

# EIR

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Conspiracy against LaRouche tied to Contragate  
Vatican diplomat: Russians tried to kill Pope  
LaRouche backer is now top Democrat in Houston

**Is the President to be  
declared insane?**

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## From the Editor

The March 9 decision of a Boston federal judge to order the search of Vice President George Bush's offices for any evidence that may be relevant to the ongoing trial of *U.S.A. v. The LaRouche Campaign, et al.* is a very big development since our last issue, which is reported in a package on pages 61-65. The Boston decision puts an even shorter fuse on the ticking time-bomb of the Iran-Contra scandal against Bush, since new evidence coming out in the trial fully confirms the defense's assertion that the whole case is a political frame-up run against LaRouche by the "Irangate" crowd.

Read this story against the backdrop of the scenario which Lyndon LaRouche exposes in the cover story, written exclusively for *EIR*: for President Ronald Reagan to be declared mentally incompetent and dumped out of office in time to save the political fortunes of George Bush (page 50).

Although the startling developments in Boston have received broad news coverage, another story has not—that of the victory in Harris County, Texas, of a LaRouche-linked Democrat, Claude Jones, elected Democratic Party County Chairman on March 8 (see page 58). Chairman-elect Jones has vowed to make defeating Bush a central goal of the party there.

Last week we made the ongoing farce of U.S. meddling into Panama our lead National story, showing how the State Department's determination to oust Panama's President and Defense Forces Commander, against that nation's constitution and sovereignty, is exemplary of a series of U.S. foreign policy fiascos. This week, the focus shifts to the International stage, where support from the rest of Ibero-America for Panama's government is steadily increasing the high cost of American subservience to the international bankers' fraternity (page 30-34).

Besides the cover story, we print a second major contribution by Lyndon LaRouche this week, the concluding installment of his "A strategy of justice" (page 20), replying to Pope John Paul II's recent Encyclical *On Social Concerns*. See page 35 for an exclusive interview with a Vatican diplomat, which touches on the question of whether the Pontiff will make a trip to Moscow—and why Moscow both desires and fears such a trip.

*Nora Hamerman*

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## Financial crisis: Is the second shoe about to drop?

by Chris White

It looks as though George Bush's electoral sweep in the "Super Tuesday" primaries will rapidly prove to have been the biggest debacle since the victory of that Roman general who gave his name to the expression "Pyrrhic victory." International financial circles don't have too much confidence in either the candidate, or the financial institutions represented by the man the British press is calling "the establishment's last wet hope."

The word has gone out, in London, Switzerland, and beyond, that now that "Super Tuesday" so-called, has come and gone, the "meta-stability" which has characterized international currency and stock markets since the beginning of the year, will do the same. Warnings are going out, that the second quarter of 1988 may well turn out to be as turbulent as the fourth quarter of 1987.

On Thursday, March 10, the Dow Jones Index plummeted 48.5 points. It was the biggest such plunge in couple of months. But more to the point, the plunge came about in just one single hour of trading. That plunge jolted the markets. Such volatility, it was said, is only comparable to the kind of pattern that developed in the period leading up to "Black Monday" Oct. 19, 1987.

However, the stock market plunge at the end of the week was merely the confirming signal of the process that had been unleashed politically as "Super Tuesday" came and went. Here it was Britain's Margaret Thatcher, and the Bank of England which set the pace, much to the disquiet of the *Wall Street Journal*.

Thatcher, acting against her Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, ended Britain's more than two-year-old policy of holding the pound sterling below the 3.00 DM level, and decided to let that currency go where it may. The *Journal's* disquiet was occasioned by the simple reality that the

Bank of England was thereby ending its policy of currency intervention. In 1987 the British central bank was the world's second largest purchaser of dollars after the Japanese. The *Journal* fears that will no longer be the case, and that others will follow suit. Indeed, the next day the French central bank announced that it was letting the franc float freely against the deutschemark too.

The respective decisions by the British and the French signal the end of what was called "the international currency stability policy" adopted by the Group of 7 nations in the weeks before Christmas 1987. The policy commitment was expressed in the then-issued communiqué which declared that further currency instability "could be counterproductive."

Now that agreement is being junked, and the scenery is being set for a new round of currency and dollar crises. Treasury Secretary Baker himself admitted as much in his testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee on March 9. Noting that he not been "informed" prior to the move, Baker thought that international stability "would not be affected," and answered Sen. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland's question, by saying it was "unlikely" others would follow in the British footsteps.

Some take this to mean that Thatcher's decision is an indicator of what the U.S. Treasury will now do, too. With Bush now riding high, it is thought, and the way to the Republican nomination clear, Baker, it is supposed, intends to launch a new round of dollar-bashing. This view overestimates the amount of support Bush disposes outside the United States. The Iran-Contra tainted vice president isn't thought to be either electable or supportable.

Then also, the end-of-year currency stability pact was based on a U.S. commitment to reduce the U.S. budget

deficit. The election year budget that saw the light of day a month ago, doesn't fit the bill. George Bush's campaign rhetoric—no tax increases, no Social Security cuts, no defense cuts—even if dismissed as campaign rhetoric, still leaves the prospect of another year or more without serious U.S. action on the worsening crises of the bankrupt financial and banking system. A time frame in which U.S. creditors would be expected to cough up at least another \$150 billion, and almost certainly, much more than that. It seems that the conclusion is being drawn around the world that the United States will not honor such commitments, and therefore time just ran out on the two-month-old agreement.

Economic policy in the United States, since the October market meltdown, has been characterized by the insanity that replaying the scripts of the Hoover administration, as if the real world were just a movie re-run, and providing credit to keep the lid on erupting crises, would be sufficient to hold the system together, a day and a week at a time, into next year. The insanity assumed that the creditors of the United States could be counted on to play along with the game, for as long as the United States insisted they do so.

The view from Europe, espoused most forcefully by Thatcher's Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson, among others, has been a different kind of insanity. That the United States ought to undertake a drastic internal austerity program in which interest rate increases would be combined with budget cuts of approximately twice the magnitude agreed on for the fiscal 1988 and 1989 budgets. Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both former heads of state of their respective countries, have spoken for such a view.

The London *Times* put it most bluntly. Decrying the symptoms of inflation in the United States in January, the growth of consumer credit, the growth in auto sales, and the continued supposed growth in service sector employment. The *Times* launched into a violent attack on U.S. consumerism, paid for by credit from abroad, saying that if the U.S. politicians were not prepared to bite the bullet in an election year, then "the markets" might just have to do it for them, in the form of another crash on the stock exchange, and other markets.

## Second-quarter crisis

The split between the U.S. crowd, typified by the backers of Bush in the financial community, and the United States's creditors, is the unfolding backdrop to the emerging second-quarter crisis, which was projected by economist Lyndon LaRouche after the October market debacle. At that time, LaRouche who had called the shots on the October crisis, in May of 1987, thought that the monetary system could perhaps be held together into the second quarter of 1988, but not much beyond then. And that the longer it was so held together, under the adopted insanity of prevailing policies, the more surely such a second phase of crisis would come about.

Perhaps, even now, the dropping of the second financial

shoe could still be averted by employment of the many tricks available to the financial crowd and their political stooges. But the fracturing of Group of 7 unity on currency stability may doom such tricks, as a crisis within the European Monetary System turns rapidly into a new dollar crisis, more serious than any that have come before.

Of course, the dollar did slide back to the 1.65 DM level in the week that the Bank of England made its shift.

There are probably some who think that the relative stability of the last weeks does actually reflect something about reality. They would be silly to do so. The efforts by especially Baker and Greenspan, since the October crash, have been directed at propping up some \$15 trillion worth of financial paper assets, which are in actuality unsalvageable. The means they have employed to do that, creating more such paper assets, while depleting the economic potential which is the collateral for the paper, ensures that their efforts are doomed by their own obsessive insanity.

Baker's congressional testimony included the secretary's thoughts on the question of a tariff on imported oil. He is dead against it. But the renewed plunge in the international price of oil, to below \$15 per barrel, is not only one of the most significant changes since October, it has also helped undermine the very fabric of the U.S. banking system.

Anticipated earnings from oil, at higher price levels, are the collateral for loans and real estate ventures. The 1986 collapse wiped out the financial resources of the Southwest; the present one has started the rent that could rip the system apart, starting with First Republic Bank of Dallas. When the Dallas Federal Reserve announced that, at the request of banks in the reserve district, it was no longer putting out weekly reports on the region's banks, eyebrows were raised internationally. It was a sure-fire signal that the whole area's banks have actually gone.

Then the thrifts: Last year's supposed fix for the system, giving the bankrupt Federal Savings and Loans Insurance Corporation the power to borrow on capital markets, didn't fix anything. The system is still bankrupt, and there are renewed calls, out of desperation, for some action by the federal government to alleviate the mess.

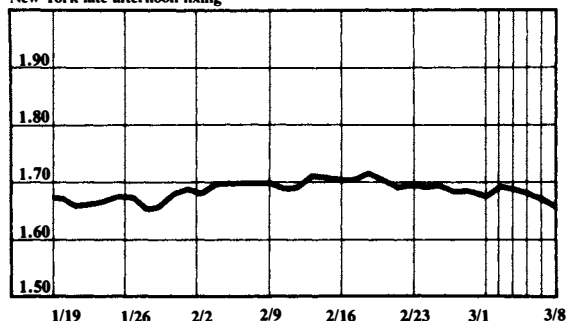
The only federal action that could alleviate anything is the kind of financial and economic reorganization policy that LaRouche has put forward. Declare a state of economic emergency to activate the powers of the presidency to reorder the banking and credit system. Provide about \$2 trillion per annum of credit, in the form of gold-backed Treasury notes, for investment in basic infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, and forefront areas of scientific research and technological development.

In the absence of this kind of approach, then the fracturing of the basis for international agreement, a Darwinian "survival of the fittest" reflex, will lead sooner or later to the next phase of the collapse, which Baker and company still insist won't happen.

# Currency Rates

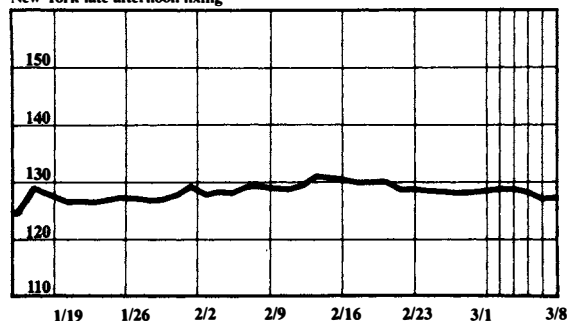
## The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



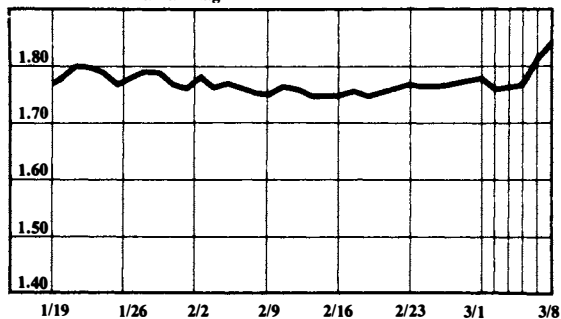
## The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



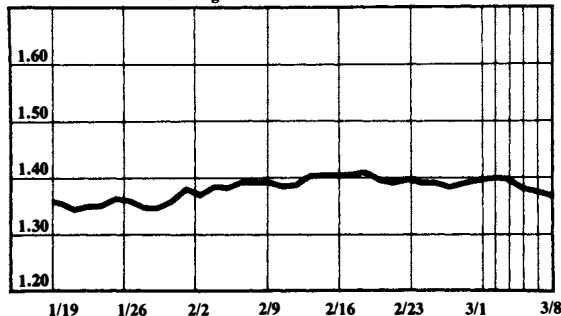
## The British pound in dollars

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## The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Brazil stumbles into national tragedy

by Mark Sonnenblick

Brazilian President José Sarney is subjecting Brazil to the tragedy of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, the daily *O Estado de São Paulo* wrote in its Feb. 28 editorial. The staid mouthpiece of São Paulo's traditional coffee exporter oligarchy did not venture so far as to imply that the Sarney family's lust for presidential power had been behind the suspicious death of president-elect Tancredo Neves on the eve of his inauguration two years ago, leaving the throne to his obscure Vice President Sarney. But *O Estado* called for general elections in 1988: "When will the day come when he who did not want to be President, but ended up being, decides to think of Brazil and not his personal image or the interests of those who surround the Palace and want to stay there as long as possible?"

A more potent commentary on the destruction wrought by Sarney was offered by Dilson Funaro, the former finance minister who raised living standards and led Brazil into a debt moratorium Sarney has since repudiated. Funaro, who served as Sarney's finance minister from August 1985 to April 1987, judges "a government is finished when it is no longer able to solve a country's fundamental problems. And the Brazilian government is, right now, so caught up in a process—whether presidential term or other things—that it separated itself from the fundamental problems and lost the ability to make decisions."

Funaro expects the Sarney government "will be practically over the moment the [new] Constitution is ready. . . . At that point I hope the nation will go back to discussing the main questions. The worst thing that could happen to a country is not to have a design; and Brazil has lost its design."

Funaro has a clear idea of Brazil's national mission. As he travels around the country expressing it, he is greeted by warm applause and wishes he could become President. People remember his March-November 1986 "Cruzado Plan" price freeze as the only time when millions of Brazil's working poor could go into a supermarket and come out with more than rice and bananas, or go into a drug store and purchase more than a couple of aspirin. The political establishment and the mass media are going to great lengths to disparage the Cruzado Plan, and the honesty of the man a U.S. Brazil-



ianist mockingly calls “St. Funaro.” The mass media has blacked out Funaro’s response.

The Cruzado Plan “was not a miracle,” Funaro told the low-circulation São Paulo weekly *Retrato do Brasil*, Feb. 23. “A nation’s project is not accomplished in 10 months. . . . The Cruzado distributed income. There was a 14-15% [real] wage increase. . . . Unemployment fell from 10.5% to 2.5%. And consumption indices rose, food consumption by 8%, medicine by 35%!.. For the past 25 years, Brazil has only had concentration of income.” He argued it was unfair to blame the Cruzado Plan for the inflation which increased after it, because “the policy of building silos, warehouses and industry—everything which pulls down inflationary expectations—is a plan for several years of government, not just 10 months.” During his period, manufacturing “expanded violently. As a result, there wasn’t a machine left on the market. Delivery dates for machines were 24 months.”

The *Washington Post* editorialized, “Both Brazil and the United States got themselves into serious trouble by overspending on consumption, a policy with no more substantial purpose than to please people.” A recent Brazilian central bank study, however, proved that Funaro’s alleged 1986 “overspending on consumption” brought the government a revenue surplus equal to 2% of the Gross National Product. In contrast, recent recessionary years all brought budget deficits. Public finances are now in a “pre-bankruptcy situation” because of the snowballing of debt service obligations and the exhaustion of the tax base, the study concludes.

### **The banks move on a rudderless Brazil**

Brazil’s creditor banks are trying to lock a rudderless Brazil into their own long-term design for the country: paying debts. Under the terms of a debt accord triumphantly announced March 7, Brazil would devote its energies from now through 2008 to repaying commercial banks every penny of the \$64.2 billion in medium-term debts with due dates from 1986 to 1993. For the next eight years, Brazil’s blood, sweat, and tears would go just to paying interest. The banks’ generosity is limited to a token reduction in interest rates (to 0.8125% over LIBOR), and to refinancing \$4.87 billion of the interest due and overdue them this year. Brazil will have to pay 29% of its exports just to cover the other \$7.53 billion due private banks this year, along with another \$3-4 billion to the World Bank, IMF, and foreign government banks. After 1993, Brazil would slowly begin to amortize the debt, on top of the interest.

Wall Street simply dropped a 20-year mortgage payment chart on top of Brazil. This Alice-in-Wonderland exercise will never get Brazil’s debt paid. To do that, the banks would have to finance the rapid development of the country’s productive capacity, or at least give Brazil the chance to reinvest its own surpluses, rather than shipping them abroad to pay debt.

The strings attached are so ugly that Brazilian Finance

Minister Mailson da Nóbrega has not revealed them, and probably never will. Central Bank president Fernando Miliet, who had done much of the negotiating, resigned March 7, rather than having to sign his name to an infamous agreement. The banks are reportedly demanding the present Brazilian government renounce for all future governments the right to declare a debt moratorium. They also reportedly have da Nóbrega’s agreement that they would be allowed to use \$20 billion worth of principal to buy up assets in Brazil. With a lot less than that, bankers could buy up, at current Rio and São Paulo stock prices, every share of Brazilian private enterprise and the public third of state enterprises. There is no doubt that the creditors’ project is to liquidate the Brazilian nation-state and snap up ownership of several hundred billion dollars in resources and industries. On March 2, Bank of America’s Brazil region president Joel Korn ordered Brazil to have “an open door policy” toward foreign “investment . . . that is, with less government interference in the private sector.”

The government “hurries to betray the country and pay the debt by mortgaging the generations of the future,” warned the think tank of the majority Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB). PMDB deputy Irajá Rodrigues described da Nóbrega’s deal as “an insult to the Congress and the Constituent Assembly, especially when it is known that the accord with the creditors was made to the detriment of national sovereignty.” The legislature could try to outlaw the agreement.

### **Battle over austerity**

But, the first challenge to the finance minister came from the military. Mailson da Nóbrega, and his sidekick, Planning Minister João de Abreu, tried to push through the cabinet a three-month wage freeze on executive branch employees with inflation raging at 17% a month. On the eve of the meeting, armed forces chief of staff Lt. Brig. Paulo Roberto Camarinha, issued an order that military personnel be granted a 16% increase in March. The chief of the National Intelligence Service blocked the order from being printed in the official daily. During a series of meetings March 2, the monetarists met fierce resistance from the military chiefs and from the heads of state companies, who expressed fears of disaffection in the ranks and the loss of skilled personnel.

The public servants confederation issued a manifesto swearing that “the foreign and internal debt will not be paid with your sweat and your hunger.” The Air Force Minister insisted that civilian and military employees “are not responsible for the inflationary process,” and studies appeared to demonstrate that.

When the smoke cleared, the government decreed the routine 16% increase. Sarney had balked at freezing wages. But da Nóbrega had survived to continue battling for the wage-gouging demanded by the banks and the International Monetary Fund.

### Stooping lower to the banks

*President de la Madrid launched his shock plan to please the banks, but they still refuse to lessen the debt.*

The government of President Miguel de la Madrid continues to obey the oligarchy's demands to the letter, but they still spit in his face. Even with the Feb. 28 announcement of the second phase of a brutal economic shock program, the majority of Mexico's creditors have refused to discount the country's foreign debt, currently at \$105 billion.

Under the touted "Morgan plan," Mexico would allocate \$2 billion of its international reserves to the U.S. Treasury, with interest payments by Mexico amounting to another \$10 billion over 20 years. This would in turn win the purchase, by the creditor banks, of \$20 billion of its foreign debt at a 50% discount, as it is currently valued on the stock market. But the majority of Mexico's creditors saw through Morgan Guaranty's trick, invented to try to bail out the most seriously exposed banks, and rejected it.

Only 139 of the more than 600 creditors made offers, and the total amount of those offers came out to \$3.665 billion of old debt to exchange for \$2.557 billion worth of new bonds. Not a single bank offered to buy at discounts greater than 30%.

Thus, the net reduction of the foreign debt came down to \$1.1 billion, and the interest savings over the next 20 years a miserable \$1.5 billion. This means that, of the \$10 billion annually paid on debt service, Mexico would "save" a mere \$73 million. Worse yet, Mexico will have to disburse this month \$532 million of its international reserves to buy "zero coupon" bonds from the U.S. Treasury, meaning that it will take seven years to "recover" that initial investment with the so-

called saved interest costs. What a deal!

Despite the fact that the mad director of credit of Mexico's finance ministry, José Angel Gurria, declared March 3 that the bond-debt operation had been "fully satisfactory," President de la Madrid was forced to admit March 4, in a speech to the National College of Economists, that the imaginative formulas his government has been promoting to avoid facing up to its responsibility of confronting its creditors, have failed. "The need for new schemes to relieve the enormous weight of the foreign debt for debtor nations has not been sufficiently recognized," he said. "The high foreign debt service is a brake on the economic recovery and, above all, a psychological burden with regard to our future."

The second phase of the shock plan, so euphemistically named the Economic Solidarity Pact, will freeze prices, wages, and the peso devaluation during March, but this comes only after allowing hyperinflation to run wild since Oct. 19 of last year. The key to the pact is that the labor movement agrees not to attempt to recover its buying power before the July elections.

After this period of "price alignment," the minimum wage stands at approximately 30% of 1982 levels, or 8,000 pesos a day—the current price of a kilo of meat! The 240,000 peso (\$150.40) monthly minimum wage will scarcely permit one person to survive. It would take a minimum of 1 million pesos a month (\$442.50) for a worker's family of five to just subsist in Mexico. The idea is to freeze this

situation until after the elections, before the next unimaginable level of genocide is imposed in the name of "adjustment." The minimum wage will be revised at the start of each month on the basis of the inflation rate anticipated for that month, estimated at an average of 3% monthly.

Meanwhile, bank interest rates, now at 159% yearly—will be reduced up to 40 points, with the aim of reducing the pressure of the internal debt. However, they will stay high enough to keep producers prostrate, given the pitiful, and declining, levels of demand. The nearly \$1.5 billion not used in "Operation Zero Coupon," plus another \$500 million of the reserves, will be used to stave off pressures against the peso from flight capital, expected with the announcement of lowered interest rates. It is hoped that the parity level will be kept at 2,260 pesos to the dollar.

The government is currently financing a multimillion-peso press, radio, and television campaign based on the argument that the "pact against inflation" can only work if all elements—workers, industrialists, and government—keep believing that their sacrifice will "make the difference." On March 4, President de la Madrid said that "Mexico is experiencing a recovery, of confidence and even euphoria."

In reality, the shock program could be digging the grave of the ruling PRI party, which seeks reelection in July. At a campaign meeting held March 6 in the state of Veracruz, PRI presidential candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari was forced to hear a state leader of the national oil workers' union say, "Your announcements that there will be an economic recovery are in vain, because in reality everything is rising," and the PRI's victory could prove "an arduous task."

# Prince Charles has a plan for Pittsburgh

by Kathleen Klenetsky

In the fall of 1985, Great Britain's Prince Charles came to the United States to encourage efforts by Lloyd Cutler's Committee on the Constitutional System and related groups to overthrow the U.S. Constitution in favor of British parliamentarianism. Speaking to a seminar sponsored by the Library of Congress, Charles, a "New Age" devotee whose dabblings in gnosticism and other pagan cults has provoked widespread controversy within Britain, railed against the separation of powers and other hallmarks of the United States' republican government, and bemoaned the loss of Britain's former colonies.

Two years later, in early March, the man-who-would-be-queen returned to the United States to escalate his war against the American System. At a conference in Homestead, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the Royal Institute of British Architects, in cooperation with Pittsburgh Mayor Richard Caliguiri and other local officials, the Prince delivered a broadside attack on the United States' economic underpinnings, urging a "final solution" to what remains of U.S. basic industry.

Grandly titled "Remaking Cities," the four-day conference was largely devoted to discussing how to revitalize the Monongahela Valley, which has been plunged into a deep depression by the collapse of the U.S. steel industry. Over 30,000 of the area's steelworkers have been thrown out of their relatively high-skilled, high-wage jobs since 1979.

But if any of these unemployed workers expected the conference to produce positive proposals for getting the steel industry back on track, they were in for a big disappointment. As it turned out, the event produced a blueprint for the permanent deindustrialization of the Pittsburgh area, and, for that matter, of every industrial center in the nation. Cities should be "remade," the conference said, in the image of small feudal entities based on real-estate speculation, gentrification, the service economy, and other useless activities.

Prince Charles, the meeting's honorary chairman, summed up its dominant theme in his keynote speech, in which he enthusiastically embraced a report presented at the conference, the main thrust of which is that the Mon Valley's steel industry is dead, period, and any attempt to revive it would be a futile, sentimental gesture.

## Turning steel mills into flea markets

The product of an 18-man "Regional Urban Development Assistance Team" (RUTAD) made up of American and British architects and city planners, the 125-page report explicitly calls for dismantling the last vestiges of this once-productive area's basic industries.

The study bluntly states that the major steel complexes in the Mon Valley should be razed to the ground, because: 1) they interfere with speculators' plans for the post-industrial "regeneration" of the area; and 2) their continued presence fosters "illusions" that the steel industry may yet revive. The report goes so far as to propose that one mill be turned into a museum, so that the area residents will start to see them as history, rather than something that will return!

If this weren't humiliating enough to the area's population, RUTAD's recommendations concerning the use of the sites now occupied by the mills certainly are. Among the grotesque proposals proffered is one to transform the Homestead works into a "garden festival." This, an AIA official associated with the report explained, will bring "thousands of tourists" to the Mon Valley. (Asked how much the former steelworkers who will be involved in servicing these tourists will earn, the official airily replied, "That's not a question we're interested in.")

Even worse is RUTAD's recommendation that the McKeesport steel complex be replaced by a recreational complex "that could involve the world's largest flea market" and a used-car mall. Suggestions for other steel-mill sites include a sportsplex and pottery barn.

Those who want the United States to recapture its former economic and strategic preeminence would naturally find the report anathema. But the Prince thought it the greatest thing since sliced bread. In his keynote, Charles praised the RUTAD document to the skies, enthusing over its "new and exciting vision for the economic, environmental and social regeneration of the valley," and calling on "all the communities along the valley [to] become involved at a grass-roots level in determining their own future, in much the same way as some of the more successful urban regeneration programs in England, which operate under the banner of 'community architecture.'"

Charles's reference to "community architecture" was particularly telling. One of the Prince's pet projects back home, the movement draws its inspiration from the rabidly anti-progress John Ruskin and the "small is beautiful" nonsense spouted by today's ecology fanatics. It played a key role in implementing the "rationalization" of the British steel industry. The movement's leader, Rod Hackney, a member of the Prince's inner circle, opened the Mon Valley conference with a speech claiming that in Britain, like the U.S., "the reason cities were built"—i.e., as industrial hubs—"is now gone." Charles' and Hackney's involvement in the conference, and their blessing of the RUTAD report, has given a major boost to similar destructive efforts in the United States.

# Business Briefs

## Currency

### Japan largest holder of cash, gold, says IMF

Japan replaced West Germany in 1987 as the nation holding the most currency reserves, the International Monetary Fund reported March 7. Japan's reserves rose \$32 billion in value during 1987, reaching \$81.1 billion, the IMF said, surpassing West Germany, which held \$78.8 billion at the end of 1987.

