States.

An immediate reflection of the IMF's growing grip over the American economy is the appointment of Dr. Otis Bowen as new secretary of health and human services. Bowen is a strong supporter of euthanasia, and a particularly ardent proponent of "living wills," which coerce the elderly and terminally ill into accepting early death, as an explicit cost-saving measure. Regan, together with Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), was instrumental in convincing President Reagan to appoint Bowen (see *Congressional Closeup*).

Czar Regan makes his move

Regan himself, not known for his false modesty, told the Dec. 5 *New York Times* that he views his role now as a "bridge" and "counsel" to the President on foreign policy,

especially when decisions on national security have an impact on domestic political considerations.

Although McFarlane was by no means the best exemplar of patriotic values, and held deeply flawed views on key issues of strategic policy, it was nevertheless the fact that he was much less inclined to embrace the alleged merits of arms control, and the overall diminution of U.S. military power, than the Regan-Shultz axis is. Indeed, it was McFarlane who became the first Reagan administration official to publicly advocate, in a nationally televised interview in October, that the United States should adopt a broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty, since the Soviets were going ahead pell-mell to develop a strategic defense of their own.

It is also known that McFarlane had cautioned against letting the Soviets make arms control the dominant subject at the Geneva summit, contradicting the counsel of Shultz and Regan.

By contrast, Regan, Shultz, et al. are sworn enemies of the SDI and the President's now-aborted military buildup. Regan played an absolutely key role in conning the President last May to agree to a freeze in the fiscal year 1986 budget, and has stated that he sees his major responsibility as keeping Weinberger away from Regan. And Shultz is a key architect of the "New Yalta" plan, under which the United States would cede Western Europe and the Pacific to the new Russian master race.

With the kinds of political pressure which Moscow and its assets are now putting on the United States to "put its money where its mouth is" by agreeing to a "substantive" (read: sell-out) arms accord at the next superpower summit, the strengthening of the Regan-Shultz faction signaled by McFarlane's ouster is truly alarming.

It's not just the Western press which has recognized that the real significance in McFarlane's resignation is that it signals that Regan has become the virtual American Czar. The official Soviet news agency TASS crowed in a Dec. 5 release, "The resignation was mainly caused by acute differences among the president's closest entourage over a number of key foreign policy issues. . . . It is believed that Donald Regan, upon McFarlane's resignation, will gain a still more appreciable power and influence in the White House in matters of not only domestic policy but foreign as well." Regan, TASS noted, "has long been seeking" more power. And knowing Regan's record on defense, and support for the "free enterprise" economics which have doomed the American farm sector, the American steel industry, and other sectors of the economy crucial to U.S. survival, TASS can only be pleased.

Is Regan a heretic?

There is one impediment to Regan's continued drive to power, and that is the extraordinary developments coming out of the Vatican at the current time. Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger's attack on Adam Smith and indictment of attempts to divorce economics from morality (see p. 4) could serve as the lever to stop Regan and his cronies in their tracks and

establish the basis for a renovation in economic policy, especially toward the developing sector.

Regan is a prominent Catholic, part of a nest of self-styled "prominent conservative Catholic laymen" which includes shipping magnate J. Peter Grace, head of the American Knights of Malta, and George S. Moore of First Boston Corp., as well as former Secretary of State Alexander Haig and ex-Treasury Secretary Bill Simon.

These august gentlemen have hired the services of Michael Novak, resident "Catholic" at the influential American Enterprise Institute, to concoct a series of reports alleging that the Vatican has dropped its former opposition to liberalism and embraced liberal institutions, particularly "market economics."

They all share a common adulation for Adam Smith, the Scottish "moral philosopher" who penned the *Wealth of Nations*, with its insistence that morality and economics are two entirely discrete and unrelated spheres of activity, as a polemic against the American Revolution, and the principles of republicanism it embodied.

But Ratzinger's statements to the Vatican-sponsored seminar on the Church and the Economy have abruptly and irrevocably pulled the rug out from under the bizarre efforts of this crew to invoke Catholicism in defense of the murderous and immoral policies they are perpetrating on the Third World, as well as on the United States.

The only proper interpretation of Ratzinger's speech is that the free-market determinism embraced by Regan and his cohorts is antithetical to natural law and Catholic moral teaching. Ratzinger's statements also put him in the interesting position of implicitly defending the American System of economics against the destructive and immoral free-enterprise baloney espoused by Regan and his Catholic friends, each of whom is an enemy of the United States as well as of the Church.

Regan's personal friend, the "right-wing" J. Peter Grace, is a case in point. His family's business has extensive ties to the Soviets, as well as to the dirtiest narco-terrorist circles in Ibero-America, including, prominently, the Cisneros family. And as former head of the President's commission to investigate waste in government, Grace has emerged as a foe of the American military far more dangerous than any left-wing lunatic.

The implications of Ratzinger's remarks have already generated significant anxiety in these circles: Milton Friedman shrieked, "Ratzinger is an ignoramus! There is no connection between morality and economics!" when informed of the Cardinal's attacks on Adam Smith. And the limp-wristed Novak, after screaming at this writer that "I don't want to talk to you about it," is reportedly running around Washington telling anyone who'll listen that "the LaRouche people invented" Ratzinger's speech.

But that won't make it go away. With the Vatican on the offensive on economics, things could get hot for Regan and company.

The Pollard spy-case coverup: bigger than the Kim Philby affair?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

EIR Counterintelligence Editor

One week after the Nov. 26 arrests of Jonathan Jay Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, on charges that they were spies for Israel stealing U.S. military and scientific secrets, a massive coverup operation has been hastily thrown into place, involving U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the national leadership of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and virtually every other major Jewish organization in the United States, the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, and the Israeli cabinet.

While this cast of characters is made up for the most part of long-time, public fixtures of the Israel lobby in the United States, the critical fact of the case is that the Pollards were not "friendly spies" for Tel Aviv, as Shultz, Moynihan, and ADL chairman Kenneth Bialkin have claimed. *They were "false flag" spies for the Soviet KGB, working through a Moscow-linked network of Israeli rightists grouped around former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and longtime Soviet "Trust" agent Armand Hammer.*

What emerges from a weeklong investigation by a team of *EIR* investigators, drawing on numerous sources in the United States and Israel, is a complex Soviet spy scandal, perhaps unparalleled since the 1963 defection of Harold "Kim" Philby, the British MI-6 executive who is now a general in the Soviet KGB.