The IMF lists gold separately. There, too, Japan took over as the largest holder, with 61.5 billion ounces in January 1988, up from 35.4 billion at the end of 1986. West Germany's stock of gold rose to 59.2 billion ounces from 46.6 billion in the same period. The United States held only 32.5 billion ounces in January, down from 39.8 billion.

Taiwan also showed a sharp increase of \$20.3 billion in its holdings of currency. With a population of only 20 million people, it had more than 10% of the world's reserves.

## Energy

### Record Soviet output depressing oil prices

The Soviet Union produced record volumes of oil in 1987 and may have sold more abroad than in any previous year, adding to a glut which has depressed prices to their lowest in 15 months, market analysts said March 3.

According to Petroleum Economics, Ltd. (PEL), a firm of consultants which tracks Soviet oil output, the Soviet Union produced the equivalent of 10.6 billion barrels last year. That was well above target and about 150,000 barrels-per-day above the Soviets' previous record.

Provisional figures also showed that the Soviet Union, badly needing hard currency, probably boosted crude and oil product exports to the West above the 1984 peak of 60.2 million tons (about 1.2 million b/d), PEL said.

Analysts attributed the record Soviet output to active drilling, a more efficient

industry, and greater use of gas instead of oil to meet domestic energy needs. Development of the big Tsngis field north of the Caspian Sea helped offset declines in Siberia.

## East Bloc

### One-third of Poles live in poverty

"At least 25% and perhaps even 33%" of the Polish population "lives in poverty; an absolute figure of between 9 and 12 million citizens," according to *Przeгляд Wiadomosci Agencyjnych*, Poland's independent press. "The whole society is undernourished," it said.

According to the report, an inordinately large proportion of Polish family budgets is devoted to the purchase of food. In wealthier nations, about 20% of income is spent on food, it said, while in Poland expenditures on food amount to about 50% of a family's spending. Pensioners and families with many children spend as much as 80-95% of their monthly income on food.

The Polish diet has been drastically affected by the general long-term economic crisis, especially since 1982, when food prices began their dramatic and as-yet-unabated rise. The consumption of meat has greatly declined; only bread, milk, and eggs have maintained their "pre-crisis" levels.

The article concludes: "Only a small part of the population spends as much on food as a rational diet demands. . . . The poorest groups spend less than half of what they should on food. Taking health norms into account—the whole society is undernourished."

## 'War' on Drugs

### U.S. anti-drug spending down \$17.5 billion

The FY 1989 budget for the U.S. International Narcotics Control Program administered by the State Department has been reduced approximately 17% overall from 1987

figures—from \$118.439 billion in 1987 to \$101 billion in 1989.

Only Peru and Ecuador will receive more money in 1988 than they received in 1987. The figures are given in the State department's just-released *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*.

Assistance to Peru will rise from \$8.43 million to \$10 million. Ecuador's budget will rise from \$1.178 million to \$1.6 million. Assistance to Bolivia will be cut \$2.54 million; Colombia will receive \$1.553 million less than in 1987, although the situation in Colombia is acknowledged to be worse than ever; assistance to Mexico will be cut by \$500,000.

## Agriculture

### Rice scarce across Indochina

Nations throughout Southeast Asia are reporting often severe shortages of rice, the staple foodstuff throughout the region.

Laos is 200,000 tons short of rice this year, and has already asked the world to supply half of that amount to prevent malnutrition. Among those answering the call is Thailand.

Kampuchea is able to produce less than half the rice it once grew—and exported—and also has estimated a 200,000-ton shortfall. Vietnam had a one-year bumper harvest a few years ago and came close to feeding its population, but approaching its 14th year of internal peace, it has yet to reap food sufficient for its people.

Le The Trung, director of a Hanoi-military medical institute, says malnutrition in Vietnam is serious and widespread. Beriberi, neuritis, and intestinal ailments are all on the increase.

According to the *Bangkok Post*, in Kampuchea, Vietnamese forces have compelled peasants to sell scarce rice at cut-rate prices to feed the Vietnamese military. Scores of eyewitnesses from a variety of countries have reported seeing trucks full of rice sacks driving down Highway 1 towards Ho Chi Minh City. Kampuchean rice output has fallen by half over the last 20 years.

Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean leaders have all admitted to lack of invest-

ment money to raise production. Money is needed for farm tools, machinery, irrigation, fertilizer, and roads to markets. For lack of these, productivity is falling. *Nhan Dan*, Vietnam's national paper, reported that "tens of thousands" of peasants are unable to meet agricultural quotas set by the government, and thus find themselves ever-deeper in debt.

### Monetary System

## Africans, French criticize IMF

At an international conference on Africa's economic situation in Khartoum, Sudan March 9, a declaration highly critical of the austerity programs of the International Monetary Fund was issued. It charged that the programs were "rending the fabric of African society. Rather than improve the human condition, the structural adjustment programs have aggravated it, because they are incomplete."

London's *Financial Times* reports, however, that only a handful of delegates, who argued that IMF policies were ruining African countries, were opposed to the IMF's existence. The majority argued that IMF policies should be given "a human face."

French Premier Jacques Chirac was also critical of the IMF in an interview with the Paris weekly *L'Express* at the end of February. "Rich countries must assume their responsibilities" toward the poor countries, he stated. "We can not let things go without fulfilling our duty. . . . Above all, we must find today new solutions to the grave problem of indebtedness."

Chirac proposed "three urgent reforms" to give these nations "the minimum hope without which no development is possible":

1) Creation of "a system disconnecting Third World debt repayments from the variations of currency exchange rates and of interest rates, over which they have no control and which they have not caused."

2) Softening of conditions of debt repayments. "The measures imposed so far by the IMF are technically understandable, but politically unbearable. We must find a way out."

3) Indexation of debt repayments to the export revenues of the debtor countries, "since their capacity to repay is linked to revenue from sales of raw materials and agricultural produce—of which the prices unfortunately vary aberrantly."

### Trade

## Moscow to expand ties to Thailand

Moscow is seeking more long-term trade agreements and freight compensation transactions with Thai companies, Soviet Trade Commissioner Victor Glaznev said March 5. Glaznev, who arrived in Bangkok the first week of March to replace Yuri Mikhailov as trade commissioner, said his goal is to double the current Thai-Soviet trade to \$86 million.

Glaznev said a team of seven to nine Soviet businessmen will arrive this month to discuss a freight compensation agreement with Thai companies. Under this type of transaction, first carried out in 1986, Thailand uses Soviet ships to export Thai products to third countries, and the Soviets use the freight charges to buy Thai products. Thasos Shipping Agency is the Soviet agent in Thailand.

Mikhailov said the Thai-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Trade is expected to hold its first meeting this year. Glaznev said he expects four Soviet directors representing foreign trade organizations and one bank to arrive in Bangkok during March to launch the first Thai-Japanese-Soviet joint venture, the Aspac Company. The Soviets will use their partnership in the company to promote Soviet exports of mineral fertilizer, chemical products, machinery, and tools.

The Soviets have also accepted a Thai offer for Soviet ships to be repaired in Thai dockyards. Glaznev said discussions are being carried out with the Chaophraya Shipyard Company. In October, Thailand permitted 6-8 Soviet ship to be repaired at the Shipyard—the first time that Thailand has granted such permission to any socialist country. In 1983, Thailand rejected a similar offer. Most Soviet ships are now repaired in Singapore.

## Briefly

● **WESTERN BANKS** will tighten their lending policies to Soviet bloc countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said in an annual survey released March 4. Noting that the gross debt of the East bloc was estimated at \$129 billion at the end of 1987, up \$16 billion over 1986, the OECD report stresses that "some hardening of borrowing is inevitable."

● **VENEZUELA** will use the largest single Ibero-American debt-for-equity swap on record to cover a major share of a \$624 million investment in a new aluminum smelter, according to Celestino Martínez, president of Aluminio del Caroni, SA, a Venezuelan aluminum producer that is a partner in the venture.

● **HEINZ OSKAR VETTER**, former chairman of the DGB, the West German Labor Federation, has called for an across-the-board wage freeze, effectively a wage cut, and reduced working hours—saying this will create the equivalent of one million new jobs.

● **MOSCOW** is poised to expand its international gold trading operations through a local branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank in Singapore, and other countries of Southeast Asia, according to Yevgeny Ulyanov, head of the precious metals department of the Soviet Bank for International Trade. He addressed a two-day international conference on gold in Hong Kong in early March.

● **JAMES BAKER**, U.S. Treasury Secretary, said that Margaret Thatcher's decision to let the pound sterling "float free" against the Deutschmark "does not harm the Dec. 22 Group of 7 accord on exchange rate stabilization." London sources regard this as a signal that Baker wants to "take the dollar down" again, after Super Tuesday's George Bush victories.

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## Supernova's gamma rays unveil continuing creation

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*Scientists continue to study the first explosion of a nearby star since the telescope was invented. Feb. 23 marked the anniversary of its first light. David Cherry reports.*

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For those who believe in the Big Bang theory of how the universe began, a supernova is principally the death of a star—in the last analysis, a minor contributing drama in the inexorable running down of the universe. But, in the actual universe, a supernova is like a flower. Its brilliance is extinguished as it releases the seeds by which life is developed ever further.

A supernova explosion both creates and scatters into the interstellar medium numerous elements necessary to life—some of them elements for which no other genesis is known.

This feature of Supernova 1987A came to the fore last Dec. 14, when two teams of astrophysicists reported the hoped-for detection of gamma-rays at predicted wavelengths. These gamma rays are our first direct confirmation of “explosive nucleosynthesis”—the creation of new nuclei as part of the supernova explosion process. Even though our understanding of the fundamental processes of supernovae is still very imperfect, the detection is an important milestone.

### **The detection**

The astrophysicists reported their results to the Workshop on Nuclear Spectroscopy of Astrophysical Sources in Washington, D.C., sponsored by NASA and the Office of Naval Research.

The supernova shockwave, according to the theory they have just confirmed, produces radioactive nickel-56 which quickly decays (half-life 6.1 days) to cobalt-56. The cobalt then decays (half-life 77 days) to stable iron-56. This sequence leads to the prediction of gamma-ray emission lines at a dozen different energies, and there are still other nucleo-

synthesis processes entailing their own gamma-ray emissions. Low-energy gamma rays are the form of energy characteristic of changes of energy levels in the nucleus; hence they are called nuclear gamma rays.

Each of the two experiments detected gamma rays at 847 kiloelectronvolts (keV) and 1,238 keV. These are the strongest of all the predicted lines, and both arise from the decay of cobalt-56 to stable iron. Donald Clayton of Rice University, an old hand in the supernova business, commented that Supernova 1987A had produced cobalt-56 equal to 20,000 times the mass of the Earth. If every supernova did this, he added, they would make all the iron in the universe. His comment was not facetious, since iron and the iron family of elements are thought to be created exclusively by explosive nucleosynthesis, rather than in the humdrum, daily activities of stars. Since nickel-56 and cobalt-56 are both short-lived, the appearance of the gamma-ray signature for cobalt-56 decay is proof that new nuclei have been brought into being by the supernova explosion itself.

### **The missions**

The results reported in December were those of the German-American Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS, Edward Chupp, University of New Hampshire, principal investigator) aboard NASA's Solar Maximum Mission, a spacecraft in Earth orbit for several years now; and from a gamma-ray telescope (Thomas Prince, Caltech, principal investigator) lofted by a NASA high-altitude balloon from Alice Springs, Australia in November.

The first of these results has now appeared in print (*Na-*



ture, Feb. 4). The 847 keV line was detected as a flux of 1 photon per 1,000 seconds per square centimeter, at  $843 \pm 5$  keV, after subtracting the abundant background noise. There are no other gamma-ray sources in the neighborhood of the supernova, and the emissions peak very nicely at the position

of the supernova itself. Comparing the observation with the preceding years of data, the experimenters write, "This feature [the observed 847 keV line] cannot be explained by any statistical or systematic fluctuations observed in the seven previous years of GRS data." They calculate a statistical

## Why a star explodes

The life of a star begins typically with the condensation of a ball of gas—most of it hydrogen—in a spiral arm of a galaxy. Gravitation induces densification and heating until nuclear fusion begins. The fusion process uses up hydrogen, produces helium, and results in denser, hotter conditions in the core, until helium itself begins to undergo fusion.

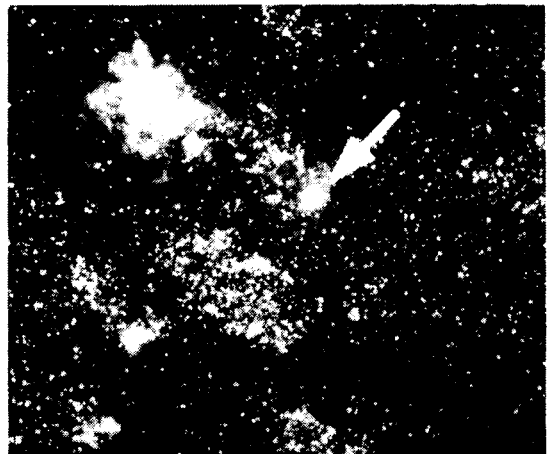
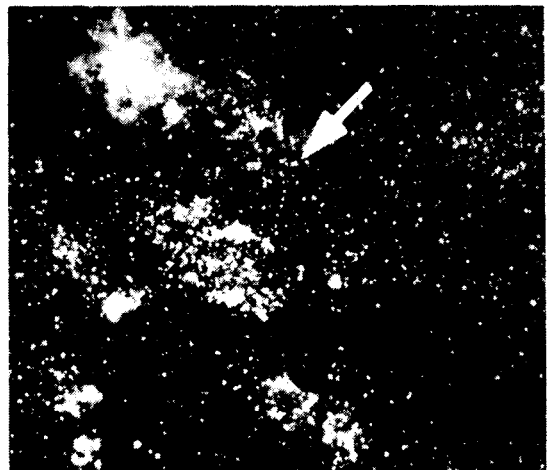
Helium burning produces carbon, and results in even more intense conditions until carbon fuses to produce magnesium, sodium, neon, oxygen, and other elements. And so the process continues until iron is formed. The nucleus of iron is uniquely stable. It will not fuse under the available conditions. What then happens? The following explanation of core collapse is the prevailing theory, but doubtless requires revision in light of what is known today about the nonlinear, nonthermal aspects of plasma behavior.

At all times, the theory goes, the radiation streaming outward from the fusion furnace at the star's core is actually "holding the star up"—it counterbalances the gravitational pull on the outer layers. As more and more iron is formed, the outward flow of radiation dwindles, and suddenly—in a fraction of a second—the star suffers gravitational collapse of its core. This is called "the iron catastrophe," one of the causes of supernovae, and the cause of Supernova 1987A.

Gravitation is now so great at the core that electrons fuse with protons to form neutrons—the iron is no more—and the process entails a prodigious burst of neutrinos. The neutrons, having no charge, pack densely. A neutron star of unimaginable density has come into being. A pocket matchbox of neutronic matter would weigh hundreds of millions of tons.

The collapse is followed by an explosion that creates the visible supernova. One theory holds that the collapse causes the core to momentarily reach greater-than-nuclear densities, and the explosion is driven by the resulting bounce. Another holds that the explosion is driven by the neutrino burst. The shockwave slams into the star's outer layers. It slams into the silicon-28 layer, inducing the creation of nickel-56 by fusion.

The outer layers are blown off with inconceivable force at a velocity 250 times greater than the shockwave of a hydrogen bomb. The diameter of the shock front expands by one Earth diameter every second. The light emitted is as luminous as half a billion suns!



*Supernova 1987A in the Large Magellanic Cloud—before and after below, the "discovery plate" exposed by Ian Shelton February 23, 1987 at 11:48 p.m. EST with a small, 10-inch refracting telescope. Above, the same star field taken by Shelton with the same telescope February 22 at 10:36 p.m. Shelton is the resident astronomer for the University of Toronto Southern Observatory at Las Campanas, Chile. The supernova was visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere for many weeks, but always beyond the horizon in the northern hemisphere.*

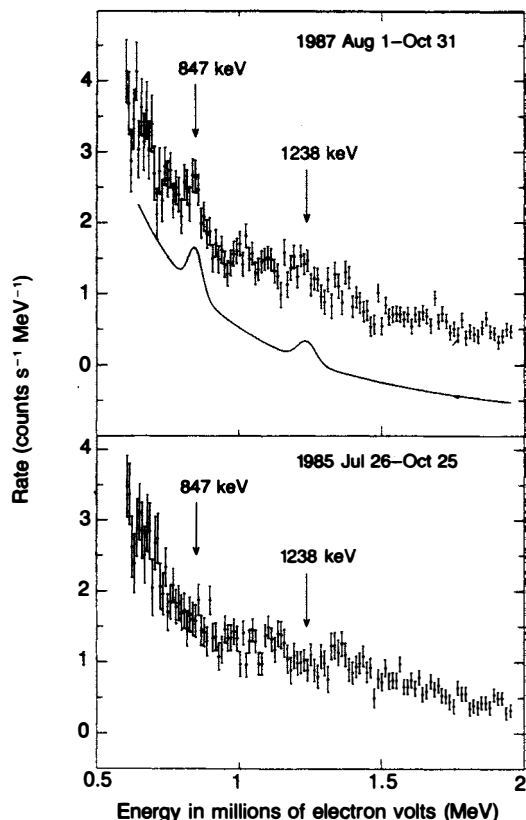
significance level of greater than  $5\sigma$  (5 standard deviations— $3\sigma$  is a 98% level of confidence in the significance of the result). The detection of the 1,238 keV line is less certain, but is seen clearly in others' observations yet to be published (see Woosley interview, below). The GRS detection testifies to the importance of getting telescopes into space—in this case because gamma rays cannot be detected through the atmosphere at all. (See Figures 1 and 2.)

Surprisingly, the gamma rays made their appearance in early August. The GRS data reported in December run to Oct. 31, and show an early August onset. It had been generally agreed that it would take several additional months for the supernova envelope to expand and thin out enough for

the gamma rays to get out. "Gamma rays by Christmas or Easter," as Stirling Colgate had put it (interview, below). Of course X-rays had escaped from the envelope 75 days ahead of predicted schedule also. It is guessed that the envelope may not be uniform, and that through turbulence a certain amount of cobalt-56 has gotten out beyond most of its depth. That is consistent with the brightness of the two lines as observed by the GRS experimenters. The lines are so faint, they say, as to correspond to only about 1.3% of the cobalt-56 that the light curve indicates is present, this observed amount is completely free of the envelope.

Further observations by these experimenters are under way. Other groups' observations—already accomplished—are now being prepared for publication and we are at the onset of numerous additional gamma-ray experiments that will peak this spring.

FIGURE 1  
Gamma-ray spectrum of the supernova



Above, a segment of the gamma-ray spectrum, recorded by the GRS from the direction of the supernova. It was accumulated over the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1987. Background flux has been subtracted, but residual atmospheric gamma-ray continuum emission remains. The solid curve is based on calculations of what we would expect to see. Below, an equivalent spectrum accumulated in 1985, for comparison.

(S.M. Matz et al., *Nature* Feb. 4, 1988, pp. 416-18.)

## History of a breakthrough

The origin of the Solar System and of solar systems in general is one of the most challenging questions that astronomers and space scientists confront, and lies behind the question of the origin of life. It is really a complex of questions. How were the planets formed? What determines their orbits? *What processes determined the relative abundances of the elements and their isotopes?* This last question is the one that leads to the puzzle of nucleosynthesis.

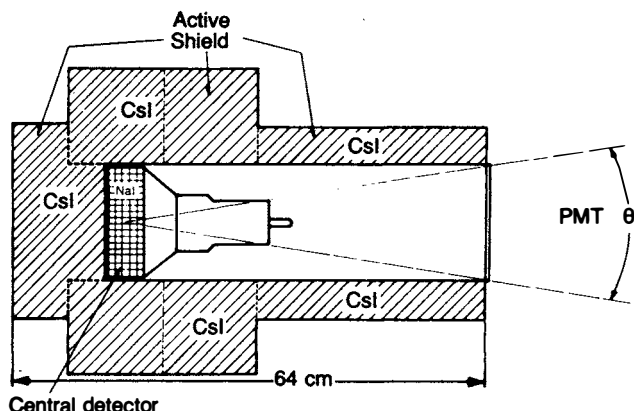
In the 1930s it was finally established that the source of energy by which the Sun and the stars shine is nuclear fusion—the creation of larger nuclei through the fusing of smaller ones. Was it not therefore possible that the range of naturally occurring elements in the universe is created by the steady burning of the stars and was not determined “primordially”? Perhaps, but the conditions then known to exist in these fusion furnaces were not sufficiently intense to account for the abundances of many of the heavier elements. (See Figures 3 and 4 and Woosley interview, below.)

Meanwhile, it was also in the 1930s that a new astrophysical phenomenon was identified—the “supernova.” For some centuries astronomers had studied novae—Latin for “new stars.” Novae are not really new stars, but they do increase in brightness very dramatically. They may brighten by as much as 16 magnitudes (an intensity increase of a million times) in just a few hours. After peaking, the nova’s light curve slopes gently downward over a period of months. Finally the star settles down and looks much like its former self.

Walter Baade and Fritz Zwicky in the early 1930s noticed that an occasional nova seen off in another galaxy was really something else. These were very bright novae that peaked, faded, and left apparently nothing behind. They had simply exploded! Zwicky dubbed these “supernovae.” Historical records made it possible to identify as supernovae the spectacular events of 1054 (recorded by Chinese and Japanese

FIGURE 2

## Low energy gamma-ray telescope



Gamma rays from astrophysical sources can only be observed from above the atmosphere. Compared to astrophysical X-rays they are sparse, and also much harder to catch.

This is a schematic of one kind of gamma ray telescope, illustrating the principle used by the GRS to detect the supernova's gamma rays. The GRS itself is more complex. The central detector is a disk of a scintillator material, sodium iodide (NaI).

The incoming gamma ray interacts with the field of a nucleus in the central detector, causing an energetic electron to be emitted (Compton scattering) that ionizes other atoms. The

gamma ray loses some of its energy and continues on its way. The ionized atoms de-excite by emitting optical photons to which a photomultiplier tube responds (PMT in figure). The end result is an electric current that can be recorded.

How is the direction of the gamma-ray source determined? Unfortunately, the pathway of the electron produced in the central detector does not imply very much about the direction of the incoming low-energy gamma ray. Directionality is achieved by surrounding the central detector with shielding to limit the field of view to angle  $\theta$   $15^\circ$  in this case. Passive shielding (e.g., lead) to actually stop gamma rays makes these instruments more massive than they have to be. Active shielding is made of another scintillator material, such as cesium iodide. Gamma rays that pass through the shielding before hitting the central detector can be identified by their time coincidence and eliminated from the count.

The GRS was built to detect gamma rays from the Sun. It always points toward the Sun with rare exceptions, and is therefore pointing away from Supernova 1987A by about  $90^\circ$  degrees, with some variation. Observation of the supernova was achieved by counting the photons entering the shielding and ignoring those entering the aperture! Directionality was achieved by comparing counts accumulated while the supernova was in view with those accumulated while it was occulted (obscured) by the Earth. The latter was then subtracted from the former.

(After Walraven et al., *Astrophys. J.* 1975, p. 503.)

astronomers, its remnant is still visible today as the Crab Nebula, 1572 (recorded by Tycho Brahe), and 1604 (recorded by Johannes Kepler). All three had exploded in our home galaxy, brightening the sky even by day and provoking terror in hardy souls.

Supernova explosions, then, might account for the creation of some heavy elements, making up theoretical deficiencies. Moreover, the explosions would scatter the newly created nuclei into interstellar space, making them available, for example, to our Solar System.

The detailed study of nucleosynthesis began in earnest with a seminal paper by the British cosmologist Fred Hoyle in 1946 and further work over the following decade. The development of the hydrogen or fusion bomb aided the process of understanding supernovae, not least because of the study of bomb-generated shockwaves. The creation of heavy elements in a supernova explosion is a shockwave phenomenon. Stirling Colgate studied both kinds of shocks, and had the advantage of discussions with other bomb scientists at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory such as Tom Weaver, George Chapline, and Edward Teller.

It was Colgate and Chester McKee in 1968 who discovered that supernovae must create nickel-56, which then de-

cayed to stable iron-56 while giving off gamma rays, correcting Hoyle's initiating paper. Hoyle had supposed that the iron abundance peak came about through supernova creation of the iron directly. (See Colgate interview, below.) It was then immediately realized that the gamma rays might well be detectable.

### Universal gamma-ray background on agenda

Donald Clayton of Rice University developed the idea of detection, and in "Confirming Explosive Nucleosynthesis with Gamma-Ray Telescopes" (1973) went further to propose the detection of the universal gamma-ray background that must surround us from the totality of supernova nucleosynthetic activity. One might be able to sample historical rates of nucleosynthesis by sampling the background at different distances, he wrote. Because of the expansion of the universe, the background at greater and greater distances (greater red shifts) would reflect conditions ever further in the past. (See Clayton interview, below.) It is this provocative proposal that must now be brought to fruition in the 1990s.

Other aspects of the supernova's development will be covered in a second installment.

## The detections, and nucleosynthesis

*Stan Woosley is a theoretician at the University of California—Santa Cruz and the Lick Observatory. This interview was conducted Feb. 24.*

**EIR:** The Solar Maximum Mission Gamma-Ray Spectrometer has detected nuclear gamma rays from Supernova 1987A, and the results are now in print. But there are also detections by balloon-borne gamma-ray telescopes. What are these experiments?

**Woosley:** There were three out of Australia. One was by Tom Prince of Caltech, it was a sodium iodide detector which mainly measured the hard x-ray continuum on up to above 1 MeV [million electron volts]. But he also had some sensitivity to the lines—and got fluxes consistent with—what Solar Maximum Mission had been reporting. The other two flights out of Australia were germanium detectors.

One of those was by [William G.] Sandie of Lockheed and Fishman of Marshall Space Flight Center, Gerry Fishman. They detected the 847 KeV line at a flux of about half of what SMM had reported. They made their observations on day 249 of the supernova. Because it was a germanium detector, they could resolve the line, whereas SMM could not. Unfortunately they had a big background line of 844 KeV from aluminum n-n', so they weren't able to get the really good information we were expecting from germanium detection, and they did not detect the 1,238 KeV line.

Bill Mahoney of Jet Propulsion Lab has the other balloon experiment. That also was germanium and he detected the 1238 KeV line, and it's probably the cleanest signal so far. It's around  $10^{-3}$  photons per square centimeter per second. His flight was on Dec. 5, I believe.

Then there was a flight out of Antarctica which was also germanium, I believe. This was reported in an International Astronomical Union Circular. They reported detecting both lines, but they saw about twice the flux that other groups have seen, and they also reported that the lines apparently looked like they were doublets. That there were two lines at both energies—as if there were jets, you know, doppler shifts

both positive and negative. No one I know has seen that data yet, and we're all anxious to do so. A lot of us find it incredible. It doesn't agree very well with what Mahoney saw, for example. He did not see evidence for a doubling of the lines. This was a mission sponsored by DARPA [Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency]. They were really testing the ability to make balloon flights out of Antarctica. They figured they could send the detector up and it wouldn't go anywhere—just go around in a little circle—because it was at the pole. They did get a fairly long flight, but not nearly as long as they hoped. The radiation environment is much higher at the poles, because the cosmic rays come streaming in where the magnetic field comes in. So their background noise was higher. So we are all waiting to see their actual data. Those were the four balloon flights.

Then there's one from which I haven't heard a report—this week, Mattison of the University of California at San Diego, and Bob Lin at Berkeley were supposed to make a balloon flight from Australia to Brazil—very ambitious. This flight should have the best sensitivity and the best detection so far. [The flight was successful, with some problems of ground control of the telescope.] Then, of course, in April there is a whole campaign of about five flights that will go off from Alice Springs, Australia again, as well as a re-flight of the Kuiper Infrared Observatory.

**EIR:** Did we hypothesize *explosive* nucleosynthesis because we could not account for the existence of certain nuclei without it? Or is it not the *existence* of certain nuclei, but their particular known abundances . . .

**Woosley:** The s[low]-process and the r[apid]-process are responsible only for the elements heavier than iron. With certain rare exceptions like potassium-40 and iron-58, they only make nuclei heavier than iron. Everything below iron is not produced by the s- and r-processes, and has been made by nuclear fusion in stars and supernovae. It looks like everything in the iron group, including iron itself, has been made explosively. The nuclei from silicon to calcium are partly explosively produced and partly made by oxygen burning [the oxygen-consuming stage of fusion] before the star blows up. The nuclei lighter than silicon are totally made by processes in the star before it blows up, and then just kicked off when the star explodes, without nuclear processing [during the explosion].

**EIR:** I understand the s-process as a continuous, business-as-usual process in stars.

**Woosley:** The Sun doesn't do it. It happens in helium burning, not hydrogen burning. And it only happens in stars where helium burning is going on and it requires that the star already contain some iron, because you start with iron and start adding neutrons there. So it has to be a second-generation star that contains some iron made in supernovae beforehand. And

then, during helium burning, some neutrons added on to that iron makes heavy elements, and that material is usually stirred up to the surface by convection and then comes off either as a wind or in the planetary nebula stage. The Sun in particular is not doing that kind of thing.

**EIR:** How many of these nucleosynthetic processes are there which are postulated to produce nuclei heavier than, let's say—

**Woosley:** —heavier than iron. We usually say there are three: the s-process that we just talked about; the r-process that also involves neutron addition, but goes on on a very rapid timescale; "r" stands for rapid, and therefore is an explosive process; then there is the p-process which makes some very rare isotopes that are proton-rich. They only account for about 1% of the mass of the very heavy elements, so it's the rarest elements and isotopes of all. That, too, is probably an explosive process. You can read about all this in Donald Clayton's textbook, called *Principles of Stellar Evolution and Nucleosynthesis*, 1968 [University of Chicago Press, available in paperback].

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## Interview: Thomas Prince

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# Will we see more gamma-ray lines?

*Thomas Prince is an experimentalist at the California Institute of Technology. The interview was conducted Feb. 22.*

**EIR:** Where do we go from here in terms of observing gamma-ray emissions from SN 1987A?

**Prince:** Right now these are early observations. We made ours later in November, and there were a couple of others. Actually it was surprising that we saw the gamma-ray flux when we did. It meant that the gamma rays were coming out a bit earlier than some of the models had predicted. What is presumably happening right now is that the optical emission is fading quicker than it has been, indicating that the supernova is probably becoming transparent to gamma-ray energies.

**EIR:** Because of convection and turbulence, I gather.

**Prince:** No, it's probably just thinning out of the overlying material. If there is a lot of overlying material, the gamma rays essentially are degraded in energy and lose most of their

energy inside the nebula, and then it shines in the optical. If the nebula becomes thin enough that the gamma rays can start coming out, the energy that's being put out in the optical starts going down, and the energy in gamma rays starts going up. And that looks like what's starting to happen now. Several groups are going down to Australia again this spring, in fact my crew is already down there, and is going to be making flights this spring to hopefully catch the supernova at about [gamma-emission] maximum.

**EIR:** How many more lines might we see in 1987A with the technologies that various experimenters are putting up?

**Prince:** We may see, for instance, the positron annihilation line. We may see one of the higher-energy lines of [the decay to] cobalt-56—it's a possibility, depending on how strong the line is. Beyond that there's a possibility of detecting the lines of cobalt-57 . . . but it's too early to look for them right now.

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## Interview: Stirling Colgate

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# The Nickel-56 idea

*Stirling Colgate is a theoretician at Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. The interview took place Feb. 22.*

**EIR:** I am calling about the detection of the supernova gamma rays.

**Colgate:** The original work on the gamma rays and cobalt-60 and all of that was in a paper by Colgate and Chester McKee ["Early supernova luminosity," *Astrophys. J.* 157: 623-643 (1969)]. The paper by Clayton, Colgate and Fishman ["Gamma-ray lines from young supernova remnants," *Astrophys. J.* 155:75-82 (1969)] refers back to that paper. The whole business of the decay from nickel to cobalt to iron feeding the light curve was in that first paper. The history is that it was in trying to solve the light curve that I understood that the nickel decay was the key to the whole thing. The Colgate and McKee paper was really the earlier work—it was delayed in publication. I went to Rice University to talk about it.

[Colgate and McKee presented their ideas at the American Astronomical Society meeting in Charlottesville, Virginia, in April 1968. Clayton, Colgate, and Fishman was received by the *Astrophysical Journal* on May 20, 1968, and posed the possibility of detecting the gamma rays. Colgate and McKee—a longer paper—was slower in coming.]

## Can we detect the gamma background?

Donald Clayton is a theoretician teaching at Rice University in Houston. Part of a March 3 interview appears here. The balance will appear in a second installment.

**EIR:** *Explosive Nucleosynthesis*, the proceedings of a 1973 Austin, Texas conference, contains your exciting paper, "Confirming Explosive Nucleosynthesis with Gamma-Ray Telescopes," in which you asked the Almighty for a suitably bright supernova.

**Clayton:** It has turned out to be exciting. As you know, these gamma rays have just been detected from Supernova 1987A by three teams—this is really very exciting.

**EIR:** In your 1973 program, you proposed that we could "demonstrate that nucleosynthesis is occurring today in the universe"—well we just did that—

**Clayton:** That's demonstrated.

**EIR:** ". . . and measure its average rate in the isotropic background."

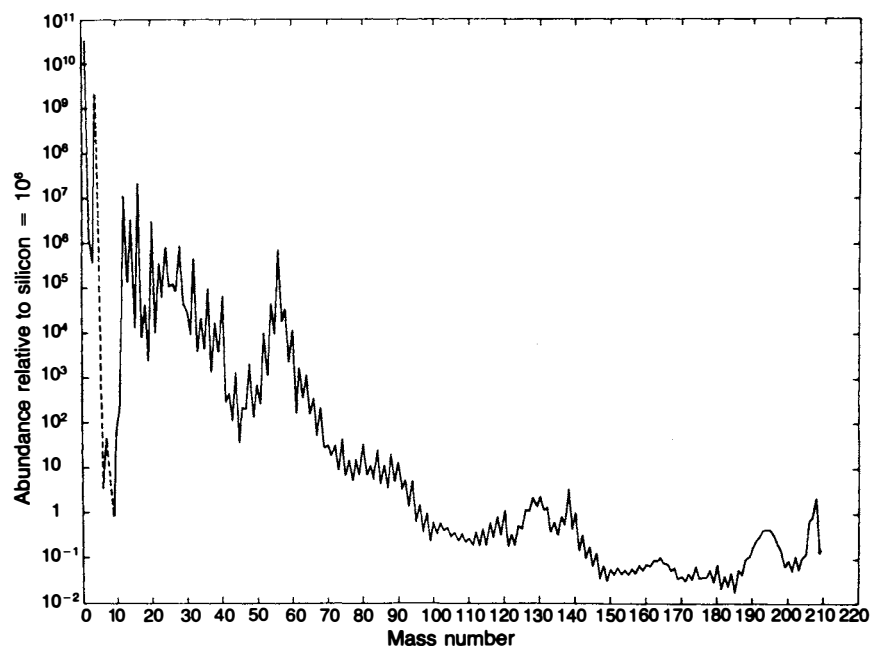
**Clayton:** This has to do with the sum total of supernovae integrated all over the universe—in the background of the universe—rather than looking at one object. It's still not at all clear whether that will be possible or not. . . . If you are talking about gamma rays filling up the universe, which is what I predicted in 1969, and still is a possibility, an object like this [Supernova 1987A] would not do it. An object of this type, occurring at the known rate in the universe, would not make—at our present rate of sophistication or in the near future—a gamma-ray background in the universe at these energies that would be detectable. However the Type I supernovae still might. On the other hand, we never have had a Type I supernova happen close enough that we could confirm that they are in fact much brighter sources of these cobalt gamma-ray lines than the Type IIs.

**EIR:** You proposed that we might be able to "determine whether the average rate of nucleosynthesis has been relatively constant or peaks in the distant past."

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FIGURE 3

What creative processes lie behind these abundances?



*Nuclear abundances in the solar system as a function of mass number. The nuclear abundances are in numbers of nuclei, relative to elemental silicon arbitrarily set at  $10^6$ . These are estimates based on the composition of meteorites and some solar data.*

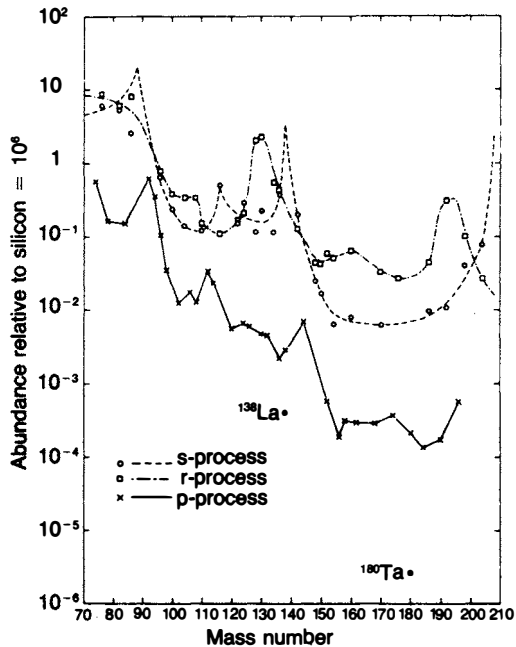
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(A.G.W. Cameron, "A Critical Discussion of the Abundances of Nuclei," in *Explosive Nucleosynthesis*, D.N. Schramm and W.D. Arnett, eds., 1973, p. 10. These values revised by Cameron in 1981.)



FIGURE 4

**Relative abundances from theorized nucleosynthesis**



*These are computer calculations of the relative abundances produced by each of the three nucleosynthetic processes believed to be involved in creating the heavier elements. The r-process (rapid) is explosive. The p-process is probably explosive. The s-process (slow) is continuous. See Woosley interview.*

(A.G.W. Cameron, *op. cit.*, p. 11.)

**Clayton:** The nucleosynthesis of iron in the universe would have been happening at more or less a constant rate if the rate of explosions of supernovae had been more or less constant. We can't really see that directly, unless we can look at the accumulated background of the whole universe, and that's because the further away you look, the further back in time you are looking. So this possibility also hinges on finding these gamma-ray lines in the background of the universe. Because instead of being lines, the parts that were created long ago—which are also the parts far, far away—are red-shifted by the expansion of the universe. So a line in the universe, instead of appearing at one energy, gets smeared out into a red-shifted tail, and the shape of that would allow us to determine whether the rate today which is not red-shifted has changed—any photons we see today from radioactive decay in the universe that are not red-shifted are of necessity emitted nearby, and therefore relatively recently. Whereas those that are red-shifted were emitted long ago and far away.

**EIR:** To do that you don't need a supernova, just a big

enough instrument, is that right?

**Clayton:** That's right. You just have to have the instrument. I'd say one of the best bets for that, for example, would be if we do go back and make a lunar base, we might set up a gamma-ray observatory on the back side of the Moon.

**EIR:** Has anybody designed the instrument that will do this?

**Clayton:** There are instruments *designed* that could do this. But the closest that we are approaching [to them] is NASA's Gamma Ray Observatory, which is still manifested for launch in 1990. I am co-investigator on the GRO, and NASA plans it as number two of its flagship series of space observatories. However, it is doubtful that the four instruments that are going to be on that observatory will *yet* have quite the sensitivity to measure this background of the universe. I mean we will try. But the objective is going to be to try to find gamma rays from a lot more individual objects.

**EIR:** If the instruments on the GRO are marginally adequate for this job of measuring the background, is it that we need a larger-scale copy of those same instruments, or do we need a new technology?

**Clayton:** The technology is within reach. The basic problem is that if you take a counter [with surface area] of 10 square centimeters, you might expect to only get a few gamma-ray photons per day. You need therefore a very long observing time to build up enough counts, and that's also not practical. Because the cosmic rays make accidental background counts. What you really need is a place where you can build a very large detector with a large collecting area, but have the luxury of being able to shield it from things coming from unwanted directions. For example, on the Moon you could easily build a tunnel down from the surface and put a gamma ray telescope down at the bottom. So it would be shielded in all directions, except for viewing out the hole.

We know how to do the gamma-ray detection technology. What's needed is a large, stable platform to operate for a long time in a low-count environment out there, and we haven't quite got that yet.

**EIR:** I think all of the latter points of your seven-point program depend upon this business of being able to measure the background.

**Clayton:** The latter points depend upon getting the background of the universe. They contain very profound conclusions. But on the other hand, they required the first points. We have to be able to prove that individual supernovae do create the elements. We have to have some measurement of the yields of radioactive species from individual objects, so we know really how nature is doing it, how nature constructs *its* devices. Supernova 1987A is a great, great opportunity in this regard. . . . You might also want to look at a more recent contribution of mine on this same subject in *Essays in Nuclear Astrophysics* in honor of Willy Fowler [Barnes, Clayton and Schramm, eds., Cambridge University Press, 1982].

## A strategy of justice: reply to the Pope, part 2

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*This installment concludes the response of a U.S. presidential candidate to the Encyclical, Sollicitudo Rei Socialis, of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II. This response, issued on Feb. 22, 1988, is intended to express ecumenical solidarity of the good men and women of the United States with the commitment to promote the true sovereignty of nations and persons, to recognize the inalienable right to economic development as intrinsic to such sovereignties, and to acknowledge the persistence of a great, intolerable wrong intrinsic to the present ordering of relevant features of the affairs among and within nations. Part I appeared in EIR Vol. 15, No. 11.*

### **2. The nature of man**

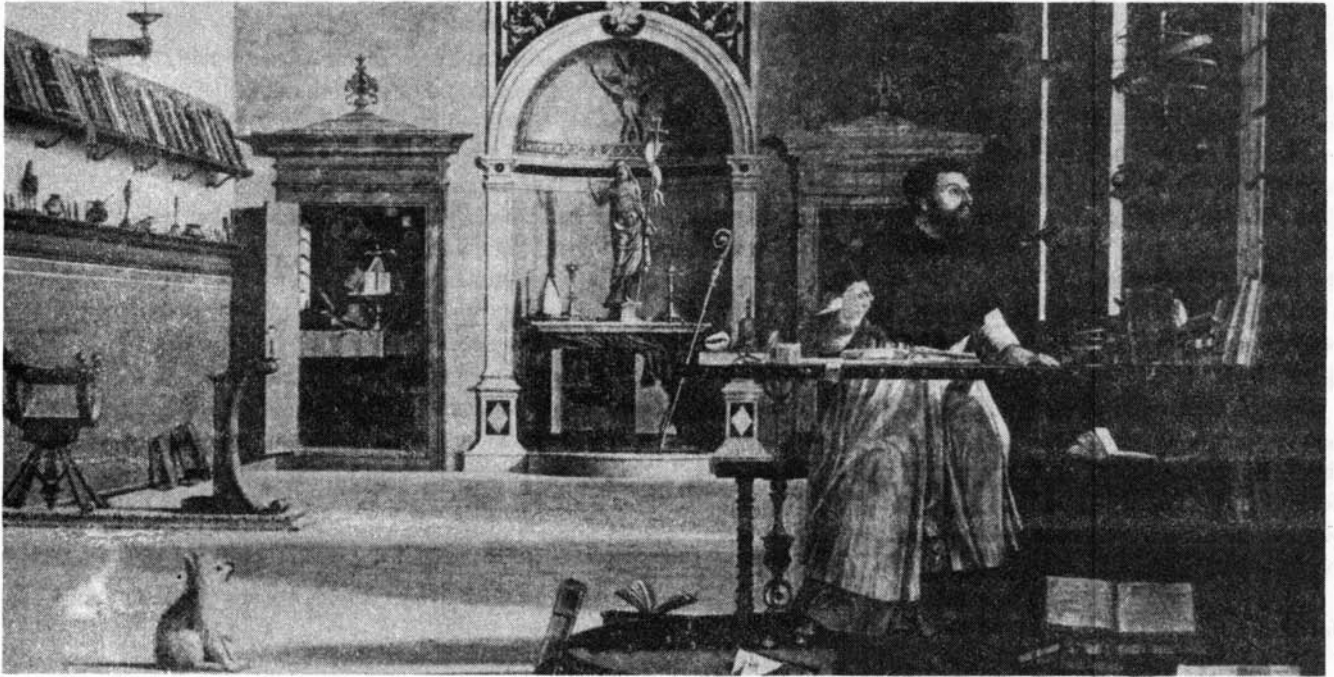
The conception of mankind in Western European civilization, including the Americas, is that given to us by Christ. This is a conception readily comprehended by the followers of St. Peter's friend, Philo Judaeus, in Judaism, and is accessible as a notion to Vedantism and Islamic peoples. Even Muscovites are individually capable of understanding this, although their culture is a "blood and soil" variety wholly and axiomatically antagonistic to Christian principle.

Yet, we live in a secular world, at least one which is presently capable of ecumenical unity only in secular terms. Hence, we are obliged to prove the nature of man, and of natural law in terms susceptible of intelligible representation to all civilized cultures.

It is convenient to begin our representation by addressing those putatively educated persons who accept the ethnologist's presumption that the earliest condition of human society was of the primitive "hunting and gathering form."

Elementary physical economy suffices to demonstrate, that if a state of society akin to that ever existed, that in an earthly wilderness approximately ten square kilometers of average land-area were required to sustain the living existence of a single individual. This suggests an upper limit of population on Earth of approximately 10 million human individuals.

It is also estimable that the average life expectancies of such persons would be



*St. Augustine, a scholar of science and music, as shown in a painting by Carpaccio, circa 1490.*

significantly less than twenty years of age, and implies, in other respects, a society to be compared with the brutishness of troops of baboons or chimpanzees.

There exists on this planet now, in excess of 5 billion persons. With adequate employment of nothing in advance of technologies already in use, three or more times the present population could be sustained comfortably, in average conditions of life better than prevailed in Western Europe and North America at the beginning of the 1970s. We have before us now, in plasma physics, coherent radiation, and new developments in optical biophysics what could become the greatest increase in the productive powers of labor of mankind during the period of about fifty years. A safe estimate would be a tenfold increase in the average productive powers of labor above the highest achieved in Western Europe, Japan, and North America thus far.

We are situated to begin the permanent colonization of Mars during the coming fifty years. We are at the verge of becoming mankind in the universe.

Thus, we have increased the potential population-density of mankind by approximately three orders of magnitude above the level attributable to man living in a beast-like condition. In terms of the amount of usable energy commanded per capita and per hectare of land-area, the highest levels of productivity and household consumption on Earth today are several orders of above assumedly primitive levels.

No species of beast is capable of willfully ordering changes in its mode of behavior to the effect of increasing its potential population-density by even a tiny fraction of a single order of magnitude.

For simpler purposes, it were sufficient to state that mankind's increase of potential population-density, and coordinated improvement of the conditions of family life, are attributable to what we term today scientific and technological progress. This description is accurate, as far it goes, but is not sufficiently profound and rigorous to assist us in rendering intelligible the specific difference in quality between mankind and the beasts.

From the vantage point of physical science and technology of production, progress is a subsumed feature of successive, valid fundamental discoveries respecting the lawful ordering of the physical processes of the universe. The crucial problem to be considered, is whether the creative processes of mind responsible for such discoveries are, or are not susceptible of intelligible representation. The formalists, including René Descartes, John Locke, David Hume, and Immanuel Kant based the entirety of their work on the presumption either that such creative processes did not exist, or, as Descartes and Kant asserted, that they existed but were not susceptible of intelligible representation.

For reasons which are implicitly obvious from what we have identified here thus far, if the creative processes of mind are susceptible of intelligible representation, then the nature of mankind is intelligible; if the creative processes which set man apart from the beasts are not intelligible, then the nature of man is an unintelligible mystery. These creative processes are intrinsically intelligible, and by these means the content of Chapters IV and V of the Encyclical can be afforded an adequate representation for application in the domain of secular law.

Kant's supposed proof that creative processes are not intelligible can be fairly and conveniently summarized in the following terms.

Kant's entire life was devoted to promoting a tradition-ordered version of British eighteenth-century liberalism in Germany. He was, on this account, a professed neo-Aristotelian and follower of Wolff and David Hume, Hume up to the point of the latter's shift toward the naked radicalism of an Adam Smith or Jeremy Bentham. Kant's image of the physical universe was premised on the Euclidean formal-deductive model presented by Descartes.

Kant's view was also informed by the Gnostic pietism acquired from his Scottish parents, and he was, together with the Gnostic romantic G.W.F. Hegel, a predecessor of the forms of Isis-oriented, German Gnosticism typified by Ludwig Feuerbach's *The Essence of Christianity* and such Feuerbachians as Barth.

We examine Kant's alleged proof in terms of modern formalism.

In modern logical and related mathematical formalism, any formal-deductive system of theorems is provably of such a construction, that any theorem in the system contains nothing which is not already implicit in the initial set of axioms and postulates upon which the derivation of those theorems is premised. This is referenced sometimes as "the hereditary principle" of formal deduction.

Implicitly, any deductive system of mathematical physics can be refined as a thoroughly consistent such formal system, consistent with Cartesian or neo-Cartesian notions of the axiomatic ontological characteristics attributed to matter, space, and time. Thus, the introduction of proof of any crucial experimental hypothesis poses the following paradoxical result.

By "crucial," or "unique" experiment, we mean that which demonstrates that some necessary theorem of an extant formal mathematical physics is wrong. This sort of experiment is rightly considered "crucial" or "unique," in the respect that such proof shows, by virtue of the "hereditary principle," that one or more of the axioms and postulates of existing physical science is an elementary error.

Let us designate the preexisting, consistent body of formal mathematical physics as "lattice A." The showing of an error in some among the axioms and postulates underlying lattice A, obliges us to construct a corrected set of axioms and postulates implying the derivation of lattice B. As a result, no theorem of lattice A is consistent with any theorem of lattice B, and vice versa. In this sense, a gap exists between the two lattices, a gap which, as such, can not be rendered intelligible by any possible act of deduction.

Something has been created. That is so demonstrated to the formalist. However, the process by which this transformation from lattice A to lattice B has been accomplished, is not intelligible in formal-deductive terms. If one assumes

that only deductive representations are intelligible ones, we have Kant's assertion of proof that creative processes of the mind are "unknowable."

However, the apparent gap is susceptible of intelligible representation.

In modern science, the elaboration of a method alternative to, and qualitatively superior to the formal-deductive one was established initially through the work of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, as represented by his 1440 *De Docta Ignorantia* and in references to this matter in his sermons.

In reworking the famous theorems of Archimedes on the subject of the quadrature of the circle, Cusa discovered a superior approach to the matter, which is at the center of his *De Docta Ignorantia* arguments on the subject of a "Maximum Minimum" principle of natural law. In this lesser aspect, Cusa's discovery in topology has been known as the "Isoperimetric Theorem" since the relevant work of Bernoulli and Euler. It is known in physics as the principle of physical least action.

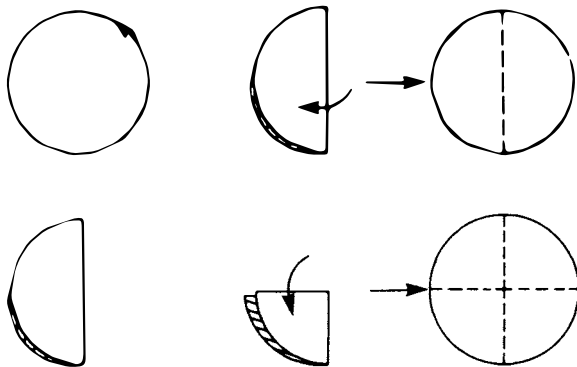
Simply the least perimetric action sufficient to generate the relatively largest area or volume, is circular action. In topology, that is the isoperimetric principle. In physics, it is the root of the principle of least action. In geometry, it signifies that all action is, in first approximation, circular action acting upon circular action in every interval of such reciprocal action. This generates the existence of the "straight line" and "point," and thus eliminates all axioms pertaining hereditarily to the assumedly self-evident ontological existence of lines and points.

The immediate result of that is non-Euclidean geometry. By means of multiply-connected circular action, and the lines and points created by such action, the entire scope of Euclid's *Elements* is comprehended entirely by construction, without permitting the existence of any axioms or postulates, and by aid of outlawing of any use of deductive method. This is termed constructive geometry, or synthetic geometry.

However, in any geometry of visible space, there are observable and efficient existences which are not constructable within the scope of even a synthetic elaboration of a Euclidean geometry. The regular heptagon, the trisection of the angle, and the quadrature of the circle, are but illustrations of this. These incommensurables are the outer limits, the bounding conditions of such a geometry.

The most significant of these boundaries of Euclidean space is the fact that in such a space only five regular polyhedra can be constructed. The proof of this was supplied, during Plato's lifetime, by the Cyrenaic temple of Ammon, leading to the designation of these as the five Platonic solids. The students of Cusa's work, including Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci, focused upon the implications of these five Platonic solids, with the resulting generation of a comprehensive scope of mathematical physics by Johannes Kepler.