Puzzling hints of the Soviet-bloc involvement in the Pollard spy activities surfaced on Dec. 3 when the U.S. Attorney for Washington, D.C. issued an affidavit in federal court charging that Mrs. Pollard, a sales representative for a shadowy New York City-based public relations firm, Commcore, was passing classified U.S. military intelligence reports to the Peoples Republic of China. Notably, the attorney for J. Pollard, Richard Hibey, recently left the law firm of Surrey and Morse. Partner Surrey, from 1973 to the present, was general counsel to the National Council for U.S.-China Trade. Jonathan Pollard's father, Dr. Morris Pollard, a reported former member of the Israeli Haganah and an associate of the Wietzman Institute in Tel Aviv, is, according to Notre Dame University colleagues, a member of the Chinese Academy of Science and frequent Peking visitor.

As *EIR* reported in its last issue, U.S. and Israeli intelligence sources have stated categorically to *EIR* investigators

that Jonathan Pollard, a civilian employee of U.S. Naval Intelligence since 1979, was part of an Israeli-based spy ring that was passing U.S. military secrets on to the Soviets from at least 1982 on. Pollard was personally recruited to the spy net by no later than 1974, according to the sources, while he was still an undergraduate at Stanford University. At the time of his graduation from college, Pollard already held the rank of captain in the Israeli Defense Force, according to classmates, a fact that Pollard took great pride in reporting to anyone who would listen.

Among the primary targets of the vast spy ring, the sources asserted, were details of the U.S. strategic defense research effort, and classified U.S. intelligence on Soviet penetration of the military and security services of a number of Arab nations.

Among the covers reportedly used by the Israeli network to gather technical intelligence for Moscow was the Lavie project, a controversial Israeli jet fighter program, utilizing top-secret U.S. technologies including stealth and advanced electronics. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger had waged a protracted, but ultimately losing, fight during the first Reagan administration to block the delivery of the blueprints of these technologies to Tel Aviv—arguing that Moscow would have little difficulty getting their hands on these prize American systems once they were passed on to the Israelis.

The publicly identified architect of this Israeli-Soviet spy ring was Rafael "Dirty Rafi" Eytan, a long-time Sharon aide who ran a clandestine terrorist unit out of the office of the prime minister from the time of the Begin government, and who, under the Peres regime, has worn a second hat as head of a little known Israeli scientific espionage unit known by the acronym LEKEM.

Eytan is simultaneously suspected, according to several U.S. intelligence sources, of having deployed the assassination teams that murdered Arab lobbyists Alex Odeh and Tscherim Soobzokov, are believed responsible for seven other bombings in the United States since the beginning of the year, and control large sections of the Jewish Defense League and the Gush Emunim, both Jewish underground groups associated with Rabbi Meir Kahane. A spinoff of the JDL, the Jewish Defense Organization, led by an ADL-FBI stringer, Mordechai Levi, is one of the prime suspects in the Odeh

and Soobzokov murders, although FBI director William Webster is reported to be running a massive coverup of these terrorist acts on U.S. soil, because they lead back to Eytan.

The mounting evidence that the same networks are also behind the recent wave of anti-American terrorism in the Mideast and Europe reportedly has top officials of the ADL and the American Jewish Committee shaking in their boots in fear that their own long-time involvement in these activities will surface.

As U.S. and Israeli investigators were beating the bushes to turn up new clues on the extent of the Israeli espionage activities in the United States, the Peres government was moving to sweep the scandal under the rug.

The instant that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, after 90 minutes of consultation with Secretary of State Shultz, issued a lukewarm "apology" for the indiscretion, Shultz shamelessly accepted the admission of Israeli government complicity in the spying as if the United States was at fault. In fact, ADL boss Bialkin, a known figure in the American dope lobby whose law firm was once fined \$35 million by a federal court for aiding Robert Vesco in the theft of hundreds of millions of dollars from Investors Overseas Service (IOS), went so far as to justify the Israeli spying on the grounds that the United States had become too cozy with moderate Arab states committed to the elimination of Israel. Meeting with Peres in Jerusalem on Dec. 2 in his capacity as president of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, Bialkin attacked the Reagan administration for failing to provide Israel with military secrets on pro-American Arab states, thereby forcing Israel to resort to covert information-gathering.

On Nov. 29, in the opening salvo of the coverup, the *New York Times* published extensive excerpts from the initial findings of the Israeli government's official probe, passed to the *Times* by Israeli officials. In the course of claiming that Pollard had initially approached the Israelis in 1984—a wild contradiction of already published facts in the case—an unidentified Washington, D.C. journalist "with close ties to Israel" was reported to have been the mediator between Pollard and Eytan.

An Israeli source intimately familiar with the case has told *EIR* that that journalist was Yosef Bodansky, a former writer for the Israeli Air Force journal who worked at the Pentagon's Technology Transfer branch until his brazen efforts on behalf of Israel forced even Richard Perle and Steven Bryen, two of Israel's biggest boosters at the Defense Department, to let him go. A close associate of JDL founder Joseph Churba, Bodansky now writes for the *Washington Times* while serving as the Middle East research director for MidAtlantic Research, a private intelligence group run by John Rees, Arnaud de Borchgrave, and Robert Moss. All three men were named in a December 1980 *EIR* special report as suspected KGB "moles" penetrated into U.S. conservative circles through the Heritage Foundation. Pollard himself was

a participant in seminars at the Heritage Foundation headquarters in Washington.

According to a former CIA officer who has reviewed the Pollard file, the importance of the case does not lie with Pollard's own role, which was little more than that of a collector and disseminator of stolen documents gathered by a cell of Israeli-Soviet agents infiltrated into a string of federal agencies. As the result of cracking the Pollard case, a number of other cells reportedly could be busted, involving well known figures in the State Department, CIA, and the White House itself. Among the names mentioned by the ex-intelligence agent, who insisted on anonymity, is Undersecretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams; Abrams for law firm, Verner, Lipfert, Bernhard, and McPherson, now represents Ann Henderson Pollard. Also mentioned were State Department press spokesman Bernard Kalb, and White House TV correspondent Marvin Kalb.

Other U.S. intelligence community sources have reported to *EIR* that the suppression of the Soviet track into the Pollard affair has been the principal focus of the coverup effort. Allegedly, White House Chief of Staff Don Regan teamed up with Sen. Moynihan to convince President Reagan that the United States must put the Pollard affair in the past and focus solely on the grave danger posed by Soviet espionage activities.

Moynihan: personal contact

According to at least one source, Moynihan was strongly motivated to bury the Pollard scandal due to his own personal contact with the 31-year-old spy. Pollard reportedly was a channel of libelous disinformation on *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, a leading proponent of the Strategic Defense Initiative, into Moynihan; and Moynihan may have been responsible for providing Pollard as a "source" on LaRouche to NBC producer Pat Lynch, who produced a March 1984 smear feature on LaRouche, then a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, on the now defunct "First Camera" news magazine show.

The underlying issue of the Pollard case is the strategic betrayal of the United States by an Israeli government that appears to be united on only one issue: the imperative to build a new partnership with Moscow. Not surprisingly, the architect of this Israeli abandonment of the U.S. is Armand Hammer, the aging billionaire whose fortune derived from his early 1920s recruitment into "The Trust," the Soviets' long-term penetration operation into the West. Hammer's latest Moscow adventures have seen him enter into partnership with suspected Israeli mafia figure and former Mossad chief for Europe, Shaul Eisenberg, in major projects in the PRC, the Koreas, and the Philippines. This China thrust by the Hammer-Eisenberg combination has provoked speculation, based on the Pollards' dealings with the PRC, that, beyond Eytan and Sharon, the Soviet espionage chain leads right up to the Occidental Petroleum doorsteps of Hammer.

Who's who in the Pollard case

Rafi Eytan (a.k.a. 'Dirty Rafi')

Positively identified as the controller of the Pollard spy ring, Rafi Eytan is a life-long Mossad operative with a specialty in assassinations. The cousin of former Mossad spy master Isser Harell, Eytan was recruited to the Mossad in the 1950s after a stint at Shin Bet, Israel's internal intelligence unit.

Rising rapidly in the Mossad, Eytan was appointed the head of clandestine (read: assassination) operations in Western Europe, in which capacity he served from the late 1960s to 1972.

Following his expulsion from the Mossad by Moshe Dayan in 1972—his subordinate Eli Bar-On was also expelled—Eytan and Bar-On became employees for Amnon Barness's Daylin Drugs, a San Diego-based intelligence front.

Now based in Panama, Barness had been detailed to the United States in 1947 as a Haganah officer with a special liaison role to U.S.-based organized crime. In 1957, Barness became a chief financial officer for the then newly formed Permindex Corporation, which *EIR* has documented to have been the special Mossad-KGB-FBI joint assassination bureau which directed the murder of President John F. Kennedy, among other strategic assassinations.

Frequently in the United States in the early 1970s under Daylin cover, Eytan began actively building a U.S. network which most likely included the Jewish Defense League, which he later covertly directed. At this time, Eytan first began actively monitoring the activities of Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR*, at his own admission, whom he views as an opponent.

Between the years 1972 and 1977, Eytan became involved in various land scams in Israel with various expansionist crazies and mobsters, including Eli Landau, Meyer Lansky's authorized biographer and an aide to Ariel Sharon. These operations continued after his formal return to government service in 1977.

In 1977, Eytan was the campaign manager for General Sharon, who was re-elected to the Knesset. Following Sharon's repeated demands, Eytan was appointed the Prime Minister's advisor on the warfare against terror, replacing Amikhai Paglin, who conveniently died in an accident. That office, popularly known as Terror against Terror, is the controlling office over the Jewish Defense League, the Gush Emunim, and other expansionist terrorist organizations. Under JDL

cover, Eytan and his predecessors have conducted numerous assassinations of Arab moderates, among others.

The overt sponsorship of the JDL by the Terror against Terror office and its predecessor organizations, was indicated as far back as 1971, when Rabbi Meir Kahane and Terror against Terror director Paglin were arrested together in possession of dynamite and other weapons.

In close coordination with Sharon's promotion of expansionist terror, Eytan began the systematic build up of JDL and Gush Emunim terrorist cells on the West Bank, while also playing these cells back into the United States, from where many JDL members were drawn.

In approximately 1982, then-Defense Minister Sharon placed Eytan into the leadership of a secret intelligence unit operating out of the Israeli defense ministry. Through this unit, and one of its branches, LEKEM, Eytan began fielding scientific espionage units in the United States—units which included J. Pollard and wife.

Yosef Bodansky

According to sources, Bodansky was the personal controller of Jonathan Jay Pollard on behalf of Eytan's LEKEM, and felt protected enough in the United States to allow himself to be seen with Pollard in public.

After writing for the Israeli Air Force magazine, Bodansky was dispatched to the United States in 1976, where he began to write for the Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs (JINSA) newsletter. JINSA had been created that year as more or less the official Mossad channel into the U.S. government.

Despite its well-known character as a Mossad operation, JINSA's personnel continue to be allowed to infiltrate key positions in U.S. intelligence, particularly in the defense area. JINSA's founding board includes U.S. National Security Council consultant Michael Ledeen, originally JINSA's newsletter editor and Bodansky's first "boss"; Ledeen, who was an "advisor on terrorism" to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, has a wife, Barbara, who has been very much involved in promoting the "Temple Mount" ideology of the "Jewish fundamentalists" in Israel, who desire to destroy holy shrines of Islam to rebuild Solomon's Temple. Also on JINSA's original board were Stephen Bryen, currently at the U.S. Department of Defense's policy branch, and Richard Schifter, currently assistant secretary of state for human rights.

Upon leaving JINSA, Bodansky went to work for Bryen and his immediate superior, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy Richard Perle, as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense's Technology Transfer Branch. That branch, key to any scientific spying for Jerusalem and Moscow, was established by the Perle-Bryen cell upon their appointment to Defense in 1980.

Bryen was successfully placed in Defense despite the Justice Department investigation of him, after he was seen

passing classified information to the Mossad station chief in Washington at the time, Zvi Rafiah, in 1979.

Leaving the Defense Department, allegedly because his Mossad activities were too overt even for Bryen, Bodansky began work for the *Washington Times* and the Mid-Atlantic Research Institute, a partnership of *Times* editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, FBI- and suspected KGB-agent John Rees, and British novelist Robert Moss, a disinformation specialist and another suspected KGB operative.

According to reliable reports, Rees and Moss regularly meet with ADL intelligence director Irwin Suall, who was previously implicated in the case of KGB spy John Walker. According to reliable sources, Walker's leadership of the Virginia Ku Klux Klan was done not only at the behest of the KGB, but also the ADL.