### Creation of the line and the point by means of circular action



*The axiomatic existence of the point, and the deductive construction of the straight line as a "series of points," are fallacies of Euclidean geometry which turn the laws of the universe upside down. The only "thing" possible starting from formless chaos, is circular action, whose first product is the circle. Rotating this upon itself ("folding") creates its own axis of rotation: the straight line. By extending the action to a third dimension, the new axis of rotation intersects the previous one, generating a point, not as a discrete particle in inert space, but as a singularity of temporal action in a determined physical phase-space. The reader can reproduce the demonstration with a piece of paper cut in the form of a circle, making the folds corresponding to the degrees of simply and doubly reflexive circular action.*

This connection among the work of Cusa, Pacioli, Leonardo, and Kepler, is key to understanding the work of Pascal and Leibniz, and, on this basis those discoveries by Karl Gauss which lead to rendering intelligible the creative processes of the individual human mind. This leads, in turn, to the relevant proof of the essential nature of man.

The crucial discovery of Pacioli et al., was to show not only that all living processes had a distinctive harmonic ordering of growth, unlike that of non-living processes on the ordinary scale of observation; this harmonic ordering was always consistent with the Golden Section of circular action. On this basis, Kepler showed that the laws of astrophysics were so ordered. Later, the observations of the asteroids Pallas and Ceres, first discovered at the close of the eighteenth century, showed that Kepler's physics was correct, and the contrary views of Descartes, Newton, et al. absurd.

The assumption that the universe is ordered as Euclidean deduction implies, is proven thus to be absurd by this single crucial experiment, the case of the asteroids, among others. Matter, space, and time, as Descartes and Newton assumed

them to exist, do not have any elementary existence of that ontological nature. Rather, only physical space-time exists, ordered internally in a manner suggested by Kepler's astrophysics. Kepler's work was correct as far as he progressed, but not yet adequate.

A brief discussion clarifies the issue.

The planetary orbits are not determined by pairwise actions among solar bodies, either by percussion or action at a distance. The planetary orbits fill available positions in the solar system, positions which correspond to constructable determination of those orbits which represent physical least action. The orbital velocities are also defined such that each orbit has harmonic characteristics corresponding to least action, and arranging the solar system as a whole in distinct octaves with registration-differences corresponding, by pivot on the asteroid belt, to the natural registration differences of the *bel canto*-trained human singing voice.

The effect is that the apparent locales of local action in physical space-time are not determined by pairwise interactions among particles, but rather by what we term the "curvature" of physical space-time. By "curvature" we signify the determination of pathways of least action in the manner Kepler's construction implies.

Today, from the more advanced standpoint provided by the work of Gauss, Riemann, and others, we know that the curvature of astrophysical, biophysical, and microphysical space-time all share an elementary common curvature of this sort. For reasons to be indicated, the creative processes of the mind have the same characteristic curvature. Thus, human knowledge of the universe is possible, because the curvature of the creative-mental processes is in projective congruence with the curvature of astrophysical, biophysical, and microphysical space-time. However, this intelligibility of natural law is limited to creative-mental states: a point of crucial importance for the essential features of the Encyclical's Chapters IV and V.

We have already referenced the existence of processes which are incommensurable with any construction of visible space. These processes have the common feature of being characteristically "nonlinear," and thus can not be represented in any deductive schema. However, they can not be adequately represented in a multiply-connected circular action manifold, either. The exploration of such processes from the vantage point of synthetic, as opposed to deductive method, led to the discoveries of Gauss, Riemann, et al.

Any deductive schema is intrinsically a linear one. This is the case, in part, because deduction can consider only pairwise interactions, and can represent larger wholes only in terms of an inductive generalization from pairwise interdependencies. Furthermore, deduction demands that the existence of points be assumed to be self-evident, and that the pathway of least action between points is always a straight line—an assumption which Cusa's treatment of Archimedes

shows to be false. Truth can be only that which makes reality commensurable.

The idea of nonlinearity is represented also in another crucial way. All formal-deductive systems suffer the indicated sort of unbridgeable gaps among lattices, in the course of exploring the real universe. The existence of such gaps in the attempt to construct a formalist representation of a real process gives rise to what is termed a “mathematical discontinuity,” or, from the standpoint of experimental physics, a *singularity*. All functions for real processes of this sort are characteristically “nonlinear,” and may be represented only by what are termed transfinite ordering functions most primitively illustrated by a Weierstrass Function.

Hence, to develop a method of thinking about the universe which enables us to render intelligible what seems incommensurably nonlinear from a formalist standpoint, we must correct our notion of synthetic geometry to such effect that we not only show how transfinite orderings of discontinuities are generated in a continuous way, but also show that this is the order shown by the real universe.

To represent the extension of simply circular action in time, yields a cylindrical spiral. If the action increases or decreases at a constant rate, the result is a self-similar spiral defining a cone. Gauss and his successors showed that the form of physical space-time corresponding to real processes is represented uniquely by multiply-connected self-similar spiral action as the form of universal physical least action.

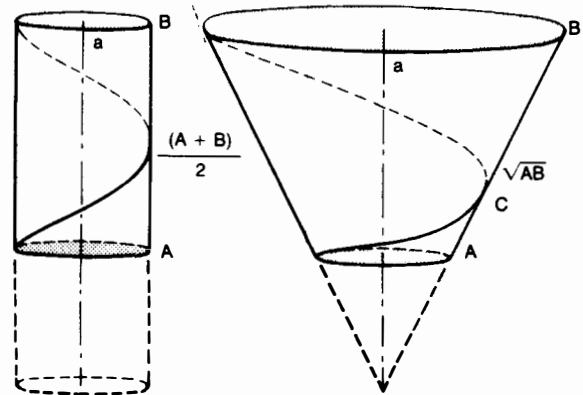
From this standpoint, Kepler’s astrophysics is made fully intelligible, and suitable corrections to that astrophysics are implicitly supplied. The characteristic of such physical least action, is that it generates necessarily increasing densities of mathematical discontinuities per arbitrarily small interval of action. Implicitly, all nonlinear processes are of this form, and all seemingly linear processes are more adequately represented in the same way. From this standpoint, the gaps between lattices are no longer unknowable, but are rendered intelligible in terms of an appropriate transfinite function.

A crucial additional consideration must be reported, that we might address the content of the Encyclical’s cited two chapters.

Descartes’s *deus ex machina* appears in Newton’s work as the notion of a universe running down in the sense of a mechanical time-piece, unless the Creator periodically re-wound it. Newton was shrewd enough to report that this was a fundamental flaw in his physics, and shrewd enough to report also that this flaw originated in his choice of mathematics. The quality which modern positivists since Kelvin insist to be the law of universal entropy, is nothing but a persistence of the folly which Newton admitted to be the fallacy of his physics.

Even the followers of Ludwig Boltzmann among the modern positivists of “information theory” concede, that by “negative entropy” one ought to signify a characteristic which distinguishes healthy living processes from non-living ones. This characteristic, as already observed by Pacioli, is nothing

### Creation of cylinder and cone by circular action



*Circular action, displaced over a time axis at a constant magnitude, generates a cylinder. Any point on the circle describes a simple spiral on the surface of the cylinder that it is forming. The general representation of sine waves, which is characteristic of the transfer of energy, corresponds to the projection of spiral cylindrical action on a plane. By increasing or reducing by a fixed amount the magnitude (radius) of circular action generated, the spiral becomes conic. This is the form in which work, or modulation of energy, occurs.*

other than the characteristic harmonic ordering of such living processes, in congruence with the Golden Section of circular action.

From the standpoint of Gauss et al., we recognize the significance of the Golden Section, as being the metrical characteristic, projected upon the discrete manifold of visual space, of self-similar spiral action in the corresponding complex manifold. Hence, astrophysical space has the characteristics of a living process in this degree. In other words, the universe as a whole is negentropic, not entropic. Since the curvature of subatomic space is the same, that generalization follows.

The appearance of “universal entropy” is an absurdity, imposed upon the empirical evidence by a wrong choice of mathematics. Rather than “negentropy” being a subsumed special case of universal entropy, as the malthusians insist, entropy is a special case of universal negentropy.

In the proper choice of mathematical physics, the correct expression is associated with a famous theorem of Georg Cantor, respecting the implicit enumerability of the density of discontinuities generated within an arbitrarily small interval of action. Those functions which define an increase in such density are negentropic, and those which represent a decrease are entropic. The contrary assumptions of statistical thermodynamics are simply to be discarded as absurd.

The representation of the creative processes of the individual mind is of the form of such a negentropic function. The significance is, that changes in human practice, so in-



formed, represent an efficient increase of the negentropy of human practice. Increases of potential population-density and of individual productive powers of labor are so determined.

### 3. Agapē and creativity

Those engaged regularly in creative work, as generators of discoveries or in assimilating such discoveries efficiently, can readily recognize that the “erotic” qualities of emotion—such as irrational lust, envy, fear, hate, and rage, are destructive of such creative activity. In the sustaining of concentration needed for creative work, and in the realization of success in such endeavors, the dominant emotion is one akin to “tears of joy,” a form of *agapē*.

We recognize this readily in happy children making discoveries in simple play, as with building with blocks. Their happiness tends to evoke “tears of joy” in us, and we recognize the same quality of emotion in them then. Good education is based on the teacher’s working to evoke this same emotion in the students—and in the teacher, too—in every lesson plan.

In the larger scheme, the emotion of “tears of joy” is that of love of God, love of mankind, love of truth, and love of beauty as classical aesthetics defines beauty. It is the love which defines the durability and growth of happiness in marriage.

Agapē guides us to our creative powers, and points us to the purpose of exercise of such powers. It is also the reward we receive for that devotion.

Is the creative power a means by which man acts to his material advantage, then? Or, is the exercise of that power to the advantage of mankind an act of loving labor consistent with the nurture of agapē within us? Does mankind have any needs contrary to these? Are not these two the same? Is this not the essence of human existence, as something above the irrational slavery to the eroticism of supposed original and primitive hedonistic instincts among the beasts?

Do we not know that this unity of creative powers and agapē is that of the individual which partakes of the image of the living God? Is there any other quality in mankind which demands love of mankind by the individual? Is there anything else we might summon within us, by aid of which we might love mankind for Christ’s sake? Man as he is, is rarely a lovable creature; it is something else within him, a potentiality too rarely in command of him, something capable of being summoned, developed in strength, something capable of commanding his whole being, which is worthy of love of mankind.

We love mankind as we sense the onset of tears of joy in observing the happy constructive play of a small child.

What proper definition of human individual need could there be, but the right to those circumstances required for the development of these qualities more fully in the individual?

Here lies, for example, the proper view of the need for technological progress.

It must offend us to see man laboring as oxen do. If it be the circumstance, that they must labor so, because no other means are available to them to sustain the family’s existence, then that circumstance must be changed. Man’s labor must be ordered so that it draws upon the creative potentials of the mind. The goal of technological progress is located primarily not in the fact that technological progress has occurred, but that it is constantly occurring, that man’s labor is defined primarily in terms of exercise of creative potentialities, rather than the oxen-like quality of fixed skills.

The universal right and need of persons and nations is to be human in this higher sense of consistency with that which sets persons in all respects above the beasts.

By such means, we elevate mankind’s potential for an improved moral nature.

### 4. The nature of evil

The individual mind may be observed to exhibit three distinctive, interdependent qualities. We can discern in each a kind of map, by means of which the individual represents himself or herself to have a personal social identity within the universe at large. We also discern a method by which the individual attempts to trace the connections in that map. We also discern the conflict between two contending qualities of emotion, agapē versus eros.

In the worst moral condition of mankind, we have the figure of satanic evil. Eros takes pleasure from rage; in this state, eros seeks to promote and enhance those feelings of rage, and to defend them from the intrusion of thoughts and actions which might tend to diminish the intensity of that rage. As this pathological state of rage goes beyond a momentary sickness, to dominate the personality, the result is that satanic quality of mind which seeks destructive evil for its own sake, which finds its most intense pleasure in that it recognizes to be evil.

In the history of the English-speaking peoples, the rise of liberalism out of the intimate circles of Sir Francis Bacon is an example of this satanic quality of eroticism. The *Leviathan* of Bacon’s putative “wife,” Thomas Hobbes, is an apt illustration of this. The writings of John Locke are but Hobbes’s *Leviathan* read through Orange-colored spectacles.

The North Americans of Cotton Mather’s adult lifetime knew the ugly truth about the House of Orange’s “Glorious Revolution” very well. The truth of British eighteenth-century liberalism is found in the cesspools of the liberals’ proliferating Hell-Fire Clubs of Walpole’s period, and later. It is reflected in the writings of David Hume, and in Adam Smith’s defense of irrationalist hedonism. It is unleashed in full literary shamelessness, in the writings of the satanic Jeremy Bentham, including notably his *Defense of Usury* and *Defense of Pederasty*.

In the history of Britain, the center of this evil was what was known as the “Venetian party.” The center of this was the northward extension of the Levant Company, from the Mediterranean and Iberian peninsula, to become the East

India companies of Britain, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. In late eighteenth-century France and Switzerland, this was typified by the financier interest of the families of Mallet, de Neuflyze, and Schlumberger, and that association of Swiss, French, and English circles behind the sponsorship of such figures as Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, France's notorious Duke of Orléans, Philippe Egalité, and the Jacobin Terror.

It was the East India companies of Britain and the Netherlands, and Barings Bank, who were the controllers of mad King George III in the period inclusive of the United States' War of Independence. At the center of this East India Company operation was the Second Earl of Shelburne. Shelburne was the sponsor and director of the writings and other activities of Adam Smith. The evil Jeremy Bentham was Shelburne's thug. It was Shelburne who created and owned William Pitt the Younger, through the best Parliament which the money of Barings Bank could purchase.

The usurious practices of the East India Company were studied at the British East India Company's Haileybury College, where officials of the East India Company were trained. This was the center for Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill.

It was these same British liberals who, during the eighteenth century, formulated the doctrine of British imperialism. This began with such ventures as the sponsorship of Montesquieu, who was deployed to revive the popularity of Roman law against St. Augustine and natural law. Gibbons's *Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* was part of the research and propaganda done to impose upon Britain the Roman imperial policy of the East India Company. If we place side by side, St. Augustine's *City of God* and other allusions to the evil of ancient Rome, with the praise of the same by the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century romantics of France, Britain, and post-1815 Germany, the conscious link of liberalism to evil is plainly exposed.

The issue and the connections are clearer whenever we search out the root of the Roman Empire's creation, as a pact between Octavian and the Magi priests of Mithra on the Isle of Capri, and examine the prefiguring of this in terms of the rule over the Republic of Rome's affairs by the usury-cult of Apollo.

In ancient Mediterranean history, we trace the origins of satanic evil to two sources, the ancient Dravidian culture sometimes called "Harappan," and the legendary sons of the Berber concubine Olympia, identified in mythology as the gods of Olympos.

Through the Middle East and African colonies of the maritime "Harappan" culture, the cults of Shakti and Shiva were spread, to become the "Whore of Babylon" (Ishtar), of Sheba-Ethiopia (Athtar), and such other dialectal variants for the name of the whorish lunar earth-goddess as Astarte, Venus, Cybele, and the Hellenistic Isis. Out of the syncretic tricks practiced by the Chaldean priests of Ishtar et al., came

the Magi and the cult of Mithra, the Anti-Christ worshipped at Capri by the Emperor Tiberius. Out of this came the empire of the Roman legions, the armed guise of the Whore of Babylon in the time of St. John.

Circumstantial evidence gives scientific support to the general features of the account of the origins of the gods of Olympos as reported by Didorus Siculus and earlier Egyptian and Greek sources. A maritime culture established a colony in the fertile region of modern Morocco, near the Straits of Gibraltar. A revolt by the sons of a concubine, Olympia, established the tyranny mythically portrayed as the gods of Olympos.

The essence of the evil intrinsic to the Olympians is represented in the *Prometheus* tragedy of Aeschylus. This powerful oligarchy, the Olympians, had set itself up as gods, in defiance of the Creator and His natural law, and, as Prometheus foretold, must, necessarily, be destroyed by the natural law they had defied.

This mixture of historical fact and legend became the archetype of oligarchical society in the Mediterranean littoral throughout historical times up to the present date. On the one side, there is the system of usurious and capricious rule by an assembly of powerful families which sets itself up as a collective god with respect to subjugated populations, and which behaves within its own ranks as a murderous crew of decadent "jet-setters," obsessed with the search for evermore satanic forms of hedonistic caprices to satisfy an ever-jaded lust. The form of religious and related cultural beliefs which is fostered by all such oligarchies is consistent with the "blood and soil" cults of the lunar-earth-mother goddess, Shakti-Ishtar, and her Shiva-Satan-Dionysos.

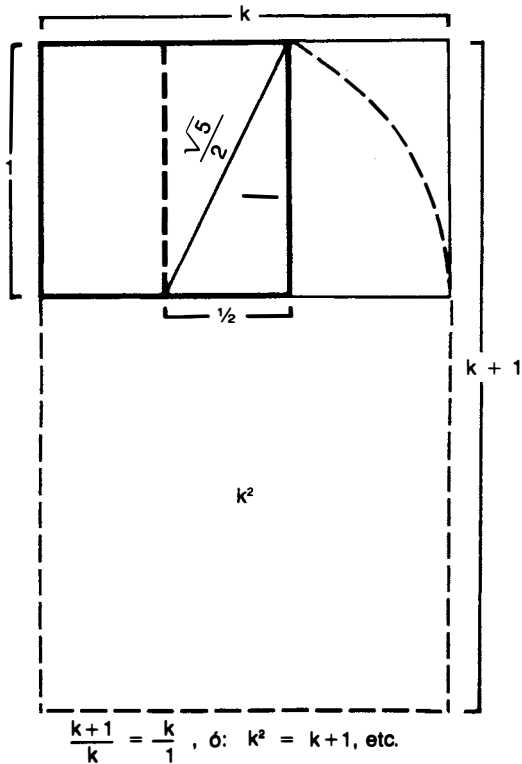
So, professedly romanesque (romantic) liberalism lawfully secreted the Hell-Fire Clubs of Britain and the "New Age" dogmas of Ruskin, Dostoevsky, Crowley, Russell, et al.

On this account, St. Paul's I Corinthians 13 has a special place of importance for us today; Dante Alighieri's great *Commedia* is to be read from this standpoint, as are the earlier references to this principle by St. Augustine. This is the key to the dynamics of the human mind. We must read Plato on the same principle from this Christian standpoint: *agathon* and *agathos* are qualities achieved through *agapē*; ugliness and degradation of man are the work of that archetypal liberal, the Dionysiac eros. So, the "structures of sin" referenced in the Encyclical, are to be comprehended from a secular standpoint in natural law.

Deeds and states of mind are capable of becoming good, because the domination of our wills by *agapē* steers us to such results.

We may readily observe, that, whereas aversive conditions steer one mind to the erotic qualities converging upon rage, another mind responds with a mobilization of *agapē*. The latter prompts the energizing of the creative powers of the mind. The former reacts to the aversive condition with

### The golden section, metric of Creation



*In its simplest expression, the golden section is the relation between a smaller and a larger part, equal to the relation between the larger part and the sum of the two. The illustration shows a way to construct this geometrically. There is almost no living organism that does not exhibit this characteristic, which is also expressed in the planetary orbits and other astrophysical phenomena.*

rage turned either outward, inward, or both simultaneously. The latter rises to a standpoint above the aversive conditions, and seeks discovery of the knowledge by aid of which the aversive conditions may be removed.

We observe, that agapē is the quality of emotion indispensable for sustaining efficient creative concentration, as this emotional state is also the reward for creative thought. We also observe, that to preserve this essential emotional state, we must not steer our thoughts in directions contrary to love of God, love of mankind, love of truth, and love of beauty in the sense classical aesthetics defines an intelligible representation of beauty.

Continuing that inquiry, we observe that the essential struggle within the individual, is the struggle between the two forces, agapē and eros. It must become the case, that agapē shall take command over those capacities which are otherwise the province of eros, and dispel eros itself forever from the kingdom of the mind.

In the matter of development of peoples, eros says that the issue is one of distribution of wealth. Agapē says that the issue is that of the right of peoples to the freedom and other means essential to producing its own wealth, and to employ that technological progress which is a necessary moral condition of the individual human mind to produce the preconditions for a higher moral state of mankind. Eros is a communist, who seeks to destroy the power of either the old oligarchy or a republic to the purpose of creating a new oligarchy; it is Dionysos professing atheism, that he might establish himself as god. Agapē is that love of God and mankind, which moves me to act for the betterment of the moral condition of present and future generations of mankind.

Each, eros and agapē, must act according to its own nature. Eros is linear. Agapē is creative.

Hence, an erotic society, such as a liberal one, is an inferior condition of human culture, verging upon, and into the bestial qualities Adam Smith demands be considered supreme. The onset of liberalism is thus marked by a diminution of the power of "imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature." The society becomes inferior ultimately in its material powers, because its mind is converging upon the linear condition of bestiality. Agapē lifts society upward in its powers, since it demands a practice consistent with the creative powers of the individual mind.

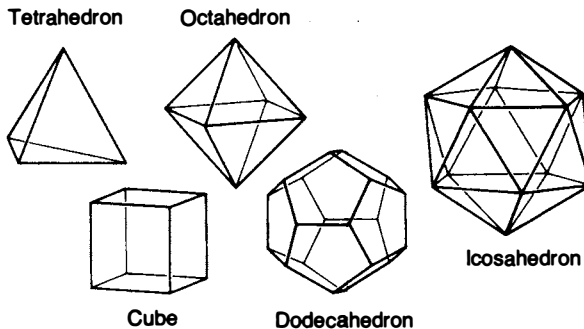
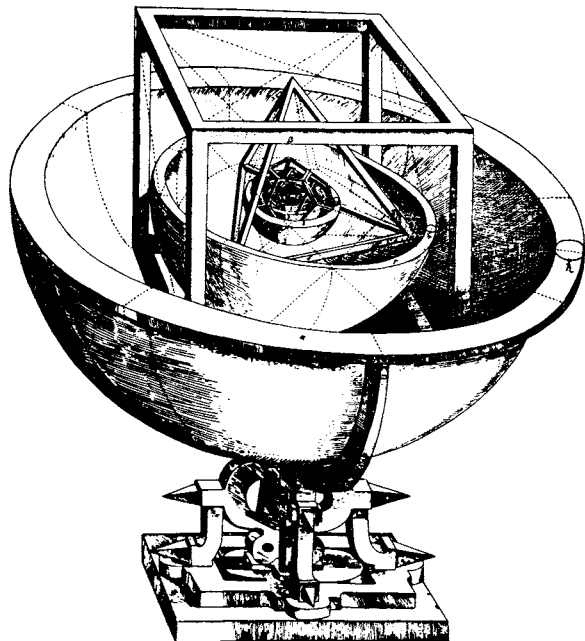
This qualification must be added. Since all persons are human, all who have not gone over fully to evil are susceptible of becoming truly human. Their human nature contains the spark of the divine, that creative potential, congruent with agapē, which is in the image of the living God. Our duty is to make the world safe for the free expression and development of that nobler quality within them, and to evoke this quality. All true solutions to the challenge of aversive circumstances are so defined.

We see this distinction often in the aftermath of wars.

During World War II, President Roosevelt proposed the end of imperialism, and the liberation of oppressed nations and peoples in a manner to the effect proposed by *Populorum Progressio*. In Europe, especially at Yalta, Roosevelt permitted his family's traditional, oligarchical form of irrational phobia against all things German to get the better of him; however, on the matter of what we call the developing sector today, he was right. The Allies won the war against Hitler's Germany, but lost the peace. They lost the peace because of what Roosevelt supported as the regime of postwar Europe, and because his own government betrayed his earlier commitment to the betterment of the condition of peoples of today's developing nations.

The object of war must never be war, but rather a durable peace cleansed of those residues of oligarchical evil which are the cause of war. At the close of World War II, the victorious Allies had created a monster which must grow up

## The Platonic solids and the Solar System



*Just as God is One, in our physical phase-space it is possible to make only five perfectly regular solids (with identical faces, vertices, and edges), called "Platonic," because they were discovered in Plato's time. Later, Kepler demonstrated that the planetary orbits share this unique and necessary characteristic, and that relations between them, like the relations between the Platonic solids in which they are inscribed, are determined by the golden section, the universal metric of growth. The "laws" formulated by Newton are nothing but an algebraic description of the universal order discovered by Kepler.*

to threaten a worse war than the one they had just fought. It was romanticism, liberalism, which had seized the victory won in war, and proceeded to prepare the way for its perpetration of much greater horrors than those actual ones which had been accomplished by the Nazi regime.

In the global situation today, we are confronted by a circumstance akin to that of classical Athens. Once Socrates had been condemned to death, classical Athens was doomed, despite the great wisdom of Plato's Academy at Athens in preparing the way for, and assisting Alexander's conquests.

Socrates, echoing Solon and Aeschylus before him, had in fact assailed the gods of Olympus. Plato and his collaborators were more circumspect, addressing every issue but this one. The result was as if classical Athens had decided, "This Socrates we shall not tolerate, although we will tolerate as much of his thinking as might be useful in the person of one among our factions led by Plato." The work of Plato and his Academy was one of exemplary genius, but, for reason of this one error, the outcome for classical Athens was doom.

That lesson of the case of Socrates must not be neglected. The "institutions of sin" must be destroyed, now more urgently than ever before. If that were not done, then this civilization shall not survive this century in a viable form, and might not survive at all.

In real history, as in the great classical tragedies, the outcome is centered upon a handful of concrete personalities. As the tragedy reaches the point of a *punctum saliens*, two questions are posed in real history. Now, as always in the past of known history, there are but a few persons both prepared and situated to take those actions by which the

society might avoid the impending doom. Then, if those personalities do not fail to act as they should, there is the danger that a society will doom itself by acting as the Democratic Party of Athens was tolerated to proceed as it did against Socrates.

In the present *punctum saliens*, Pope John Paul II is clearly one of those crucial personalities. Around this planet, there are perhaps not more than ten or a dozen other persons on whom the fate of humanity as a whole depends. If the fate of all, or even most among these few is the fate of Socrates, this civilization awaits the fate of Biblical Sodom and Gomorrah, self-condemned because the "structures of sin," more accurately named "oligarchism," have shown themselves to be so embedded in the ruling institutions of nations that they can not be eliminated except through the destruction of the nations they infest.

This foretelling is a simple calculation of natural law. Either those forces which resist the imperatives of development set forth in the Encyclical succumb or are removed, or this civilization has brought upon itself the judgment wreaked upon Sodom and Gomorrah, and will not survive. The Encyclical's argument for development is not to be received as merely Papal moralizing, or "another suggestion" which might be welcomed or rejected as one chooses. Embrace it, or our nations will be surely destroyed.

On the matter of the Muscovite empire, it is an error to see the imperialism of the West and Moscow as simply comparable expressions of evil. The one, Moscow, is the disease; the evils in the West are a great civilization threatened with extinction by its infection with that disease.