That ADL chairman Kenneth Bialkin has now emerged as a champion of Pollard's spying is not surprising, given the ADL's intimate association with de Borchgrave et al. Part of the explanation for this ADL role in the Pollard case is its long-standing patronage by the late Meyer Lansky, Meshulem Riklis, Moe Dalitz, and other mobsters who have sponsored Ariel Sharon's ambitions. This, and Bialkin's role as the attorney for the Havana-based cocaine king, Robert Vesco, exemplify the reasons why Bodansky would receive such support from the ADL's Rees.

The de Borchgrave-Rees-Moss trio is also an integral part of the KGB-tied Heritage Foundation, one of the organizations—in addition to the *Washington Times*—that Pollard is known to have been in contact.

Bodansky is currently resident at Mid-Atlantic Research as an expert on Soviet military technology, particularly in Western Asia. Naturally, Bodansky's work is of great interest to the KGB, in addition to Eytan's Israeli scientific espionage cell. Some indication of the possible nature of Bodansky's allegiance is revealed by his association with Lord Bethell's Committee for a Free Afghanistan. Bethell, like his close associate Jon Speller, is considered a likely KGB mole.

Ariel Sharon

In 1977, the politically ambitious Gen. Ariel Sharon was appointed Israeli minister of agriculture, following a Knesset campaign funded by Israeli emigré mobster Meshulem Riklis, owner of the cocaine-connected Rapid American Corporation; Sharon's campaign was directed by Rafi Eytan and Lansky flunkies Eli Landau and Uri Dan.

Taking advantage of his control of land policy at the agriculture ministry, Sharon began the systematic build-up of JDL, Kach Party, Gush Emunim, and related "Jewish fundamentalist" terrorist operations on the West Bank and throughout Israel. In addition to its intended effect in destabilizing Israel, and thus aiding his intended rise to power, Sharon and Eytan's operations were intended to enrich their patrons through the massive land speculation opportunities offered by their Greater Israel policy.

Typifying this mob connection was a spring 1982 meeting Sharon held on his farm, which had been purchased for him by Riklis. The meeting included Eytan, the former Permindex director Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, and Rabbi Meir Kahane, and focused on the use of JDL terrorism to force up land prices on the West Bank. This meeting was followed by an October confab which included Howard Squadron, then president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rupert Murdoch of the *New York Post*.

In February 1982, Sharon, still defense minister, announced the go-ahead for an Israeli project to build a modified version of the U.S. F-16, named the Lavie jet. To facilitate the research for the jet, Eytan was detailed to the LEKEM unit within Sharon's parallel intelligence network at the defense ministry. Simultaneously, former Israeli military intelligence deputy director, Prof. Yuval Ne'eman, also a controller of the expansionist Gush Emunim, was appointed minister of the newly created ministry for science and development. Physicist Ne'eman, a close friend of the Heritage

All evidence now indicates that the technical information stolen by Pollard for the Sharon network was always intended for the Soviets. Sharon's faction is in close negotiation on the conditions for a Soviet sponsorship of a Sharon dictatorship.

Foundation's Gen. Daniel Graham, is the likely overseer of the LEKEM scientific espionage unit.

Because of its alleged need to develop the Lavie jet, Israel has increasingly received, both officially and through Eytan's covert units, a variety of technologies labeled necessary to the Lavie construction. Despite the Lavie's future use as a new Israeli arms-sale item, informed sources have increasingly focused on the use of the espionage projects associated with Lavie, as a useful source of information to be traded with the Soviets by Israel.

All evidence now indicates that the technical information stolen by Pollard for the Sharon network was always intended for the Soviets.

This should be viewed in light of the fact that Sharon is in need of things to trade with Moscow. Sharon's faction is in close negotiation with the Soviets on the conditions for a Soviet sponsorship of a Sharon dictatorship in Israel. According to sources, Sharon has held meetings with Soviet military intelligence officers in such places as Cyprus over the last several years.

Operation Hat Trick: International cooperation comes to war on drugs

On Nov. 11, Vice-President George Bush, whose office is in charge of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction Service (NNBIS), was pleased to announce the second phase of a major multinational drug-enforcement operation called *Hat Trick II*, which began on Nov. 1. Hat Trick II is a complex operation that involves tightened surveillance along our border with Mexico and along the known ocean supply routes from South America and other Caribbean nations. According to Bush, "Land patrols have been stepped up and hundreds of boats and planes are working right now." He provided a sketch of the operation, saying that the "U.S. Navy and Coast Guard working together provide the primary maritime surveillance and interdiction forces while the U.S. Customs Service working with the Navy, Air Force, Army, and Marines are conducting air operations."

Bush said the operation involved "working with our neighbors and allies to provide the maximum coordination of their own anti-drug programs with our own operations. . . . Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Jamaica, and others are co-operating in this international effort."

Because Hat Trick II is a live operation, details remain classified information. However, *EIR* has been told that the precursor effort, *Hat Trick I*, serves as the working model. In the interview that follows, details of Hat Trick I and a related short-term effort are described by Lt.-Commander Jim Simpson, stationed at the headquarters of the U.S. Coast Guard 7th District, Southeast Region in Miami, Florida.

EIR: I understand that Hat Trick II is a live operation and the details are classified information, but could you tell us what Hat Trick I was all about?

Simpson: Hat Trick I was at the time called Hat Trick, because we didn't want to acknowledge that there was going to be a Hat Trick II.

We, the Coast Guard, had for many years pursued a policy which we called a "choke point" policy to interdict drug smugglers. On either side of Cuba, there is a relatively narrow stretch of sea: one between the Yucatan peninsula and Cuba, and the other is the "windward" passage between Cuba and Haiti. Going further to your right, there is a third passage called the "Mona" between the Dominican Republic

and Puerto Rico. Our policy for many years was to put Coast Guard cutters and aircraft on patrol in these three choke points under the assumption that it was easier to catch vessels coming through these three relatively smaller areas than to scour the whole southern Caribbean looking for them.

It worked fairly well and we made a lot of seizures in those choke points. We've occasionally sent other boats down south in other areas, but the principal strategy that we've used for years and years was to patrol those choke points. It's much easier to catch a slow-moving mother ship with 20 or 30 tons than it is to wait until they get up further north and make their dropoff. Then, we've got to catch 10 or more pick-up ships with a ton each, and these boats are a lot faster.