The Muscovite culture has been an evil one for centuries, long before the present Raskolnik form of oligarchical dynasty. It is the imprisonment of human personalities within that "blood and soil" culture itself, which is the essence of the evil, rather than an oligarchical evil superimposed upon that culture. The Western culture is essentially an Augustinian one, which has come under the rule of an evil oligarchy. Thus, it is Muscovite culture itself which must be destroyed, in such a manner as to liberate its human victims from such a degraded form of traditional culture. In the West, the task is to liberate the suppressed, but still-existing culture from the overlordship of evil.

It were likely now, that the Western appeasement of Moscow will lead to temporary Soviet imperial supremacy over the world until approximately a point beyond the end of this century. On that account, President Reagan's appeasement of Moscow is tantamount to treason against civilization itself. However, for reasons deeply embedded in Muscovite culture since earlier than the period of the Council of Florence, no global society dominated by such a culture can survive for long.

It could be the case, that the Soviet empire could begin to disintegrate even earlier. That can not be excluded entirely as a possibility. However, the disintegration of the West is occurring now at a much more rapid pace than the disintegrative developments within Moscow's empire. The foregoing scenario were the more probable one should the West fail to produce and adopt leadership which guides it safely through this present *punctum saliens*.

In sum, we must avoid all misguided impulses to damn the two sets of nations equally. The only hope for this present civilization is that the Augustinian impulse resume command of the West, and that the embedded cultural impulses of Moscow be neutralized. From Moscow, there is no hope for humanity; it is only from the embedded Augustinian heritage of the West that any hope for civilization might be found.

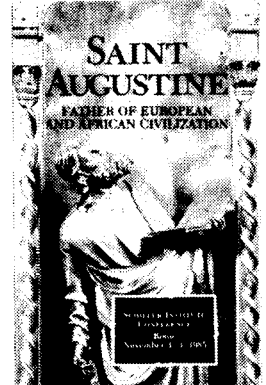
The issue is to define which concrete courses of action must be taken, and to avoid all tendencies toward mere moralistic generalizing on the nature of the calamity. A concrete, small number of leading persons must act, effectively in concert, and their leadership adopted, else this civilization will assuredly not survive. That concreteness is the quality which supplies moralizing with moral force. Else, all complaints in the vein of the Encyclical, like that of *Populorum Progressio* earlier, would be merely moralizing.

To the governments and peoples of the formerly industrialized nations, we must say, "This is your last chance. Accept this imperative, or you will surely be destroyed, and that very soon."

*Both Pope John Paul II's most recent Encyclical, On Social Affairs, Sollicitudo Rei Socialis, and Pope Paul VI's Encyclical On the Development of Peoples, Populorum Progressio may be obtained from: St. Paul Editions, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. 02130.*

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## The rising global costs of the U.S. war on Panama

by Gretchen Small

The Reagan administration's showdown with Panama is fast reaching a decisive point, whose outcome no sober analyst should care to predict. While the U.S. establishment has committed the international prestige of the United States to securing the ouster of the Commander of Panama's Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Noriega, by a deadline of the first week in April, Panama's nationalist elite has begun organizing a continental mobilization in defense of its sovereignty.

Washington appears oblivious to any risks involved. Vice President George Bush suggested the U.S. should kidnap General Noriega, in a March 7 interview with Cable News Network. The "long arm of U.S. justice" has proven itself by capturing terrorists as in the case of Hamadei and Younis. "Don't be surprised. . . . I'm suggesting the system has a way of working to bring people to justice, and I hope it will in this case," Bush stated.

"The United States cannot permit Noriega to remain in power, if it wishes to continue being respected by other Central American nations," Henry Kissinger has been stating in recent U.S. conferences, Mexico's *Excelsior* daily reported March 1. "Central American nations respect force. . . . If we overthrow someone in political power, we have obligation to stick to it, and assure that the successor be someone with whom we are in agreement."

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams assured the U.S. Congress on March 10 that Noriega's ouster is now a matter of days, because the United States has cut off the flow of dollars to Panama. The House of Representatives gave him full backing, passing a resolution the next day urging the administration to consider "further economic and political sanctions."

All international diplomatic norms have been cast aside, in the campaign to shut down Panama's economy. When Panama's New York vice consul general, Donna Stuart, attempted to transfer government funds back to Panama on

March 10, the State Department ordered New York state police to take over the consul's office—legally Panamanian territory—and forcibly expel the vice consul.

From the beginning, Washington officials have been quite smug, telling themselves and the U.S. public that the nation of Panama has no option but to accept U.S. dictates. Thus far, however, there has been neither any sign that the general is interested in quitting, nor that support inside Panama for the U.S. drive has expanded beyond pot-banging by the well-heeled, but small, opposition movement.

So, the U.S. media has begun a propaganda barrage to prepare for a military invasion, if that's what it takes. An editorial opinion column in the *Washington Times* March 10 stated bluntly that the United States should not only be prepared to invade Panama, but also that the Reagan administration should declare outright that it no longer respects the principle of sovereignty in the developing sector.

The State Department's Panamanian assets have taken the call. On March 10, the *Washington Times* reported that Mariela Delvalle, the wife of the ex-President, had told two U.S. congressmen that the United States "should start thinking about" military intervention. "We want you to be ready," she told them. The proposal, published because it is helpful to U.S. preparations, blew up in the face of the opposition movement when it was reported in Panama. Carlos Arellano Lennox, a leading member of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, became the first to break with the "alternative government" coalition set up under U.S. pressure, because he opposes a U.S. invasion.

### Which government is being isolated?

What are the costs of sending in the Marines to install a government run from Foggy Bottom? The question is not so easily answered as some Washington machos might believe. The possibility that a surgical strike could succeed appears



dubious. Is the United States prepared to occupy Panama? If it does, would the American public support an escalating war in Central and South America which may result?

It were advisable, indeed, that those policymakers in Washington drawing up the options, base their decisions upon the realities of the on-the-ground situation in Panama and Ibero-America, and not upon the reports of opposition figures, or such would-be toughs as the mendacious Assistant Secretary Elliott Abrams. Abrams lied once again to Congress on March 10, when he told the House Panama Canal Subcommittee that the "Latin democracies," Japan, and Europe, have recognized the State Department's phantom "government in hiding" of Eric Delvalle. The U.S. media likewise has repeatedly reported that the Noriega-allied Manuel Solis Palma government in Panama is fast becoming an international outlaw regime, recognized only by Communist regimes.

Neither is true. The tide is turning instead against the "government-in-hiding," recognized formally thus far only by the United States and Bolivia, possibly to be joined shortly by Costa Rica.

Take the case of Japan. On March 5, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official reported that Japan had decided to recognize the Solis Palma government, because "he took power legally under the Constitution, and appears to be in control of the country." Abrams claims that Japan backed down, after he called in the chargé d'affaires in Washington for a dressing down, but a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official viewed the matter differently.

"The U.S. State Department is seeking Japan's understanding on this sensitive matter," the official told the press on March 6. "Abrams explained the U.S. stance, and, at the same time, the Japanese side explained its position. They agreed to engage in further consultations." They have announced no policy since.

The State Department had been quite pleased with the initial reaction of Peru's President Alan García, a friend of General Noriega who commands great respect as a moral leader in Ibero-America. García sharply criticized the deposition of Delvalle on Feb. 28, and recalled Peru's ambassador. But García's support for the State Department did not last long. Within a week, García sent a delegation of APRA congressmen to Panama to evaluate the situation, and established regular telephone communication with President Solis Palma. The APRA delegation concluded that a "continental defense" of Panama's sovereignty is required, and they will help lead it. (See Documentation).

In fact, of the "Latin democracies," Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, and Argentina have recognized the Solis Palma government—not President-by-video Delvalle.

The recognition by the government of Raúl Alfonsín in Argentina is most telling of the dynamic which the U.S. war on Panama has set in motion in Ibero-America.

A favorite of the Project Democracy crowd in Washington, Alfonsín was in on the attempt to oust Noriega from the

outset. Delvalle spoke with Alfonsín by telephone, shortly before he attempted to fire Noriega on Feb. 25, on orders of Abrams. As soon as Delvalle was ousted for taking orders from a foreign government, Alfonsín ordered Argentina's ambassador withdrawn, and the Foreign Ministry issued statements about defending democracy in the region from the awful military.

Lining up with the State Department's war, however, proved to be an unsustainable policy, domestically. Panama's fight for full sovereignty over the Panama Canal has long been equated with Argentina's battle for the Malvinas Islands, seized by Great Britain in the 1830s. When it became clear that the anti-Noriega war is a thinly veiled attempt to grab the Panama Canal, "Panama, Malvinas Defense Committees" began springing up in Argentina.

With sentiments already running high over British military maneuvers around the Malvinas, Alfonsín faced a domestic explosion he could not handle.

### A strategy of unity

Noriega and President Solis Palma have been out organizing to swing their Ibero-American allies around, giving interviews on radio and to the printed press of every country. Their message in each is summarized in Noriega's statement to Colombia's Radio Caracol on March 7. With its actions against Panama, he said, "the United States is telling the rest of Latin America, the sister nations of Contadora and the Group of Eight, that if the U.S. says something and a nation does not agree with it, then that nation will get the Panama menu—and the Panama menu is economic aggression, journalistic disinformation, slander, threats, and discredit."

Ibero-America's press has been exposing the fraud of the paper-thin opposition, run from top to bottom by the United States. On March 8, Mexico's *El Dia* reveals the existence of a document from October 1987, "Thoughts on the Panamanian Political Situation," written by U.S. embassy personnel, which outlines, step by step, the plan to overthrow Noriega. Mexico's *Excelsior* correspondents detail how the same U.S. diplomatic personnel who ran the Philippines coup against Marcos, are running the Panama operation.

Venezuela's magazine *Elite* introduced an interview with Noriega in its March 8 issue with the warning: "The man who represents today Latin American dignity . . . more than a general, he seems to be an idea in action, and the gringos, I think, have forgotten this: It is not easy to fight nor kill an idea."

When Panama's Foreign Ministry warned on March 8 that a U.S. military intervention may be imminent—reporting that warships are off both coasts of Panama, at the same time that unauthorized U.S. National Guard exercises named, ominously, "Total Warrior," begun on Panamanian territory—Mexico responded at once. Military intervention by the U.S. in Panama would affect Mexican interests "of the greatest importance, including those of national security," a Mexican Foreign Ministry official warned.

## Panama's fight is an Ibero-American fight

U.S. media bombardment of the American people with lies about developments in Panama has blinded them to a strategic reality: namely, that the Ibero-American continent, with the Malvinas conflict still fresh in its memory, has grown sharply aware that it is the issue of sovereignty which is at stake in the Panama crisis. The more rapidly the United States escalates against Panama, the more rapidly will the continent unify in its own defense—and against its former ally to the north.

We publish here a sample of Ibero-American responses to the U.S. policy.

### **Solis Palma interviewed in Mexico**

*On March 6, the Mexican daily Excelsior interviewed Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma (excerpts):*

I have the highest regard for General Noriega, and what they are doing in the United States does not really correspond to a criminal problem or incorrect behavior on the part of General Noriega. It rather corresponds to a political situation, political interests, and naturally General Noriega is the most renowned figure in Panama's nationalist process at this time. To remove him from the scene would also totally diminish the nationalist position of the Defense Forces, and thus of the . . . government. . . .

President Delvalle's decision [to try to oust Noriega] is an approach that is not aimed at solving the nation's problems. Since our country has been fundamentally linked in its solutions to cooperation and help from the United States, by creating a confrontation between General Noriega and American forces, particularly with a sector of the State Department, the economic situation began to suffer many difficulties, while the Americans impose, as a condition for giving further aid, General Noriega's departure. In the first stage, the President [Delvalle] undoubtedly supported General Noriega, but to the extent that the financial problem of the country worsened and the Delvalle government's resistance did not yield the expected results, and we continued enmired in a financial crisis, he believed that the country's only alternative was to deliver Commander Noriega's head and thus provide a way out of the national problem.

The problem with this approach, lies in that while we both agree that a solution for the nation should be sought, it

cannot be sought at any price, taking down our flags, handing over our conquests. And there lie the basic and fundamental differences, which are not of a personal nature, but of a conceptual nature. . . .

Until now, I had believed that military action by the United States in this crisis was impossible. I did not believe that the stupidity would reach such an extreme; but as the measures being taken are unprecedented in history . . . given this level of aggression, I believe that one can no longer eliminate anything, because it would appear to be a matter of blocking the sovereignty of the Panamanian people, which is established in those Treaties. If this is the situation, then military intervention is not to be discounted. . . .

I believe it would be a pyrrhic victory. . . . I have never been a puppet, but it would be preferable to be a puppet of our own people, than to be the puppet of a foreign nation, betraying the fatherland, betraying everything that is the nationalist fight and sentiment of the Panamanian people.

### **General Noriega's story**

*The following are excerpts from a March 4 interview by the Mexican daily Excelsior, with Panamanian Defense Forces chief Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega:*

"Panama is . . . [suffering] an aggression joined by Panamanians whose brain is the Panamanian oligarchy, whose brain is the United States, the U.S. 'establishment.' And aggression by that nation, the most powerful on Earth, against a nation with only two million inhabitants. Of course, there is a reason for this: Panama has a canal, a geographic 'waist,' from which Washington could usurp not only Mexican territory, but also Panamanian territory."

Noriega added that "when the republic was founded . . . a foreigner, Bunau Varilla, signed a treaty . . . never confirmed by any Panamanian. Since then, U.S. aggression has persisted. It imposed governments, established the [nation's] institutions, disarmed the Armed Forces. It intervened on Panamanian territory about 23 times; students have died. So, we have a history of aggression. As time has gone by, aggression changed from bayonets, bullets, and cannons, to slanders, with newspapers, with wire services . . . but it is still aggression. . . .

"Like oil, which, for some countries, can be either a

blessing or a curse, for Panama, the canal is like the prettiest girl on the bloc, who is always the object of seduction and rape by those who have money.”

If the Torrijos-Carter treaties are complied with, the canal could be transformed from an object of lust into a great good for all Latin America, the world, and especially for Panama. Noriega added that when Panama, whose shield bears the words “for the benefit of the world,” permitted its territory to be split to unite the two oceans so ships from all countries could cross, “it was doing a good deed for all humanity. . . .

“Under international law, the United States and Panama are both obliged to carry out the [canal] treaties. They are documents signed with the guarantee of foreign friends, who guarantee Panama that on 12 noon in the year 1999, no foreign soldier will remain on our soil. Panama has the duty to preserve the security and the letter and the spirit of the treaties, in peaceful coexistence with the Americans, until the year 1999. . . . We aren’t going to violate them. We aren’t dumb enough to violate them, knowing we’ve got only 10 years to go for the canal to be ours; we aren’t going to step on that banana peel. Therefore, there isn’t going to be any violation from our side. The Panamanian people are too peaceful and defenseless to confront a nation whose interests are not in conflict with Panamanian interests.”

**Q:** “. . . The possibility of an invasion is being discussed. Do you think this is possible?”

**Noriega:** “We believe that we live in a civilized world. . . . In the Christian spirit, the arrogance of the large cannot impose itself on the weakness of the small; that would be absurd, catastrophic to its morality; and they would find us Panamanians with our dignity armed, not on our knees.”

**Q:** “Could Panama be subjected to . . . what happened to . . . Grenada? Would there be the same kind of combat here?”

**Noriega:** “. . . In Panama, something very different and very special has emerged. We decided that democracy cannot be imposed like a decal that you put on a shirt, run the iron over it and the figure sticks. That is what they want to do, and the U.S.’s error is to want to impose its ‘made in U.S.A.’ democracy on the Latin American countries.

“[Gen. Omar] Torrijos and his companions-in-arms produced a new force, the Defense Forces, in which soldiers don’t compete with civilians, but are colleagues to the civil government administrators. The officer does not sit idle in the barracks, nor spend his time analyzing the Napoleonic war, nor why Hitler lost at Stalingrad. He analyzes a war, today’s war against hunger, misery, and illiteracy. Our defense force is prepared to wage community and social struggles.”

**Q:** “Overseas, you are called Panama’s ‘strong man.’ Do you consider yourself the strong man?”

**Noriega:** “Here in Panama, the only strong people are the women. Here the women rule. Here there is a matriarchy. We are afraid of the women. We respect them. But aside

from this, the concept of a strong man was used to describe the military governments the United States historically imposed when it had a system of imposing military dictatorships on Latin America.

“And now, to cleanse itself in a basin of holy water, it begins to criticize everything military and to try to elevate so-called democracy to the image and likeness of its own system, with its vices, with its drugs, with its treasons, with its men, with its ‘Irangates,’ with its psychological warfare. That is ‘democracy.’ Thus, the term ‘strong man’ is a thing of the past. . . . Strong man is military morality, the morality of friendship, the morality of nationalist, patriotic conscience, the concept of not falling on one’s knees, nor bending one’s backbone.

“We can accept the idea that the Defense Forces—not Noriega—are the strong men, because they won’t crawl; the Panamanian people are the strong men, because their spines are not hinged. In *that* way, we accept the term. . . .”

**Q:** “General, you are being tried in the United States. Even if you could be acquitted, would you want that?”

**Noriega:** “Panamanian dignity affirms that the U.S. courts, especially in this case, made this indictment as part of an aggression against the man they felt was an obstacle. . . . After 18 years of collaboration [with the U.S.] in a battle [against drugs] which has brought medals, letters, resolutions, applause, photographs, certificates . . . they come with this stupidity . . . and throw it against a patriot, against a leader, against an armed forces to subjugate them. And today they are finding out they don’t have a leg to stand on. There is no reason for me to go anywhere outside my country to respond. I am waiting here for Elliott Abrams, to arrest him. . . .

“I believe that Panama is one of the leading nations of Contadora. Panama has made a moral, material and ideological investment, and is paying the price for being in that peace-making organization. When [U.S. National Security Adviser John] Poindexter came here, what he demanded was: Get out of Contadora; tone down your statements. You and Mexico are setting a bad example and you are preventing us from invading Nicaragua.”

### **PRD: a question of sovereignty**

*On March 4, the Mexican daily El Día published in full a communiqué issued by Panama’s Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD). Excerpts follow:*

. . . The existence in Panama of an alleged conflict between military and civilians of a purely local nature has been declared, when what is developing here is a new episode in our nation’s fight for its sovereignty, which is clearly tied to the global policy of the aggressor party, the United States, towards the whole of Latin America. . . .

The behavior of each and every Panamanian, be they worker, priest, businessman or army man, is defined by this choice between colonialism and liberation. Every Latin

American must define him or herself in terms of the aggression of which our country is today an object.

The definition which the Panamanian crisis demands of honest Latin Americans . . . becomes clearer, when it is proven by events that Panama has been turned into a laboratory for the development of new and complex means of intervention and destabilization against Latin American governments, which have already begun to be applied against other countries of the region. It is the case with the campaign carried out by the National Action Party (PAN) of Mexico, in which can be seen in their proposals, methods, and plans, the previously orchestrated campaign against Panama by the [U.S.] embassy, through the self-proclaimed Civic Crusade. The operation launched in Peru through the so-called 'Democratic Front,' is the same thing.

Each and every one is sustained by the active conspiracy of the transnational banks, the organizations of the Black International, the most reactionary sectors of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and the oligarchic groups of old and new stripe, which act as internal agents of aggression that originates abroad.

Historic circumstances foreign and hostile to the interests of the Panamanian people, have led us, once again, to occupy a vanguard position in Latin America's fight for the right of our republics to a democratic life based upon effective national self-determination, and upon attention to the demands of social justice. . . . We Panamanians will know how to fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves, and to our Latin American brothers. . . .

### **From Colombia: U.S. target is the canal**

*Former Colombian foreign minister and president of Colombia's Permanent Forum for the Defense of Human Rights, Alfredo Vásquez Carrizosa, in a March 4 column in Colombia's El Espectador. Excerpts follow:*

The United States is seeking to destabilize Noriega, to install there a controllable man, available to the influence of the U.S. ambassador in the Panamanian capital. The key to the current problem in Panama lies there. All the rest, including the charges of Noriega's complicity with the Medellín drug cartel, are fluff. . . .

The Carter-Torrijos treaty of 1977 was the greatest political triumph of the Panamanian general [Torrijos], which won the true independence of his country. The joint exploitation between Panama and the United States of the most important maritime artery of the Western Hemisphere was foreseen through the year 2000, when the Canal will be handed over to Panama, and U.S. forces barracked in the U.S. Canal Zone itself, endowed with powerful logistical means for the military control of the Latin American region, from Mexico through Argentina, will be withdrawn.

With Ronald Reagan's arrival, in 1981, the U.S. has wanted to alter, to the extent possible, what it considers to be the greatest folly of Jimmy Carter: having relinquished the

Canal Zone from the power of the great nation of the North. General Noriega inherited that situation. . . .

### **U.S. 'missionary diplomacy'**

*A March 4, 1988 article by regular columnist María Teresa Herrán, in the Colombian daily El Espectador:*

The evolution of events in Panama shows, once again, the immaturity of American foreign policy towards Latin America. . . . [The United States] does not grasp the hidden and varied mechanisms of our idiosyncrasy. . . . The United States . . . without seeing farther than its nose, applied that "missionary diplomacy" which told Wilson in 1913, that Huerta had to be overthrown, "to teach the South American republics to elect good men." Seventy some years later, the strategy fails again, because the people are not so simple as they would believe.

### **From Peru: We stand behind Panama**

*At a press conference in Panama City on March 5, Sen. Carlos Enrique Melgar of the ruling APRA party, summarized the conclusions reached by a delegation of four APRA congressmen sent by President García:*

Continental defense is inevitable. . . . We need but be called upon—and I am speaking first from the standpoint of the Peruvian APRA party—to defend the sovereignty of a free nation like Panama. . . . This is nothing new: the Latin American doctrine, the ideology of many movements of Latin America. You will recall the phenomena of the Malvinas. We all stood behind Argentina, and similarly, we will all stand behind Panama.

This raises a question to ponder: To what extent should we settle accounts among ourselves, so that the continental mobilization can be more efficient? So that our friends of the north know that Latin America, far from having become the United States' best friend to strengthen it, can become a never-ending bonfire, whose flames could even embrace the nuclear arsenals of two powers that seek to dominate the people of the Third World by blackmail and fear. Therefore, this matter is not just a question for Latin America, but for the Third World. . . .

### **The oligarchy vs. Noriega**

*The following are excerpts from an editorial published by the Lima daily El Nacional on March 8:*

Despite the resistance of small groups linked to the old Panamanian oligarchy, and the notorious interference and pressures of the U.S. government to halt the economy of this country, . . . the government presided over by Manuel Solís Palma is being further consolidated with each new day. . . . General Manuel Antonio Noriega . . . with a "Velasco-styled" political viewpoint, has been promoting a series of civic actions which have enabled the military to obtain the support of the organized population, of the marginalized sectors of the countryside and cities. . . .

# Russians tried to kill the Pope, after Poland got out of control

by Maria Cristina Fiocchi

*The interview below was granted by a monsignor who has been in the diplomatic service of the Holy See for many years. He is the author of numerous texts on the subjects touched upon here. Given the delicacy of the revelations contained in the interview, he preferred to remain anonymous.*

*The recent ethnic upheavals in the U.S.S.R. have called world attention to the repression of human rights and religious freedoms in the countries subjected to Moscow's dictatorship. Msgr. M. traces the last 30 years of the dramatic history of Lithuania, and describes the harsh conditions of the Catholic Church in the Soviet bloc countries, refuting the claims of "openness" under glasnost and perestroika slogans, as they are understood in the West.*

*Of particular interest is this expert's analysis of the much-touted possibility of a papal journey to Moscow.*

*Conducted in Italian in Rome, the interview has been translated by EIR staff.*

**EIR:** On Feb. 16, Lithuania celebrated the anniversary of its independence, proclaimed in 1918, an independence which was brutally canceled by the Soviet occupation of 1940. In the capital of Vilna, and in other cities, there were demonstrations which were broken up by the KGB. Can you comment on these events?

**Msgr. M:** The events are joyful on the one hand, and almost tragic on the other, because, for the first time since the 1940 occupation, this holiday, this remembrance of independence was officially celebrated with demonstrations that held a meaning of protest against the continuation of the occupation. Participation, especially in Vilna, was quite numerous, reckoned at around 10,000 persons, who first went to Church to pray and then gathered in the streets and squares to demonstrate. The police acted with a certain violence, perhaps not as much as other times because there were no victims, but many people were arrested and interrogated, threatened, and then released. Hence perestroika is being felt in a certain sense in the Soviet Union, and if these demonstrations took place this year, it is because people feel a little safer about being able to protest and not be subjected to violence, or at

least heavy violence. For example, today, we all know about the demonstrations held in Armenia.

But all this makes me a little bit afraid, because it could push the Soviet government to take steps backward.

**EIR:** For fear that the situation might get out of hand?

**Msgr. M:** Yes, out of fear, because besides the Baltic countries there are 20 other nationalities which are under Soviet occupation—the Muslims, the inhabitants of Karelia, a part of Finland which was occupied. This will certainly bring on the desire to stop this kind of freedom, or at least the possibility to express dissent. And I recall what happened right after Stalin's death, when power was taken over by Malenkov and Beria. Beria, who was not a Russian, started giving certain freedoms to groups and ethnic nationalities and perhaps this was why Beria got killed. Then came Khrushchov, who denounced Stalinism, and so forth. Let's hope it goes well today. It is a reawakening of resistance.

There has always been resistance in Lithuania, but passive and rather hidden, for example, during the basketball and soccer games. When the Lithuanians play against the Soviets, there is a national demonstration. At the last soccer match in Vilna there were even tens and tens of arrests, because they started to sing Lithuanian songs and to insult the Russians. As for the most recent demonstrations, we shall see how they go. I fear that the Comintern will start rethinking things, to consider that if they keep on this track they could provoke substantial changes in the Soviet Union. To give back freedom or independence to these so-called republics. . . . I don't think the Red Army can accept that.

**EIR:** It is well known that from the entry of Russian tanks into the country on June 15, 1940, a resistance was organized at the cost of considerable sacrifice: The priests and religious associations were persecuted, many of the leaders were arrested and detained, and there is even talk of an attempt by the Soviet authorities to undermine the Church from within and to try to lead the Catholic hierarchy into positions similar to those of the Russian Orthodox hierarchy, which is noto-

riously subservient to the regime. Can you explain this situation better?

**Msgr. M:** I remember the occupation of 1940 very well, because I was present during those tragic events. They immediately began with terrorism, violence, and practically actual genocide: Almost all the best elements, all the political and cultural figures of the country were arrested and interrogated, and many died in jail. As to the Church, the Russians probably were well informed on the religious situation in Lithuania, and they did not think immediately about destroying it, but they sent in KGB agents to negotiate with the Church hierarchy and propose the following solution: "We will tolerate you if you distance yourselves from Rome, creating an independent Catholic Church, even if not Orthodox, a national church, and then we will treat you better." There were negotiations. I recall well that the bishops delegated a priest whom I knew very well—he was very skillful. He discussed with these gentlemen, and the answer on the part of the Church was: We cannot accept.

The person entrusted by the bishops to conduct these negotiations was a priest, but he had also been minister of agriculture and had carried out agrarian reform, expropriating the latifundists and distributing the land to poor people, to the peasantry, and thus he was in a certain sense acceptable as a negotiator to the gentlemen from Moscow.

At the end of the discussions there was a dinner. One of the Soviets raised his glass and offered a toast: "To the new Lithuanian Catholic Church." The priest replied: "No! We drink to our Church, always old and always new." And naturally the negotiations ended right there.

They did not dare to directly strike at the clergy, because they were afraid that people would organize an insurrection. But they secretly interrogated, they captured priests. It was an intolerable situation. One would disappear for three or four days, then reappear but not say a word; we did not know if he had been engaged as an agent or not. And then they also took seminarians; almost half of the seminarians were forced by tortures and threats to follow and tattle on their teachers, to spy on them.

Me, they offered a job in Moscow. I said, "But I am a priest." They said, "It doesn't matter as long as you do what we need on the radio and in the Foreign Ministry, because you know a lot of foreign languages." Of course I turned it down, but that year, 1940-41, was really tough; in the end the mass deportations began, in rail convoys, like beasts; they put women, children, and men in. Of course, the lists were prepared, and more than 40 million people were deported, of whom very few survived.

It was our good luck that in 1941, on June 22, war broke out between Germany and Russia, and then the German occupation came. We were almost enthusiastic that this war had broken out. . . . Today everyone wants peace, but we, at that time, prayed for war. When war broke out we were delighted, we thought we would be liberated, but the German Nazi occupation came. . . . It was slightly better than the

Russian one, but the Church was very badly treated. Priests and educated people were deported to Dachau and Stutnof. Then in 1944, we had the Soviet occupation again, and this occupation has lasted from 1944 to the present. It has done enormous damage, because a part of the population, almost 90,000 people, above all the intellectuals, escaped to Germany to then emigrate to various parts of the world. Those who stayed back, the youth, already knew the Soviet regime and they preferred not to surrender, but to escape into the woods and fight. This partisan struggle, which lasted from 1945 until almost 1954, lost us almost 200,000 young people, among them my older brother and my father, and four of my first cousins, who all fell.

As for the clergy, the situation was different. In 1941, in a certain sense they put up with us. But from 1945 to 1954, until the advent of Khrushchov, almost half the priesthood was tortured and forced to act as agents—or wound up in Siberia. Among these there were even bishops—only 1 bishop in 12 remained in Lithuania. One died in prison in Moscow, the famous Vladimir. One was in jail for nine years, and then got sick. The Russians, when he was about to die, took him back to Lithuania, because they are afraid of martyrs. Another came back after 10 years, and then died 10 months later. One was executed by firing squad without a trial in 1946. Others died upon their return.

The Church was put in an impossible situation to survive and act, because everything was State-controlled, all property, including the churches was nationalized and confiscated, and enormous rents had to be paid to have any church open for worship. A third of the churches were closed down and still remain closed. The clergy was put under control, and some of them were forced to accept cooperating with the State. And practically right down to the present we cannot name a bishop that we choose ourselves: He must be someone the government likes. And if the government likes him, he serves two masters: not just Rome, but Moscow, too. Those who come here, to the Vatican, not just from Lithuania, but from other countries, from Hungary, from Czechoslovakia, from Latvia, have to pass through Moscow, where they get their instructions on how they are not supposed to talk with the Vatican, and then on their return, they have to report back. They never come by themselves but always in company, and one spies on the other.

**EIR:** Are you talking about bishops or also priests?

**Msgr. M:** Bishops, but also priests. The ones that have a certain possibility and freedom to go abroad are those who serve the State. No one can receive a concession, a favor that is not repaid. Now, what do you think of these bishops? Even if they are candidates of the government, and hence subject to blackmail, they are not necessarily bad or traitors. The Soviet *modus operandi* is so clever and diabolical that by using blackmail, they force people to collaborate against their own will.

The Holy See is always reluctant to name bishops because

Moscow demands bishops that it likes, and the Holy See cannot name the ones it would want.

You have to have pity for those who collaborate in a certain sense, not aversion, because they, too, are victims; they have no defense.

Nonetheless, despite all that, the Church is alive, and I would say rather strong. Certainly the clergy is divided into three groups: the ones who run it and are true to the regime, those who resist and are persecuted and end up in Siberia, and those who are less dangerous, because they are more passive. Those who resist never have positions of responsibility. Now as to the resistance on the part of laymen, I think that the Church in Lithuania is everything for them. Even those who did not believe at first, now attach themselves to the Church, which gives them moral strength to resist.

The resistance will never cease: It is a cultural fact, too. The Russians are, in fact, considered to be of an inferior culture by our people: real barbarians.

**EIR:** Konstantin Kharchev, the chairman of the Soviet Council on Religious Affairs, in a recent article published in *Izvestia*, states that the Soviet State is "examining with greater clarity the role of the Church in a socialist State and that it is liquidating all the obstacles which block the citizens' freedom of conscience." Does this discussion hold also for the Catholics in Lithuania and the Ukraine?

**Msgr. M:** Yes, surely. The Russians have made many promises, but they have not put them into effect. They have said they would return the monumental church of Klaipeda, which had been turned into a concert hall, but so far nothing has been done. There has been talk of giving back the Cathedral of Vilna, a stupendous church which has been a museum since 1945, but up to now nothing has been done; the church of St. Casimir, which is Vilna's most beloved church, is a Museum of Atheism. The priests Svarinskas and Tamkevicius are still in Siberia, and many Catholic laymen are still in prison.

The Soviet Union wants to appear acceptable to the West; while Stalin thought he would arrive at communist dominion through a violent revolution, now all are convinced, Gorbachov, but not just him, that violent revolution is no longer possible, that they will not win dominion over the world through revolution but through other strategies. To this end they show the charming smiles of Gorbachov and Raisa, to show a Western "style." But the real intention of the Soviet Union today is to separate Europe from the United States, and for this they want to conquer the sympathy of the Western world, and in a certain sense, I hate to say it, they are getting results, because the whole Italian press, including the anti-communist press, talks about Gorbachov and Raisa all the time, creating the illusion that something has changed in the Soviet Union.

Even the politicians in Italy have fallen into this trap, and now they even talk about going arm-in-arm with the Communists [in the government—ed.] because they are suppos-



*St. Peter's Square in Rome, scene of the attempted assassination of the Pope in May 1981.*

edly changed.

This perestroika is also reflected in the Communist parties of other countries, and creates embarrassment for them.

**EIR:** But it also helps them.

**Msgr. M:** Yes, to distance themselves from the past, because they are losing votes. It is known that Stalin was wrong, that [Italian Communist Party founder Palmiro] Togliatti was wrong, and so what is communism, what promise can communism offer?

From Czechoslovakia, from Hungary, and also from East Germany protests are raised: "What are you Russians doing? Because if you give a little bit of freedom, here in East Germany everything will blow up." The Soviet Communists are communists, but they are above all imperialists and as imperialists, they have to pay attention to not losing what they have occupied.

The Russians always have the idea of getting to West Germany. The Soviets say: "If you detach yourselves from the Americans, we'll make things easy for you." Now they talk about tearing down the Berlin Wall, but the Soviets never give something for nothing. So Kharchev's promises are merely promises. After his *Izvestia* article there was another article in *Pravda* which said: "Watch out and don't say the Church is right, because the Church has not made us conquer anything, it is the people who have conquered everything."

**EIR:** Don't you think the Soviet regime is using the occasion of the thousand-year anniversary of the baptism of the peoples of ancient Rus, to give greater credibility to Gorbachov's "new course"?

**Msgr. M:** Even this is rather problematic, not clear. The



Kremlin is in a very embarrassing situation. On the one hand, it would be great public relations for them to have the Pope in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, however, there is the danger that what happened in Poland would happen, when the Pope went there, which is that Solidarność was born, there was a demonstration of over a million people on the streets of Warsaw, and they all carried crosses and chanted: "*Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat.*" They fear that the situation in Poland slipped out of their control and it is for this reason that they tried to kill the Pope. Now Kharchev says: "The Church has to be the one to invite the Pope," but we know what Kharchev is, he's the commissar of worship, who should give the Church the permission to invite the Pope. But would they get political advantages?

Even when the Pope wanted to go to Lithuania, in a certain sense the Soviet Union had an interest in allowing him, provided that the Pope went to Moscow. That would be like bowing to Moscow, like recognizing the occupation and the incorporation of the Baltic countries into the Soviet Union. But the Holy See does not recognize it, and so returning from Australia, the Pope said loud and clear: "I have no interest in going to Moscow, I have the intention of going to Lithuania, to make a pastoral journey." He ruled out the stopover in Moscow and also the political significance of the trip. But for Moscow the political significance is the most important thing. There is another problem. In the Soviet Union, Ukrainian Catholics of the Byzantine rite are prohibited. The Ukrainian Catholic Church does not exist officially. There is only the Patriarchate of Moscow, to which all those of Byzantine rite are supposed to be subordinated. Moscow would invite the Pope if the Holy Father recognized that the Ukrainians of the Byzantine rite are no longer Catholics, but belong to the Orthodoxy. This, the Pope will never be able to do.

**EIR:** In May 1983, the Lithuanian bishops invited the Pope to visit their country for the 500th anniversary of the death of St. Casimir. In August 1984, the Pope revealed that not only had Moscow not authorized him to go, but it had not even recognized his own representative. In June 1987, Lithuania celebrated its 600 years of Christianity, and again the desire expressed by the Pope to be able to visit his own faithful was not fulfilled. Today there is talk of a possible trip to Moscow by the Pope on the occasion of the thousand year anniversary of the Christianization of ancient Rus. Do you think this will be possible?

**Msgr. M:** Possible, yes; probable, no.

The main reason is that they fear that the coming of the Holy Father to the Ukraine and to Lithuania, and other Catholic regions would arouse an enormous enthusiasm in the population. To see the Pope would be something unimaginable for people, and would reinforce the Church in an incredible way. They cannot allow this.

The Communists will never "reform" their hatred toward Catholicism and toward Christianity.

## Afghan refugees: a danger to Pakistan

by Ramtanu Maitra

Whether the Soviet troops begin to withdraw from Afghanistan on May 15 or not, Pakistan's problems concerning Afghanistan seem far from over. Even if the direct threat of a Soviet invasion recedes, the difficulties associated with the influx of some 3 million Afghan refugees since 1979 remain, and could in fact worsen.

In the face of an overwhelming national security threat, Pakistan extended a generous hand to the Afghan refugees, despite a long history of troubled relations between the two nations. It is that troubled history, and the Pakistani government's apparent inability to surmount it, that defines Pakistan's current dilemma.

The crisis created by the presence of 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan requires Pakistan to seek a comprehensive settlement to the Afghan conflict, establishing a stable Afghan government permitting the refugees' return—an obvious condition the U.S. State Department has appeared to overlook in its zealous drive for a "regional settlement" with the Soviet Union.

### A predictable result

In contrast to Iran's strict control of its Muslim brothers fleeing from the north, the Pakistani government adopted a propitiatory attitude toward the refugees, extending special favors and granting them a free run of the country.

The size of the refugee influx into sparsely populated North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan, the two provinces of Pakistan that border Afghanistan, was enough to cause demographic changes with direct political repercussions. Pakistan's total population is in any case only 85 million; in many areas of the border provinces, the refugees outnumber local inhabitants.

With an infamous irreverence for law and order, the Afghans soon enough established a base for the cash- and gun-based prosperity the situation offered. With rare exceptions, the Pakistan government turned a blind eye to these developments—a fact that has evoked bitter hostility against the government from the local inhabitants.

Compounding the problem further, the authorities allowed the refugees to travel east and south into the provinces

of Punjab and Sind, where even more volatile reactions of social-political chemistry have taken place. In Karachi, the port city in Sind which is Pakistan's largest metropolis, over the last year, the Afghan refugee crisis has erupted into intermittent bloody riots between the *nouveau riche* refugees and the Mohajirs, the post-Independence settlers from what is now called India.

Iran, by contrast, has strictly controlled the existence and movement and financing of the 2 million Afghans who have taken refuge there. They have been contained in the border area and allowed to interact with the rest of the population only with special permission—work permits, induction into the military, political training, etc.

### Internal security problem

For Pakistan, the Afghan refugee crisis has several dimensions:

First, the refugees do not disagree with the Afghanis' general contention that a part of both the NWFP and Baluchistan are integral to Afghanistan. This is a demand which is based on the 1944 diplomatic negotiations with Britain, then-ruler of undivided India. None of the seven Mujahiddin leaders based in Pakistan and portrayed as the leaders of the Afghan resistance, has so much as hinted that he would forsake the 1944 claim and accept Pakistan's claim of the existing line of control, the so-called Durand Line, as the permanent border between the two nations.

Second, the refugees brought along with them the *pukhtunwali*—the Pathan code of honor—which is based upon vengeance by means of guns. These freewheeling refugees did not give up their mode of settling scores even while they languished in refugee camps, and in the process, ushered in a level of violence which has understandably made the local Pakistanis nervous.

Third, in spite of the rhetoric, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan have used their guns and cash to buy real estate and trucks, and have taken over a part of the transportation and cloth-trading business in Pakistan. Their networks have been a principal medium for running heroin and hashish from the subcontinent into international markets, but not before hundreds of thousands of Pakistani addicts were created on the way. The troubles that have torn Karachi apart over the past year also resulted from this drug- and gun-trafficking.

Fourth, the activities—and not simply the presence—of these refugees have made the Pakistanis furious with their own government for allowing the situation to be perpetuated. Reports indicate that Prime Minister Junejo, who hails from Sind province, and other political leaders within the administration are deeply disturbed about these developments. Opposition leaders in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD)—an alliance of opposition parties—have also tried to cash in on the Afghan refugee issue. There is considerable support for the demand to get the refugees out—at any cost.

### The economic and political price

The economic impact of eight years of support for the refugees is not insignificant. One estimate shows that Pakistan was spending about the equivalent of \$600 million annually for the upkeep of the refugees. The five-year American aid package of \$1.6 billion which ended in 1986 was providing \$320 million a year of this. The Saudi contribution as economic assistance averaged some \$59 million annually during that period, while aid from other Gulf countries and Islamic banks was about \$40 million per year.

This brings the aggregate economic assistance from all sources except Iran to about \$420 million annually—leaving a tidy sum of some \$180 million for the Pakistani taxpayers to finance every year.

Another element in the expenditure is indirect but important. The presence of such a large number of people in ecologically delicate areas such as the NWFP and Baluchistan has caused further deforestation—because of the refugees' need for firewood—leading to increased soil erosion, flooding, and other costs in terms of lost productivity. While it is difficult to put a money value on such costs, they have considerably aggravated Pakistan's already weak financial situation.

Finally, despite the propaganda campaign by the Western media, the Afghan Mujahiddin leaders have remained a petty, quibbling lot—unable to form a government-in-exile in eight years. Even the Islamic states have declined to extend them political recognition.

By attempting to leave the refugee Afghans out of all discussions for a settlement, both Moscow and Washington have heaped the pressure on Pakistan. But as Islamabad is well aware, without the return of the Afghans to their homeland, any settlement could well lead to even greater chaos in the area—and Moscow's domination of the Afghan geopolitical corridor.

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# Unrest spreads in Soviet Union, East bloc satellite countries

by Mark Burdman

Amid continuing reports of atrocities in the Armenia-Azerbaijan region of the Soviet Union and new waves of unrest in the East bloc satellite states, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. met on March 9 to discuss "intercommunal tensions." With the heads of the Communist parties of Azerbaijan and Armenia in attendance, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov issued the stark warning that "the achievements of 70 years of Soviet history" could be jeopardized, unless such tensions as have developed in the Armenia-Azerbaijan area, were put under control.

Radio Moscow the next day reported that the Central Committee had instructed the Soviet Politburo to urgently find ways to resolve the conflict between Armenians and Azeris over sovereignty of the disputed, Armenian-inhabited region of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is in Soviet Azerbaijan, but which the Armenians are demanding be placed under Soviet Armenian control.

On the day of the Central Committee meeting, Soviet press spokesman Gennady Gerasimov tried to dispel alarm, telling reporters that the situation in the area of tension had "normalized." Gerasimov was charitable enough to admit that previous Soviet estimates that 31 people had died in rioting in the Azerbaijan city of Sumgait were wrong, the actual number was 32! Accounts made available to *EIR*, however, suggest that the number is at least 2,000, and the figure of 1,500 has begun to appear in the West German press.

Additionally, there has been anti-Armenian violence in Azerbaijan in the city of Kirovabad, where at least 10 Armenians were killed, and in the small town of Shamkhor. In the strategically central city of Baku, clashes have also been reported, although details are not known. In Baku, all sports events have been canceled, to avoid crowds forming.

While Gerasimov was speaking, reports were coming into Moscow, synopsised in the March 10 *Times* of London and *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of West Germany, about the atrocities that had taken place in Sumgait. Armenian refugees streaming into Moscow reported indiscriminate beatings, rapes, and other horrors. One refugee stated: "What is happening to our people is a repetition of 1915 [the genocide of Armenians], and yet it seems the Soviet authorities are trying to stop us from finding out about it. But they will

not succeed." A committee of 13 Soviet Armenian influentials has been formed, to handle the refugee flow.

Additionally, because whole apartment blocks and neighborhoods where Armenians lived were demolished in Sumgait, thousands of homeless Armenians are awaiting repatriation to Armenia.

Immediately before the Central Committee meeting, it was clear that any deal that Gorbachov thought he had with Soviet Armenia had broken down. On March 7, 300,000 people took to the streets for new protest actions, and were addressed by prominent Armenian actors, theater directors, and other cultural personalities.

General strikes in Soviet Armenia are planned for the period up to March 26, the date by which Gorbachov has promised to come up with some response to Armenian demands that Nagorno-Karabakh be transferred to Armenia. From March 18-23, Shiite Islamic holidays and festivals are being celebrated in Soviet Azerbaijan, and there is apprehension that new outbreaks of anti-Armenian activity could occur then.

In Azerbaijan, meanwhile, the huge crackdown continues, enforced by divisions of Red Army troops, who are conveniently in place should any crisis erupt in Iran, which borders Azerbaijan.

More generally, throughout Soviet Central Asia, in Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, and Turkmenistan, it can be expected that the Moscow authorities will employ the "iron fist" to deal with the populations there. The signal for this was an article in the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*) March 8, warning, in substance, that the "inferior races" among the Soviet Asian Muslim populations were misbehaving, and had to be whipped into line by their Russian-race masters. The article said that the situation in Central Asia had become "impossible," with growing "militaristic-pacifistic" tendencies, and evasion of military service. "Religious preoccupations and prejudices" were still massive, often producing "unfriendly acts toward soldiers" of the Red Army. To counter these "new negative symptoms," the paper warned, there had to be an offensive launched in "ideological and patriotic education." Especially worrisome, was that "Soviet war songs and hymns are unknown, as is the Russian language in general."

## Flashpoint East Europe, 1988

Management of such crises would be less complex for the Soviet Russian leadership, were it not for the simultaneous unrest hitting the East bloc. One highly informed expert on East bloc affairs told *EIR* March 7: "1988 is the year that we will have an East bloc crisis on our hands."

In **Poland**, the situation began to explode in a new way March 8, the 20th anniversary date of student uprisings in 1968, with student demonstrations in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Lublin. According to France's *Le Figaro* March 10, in Warsaw, the Polish anti-riot police, the so-called "zomos," charged students who had gathered in front of the St. Anne's Church, often throwing them to the ground and beating them up.

These events are only the tip of the iceberg. Whether it be students, workers, or other groups in Poland, the factor driving the dissatisfaction and unrest, and making the situation so volatile, is a horrifying economic collapse. There are extreme, continual shortages of such non-food necessities as toilet paper, soap, women's hygienic articles, and medicine. Even at the minimum expected 1988 inflation rate of 40%, the cost of living by the end of the year will have nearly doubled since the end of 1986, and increased more than ninefold since the end of 1979.

As volatile as Poland is, many informed East bloc experts anticipate that **Hungary** will be the first country to explode. Even though no significant unrest has been manifested so far, the level of austerity is reaching such proportions, that the "stability" which has prevailed since 1956, could rapidly unravel. Hungary is squeezed between the demands of the Soviet war machine and Western usurers, the latter insisting that credit conditions for Hungary will be drastically tightened. In December 1987, a sweeping austerity program was adopted, which allocates 75% of 1988 export earnings for debt repayment. The government set the goal of reducing the living standard by 2.5%, but experts predict a 5% drop in 1988. Cuts will be made in state subsidies to unprofitable heavy industry enterprises, especially in coal and steel. The government estimates that by the end of 1990, at least 200,000 will become unemployed through these measures. The hardest hit by austerity will be Hungary's 2,600,000 pensioners, 25% of the population, whose average purchasing power has already fallen 30% since 1975.

Neighboring **Romania**, which is stripping its internal resources bare to repay foreign debt, is also ripe for unrest.

In **Czechoslovakia**, on March 6, 10,000 people—the largest number in decades—attended mass at St. Agnes Cathedral in Prague. Following this, 1,000 were received at the residence of Czech Cardinal Tomasek. The authorities responded in two ways. On the spot, 20 people were arrested. Before the event, the government had stopped trains and buses in various parts of the country, which would have brought thousands more people to the event. During the gathering, people chanted, "Long live the Church! Long live the

Pope! We want our bishops!" Of 13 bishoprics in Czechoslovakia, 10 bishops' seats are vacant.

Here too, the economic situation is extremely bad, and as political tensions heat up one front, other things can easily be set in motion.

In **East Germany**, the authorities arrested about 200 people over the March 5-6 weekend, in a new wave of crack-downs. In East Germany, the economy is more of a "wild card" than would seem obvious on the surface. Some of East

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*An article in the Soviet military daily on March 8 warned that the situation in Central Asia had become "impossible," often producing "unfriendly acts toward soldiers" of the Red Army. To counter these "new negative symptoms," the paper warned, there had to be an offensive launched in "ideological and patriotic education."*

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Germany's most developed technological capabilities, for example, in electronics and optics, have been looted by the Soviets for the U.S.S.R.'s war build-up.

Outside the formal bloc itself, but most relevant to all the other countries, is the case of **Yugoslavia**, especially as Gorbachov arrives in the country March 14 for an unusual state visit. The volatility of the Yugoslavian internal situation, was a central subject at the March 5-6 meeting of the European Community foreign ministers in Constance, West Germany, where evaluations were presented that Yugoslavia was on the brink of economic collapse and political disintegration. Informed London banking sources warn that the country is on the brink of "balkanization." Interestingly, Soviet radio March 9 reported that Gorbachov would present a plan to "help out Yugoslavia with large-scale economic aid."

One possibility in Yugoslavia, which had been hinted at by the country's military leaders at various points during 1987, is that there could be a coup by the military, to hold Yugoslavia together. The Army is, on the one hand, disgusted at the crumbling, decaying political situation. On the other hand, recent austerity measures declared by the Yugoslav government, have included slashing the budget for defense, which may become the "last straw" for the military leadership.

# Mexican connection to Medellín Cartel uncovered in series of arrests

by an EIR Investigative Team

The Mexican Federal Judicial Police (PJF) announced on Feb. 1 that they had captured one of the most powerful drug-trafficking gangs that make up the Medellín Cartel. The group, comprised of 6 Colombians and 16 Mexicans, operated a vast network of drugs-for-arms trafficking. Thanks to the arrest, the Mexican police were able to locate an arsenal in the town of Agua Prieta, Sonora, near the Arizona border, which contained 100 Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifles, 5 U.S.-made AR-15 rifles, 65,000 cartridges, 330 circular rifle magazines, infrared lenses, bayonets, 600 kilos of cocaine, and 11 tons of marijuana. The arms cache was the largest ever confiscated in Mexico.

The head of the gang, a Colombian named Hildebrando Sanabría Martín, revealed that he is a member of the Medellín Cartel, and that the weapons were intended to boost the cartel's war to the death against the Colombian government, to prevent the activation of a new extradition treaty. "He who signs an extradition order, signs his own death sentence," declared one of those arrested, adding, "The cartel is on a war footing."

Information released by the arrested traffickers revealed that Sanabría is one of the right-hand men of Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha (alias "El Mexicano"), one of the top names of the Colombian-based Medellín Cartel, alongside Carlos Lehder, Pablo Escobar, and the Ochoa brothers.

Two days later, the PJF seized another arsenal in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, composed of 80 AK-47 rifles. The PJF confirmed that the weapons were part of a Medellín Cartel order for 800 assault rifles, and that the drug traffickers also expected to receive bazookas, missiles, and grenades in future shipments. The PJF commander in charge of the raids, Guillermo González Calderón, said that a preliminary shipment of at least 200 rifles had already been sent to Colombia.

Then on Feb. 18, agents discovered yet another shipment, this one containing 180 AK-47s, 80,000 cartridges, 960 rifle magazines, gas masks, and bayonets in the state of Durango, adjoining Sonora. Thirty persons were arrested by the Army, and bank accounts and properties were seized as well. Gen. Mario Renán Castillo Fernández, who conducted the raid, has not yet stated whether this new group is linked to those arrested in Sonora.

Mexican authorities were amazed by the vast military potential of the Mexican drug traffickers and their Colombian chiefs. The arrests leave no room for doubt that the Mexican drug mafia is but a subsidiary of the Medellín Cartel, and that its strength threatens to turn Mexico into a hostage of the cartel.

In Mexico, "the Medellín Cartel has again taken" the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco "as an important springboard" for cocaine trafficking, reported the front page of the daily newspaper *Excelsior* on Feb. 16. "Slowly . . . but irreversibly, Guadalajara has again become the metropolis of the clandestine empire and a mecca for the international drug trade." The daily adds, "Renewed open warfare against the Colombian government . . . promises powerful and violent activities in the underworld, and in Mexico, the epicenter can be found here" in Guadalajara. "Among police circles, a fight for this capital is expected."

Mexico's Colombia connection is not new, but it is now stronger than ever, because it has been permitted to grow. This was the major discovery of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar, who was assassinated by cartel hirelings Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo and Rafael Caro Quintero in March 1985.