That strategy worked fairly well, but it wasn't 100% successful; a lot of dope got through. First, it's obvious that a lot made it into the country. Second, this was a very passive strategy; we kind of sat there and waited for the smugglers to come to us. And, third, that strategy was just a U.S. strategy, it did not involve other countries. Hat Trick I was the first really major attempt to remedy that situation. What it involved is this.

We worked with some of the source countries, principally Colombia, but other countries were involved as well. But Colombia was the main target for Hat Trick I. [Colombia is the number one supplier of marijuana to the United States—ed.] If you graphed marijuana shipments on a chart from January to December, you would find that, in November-December, there is a huge jump in shipments. It's essentially the shipment of the fall harvest of Colombian marijuana. So, we made the conscious decision to try to interdict or disrupt that fall shipment.

We left our vessels in the choke points and in the Bahamas, our normal patrols in place, and created a task force of ships from other sources. For example, we brought an ice-breaker down to participate; they patrolled. If you look at your map and find Jamaica, they set up a second "picket line" that ran roughly between Jamaica and Honduras, well south of where we had normally patrolled before. The idea was to catch whatever smugglers were already in the pipeline, out on the water. That was called Phase I.

In Phase II, we moved that task force of ships down right

off the coast of Colombia. The Phase II objective was to bottle up the smugglers, to keep them from putting to sea, while at the same time—and this is really the most significant aspect—the Colombians went in on the ground and tried to seize or destroy whatever they could. . . . The goal of it was not to make seizures on the high seas, but to bottle them up in Colombia so the Colombians could make seizures. And their President said that they destroyed about half of the fall harvest.

[But the press then reported this] by comparing seizures in 1984 to the previous year and said, well, this was a failure, you didn't make a lot of seizures, ignoring the quantities destroyed in Colombia which never put to sea, and therefore didn't need to be seized.

That was Hat Trick I. That ran November to December and a little bit into January, but basically, two months.

It was not solely a Coast Guard operation; the Navy was involved, Customs, DEA—it really was the first operation that involved all of these agencies, and it was coordinated by NNBIS. It was the first such effort on that kind of major scale. This was the largest task force of Coast Guard ships assembled since Vietnam. And I think it's the largest peacetime task force we'd ever assembled. So it was a big deal.

That was one of the other things that the Colombians reported; that during Hat Trick I, they destroyed 30 cocaine laboratories.

Then, under the auspices of NNBIS, Operation Blue Lightening was run for 16 days in the Bahamas, in April of this year. Coast Guard ships surrounded the Bahaman islands, up to 30 islands, not all at one time but over the 16-day period. We would surround the islands by ship so they couldn't leave and then the DEA would fly in Bahaman officials, using helicopters, to make seizures or what have you. Having learned from Hat Trick I that we couldn't do this in secrecy, we anticipated that there would be smugglers who would flee other islands that we weren't covering. So, at the same time that we were working in the Bahamas, we had a 24-hour blockade along 150 miles of the Florida coastline. It wasn't really a blockade, because that has legal connotations, but basically that's what it was. It consisted of Coast Guard, Customs, 27 different state and local law-enforcement agencies, basically everybody who had a boat and a badge was involved. We had the Miami Police, the Broward County Sheriff, the Palm Beach County Sheriff, the Biscayne Bay Park Rangers—everybody. That operation netted about 5,500 pounds of cocaine and about 60,000 pounds of marijuana.

To put that in perspective, the federal government had been seizing about 2,000 pounds of cocaine a month, for the previous six months. During that two-week period, they got 5,500 pounds. And something else happened: For about the last two days of the operation, for about two days after it ended, there was just bale after bale of marijuana washing up on the shore of the South Florida coast. They got flushed out

of the Bahamas. they knew there was a 24-hour patrol, they couldn't get into Florida, they had no place to go, so they dumped it over the side and let it wash up on the shore.

The key thing, and it is something that a lot of reporters who covered the drug war three years ago, four years ago, do not appreciate, is that this is different. They are working under the assumption that things are the same as when they were working here three years ago. We try to explain things to them and they say, "I know, I was there." What they don't understand is that in the last 18 months, actually now about 24 months, there has been a significant shift in regard to nations like Colombia and Dominican Republic, and Jamaica and the Bahamas. The shift has been from: "You have a drug problem, you in the United States have a drug problem, to we have a drug problem and we have to do something about it." And that has not been recognized, particularly in the media.

We've had here in Miami, in the last year, journalists, both print and electronic, three different teams from Germany, one from Sweden, two from Great Britain, one from Belgium, and a couple of others. Essentially, the Europeans are starting to take an interest in the drug interdiction program down here. Because they are starting to see it: Cocaine has become a major problem in Europe.

As far as Hat Trick II is concerned, I can tell you that it started on Nov. 1, the Vice-President made a speech on Veterans Day in which he disclosed some information, basically what had already been done, but obviously didn't talk a great deal about what the future would carry. That's really about as far as we can go now. Obviously we're not going to tell anybody what ships we've got and where they're patrolling and that kind of thing until after the fact.

You see, the key thing, in this operation, is that NNBIS will not make a single seizure; Coast Guard, Customs will make seizures, each agency involved will make seizures, but the major thrust will be in the source countries and what they destroy. But that doesn't show up when NNBIS goes to Congress; all they can say is, well, here's what we coordinated in operations. The whole idea of Hat Trick II is to coordinate agencies here and in six different nations. That's the role of NNBIS.

EIR: In June 1985, Admiral Watkins, chief of naval operations, proposed the military's full involvement in a war on drugs. What do you think?

Simpson: One of the things the Vice-President did say is that there is extensive use of all five branches of the armed forces in Hat Trick operations.

One of the things that we were trying to protect the secrecy of, was which countries are involved in working with us, because in some countries, this is a very difficult thing for them to do, politically, e.g., Colombia. It's one thing after an operation has begun, it's another thing a week before it kicks off to say a country is actually involved in this.

Despite 'breakthroughs,' Congress goes after SDI

Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, head of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, told the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces that he would use the term "breakthroughs," in characterizing some key areas of SDI research.

"Breakthroughs" is a kind of hackneyed term, but there have been some real breakthroughs, along with some very gratifying progress," he said. The ability to compensate for atmospheric distortion in the propagation of the free-electron laser—a crucial technology for attacking enemy missiles in their boost phase—is one such "unexpected early breakthrough."