## Matta Ballesteros and Camarena's murder

The Medellín Cartel set up its Mexican base of operations in 1982. The man sent to direct operations within the country was a Honduran, José Ramón Matta Ballesteros, who, according to the DEA, functioned as the "chairman of the board" of the illegal-drug business in Mexico, along with fugitives Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo, Manuel Salcido, and jailbirds José Esparragoza Moreno, Rafael Caro Quintero, Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, and Jaime Herrera Herrera. The Colombian connection in Mexico was the primary object of investigations by a special DEA group including Camarena.

In November and December of 1984, the Mexican police in collaboration with the DEA, busted various cocaine shipments of the cartel. In February 1985, Camarena was kidnapped in Guadalajara, Jalisco, on orders from Matta Ballesteros, with the intention of squeezing him for information on the investigation. He was later killed.

The man upon whom the DEA's "Operation Godfather" was focused inside Mexico was, of course, Matta Ballesteros. On April 10, 1985, a DEA spokesman told the Mexican daily *El Nacional*, "This Honduran is in charge of modernizing this illegal activity. In addition to drug trafficking . . . it involves the supplying of weapons and sophisticated espionage equipment, radar, radio and telecommunications to the organized gangs."

Matta Ballesteros's arrest was about to occur in Mexico City, but then-PJF chief Manuel Ibarra Herrera ordered it postponed for two days, allowing him to flee to Spain. In 1986, Ibarra was fired, but never investigated. One year earlier, in March 1985, the chief of the PJF's anti-narcotics division Jorge Miguel Aldana Ibarra, was forced to resign, after he was proven complicit in protecting Matta Ballesteros's group. However, thanks to his political influence, Aldana was not touched and, strangely, was sent to Israel on a one-year "commission," where he relied on the influence of many friends within that country's security services.

During that period, Matta Ballesteros moved to Colombia, where he was discovered and arrested on May 1, 1986 by Colombian police. Within a few months, however, he had bought his freedom and waltzed both out of the jail and out of the country. Most surprisingly, Matta Ballesteros did not flee to Paraguay or Switzerland, as most of the criminals of his class do, but rather to the place that is closest to the U.S. military and intelligence in the region: Honduras. The man most wanted by the DEA for ordering the murder of Camarena, had taken refuge in the "mouth of the lion," where there was not only a heavy concentration of U.S. troops, but also an extensive network of CIA agents, dedicated to supplying the logistical and military requirements of the Nicaraguan "Contras."

That, however, did not distress Matta Ballesteros. Upon his return to his native land, he was arrested for a short time while pending homicide charges against him could be dismissed, and then released in November 1986. He is currently one of Honduras's most prominent businessmen.

### **Matta Ballesteros, Sicilia Falcón, the CIA, the KGB**

The clearest reason that Matta Ballesteros chose Honduras for his refuge is that he is quite at home with the continent's intelligence services. In Mexico, he had bought protection from an important section of the Federal Security Department, which was directed at the time by José Antonio Zorilla Pérez. Zorilla was also responsible for all official contacts with agents of the CIA, then under William Casey, although Zorilla personally leaned toward the Israeli Mossad, with which he cultivated close ties along with his friend Miguel Aldana.

Paradoxically, Matta Ballesteros's career with the international drug trade soared to levels not even he had anticipated. During his stay in a Mexican jail during 1980-81,

according to a Nov. 20, 1986 article in the *Wall Street Journal*, Matta Ballesteros had developed close ties to one Alberto Sicilia Falcón, the Cuban-American drug kingpin who was imprisoned in June 1975. Sicilia Falcón put Matta Ballesteros in touch with his contacts in the cocaine-smuggling world.

Sicilia Falcón's influence within the Ibero-American drug world was extensive. During the 1960s, he was a member of a group of Cubans deployed by the CIA to conduct sabotage operations inside Castro's Cuba. At that time, the CIA's clandestine operations against Cuba were directed by Lawrence Starnfield. At the beginning of the seventies, Sicilia Falcón abandoned the CIA and resurfaced within a band of drug traffickers led by Mexican Juan Hernández Chavira and the Cuban-American Mercedes Coleman Bisval. The Hernández-Coleman gang smuggled drugs into the United States from the four corners of the globe. When Hernández Chavira was arrested, the young Sicilia Falcón joined up with Coleman Bisval and became the chief of the band.

In 1973, Sicilia Falcón set up shop in Guadalajara. That same year, Larry Starnfield arrived in Mexico as the new CIA station chief, together with the new U.S. ambassador to Mexico Joseph John Jova. Both came from the U.S. embassy in Chile. Starnfield had already worked at the CIA station in Mexico, during the student disturbances of 1968.

According to the book *The Underworld Empire* by James Mills (Doubleday and Co. Inc., Garden City, New York, 1986), a special DEA team dubbed CENTAC discovered that Sicilia Falcón was receiving confidential CIA information, without knowing either why or from whom. The same book reports that Sicilia Falcón and a Mexican partner Gastón Santos were smuggling weapons in Portugal, with the backing of the CIA. The book mentions that the DEA discovered that Sicilia Falcón was selling or exchanging weapons for drugs with leftist guerrilla groups of Central and South America, as well as Mexico. Another strange fact that reinforced the DEA's suspicions of a CIA connection to Sicilia Falcón, was that the criminal had hired as his professional hitman an individual identified as Michael Decker, a Vietnam veteran who had been part of Operation Phoenix.

The DEA went on to discover that Sicilia Falcón had relations with Cuba and East Germany, as well as investments in Soviet banks. Sicilia Falcón had also become the lover of the Mexican millionairess Dolores Olmedo de Phillips, whose links to the secret Communist apparatus in the country date from her intimate relations with the Communist painter Diego Rivera. Olmedo is the world's leading propagandist for the Diego Rivera cult.

The paths of Matta Ballesteros and Sicilia Falcón suggest that the Medellín Cartel and its various branches are acting as agents of Soviet irregular warfare. U.S. counterintelligence experts know well that the main infiltration of the U.S. intelligence service was carried out by Cuba's DGI through the drug trade, and in particular by means of such "anti-Castro" Cubans as Sicilia Falcón.

# Moscow's drug state: Laos

by Linda de Hoyos

On Feb. 12, Thai authorities seized 1,280 kilograms of heroin aboard a ship harbored at the Klong Toey Port of Bangkok. The heroin seized had an estimated street value of \$2.2 billion, making the haul the biggest drug bust in the world. Its destination was reportedly New York.

The magnitude of the bust highlights the fact that the Golden Triangle of Southeast Asia—Burma, Thailand, and Laos—continues to be a major supplier of drugs—heroin and marijuana—for the United States. Southeast Asia, it is estimated, supplies 20% of the U.S. heroin supply.

A government-sponsored drug eradication program has reduced Thailand's 1986-87 harvest from an estimated 4,000 hectares to 2,560 ha (6,400 acres,) or between 10 and 12 tons. But while opium production is at a low point in Thailand, drug production in Burma and Laos has risen by about 40%.

In Burma, opium production increased by 200 tons in 1987 to a total of 925-1,230 tons, despite government crackdowns. In 1986, Burmese opium production was 700-1,100 tons, according to a State Department study reported in the *Bangkok Nation* March 4. Burmese production remains under the control of separatist ethnic entities in areas not under government control.

## The Kaysone connection

If Thailand has succeeded in vastly decreasing its share in the Golden Triangle drug nexus, the rising star on the block is the landlocked nation of Laos. Laos was known to be a point of drug production, with opium cultivated by its Meo and Hmong tribesmen, before the December 1975 takeover by the Pathet Lao. However, in 1976, the government of Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane legalized the growing of opium. In addition, purchases of opium were simultaneously restricted to the new government. Since then, the government has taken a sponsorship role in marijuana and opium production in Laos—"the Kaysone Connection."

In the early 1980s, opium production in Laos was estimated at 50 tons. The 1987 crop was estimated at 200 tons.

As reported in a lengthy article in the Feb. 8 *Bangkok Post* article by Allen Dawson, heroin and marijuana are believed to be the major sources of foreign exchange for the Laotian government. "With a half-billion-dollar foreign debt, Laos is rated by the U.N. as one of the ten poorest nations on earth," Dawson points out.

Who then reaps the benefit of the foreign exchange brought in? Surely one beneficiary is Moscow. Increasingly, since the 1979 Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, Laos has become a direct tributary state of the Soviet Union, without a decreasing mediating role played by Vietnam. Approximately 1,000 Soviet advisers are operative in Laos. Vientiane—not Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City—is headquarters for the Soviet KGB in Indochina.

There is little doubt of the direct government role in the Laotian drug trade. Dawson reports: "In 1976, Paris customs police arrested the brothers Hu Tien Sing and Hu Tien Phu, along with a Sino-Vietnamese man, Tran Van Minh. They were charged with heroin smuggling. All three carried Laotian diplomatic passports."

By the late 1970s, there were four heroin refineries in Vientiane. "One was the 555 cigarette factory, an industry under strict government control. And the other was at Building 10, Kilometer 6 on the road from Vientiane to the north—the compound run prior to the communist takeover by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). . . . Kaysone's house was close by. Only government people could enter the compound."

Under fire internationally, in 1979, Laos cleaned out its old drug machinery. In the meantime, Prime Minister Kaysone "has forged a new, more tightly controlled heroin ring that feeds opiates into the international marketplace . . . with the government actually running the ring and taking the profits," according to Dawson. Named as the linchpins of the operation were Khamphet Phangachak, a close adviser of Prime Minister Kaysone, and Trade and Industry Minister Maysouk Saysomphong. As Dawson reports:

"Khamphet has been described both as a confidential secretary to communist boss Kaysone and as a senior official at the Trade and Industry Ministry. . . . Investigators have found that he is a powerful man in Lao politics, both personally and politically." His role was given away in an interview by Boonlop Phonsena, a defector from a prominent pro-Communist Lao family, with the *Far Eastern Economic Review* in 1979. Said Boonlop, "This drug dealing is a secret. Only insiders really know about it. . . . [Khamphet] is appointed to buy and sell opium and heroin."

## The Khun Sa connection

Since 1982, Laos has been locked in an unholy alliance with the biggest drug warlord of Asia, Khun Sa of Burma. "Khun Sa's major revenue source for years," reports Dawson, "has been accumulation and sale of No. 4 (pure white) heroin. The drug is manufactured by chemists—mostly from



Hong Kong—from opium purchased directly from mountain tribesmen and indirectly from them through the Burmese Communist Party.” Khun Sa controls 75% of all heroin produced in the Golden Triangle.

In 1982, Khun Sa was decisively driven out of Thailand by Thai military action. The territory controlled by Khun Sa abuts directly onto the Laotian province of Sayaboury. According to Dawson’s reports, the town of Ban Houei Sai in Laos, where the Mekong River separates Laos from Thailand has become the drug depot for Khun Sa in Laos. According to Dawson, Kaysone has given Khun Sa full rein over parts of Ban Houei Sai and the rural Sayaboury province. It is noteworthy that Sayaboury-Thai border was the site of the December-February fierce border fighting between Laos and Thailand this year.

Even this year, as Dawson reported Jan. 22, Khun Sa opened 10-12 new heroin refineries in Laos.

Laotian and Khun Sa opium finds its way onto the international markets through two routes. The first is through Cambodia then over to Vietnam to the port of Danang, where the heroin is refined at various islets near Hong Kong where acetic anhydride—a necessary ingredient of heroin refining—can be procured from China. Another route is down the Mekong River into Loei province, then through Prachin Buri and Chanthaburo the east coast of Thailand.

### Laos cash crop: marijuana

“There is a Laos government agency in charge of the production and marketing of marijuana,” stated Thailand National Security Council chief Suwit Suchanukul July 7, 1987. “The government agency distributes the seeds and fertilizer, most of it purchased in Thailand,” he charged. Then the same government agency buys the marijuana back from the farmers and sells it. “They handle the complete cycle.”

This charge is corroborated by 1987 U.S. satellite pictures showing huge tracts of land in Laos under marijuana cultivation close to populous areas—and certainly not hidden from public view. Laos grows “some of the best marijuana in the world,” says a Thai official cited by Dawson. “The provinces of Vientiane, Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Sayaboury have been pinpointed as the major sources of the crop. All border Thailand.”

The “communist origin” of the crop has not hampered its delivery into the international market. The crop is smuggled into Thai criminal syndicates who take it out of Southeast Asia, or it is sometimes sent across the border with refugees. In the last year, three major shipments of marijuana seized by Thai police were traced back into Laos. There are also indications that U.S. criminal syndicates are directly involved in Laotian marijuana production. According to various sources, American syndicates bankroll the Thai farmers who sell the seed and fertilizer for the Laotian growers on the other side of the Mekong.

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## The Baden-Württemberg elections

*The March 20 vote in this south German state provides an opportunity to the Patriots to shape national politics.*

A major government crisis is likely in West Germany this summer, but the outcome is being shaped right now by the upcoming March 20 state elections in Baden-Württemberg.

The ruling Christian Democratic Party of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which has suffered increasing losses in every election since 1985, may be about to lose its absolute majority in the state government—even while its governor, Lothar Spaeth, is being touted as a political miracle-maker and the next chancellor of Germany!

Spaeth won pre-approval from the Soviets during a recent pilgrimage to Moscow, where he was certified as more willing to sell Germany to the Soviet Union than even the weak-hearted Chancellor Kohl. Current scenarios feature Spaeth stepping in some time after the summer to head a “grand coalition” with the Social Democratic Party, which would negotiate with Moscow for a “neutral” Germany that would function as a toolshop for the Soviet military machine.

Not much is standing in the way of this scheme—except a challenge to Spaeth’s Christian Democrats by the new party Patriots for Germany, which in only a few weeks has organized a movement of citizen-candidates all over the state. One hundred thirty people gathered at the Patriots regional party congress in early March; the party has filed candidates in 35 of the state’s 70 districts.

The utter inability of Spaeth and other slick politicians to deal with the shattering international economic crisis, or the rapid slide toward Soviet

domination signaled by the INF treaty, has left a wide open organizing situation for the Patriots.

The Patriots have been labeled as “the most curious” of the parties by the local press, according to party vice chairman F. W. Grunewald, a retired general in the Bundeswehr, “because we really care about people, and tell the truth about what is really going on.” A party poster lampoons Spaeth by depicting him pushing a shopping cart filled with industrial goods, and the motto, “Moscow sets the prices.”

Calling on her countrymen to fight for a new world economic order as demanded by Pope John Paul II in his most recent encyclical, Patriots founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche pointed out at the party congress that under the “post-industrial society” regime pursued by all “established” parties for the past two decades, West Germany has lost 2.5 million productive jobs in industry and agriculture since 1975. Moreover, the Kohl government has just agreed to European Community-imposed farm cuts that will take 50% of German agriculture out of production in the next 12 years.

Baden-Württemberg, touted as a “high-tech” success story by Spaeth’s friends, is not immune. The auto industry near Stuttgart is in full-blown crisis because of the fall of the U.S. dollar. Porsche and Audi have announced layoffs and short-time work; Daimler Benz is soon to follow. For every job lost in the auto industry, two jobs will vanish in the spare-parts industries. Mass layoffs have been announced also in the machine tool and electronics sectors.

Prospects for 1988 are dim. A recent study has forecast that the Stuttgart industrial heartland, which depends on exports for 50% of its revenues, will lose another 30,000 jobs by the year 2000. And, the CDU tries to calm voters with empty rhetoric on “stability” and “progress.”

Spaeth, who has consistently criticized the cabinet in Bonn, dominated by his own party, as “incompetent” and “leaderless,” endorses the plan for a supranational European central bank and proposes a “restructuring” to shrink European and German industry, beginning with cartelization in the high-tech sector and a reorientation of German exports to the East bloc. On his recent trip to Moscow, Spaeth was accompanied by a large delegation of Baden-Württemberg industrialists, who have opened up a series of “joint ventures” to beef up Marshal Ogarkov’s Soviet war economy. These efforts have confirmed Spaeth as the Politburo’s favorite for West German chancellor, according to the Russian weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

The Spaeth government has also announced that “the day is past when this was a farm state.” Laws drive farmers off the land on the pretext of protecting the ecology.

But three weeks of campaigning on the Patriots’ national farm emergency program, organized around slogans like “A Free Nation Needs Free Farmers,” or “Save Farmers—Stop Hunger—Marshall Plan For Africa Now,” is dominating politics across the farm belt.

“He who has courage and a good plan, can turn the ship around and win,” Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche stressed at the recent Patriots party congress. “We Patriots will do everything possible to turn the politicians toward implementation of a new world economic order.”

## A military war against drugs?

*The Colombian government's blind-sided approach to fighting drugs has forced the military to the fore.*

A communiqué released by the Colombian Air Force on March 2 revealed that an illegally registered Aerocommander airplane owned by the Medellín Cartel of drug traffickers was seized by officials after its discovery at an airport in the city of Pereira. So highly sophisticated was the craft, including its own onboard computer, that a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) pilot was brought in to fly the plane back to a military airbase in Bogotá.

The drama heightened on March 1, when two individuals disguised as Air Force officials entered the base, boarded the plane, and flew it out of custody before they could be identified. In the past, such a story would have ended here. But the Colombian military has apparently decided to draw the line against such impunity. This time, Air Force planes were sent in hot pursuit after the fugitive Aerocommander.

An attempt by the drug traffickers to land the craft on an airstrip inside the estate of Medellín Cartel chieftain Pablo Escobar was foiled, when the Air Force planes circled overhead, strafing the strip and the craft and ultimately destroying it. A second Aerocommander on Escobar's property was also destroyed, but it is not yet clear whether by the Air Force or by the mafia itself.

There were several casualties among Escobar's personnel, and at least 50 were arrested, among them those suspected of having stolen the airplane. On the estate itself was found a machine capable of manufacturing counterfeit registrations for airplanes.

Although Escobar himself is a fugitive from justice, his properties are protected from confiscation by Colombian law. Despite periodic raids on the vast estate, it is always returned to the hands of Escobar's employed "caretakers" and their operations.

According to the Air Force communiqué, the captured airplane's computer contained the coordinates for private smuggling airstrips throughout Colombia. By noting that the Aerocommander also possessed the capability of making *non-stop* contraband flights, including low-visibility ones, to anywhere in Ibero-America and the United States, the communiqué also suggested that similar coordinates existed in the computer program for smugglers' landing sites continentally.

The military's forceful response to the brazen behavior of the traffickers has drawn the outrage of the godfather himself. In a letter sent "from clandestinity" to the major Colombian media March 3, Escobar protested that the Aerocommander had not landed on his property, but that its pursuit was used as an excuse to shoot up his estate. He further charged that among the casualties were "simple domestics and peasants from the region." He vowed, "We will immediately sue, and will not rest until those miserable official assassins . . . pay with the full rigor of justice for such an abominable crime." Escobar is responsible for ordering the assassinations of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, newspaperman Guillermo Cano, Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos, and hundreds of others.

The military command has taken the point politically, as well. In an interview with the daily *El Tiempo* of March 6, Defense Minister Gen. Rafael Samudio Molina and Armed Forces Commander Gen. Manuel Guerrero Paz stressed the need for a professional army, made up of educated men "with a degree, hopefully an engineer or an economist of 24 years of age. A man with culture thinks more, has better criteria, knows how to handle weapons better." General Guerrero Paz, in particular, noted the lack of sophisticated weaponry, the squandering of military capability on purely police duties, and the lack of appropriate legal instruments to advance their efforts against narco-terrorism.

The daily *El Espectador*, known for its anti-drug sentiments, editorialized March 6 on the Air Force incident, noting that "where power is truly exercised with the responsibilities it bears, acts of government have already been carried out which official indolence silently refuses to assume." The newspaper's editors referred angrily to Escobar's threat to sue, writing that "it is the nation, the Colombian people, humanity, which should sue for restitution against the [mafia's] crimes, be they for known homicides or for the moral degeneration to which large sectors of society have been brought."

The next potential escalation in the military's move against narco-terrorism could be on March 30, when the operating licenses for all private security agencies in Colombia will simultaneously come up for review—by the defense ministry. It is widely reported that a careful scrutiny of applicants will be conducted to identify the vast numbers of such agencies set up as legal fronts for the private armies of the narcotics mafia.

# International Intelligence

## **Japanese Red Army arms Philippines rebels**

Members of the Japanese Red Army have entered the Philippines and are arming and training rebels to carry out assassinations and sabotage, according to Philippine Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago, who was quoted in the *Bangkok Post* on March 7.

Speaking to a civic group on March 4, she said that members of the terrorist group and Bouryuku-Dan, a Japanese criminal syndicate, entered through Cebu Airport posing as tourists. Santiago said reports gathered by her office "indicate that they coordinate with members of the outlawed Communist Party."

Besides money, Red Army men also gave rebels guns and ammunition, she said. Santiago said both Japanese groups were "actively involved" in importing and exporting firearms. "The Japanese Red Army imports firearms and ammunition which it donates to the communist NPA rebels," she said. She said that she would coordinate with the Japanese embassy to counter the two groups.

## **South African offers deal over Angola**

South African Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Malan, known as a "hawk" on defense matters, has for the first time ever publicly offered the Soviet Union a deal over Angola. Speaking on state-run South African Radio on March 6, Malan said that he was prepared to accept, in Angola, the same kind of formula the Soviets have enunciated for Afghanistan after a Soviet troop withdrawal: "free, non-aligned, and neutral."

His statements, according to the *Financial Times* newspaper of London March 7, "concentrated on the possibility of a Soviet-South African agreement to promote an internal political agreement" between the warring parties in Angola. Sources close to General Malan report that he is contemptuous of U.S. diplomatic efforts in the

southern African region, and believes that U.S. influence is weakening.

After his broadcast, radio commentators said Malan's statement "has made the future of Angola a South African-Soviet issue."

## **Kremlinologists claim change in Soviet doctrine**

A *New York Times* article of March 7, by Bernard E. Trainor, keynoted a worldwide press campaign of disinformation about an alleged "change in Soviet doctrine" to "a new defensive doctrine." He adduced testimony from scads of Sovietologists about the alleged shift: quotations from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov's book on perestroika (the one he was away writing, when Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and Yegor Ligachov gouged into his hegemony in Moscow); Defense Minister D.T. Yazov's assertion that "Soviet military doctrine considers the defense as the main form of military operations," as against a previous formulation that "the offensive is the main form of battle"; and military writings on "non-offensive defense" and "reasonable sufficiency."

Playing out the deception, former SALT negotiator Raymond Garthoff, now of the Brookings Institution, told the *Times* that "most Western experts doubt the Soviet strategic about-face is a ploy to lull the West into complacency." U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci said, "I will be pleased to hear what they mean by it," when he meets with Yazov later in March.

The *Times* omitted to report, that it was Soviet Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen. M.A. Gareyev who announced the Warsaw Pact's adoption of an allegedly "new defensive doctrine," at a press conference in the spring of 1987. This is the same Gareyev, whose 1985 book on strategy reiterated that "it is very dangerous to disregard . . . the offensive as the main type of military action." Like other top General Staff officers, Gareyev has worked intensively on new, more stealthy offensive means (including radio-frequency weapons and spetsnaz deployments) and is also an expert on strategic deception.

## **Soviets call on militia to stop drug plague**

A briefing was given at the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs on Feb. 16, on the subject, "Is the militia using all its reserves to the full; what is stopping it from sealing off all drug distribution channels?"

According to a report which appeared in the daily *Pravda* on Feb. 17, Lieut. Gen. V. Pankin, chief of the Criminal Investigation Main Administration, said: "We have still not been able to develop an effective system to combat drug addiction. The figures seem to be impressive. We have confiscated 42 tons of raw material and narcotic substances. The number of drug-related crimes has fallen by 25%. But we do not intend to flatter ourselves. In some regions, for example, up to 60% of apartment break-ins are committed by drug addicts."

Moscow television on Feb. 19 reported that during a recent anti-drug crackdown, called "Poppy-87," approximately 4,000 illegal opium poppy and hemp fields were found and more than 140,000 hectares destroyed. In 1987 some 77% of drug addicts had already undergone voluntary treatment, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## **British defense experts critical of NATO plans**

Two British defense chiefs have criticized the March 3-5 NATO summit for failing to come up with a credible weapons-modernization plan that could counter Soviet military threats to Europe, in the aftermath of the withdrawal of U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe.

Gen. Sir Martin Farnedale, until six months ago the commander of NATO's 200,000-strong Northern Army Group, warned: "Without INF weapons, one is left with the current range of battlefield weapons which are not convincing unless modified, or strategic weapons which would be overkill. The INF weapons are, in short, the perfect peacekeepers. . . . If we do not

# Briefly

modernize, we may inadvertently present the Warsaw Pact with a window of opportunity, particularly if there are no reductions in Warsaw Pact conventional forces."

Chief of the Defense Staff Lord Lewin, Admiral of the Fleet, charged, "It now seems as if politics is running reality in NATO. Germany's Chancellor Kohl has ignored the advice of his own military chiefs and delayed a vital modernization program simply because he faces domestic elections this year. . . . I am very concerned by what seems like a growing complacency towards the Soviet Union among NATO leaders."

## Henry Kissinger's 'final solution' for West Bank

At a meeting with Jewish leaders in February, Henry Kissinger proposed that Israel bar television cameras and reporters from the Occupied Territories, and suppress the Palestinian uprising as quickly as possible, and as brutally as necessary, the *New York Times* reported on March 5. The report was based on a confidential memo on the meeting put out by one of the participants, Julius Berman, who is a former chairman of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations.

The memo summarized Kissinger's remarks: "Israel should bar the media from entry into the territories involved in the present demonstrations, accept the short-term criticism of the world press for such conduct, and put down the insurrection as quickly as possible—overwhelmingly, brutally, and rapidly. The insurrection must be quelled immediately, and the first step should be to throw out television, à la South Africa. To be sure, there will be international criticism of the step, but it will dissipate in short order. There are no awards for losing with moderation."

The memo also said that Kissinger had urged that no concessions be made during the uprising, but that at the right time, Israel should say it was willing to give up Gaza to Jordan and parts of the West Bank, in return for concessions by Jordan in the West Bank that would bar military forces and Palestinian governments in the disputed areas. Kis-

singer and Berman were both dismayed at disclosure of the memo, with Kissinger saying, "It's enough to drive me to drink."

## France to launch new missile programs

France will begin work on neutron weapons and a new medium-range missile soon, said Premier Jacques Chirac at a press conference in Paris March 8. He said that although France should definitely continue the independent defense policy of the late President Charles de Gaulle, the French should also "play a much bigger role in European defense on the side of NATO." The French government has expressed particular concern about the effect of the U.S.-Soviet INF treaty, on the defense of Europe.

According to reports in the German press, Chirac recommended that France shouldn't wait for the end of the French elections, but make a commitment now for development of a version of the Hades missile with 480 kilometers range, to have a nuclear deterrent between the 120 and 500 kilometers ranges against the 1,300 Soviet missiles in that category. Chirac also endorsed optional production of enhanced radiation weapons ("neutron bombs"), and termed Franco-German defense cooperation as "more than symbolic, but very important."