Despite Abrahamson's report—or maybe because of it—congressional opponents of the SDI have escalated on several fronts. At the subcommittee hearing at which Abrahamson appeared, on Dec. 5, Sens. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.) threatened that they would introduce legislation forcing the "restrictive interpretation of the ABM" on the administration.

Representatives Ed Markey (D-Mass.) and Bill Green (R-N.Y.) took the floor of the House on Dec. 4 to demand that the administration delay the planned December test of the x-ray laser at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Markey, who is one of the KGB's top assets in the Congress, using articles from the *New York Times*, claims that scientists at Livermore, including, especially, Edward Teller protégé Lowell Wood, are rushing ahead with the December test, code-named

"Goldstone," despite technical problems with the testing devices.

The *New York Times* and the FBI teamed up recently, to force the firing of the head of the Livermore x-ray laser program. Now Markey, Green, et al. are intent on sabotaging the entire program.

Congress readies slap at Turkey

Under the leadership of "Topsy" O'Neill, the Congress has established a near-perfect record of slapping down U.S. allies. It has just about ripped apart the Philippine economy; it has done considerable damage to our relations with Jordan; and now it has discovered that Turkey is also an ally of ours. So, led by Rep. Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), Congress is preparing to offend that strategically critical country.

Turkish Ambassador to the United States Sukra Elekdag has publicly warned against the damage that House Joint Resolution 192 will do to U.S.-Turkish relations, yet the House is going ahead with consideration of the resolution on Dec. 10, when it will likely pass.

HJR 192 supposedly condemns the alleged genocide against Armenians by the Ottoman Empire in 1915. Coelho and supporters claim that it is overblowing the intent of the resolution to equate this condemnation with the current Turkish government. Yet this is precisely the political effect the resolution will have. The issue of Armenian genocide has over the last three years been used within the Congress to disrupt U.S.-Turkish relations and threaten the existence of that NATO government.

Ambassador Elekdag's comments in the Nov. 27 *Washington Times* make the danger of the resolution clear. He termed HJR 192 "a slap in the face" to Turkey, because "the Turkish nation as a whole equates support of this measure with support of Armenian terrorism." Elekdag warned that passage of the resolution "will trigger an explosive and violent reaction throughout Turkey . . . so widespread and so strong that it will force us to review U.S.-Turkey relations. It will poison the atmosphere between our two countries and has the potential of damaging relations irreparably." Elekdag made clear that it would force Turkey to reconsider its military base agreements with the United States.

Even Secretary of State George Shultz has intervened. But this hasn't slowed down the push on the Hill. On Dec. 3, the House Rules Committee prepared the bill for floor action with an 8 to 4 vote. The bill is expected to pass before the Christmas adjournment.

Sen. Moynihan testifies on national security

Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), whose immense liquor cabinet is jointly paid for by the Mossad and British intelligence and, through them, the Soviets, testified before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee (SPIS) on the topic of . . . foreign espionage activities in the United States.

Moynihan is the author of legislation entitled the Foreign Surveillance Prevention Act of 1985, which would mandate certain formal responses to discovered cases of illegal electronic surveillance by foreign missions. Two

days prior to his Dec. 3 testimony, Moynihan appeared on national television urging the United States to kiss and make up with Israel, despite the still unresolved Pollard spy affair.

Subcommittee chairman and Trilateral Commission member William Roth (R-Del.) is operating on the principle, "It takes one to know one," in his choice of witnesses. The lead hearings in October featured Senate Intelligence Committee chairman David Durenberger (R-Minn.), whose Benedictine past and current deployments against U.S. allies raise questions about his sympathies, and FBI Director William Webster, whose institution has acted as an agency for, rather than against, the international drug mafia.

Capping off Roth's parade was Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Rozanne Ridgway, whose previous job as U.S. ambassador to East Germany left many conservatives wondering who she worked for.

Regan protégé Bowen to be rammed through Senate

The Senate Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Oreg.), intends to ram through the nomination of Otis Bowen as secretary of health and human services, before the Senate recesses on Dec. 13. Bowen's chief backer in the administration is Don Regan.

Bowen, a medical doctor and former governor of Indiana, has placed himself on record in favor of euthanasia by supporting "living wills," which will allow the plug to be pulled on "terminal patients," and the concept that some lives, such as those of handicapped babies, are not worth liv-

ing. Packwood, who is one of the Senate's chief proponents of zero population growth, will bring Bowen before the Senate Finance Committee on Dec. 10, and has announced that no outside witnesses will be allowed to testify against Bowen. In unseemly haste, on Dec. 13 Bowen's name will be submitted to the full Senate.

The National Democratic Policy Committee, affiliated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., has denounced Bowen for his support of Nazi policies and has demanded to testify.

A driving force behind the plan to railroad Bowen through the Senate is Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), whose recent escapades included trying to bring Trilateraloid Zbigniew Brzezinski into the Reagan administration in a top, strategy-making position. On Oct. 8, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan set up a meeting between the President and Quayle, during which Regan and Quayle succeeded in selling Bowen to the President.

Quayle says that he has "no doubt that the Senate will give 'Doc' Bowen the ringing endorsement he deserves."

Senate attempt to aid Philippines defeated

Senators John Melcher (D-Mont.), Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), and Steve Symms (R-Idaho) tried on Nov. 22 to pass an amendment to the farm bill which would raise the sugar quota for the Philippines and ease the economic crisis in that country. The amendment was buried, by a vote of 69 to 23, as the State Department, true to its policy of destabilizing the Philippines, opposed it.

The amendment would increase the quota of Philippines sugar coming

into the United States by 3%. Inouye explained the motivation behind the amendment: "In 1980, the Filipinos provided 27% of Americans' sugar quota. In 1981, while proclaiming our deep and abiding friendship for the Filipinos, we cut their quota in half—not by 5% or 10%, but by 50%. And we wonder what happened to their economy."

Inouye pointed out, that, when the Philippine quota was cut, one of the countries which was able to increase sugar exports to the United States, via intermediaries, was Cuba.

Melcher told the Senate that an increase in sugar quotas was universally supported in the Philippines, reading a telegram from Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, one of President Ferdinand Marcos' leading critics. Laurel says, "Allow us to seek your support to restore Philippine sugar quota. . . . Restoration urgently needed to help extricate over 4.5 million dependents of field sugar industry from worsening subversion, insurgency, criminality, poverty, hunger, and other forms of economic and social unrest in sugar areas."

Senate Intelligence Committee chairman David Durenberger (R-Minn.), who has practically called for a U.S.-backed coup against Marcos, left no doubt that he is only interested in fostering the increased insurgency that Laurel warned against. He stated bluntly, "The issue tonight is really not the Philippines. It is Marcos."

Majority leader Bob Dole threw his support behind Durenberger by announcing that the State Department "strongly opposed" the amendment, and that "there are a lot of rumors floating around that this amendment is designed to help a couple of powerful families in the Philippines."

National News

Attacks on SDI accelerated

Flora Lewis, *New York Times* Paris correspondent, wrote on Dec. 2 that the Reagan administration is "covering up scientific failure" in the x-ray laser program with "a government disinformation campaign" about the weapon's capabilities.

"Instead of a weapon, we have a toy," she quotes an unnamed "scientist" saying. She argues that instrumentation problems have made previous tests "unreliable."

"The willful distortion of research is a scandal, reminiscent of Stalin's support for Trofim Lysenko's phony theories of genetics . . . The American physicists working on the SDI aren't threatened with the Gulag, but they are being put in a demeaning position that undermines their integrity."

The degree of Ms. Lewis's deceit is flabbergasting, in light of the fact that the x-ray laser test results have indeed been "unreliable"—because they have been so much more successful than expected that existing diagnostic equipment has proven incapable of registering the power produced.

Weld coverup for Bank of Boston exposed

A careful review of U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts William Weld's handling of the Bank of Boston money-laundering case (February 1985) reveals that on the basis of standing federal statutes, the Bank of Boston should have been fined over \$2.4 billion, and scores of bank officials should have been placed behind bars.

Instead, Weld collapsed over 1,200 separate, documented incidents of violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, involving collusion between the Bank of Boston and nine foreign banks, into a one-count felony indictment. As the result of a plea bargain, Bank of Boston was fined a paltry \$500,000, one-twentieth of one percent of the laundered

cash, and no bank officials were even named in the Bill of Information.

The same Weld has launched a criminal witchhunt against Lyndon LaRouche in which he has vowed to manufacture a massive RICO multi-count indictment against LaRouche and his collaborators. Already, Weld and judge A. David Mazzone have fined LaRouche-connected companies and political committees \$430,000—almost the amount levied against Bank of Boston for the \$1.2 billion in dope money it washed. The fines have been levied although no charges against any individual have been forthcoming from more than a year of a grand-jury fishing expedition.

The Bank of Boston coverup by Weld was forced by the fact that the Enforcement Division of the U.S. Treasury Department had isolated the Boston banking community in general and the Bank of Boston in particular as the most flagrant violators of the federal statutes mandating that all cash transactions of \$10,000 or more be reported to the IRS.

Treasury auditors cited even Florida's notorious laundromats as paragons of honest record-keeping compared to the Boston banks. In response to the Washington-initiated probe, Weld's office went into gear to bail out the bank with a pre-emptive "conviction," and then a slap on the wrist.

American Enterprise Institute urges genocide

It's cheaper to kill than to breed, was the thrust of remarks by Allen Kelley of Duke University during a round-table discussion of the national security implications of world population trends sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute in Washington on Dec. 3.

"Frankly, pro-natalist programs are very expensive. It is cheaper to continue our efforts at lower population levels in the Third World than to try to raise them in the developed sector," he said.

The "consensus" was that if current declining population trends in the United States

are reversed, it will only be due to an impulsive change in attitudes towards having more kids, but that any promotion of population growth as a matter of public policy is bad, because it always implies authoritarian or totalitarian measures. "These things are like fads. I just have a feeling the fashion is going to change," said Richard Perle, undersecretary of defense for policy."

U.S. bishop hails 'anti-technology bias'

Defending the explicitly "anti-technological bias" of the second draft of the U.S. Bishops' Pastoral Letter on Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy, Milwaukee Archbishop Rembert Weakland stated on Dec. 3 that the source of the bias is Pope John Paul II, himself.

Speaking at the American Enterprise Institute conference here, Weakland said that the Pope had exhibited a "negative attitude" toward technology in a number of his writings. He proudly quoted Italy's *Corriere della Sera* for its editorial conclusion that the U.S. Bishops' letter "proves that we have to slow down the rate of technological progress."

Hospitals told to use AIDS disinfectant

The National Institute of Health has told hospitals to treat AIDS-contaminated surfaces with a special new disinfectant, even though they say there is no danger of getting AIDS from surface contact.

The disinfectant, called LD, is non-toxic and kills the virus without irritating living tissue. Regular disinfectants are not always strong enough. LD is now being tested for destroying the virus in contaminated blood, without rendering the blood unusable, but the project is "highly speculative" so far,

said Alcide Corp., which manufactures the disinfectant.

LD releases chlorine dioxide when it comes in contact with viruses or bacteria, thus killing them. Scientists do not yet understand the chemical process involved, however.

Grace attacks U.S. weapons procurement

Cost-cutting maniac J. Peter Grace charged on Dec. 2 that the Pentagon's "poor procurement" procedures are as much to blame as defense contractor "greed" for fraud and abuse in military production and procurement.

Testifying before a special House Armed Services panel, Grace charged: "There is no incentive whatsoever [in Pentagon procurement procedure] to streamline that process. All the incentives are the other way."

J. P. Bolduc, a Grace associate and president of Citizens Against Government Waste, stated: "The situation we have today is not tolerable."

CFR blames Africans for Africa's problems

The New York Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council's Committee on African Development Strategies released its "Compact for African Development" at a press conference on Dec. 2.

The committee, co-chaired by Lawrence Eagleburger of Kissinger Associates and the Bank of Boston's Donald McHenry, lays the blame for the African crisis on the African nations themselves, "which have mismanaged resources, mistaken priorities and misinterpreted warning signs of economic and environmental chaos," and blames the donor countries for focusing "on large-scale projects, and training Africans in technologies their nations could ill afford."

At the press conference, McHenry was directly challenged by a reporter from *EIR*, who asked him: "You've been very liberal in spreading the blame around. But Presidents Garcia [Peru] and Marcos [Philippines] have laid the blame right at the foot of the IMF, and its policies of austerity and looting. These policies have caused holocaust in Africa. Isn't this just an attempt to maintain the control and the looting rights of the IMF and the international bankers, for which the CFR is the spokesman?"

McHenry mumbled that the CFR was not a spokesman for anybody, but that trying to blame the IMF for the problems in Africa was just the kind of "simplistic charge" which had led to the crisis in the first place. When the same questioner instructed McHenry to look at the balance sheet on what the IMF had done to Africa, he said, "That's your point of view. . . . I cannot accept this suggestion that by simply doing something with the IMF we solve the problem."

Congress debates Playboy in Braille

Not long ago, *EIR*'s *Congressional Closeup* column praised Rep. Chalmers Wyley (R-Ohio) for successfully excising from the federal budget funds to produce *Playboy* in Braille. We thought that was the end of it. Boy, were we wrong!

A suit has been filed against the Library of Congress, which produces publications for the blind, by the American Council for the Blind and Playboy Enterprises, a very unlikely team. They cry censorship and claim that the blind are singled out because "no attempt was made to deny sighted patrons of *Playboy*." Two congressmen, Reps. Vic Fazio (D.-Calif.) and Jerry Lewis (R.-Calif.) have joined the suit, as friends of the court.

Evidently, if it were reported tomorrow that sighted patrons of Macy's Department Store were practicing fellatio in Macy's main Christmas window, two congressmen could be found to support the right of the blind to have the act reproduced in Braille—at federal expense.

Briefly

● **'THE FILIOQUE?** What's that?" was the response of Philip Lawler to a question concerning John Paul II's Extraordinary Synod in Rome. Lawler's American Catholic Conference claims to represent conservative U.S. Catholics, but he claimed to have no idea whatever of the significance of the Pope's actions.

● **THE ACLU** has called upon the Senate Intelligence Committee to determine whether President Reagan has "secretly suspended" a ban against the assassination of Muammar Qaddafi. Citing a Nov. 3 *Washington Post* article on CIA operations against the Libyan maniac, the ACLU also urged the committee to ensure that "effective steps" are taken to prevent the killing of Qaddafi.

● **FREDERICK ALLEN**, columnist for the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, titled his Thanksgiving Day column, "Farrakhan's Real Message Has Validity." "Where other leaders invariably make blacks feel helpless, [Nation of Islam leader Louis] Farrakhan offers hope. . . . [His] anti-Semitism is not the source of his appeal, and for this we can be thankful," Allen wrote.

● **THE CATHEDRAL** of St. John the Divine in New York is leading the fight to defend AIDS victims from Church "discrimination." Bishop Woodie White called AIDS victims "the new lepers," and said the churches are rightly beginning to show compassion for AIDS victims—in fact, St. John's is writing special prayers for them.

● **'FOR ADDICTS**, Jersey City is AIDS City," read a front-page headline in the *Sunday Bergen Record* Nov. 29. It stated that there are 500 reported drug-related AIDS cases in Jersey City alone. "In other states, less than 20% of AIDS cases are among intravenous drug users. But in New Jersey the figure is a whopping 52%."

Smoking out the Third Rome

EIR's editors would like to bring to the attention of readers some interesting developments behind the Iron Curtain. We cite the following items from our intelligence blotter:

- On Sept. 5, a Ukrainian-language "Radio Kiev" broadcast was delivered by "scientist Viktor Fomichenko" under the title, "Vatican Versus the Ukraine." It stated in part: "The Vatican . . . likes to dig in the past and tries, with no success, to restore the Uniate Church in the Ukraine. The unification of the West Ukraine with the U.S.S.R., and the self-dissolution of the Uniate Church at the 1946 Lvov Synod, were perceived by the Vatican as an unprecedented defeat. . . . The ideologists of Catholicism are resorting to the methods of spiritual expansion. The more so, since such tactics are in line with the policy of imperialist and reactionary circles in the West. . . ."

(The Uniate or Ukrainian Catholic Church, the largest non-Orthodox religious body inside the Soviet Union, has been outlawed by the Soviet state since 1946; Uniate Bishop Lubaschinskii, however, was recently nominated a Cardinal by the Pope.)

- In late September, a Czech party spokesman in Prague issued a harsh attack on the Vatican, saying that the Czech Catholic Church was being made a center of political opposition. The party weekly *Tvorba* wrote: "Reactionary centers would like to evoke unrest and tension and provoke what they call a permanent war between the socialist state and Churches. . . . A line of confrontation is alien to the state, but if someone forces us to adopt it, he must not expect concessions."

- Russian Orthodox Bishop Sergei, his church's representative to the World Council of Churches in Geneva, recently told a caller, "We have some difficulties with the policy of the Vatican." He listed the "difficulties": 1) Vatican policy on the Ukrainian Uniate Church. 2) The Vatican's incorporation of Saints Cyril and Methodius, who converted the Slavs to Christianity, into the Roman Catholic Calendar of Saints. 3) The

Papacy's firm embrace of the *Filioque* principle of the divine potential, and therefore, sacred character of the individual life and soul.

More such incidents could be listed, but their summary meaning is: The full resources of the "Marxist-Leninist," "atheistic" Soviet party and state, and those of its satellites, are now being thrown into an embittered defense of the Russian Orthodox Church. This, in turn, is but a pale reflection of the strategic reality underlying threatened world conflict today, a reality which *EIR* first analyzed and published in September 1983: the "Third Rome" thesis.

No intelligence evaluation is competent which fails to recognize: first, that the Russian Church is not Christian; second, that the 1,000-year, culture-shaping role of the Russian Church, with its pagan doctrine of "collective soul," is the well-spring of political communism in the Soviet Union today—not Karl Marx; that therefore, third, an attack on the Russian Orthodox Church today, is an attack on the Soviet state itself, and perceived as such by the Kremlin. Finally, Soviet strategic goals today are wholly, mystically shaped by the Church's 500-year-old prophecy (of Philotheus of Pskov) that Moscow shall be the seat of the Third and Final Roman Empire.

It is as if the initiatives of the Vatican, culminating in the present Extraordinary Synod in Rome, had forced the Kremlin leadership and its priesthood out into the open on this account, where they may be seen tightly holding hands.

As this fundamental conflict between the Churches and cultures of East and West sharpens in coming weeks and months, it shall be our goal to also smoke out that crowd of "Kremlinologists," "defectors," and the like whose purpose is to lull the West into a false sense of security, with a "crumbling Soviet Empire" story and accompanying policy prescriptions based on imputation of a Church-State conflict to Russia.

Gentlemen, are you agents or simply fools? The world shall soon know.

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