## Latin American bishops meet on papal encyclical

The Latin American Bishops Conference (CELAM) is planing a meeting on the ethical aspects of the foreign debt problem of Latin America, to be held in Bogota, Colombia in March. According to CELAM's Office of Information and Documentation in Rome, representatives of all the major creditor banks, the finance ministers of the most indebted nations, and various Latin American bishops have all been invited.

The meeting will discuss the Pope's recent encyclical, *On Social Concerns (Sollicitudo rei socialis)*, with a focus on the need for a new international order.

● **LEADING ISRAELI** rabbis are emerging as advocates of a peaceful solution to the West Bank crisis. Rabbi Sach, the leading spiritual authority of Israel's Sephardic community, urged that Israel negotiate directly with the PLO. Rabbi Goren quoted scripture to show that Israel should accept the creation of a Palestinian entity.

● **THE SOVIETS** have threatened to counter the SDI program with biological warfare, according to the *Washington Times* March 8. Valentin Falin, chief of the Novosti Press Agency, was quoted: "We won't copy you anymore. We'll take asymmetrical means with new scientific principles. . . . Genetic engineering could be a hypothetical example."

● **ROBERT MAXWELL'S** Pergamon Press of Great Britain has signed an agreement with the Soviet copyright agency to issue a yearbook on *perestroika* in the U.S.S.R. "I wish to stress, that the changes we now see in the life of the Soviet Union, especially in the area of business deals, are obvious and unprecedented," said Maxwell.

● **HENRY KRIEDEL**, executive director of the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, says that the Geneva talks on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan are a dead letter, since Moscow will never agree to cut off military aid to Kabul, and Pakistan will not go along with any settlement which does not include Afghan resistance leaders in a new government.

● **BAVARIAN** elections on March 6 resulted in big losses for the Christian Social Union party, which has long governed the West German state, under the leadership of Minister President Franz Josef Strauss. The CSU is the most conservative party in the ruling Bonn coalition, and might be squeezed out if a multi-party "Grand Coalition" comes to power on the federal level.

## Is the President to be declared insane?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

It began as a whisper, and became waves of murmuring, now building up to an insistent drone.

There is a pattern of news media leaks implying, more and more boldly, that President Reagan's strange compulsion to appease the Soviet dictators, may be the result of his wife's increasing reign over his waning mental powers. Former White House aide Michael Deaver and other sources insist, that President Ronald Reagan never existed, except as a deck of behavioral-modification cue cards from an Alice-in-Wonderland sort of political fantasy featuring Mrs. Nancy Davis Reagan as the Red Queen.

The whole business has the ominous smell of a legal coup d'état in the making. One remembers how Britain's King George III was declared a booby by his heir-apparent, and thinks of the manner in which legal psychiatry is so often malpracticed on behalf of political causes, as well as pure greed of loving heirs, today. If one follows the news media closely, one smells a pending April Fool's Day prank of that sort in the offing now.

It might not happen; many things which probably will happen never do, but only because something equally dramatic intervenes to take their place. The pattern of build-up of this theme around the news media, is leading to something very dramatic in the aftermath of Super Tuesday's primary. As you turn the page of the calendar to the month of April, an ominous chill will settle across this nation, a sea-change before the onset of the coming storm.

Meanwhile, another celebrated synthetic political personality, Moscow's Quasimodo, Mikhail Gorbachov, may be in the last act of his brief career. The KGB-orchestrated troubles in Soviet Azerbaijan and Armenia are serving as a cover for an ominous build-up of Soviet troops on Iran's border; this and correlated crisis-developments have a short

time-fuse attached to them. It might not happen, but it probably will happen soon. Something which will be no less dramatic than a sudden official ouster of General Secretary Gorbachov will occur in Moscow, not much later than April Fool's Day.

Meanwhile, other events are marching toward an early month of global destiny. April is an ominous month for the international financial markets, too. All of these and other global developments, not merely coincide, but are tightly intermeshed. Let us examine the Soviet connection first, and then summarize the mental condition of the Reagan administration as a whole.

### **Moscow's trade with Germany**

On the surface, Nancy Reagan's appointment of Bonn Ambassador Richard Burt, and President Reagan's Reykjavik and Washington INF meetings have delivered West Germany to Moscow more shamelessly than Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain handed Adolf Hitler Czechoslovakia.

The industrial power of Western Europe is greater than that of the United States. If West Germany were to be "Finlandized," as this is occurring rapidly at this moment, all of Western Europe becomes rapidly strategically indefensible. Under the combination of U.S. Gramm-Rudman-driven decoupling from Western Europe, and this Soviet threat, the industrial might of Western Europe is put at the disposal of the Soviet economy, through trade-deals financed with Western European credits. In that state of affairs, Moscow has immediate and total world domination.

It seems that, due to the Red Queen's control over the President, Moscow has been handed the world on a platter. That tends to be the truth of the matter, but there are interest-

ing complications adding up to the worst crisis in postwar Soviet internal affairs.

To secure the potential victory which the White House's Red Queen has handed it, Moscow has taken a range of very hazardous actions, among which three are the cause of Mikhail Gorbachov's replacement by a temporary troika during the October 1987 plenary sessions, and the presently imminent threat of his abrupt disappearance.

First, Moscow has accelerated its military build-up beyond all precedent, intending to achieve the degree of overwhelming superiority needed for victory in any general war it chooses to launch from about 1991-92 onward. This massive build-up is financed partly through trade-credits from the United States and Western Europe, but also by an intensity of looting of captive Eastern Europe which has driven those nations to the brink of internal economic collapse.

Second, Moscow's efforts to increase the volumes of technology supplied by West Germany and others demand that Moscow create a margin of increased trade-earnings from Western Europe. The manner in which this is intended to work, is to foster the present forced collapse of agricultural production in Western Europe, to create a dependency upon agricultural goods supplied by Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. This food must come out of the mouths of the populations of Eastern European captive nations. This is the motive for the savage austerity which Moscow has suddenly imposed upon these nations.

Third, the Gorbachov regime included under the rubrics of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, certain adjustments modeled upon the Lenin period's New Economic Policy concessions to Western financial interests. This worsens the dislocations in the always inherently unstable structure of the Soviet economy, and feeds the recruitment-drives of the already powerful, savagely anti-Western and overtly fascist Pamyat movement.

These conditions are hitting hardest not only the captive nations of Eastern Europe, but also the Turkic and other minorities within the Soviet empire's interior. The Jacobin egalitarianism of Moscow's Raskolniki follows faithfully the Orwellian social-democratic principle, that "some pigs are more equal than others," especially in the sharing of austerity.

If Moscow continues to use austerity against Eastern European economies as the mechanism for integrating West Germany's output into the Soviet war-preparations, there will be a crisis of a nature which is beyond the means of police-state control over dissidence. The economies of Poland and Romania are already at the threshold of breakdown, and Bulgaria is approaching such a point if present trends are continued.

There is a curiously important aspect to the way the Soviet KGB has responded thus far to the potential social crisis caused by this extreme austerity.

The Soviet police-state has two options available to it in calculating its response to the potential social crisis being

built up through effects of savage austerity. Ordinarily, it would simply crush the potential protest in the customary, bestial manner. To a degree, as in the case of Poland's increasing, systematic incidence of "disappeared" persons, that is occurring. Presently, the KGB has some other fish to fry; it plays the social eruptions, even organizes them, in order to produce two kinds of effects.

One of the KGB's most successful disinformation operations conducted in the West, was the use of Soviet agents inside the Western intelligence establishments to spread the myth of "the crumbling Soviet empire." In a sense, the Soviet empire contains the seeds of its own destruction, but this is not occurring in anything like the way Soviet agents in the West have caused the "crumbling empire" theme to be popularized. This Soviet-directed disinformation campaign has contributed an important part to Western governments' willingness to disarm. It also sets up traps to catch Western agents assigned to probe potential pockets of resistance within the Soviet empire.

On this account, a limited demonstration of social upheavals inside the Soviet interior serves to aid Moscow in lulling foolish Western leaders into further measures of disarmament.

These events also coincide with Moscow's Gorbachov problem, in the course of a fierce factional struggle which erupted over the period between June and October, 1987, the skids were slipped under Gorbachov's career. The controlling functions of the General Secretary were assumed by the new troika, leaving Gorbachov with the title, but with an authority which tended to be limited to that of special sales representative. Since then, all his visible state functions excepting those bearing on his attractiveness to the associates of the White House's Red Queen, have been of a token, perfunctory nature.

Gorbachov is not yet certifiably dead politically; his political resurrection is not entirely out of the question. Nonetheless, the intent is to dump him once Moscow has gained as much mileage out of President Reagan as it might. That will probably happen during 1988, perhaps before the summer.

Normally, a period of up to a year is needed to dump a Soviet General Secretary. The thing which makes the Soviet succession as laborious as it is, is not the difficulty of dumping an incumbent General Secretary, but reaching majority agreement on his replacement. The only way Gorbachov might survive, is to throw his backing to one of the major factions which might possibly develop among his opponents. So, the early dumping of Gorbachov will probably happen, if some other equally dramatic alternative does not intervene.

So, the KGB has played the potential for bloody riots in Azerbaijan, and also played other such opportunities, as a part of orchestrating the factional process now ongoing inside the Soviet ruling oligarchy. In a police-state, that approach is one of the two principal options available to the secret police: Set an insurgency into motion, in order to bring to the



surface and crush bloodily all potential forces of insurgency, making the affected region thereafter as placidly submissive an environment as a graveyard. Lure the opposition into the open, and then move in with crushing force, as was done in 1968 Czechoslovakia, and was Soviet KGB policy in the Solidarność events. This sort of option is also useful as a way of orchestrating political coups inside a nation's government.

### The gods first make mad

"Communism, Schmommunism!" The government of the Soviet empire is a hybrid oligarchical dynasty, with a variety of "communism" modeled upon that decreed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian, and with elements of the old Byzantine oligarchical dynasty, Mongol empire, and Venetian Council of Ten stirred into a common stew.

In the U.S., power is concentrated in the hands of the Anglo-American oligarchy of wealthy rentier families and their talented, feudal-like court officials. Throughout Western Europe, the form of arrangements is broadly the same. Constitutional government in these cases is a veneer; important policy-shaping, as well as important elections and appointments, is managed by the dominant consortia of rentier-family, oligarchical war-lord groups.

The essential difference between Western nations and the Soviet oligarchical system is twofold. First, under conditions of severe crisis, the power might be shifted back to the constitutional institutions of government, with the oligarchy downgraded to the power-status of a powerful one among numerous constituencies. This is not possible in Moscow. Second, underneath the surface of oligarchical domination of the political processes, the intrinsic culture of the Western nations is the Augustinian cultural matrix, based on the Western Christian notion of individuality keyed to the *Filioque* of the Latin Creed.

On the condition that these crucial differences are noted, the present mechanisms of policy-shaping of both the Western and Moscow governments are of an oligarchic character. In each case, the oligarchy itself has the characteristics of the mythical gods of Olympus, like the anti-Christ figure of the Emperor Tiberius, imposing their *Capricious* whims upon nations and persons.

Since they believe they have the power to impose their will upon subject nations and peoples, they imagine that no power exists within the part of the world over which they rule, which might efficiently resist their policy-decisions. In that state of mind, they ridicule even the Creator, and defy natural law at their pleasure. So, they are destroyed by their own hands, and so, that they might be destroyed in the fashion of Biblical Sodom and Gomorrah, they are first made as mad as the Biblical Nebuchadnezzar.

Such is the state of the Soviet oligarchical mind. Such madness is the increasingly manifest characteristic of the Reagan-Bush administration and the National Endowment for Democracy's social-democratic leadership of the Con-

gress. This observation brings us back to the matter of the sanity of the Red Queen's husband.

### The man and the regime

Somewhere, buried under the kaleidoscopic flashing of brainwasher's cue cards, there exists an imprisoned real Ronald Reagan, the old Hollywood liberal and FBI snitch whom a leftish Nancy Davis saw and conquered during Screen Actors' Guild days. Obviously, turning any man's mind into a stack of cue cards, as was done to turn a Hollywood liberal into a putatively conservative political candidate, does his mental health no good. Any television producer could explain how control of an actor by constant flashing of cue cards turns the mind of the popular face on the screen into a mass of brainwashed mush (the cue card says: "Remember to Smile Now, Ronnie"). However, it is not the real Ronald Reagan, but the visible, synthetic personality of the President, which should be foremost in our attention.

Whatever, and wherever a real-life Ronald Reagan is, the synthetic persona of President Reagan is not an individual personality. President Ronald Reagan the actor is the face worn by a collection of script-writers and directors. The polite name for this collection is "White House palace guard," with former Sen. Howard Baker filling the post customarily assigned to the chief eunuch of an Oriental harem, and Nancy Davis emulating the role of ill-fated Czar Nicholas II's Rasputin-ridden czarina.

The design of the script used to control the President is based upon two popular models copied from the mass-entertainment media: spectator sports and TV soap-opera. The Washington, D.C. code-word for the sports-image is "power curve." The TV soap-opera themes are managed through manipulation of Nancy Davis Reagan's deeply embedded image of herself as a Hollywood princess. The motives of the synthetic Ronald Reagan are thus, to "stay in the game to the end, and be the star," and to maintain his media-ratings in the soap-opera. The more this synthetic personality plays the role of President, the more and more he is desensitized to the existence of a real world outside the fictional role he is playing. Relative to the real world, he is a man acting decisively in a dream-world someone else is manufacturing for him.

It may be fair, but not useful to describe President Reagan as a "lame duck." The U.S. government today is not centered around the personality of the nominal President; it is centered around a script called "the transition." Speaking in generalities, the functions of the Executive Branch of government are not presently centered around the President, but rather the conception of the predetermined process of transition from one President to the next. This defines the character of the government as a whole as a collective insanity.

It works thus.

The mechanisms of policy-shaping in Washington are based on two features of a living-theater variety of script. On the one side, there is a set of teams engaged in match-play.

The teams are identified by the term "institutions," and the ordering of match-play is identified by the term "channels." On the other side, there are the rules of the game governing the relationships among institutions and channels. These rules of the game are termed "policy, methods, systems, and procedures."

All of us should recognize this arrangement from childhood. The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget's famous study of rules of the game in children's play is a relevant comparison.

Children do not play in the real world, but in an imaginary world, a fantasy-world from which are excluded the kinds of risks prevailing in adult life's real world. The typification of children's games is competitive sports. What we have in Washington's policy-shaping today, is a collection of people who have not grown out of such childishness. The crucial clinical proof of this fact, in the instance of each circle or individual who might be examined, is the way in which the terms "power" and "constituencies" are used in such circles. This infantile trait results in a collective mental state, which must be fairly described as paranoid relative to the real world on which those so afflicted imagine themselves to be acting.

The kernel of the psychopathological problem is habituated blind faith in the existence of institutions and constituencies as defined in terms of rules of the game. "Institutions" and "channels" are employed as substitutes for reality outside the establishment-directed government; interaction according to rules of the game is employed as a substitute for cause and effect relations in the real world.

The simplest example is the case of the economy.

A previous synthetic personality placed in the White House, Jimmy Carter, was used as a front for the implementation of a package of programs, called *Project 1980s*, developed during the 1975-76 period by a team-project of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). One of the principal features of this package was a stipulated commitment to eradicate the influence of "neo-mercantilist" (e.g., Hamiltonian) economics from the world, and to employ instead what was described in those books as "controlled disintegration of the economy."

After a chaotic wrecking of the U.S. economy, over the period preceding October 1979, Carter installed Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve System. Volcker was selected on the basis of his public avowal of a commitment to "controlled disintegration of the economy." Volcker lived up to that promise. In place of the haphazard wrecking of the economy during the first three years of the Carter administration, Volcker made the wrecking process coherent and systematic.

Since the beginning of the Carter administration, there was never an actual economic recovery. There has been a persisting net shrinkage and erosion of infrastructure, agriculture, and industry over the entire span of the past eleven years. During the so-called five recovery years of 1983-87, there was a persistent collapse at a rate of between 2% and

5% per year.

The myth of the recovery was created thus. In October 1982, Reagan accepted a proposal by Henry A. Kissinger and certain New York banks. This was a scheme intended to paper over the international debt-crisis of 1982 by such included measures as the launching of a system of "off-balance-sheet liabilities" by Citibank's Walter Wriston, an inflationary arrangement which presently threatens to blow out the U.S. banking system as a whole. The looting of Central and South America by IMF "conditionalities," and an orgy of "creative financing" measures, papered over the debt-crisis for about five years, at the price of creating the largest international John Law-style financial bubble in history.

The apparent growth in GNP during this period was the result of two factors. First, because of the idiotic way in which Gross National Product is computed, the massive growth of purely financial income was counted as real economic growth, ignoring the fact that the source of this income was a spiraling increase of unpayable indebtedness. Second, the Reagan administration and Federal Reserve simply faked the economic statistics reported, to cover up the rest of the problem.

The result was October 1987's "Black Monday," with new and bigger financial crises soon to come, possibly as

## Study says Reagan's intellect has slipped

President Reagan's intellectual abilities have diminished markedly over the span of his two terms, according to a study conducted by psychiatrist Dr. Louis Gottschalk of the University of California-Irvine, to be published in the March issue of *Public Administration Review*.

As reported in a Gannett wire story appearing in the *Fairfax Journal* on March 2, "The study of Reagan's performance during the 1980 and 1984 debates reveals his mental functioning was impaired enough to recommend further tests of intellectual performance be conducted." Dr. Gottschalk commented, "I don't know how we're going to sort out this can of worms, but somehow, somehow we'll have to have some measure. And, perhaps, then a vice president will have more use."

The analysis was done using a test called the Gottschalk-Gleser Cognitive Impairment Scale, which measures verbal acts such as incomplete sentences, sudden halts in the train of thought, and repetitious words and phrases.

early as the upcoming second quarter of this year. Yet, although we are now in a crisis worse than that of the Hoover years, and making exactly the same mistakes as Hoover did then, the administration insists that “prosperity is just around the corner,” and that the recovery was never actually interrupted even by the October events.

The establishment has reacted to the situation now, exactly as it did before “Black Monday.” As long as the day of reckoning is postponed, the mere fact that the next crisis is postponed is defined as proof of “prosperity.” This is the key to the prevailing collective insanity in Washington today. As long as it remains possible to play by the established “rules of the game” for even another hour, the power of the establishment is perceived to be secured, the power to continue to play by, and enforce the existing rules of the game.

One is reminded of the man who had fallen from an upper story of a skyscraper, who says, moment by moment on the way down, “So far, so good.”

Reality is overtaking them, but they refuse to admit that fact until the next phase of the impending catastrophe has actually struck. That crucial aspect of reality, which lies outside the realm defined by the rules of the game, is simply denied to exist.

This state of the establishment’s collective mind, is classical paranoia. The reality which threatens to destroy them is the consequence of their own policymaking. By acting in defiance of the laws of the universe—in this case, the laws of physical economy, the collapse of physical economy so effected brings about the condition of their impending destruction. Thus does nature rid itself of a species of establishment become no longer fit to survive; thus, are all destroyed who set themselves up as established would-be gods of Olympus.

The same analysis is required for the case of wide support for the treasonous INF agreements signed by President Reagan. Even those who would have denounced such a treaty as treasonous a few years earlier, and rightly so, announced themselves obliged to defend it on grounds stated publicly by Henry A. Kissinger. They defended the ratification of the treaty on grounds of “institutions” and “policy.” It was argued that it was in the power of the relevant institution, the President, to declare such an act policy, and that to oppose the treaty’s ratification would damage the institution of the presidency!

From the standpoint of the real world, that argument is insane: classical paranoia as a collective phenomenon.

### **Soviet insanity**

The Soviet oligarchy is committed to early establishment of Holy Moscow as the eternal capital of a third, this time worldwide, Roman Empire. All Soviet policy is based upon this commitment; a Soviet Union with peaceful intentions is a contradiction in terms.

To show how this bears on the economic crisis of the

Warsaw Pact, we must review first a few directly relevant background considerations.

Despite the Soviets’ Dostoevskian fascination with military uses of advanced scientific work, Soviet culture itself is otherwise hostile to fostering of scientific and technological progress. Ideologically, the Soviet oligarchy is for military uses of science; their entire space program is purely military in its purposes. However, they are also Dostoevskian Raskolniki, who hate technological progress as a part of daily life. They hate the West which they complain forces them, militarily, to oppress their people with technological progress. Both vectors are Dostoevskian, in the sense of that author’s writings on the subject of the Third Rome plan, and in the sense of characters from a Dostoevsky novel.

The Soviet mind is inherently paranoid from the outset; it is a characteristic of Great Russian culture over the centuries to date. It is able to assimilate the two indicated, mutually contradictory ideological commitments on the subject of technological progress in the way that a paranoid mind is able to live with such dichotomies, and act as if there were no inconsistency among what the sane mind would perceive as mutually exclusive premises of judgment.

Most Western experts make a mess of the issues, notably in commentaries on the causes of the indisputable poor performance of the Soviet economy. Among Western ideologues, one is considered a member of the club if one says, as if while reading from a cue card, that the failures of the Soviet economy are proof of the superiority of Adam Smith’s free trade dogma over communism.

The fact is, that the cause of the failures of the Soviet economy is that it employs Russians as operatives and managers. As we see among U.S. immigrants from Russia, this defect is not a racial trait; it is a trait intrinsic to Russian culture. Put an immigrant from Russia in a healthy culture, and his or her potentials as a human being are brought forth. A second-generation Russian of Western parentage, would think and behave like a Russian. The defect is a cultural one.

If Soviet communism coincides with the employment of Russians as managers and operatives, this is because it is Russian culture that has produced both. It happens that Karl Marx had adopted an explicitly satanist sort of secular gnosticism which had much in common with Eastern cultures such as the Raskolniki, and was an explicitly anti-Western ideology with more similarities to Dostoevsky than Marx himself would have wished to acknowledge. The idea that Soviet communism is an alien, Marxist intrusion into the continuity of Russian culture, is the pivot of the absurdity of much U.S. intelligence production on relevant topics.

Similarly, Soviet society is a police-state, not because it is under Marx’s influence, but because it is Russian society, reflecting the vestiges of Rurikid *qua* Raskolnik culture from the bowels of Muscovy’s past.

Although both the Soviet empire and Western nations are governed by oligarchical establishments, there is a very cru-

cial difference between the two, a difference which bears upon the peculiarities of Soviet collective insanity. In the Western case, despite the erosive effects of imported nineteenth-century British liberalism, the oligarchical forms are superimposed upon a deeply embedded Augustinian cultural matrix. In Soviet society, the oligarchy is based upon a population steeped in an Oriental form of oligarchical culture.

In other words, Western Augustinian culture is intrinsically rational. Nothing exists which is not susceptible of intelligible representation in the same sense we assign to mathematical physics the mission of intelligible representation of universal physical laws. Russian culture is intrinsically mystical, irrationalist. Hence, the stresses which exist between reality and the rules of the game in Western culture do not exist to anything like a comparable degree in the Russian case.

From a rational standpoint, the Soviet occupation of Eastern European states would have emphasized making East Germany an economic show-place. The purpose of this would not have been propagandistic. Rather, the object would have been to increase the rate of increase of productivity of the bloc as a whole. It is true that East Germany has been subsidizing crucial technological requirements of the Soviet economy, but had the Soviets not looted East Germany, and other Eastern European economies so savagely, the average output per capita of the Soviet bloc as a whole would have become significantly higher than today.

Great Russian racialism was the origin of this blunder in Soviet policy. The same is true of the abuse of Turkic and other minorities of the interior of the Soviet empire.

The point to be stressed respecting the convergence of several near-term crises in both the West and the Soviet sector, is that Great Russian racist ideology has impelled the Soviet oligarchy to insist upon the looting of subject populations to such a degree as to lower the per capita level of output in the Soviet empire as a whole, and the interior of that empire in particular. So, Moscow has defied the laws of physical economy, and is being pushed now into a deadly crisis as a consequence of the effects of such defiance of natural law.

Thus, Soviet policymaking has all of the pathological features seen in the behavior of the U.S. establishment, except on one point: The Soviets are governed by commitment to an adopted mission, whereas the Western oligarchies are a jaded lot opposed to any sense of historical mission of any kind. Granted, the Soviet mission is a pathological one, virtually satanic, but the Soviet oligarchy is a mission-oriented one. On all other counts, the Soviet paranoia is far more vicious, more extreme than that of official Washington, D.C.

The Soviet imperial mission supplies Soviet strategic policy-shaping with one element of sanity lacking on the U.S. side for about 20 years. They measure the strategic effects of nearly everything; this supplies them with a responsiveness



*"Typical paranoids include the American 'jock' and the Hispanic 'macho.' The relevant factor of jock rage is associated with competitive sports." Shown here: Washington, D.C. parade honors the Redskins.*

to elementary features of reality lacking in the U.S. government for more than 15 years. In other words, the Soviets have a yardstick of performance, whereas the U.S. government has no standard for measuring performance but the continuation of the oligarchical game itself.

If our government is more paranoid, more disassociated from reality than the Soviets, on this count, they are utterly insane in other respects.

### **The factor of rage in Soviet paranoia**

The active factor in paranoia is rage.

Granted a person incapable of appropriate momentary rage is axiomatically an insane person. Rage is useful as a feral quality of emotion under appropriate circumstances, unless the person is controlled by that rage. The healthy personality reacts to the experience of rage by a kind of emotional shifting of gears, away from the rage, to creative problem-solving. Such healthy personalities therefore tend to function at their intellectual best under conditions of stress. Here lies the key to the relevant distinctions.

On the pathological side, the case of the individual controlled by his rage, there are two principal degrees to be considered. In the lesser degree, the victim is simply controlled by the rage. In the greater degree, the victim embraces the rage as an orgasmic sort of pleasurable feeling, and seeks to defend and nourish that rage for its own sake. In the latter state, the character of his rage shifts from being prompted by external stress, to seeking persons and objects to hate for the sake of nourishing the rage itself.

It is the second degree of rage which marks all significant distinctions between paranoid behaviorisms and clear-cut paranoia. The U.S. establishment is paranoid, whereas the Soviet establishment is collectively clinically paranoid.

Typical paranoids include the American "jock," and the Hispanic "macho." The relevant factor of jock rage is associated with competitive sports. The jock enjoys rage within the confines of the rules of the game. Generally speaking, therefore, all jocks are paranoid. The jock's paranoid tendencies are tolerated by our society, or even approved, on condition that the jock limits his taking pleasure from rage to the confines of approved games played according to approved rules of the game. If he breaks those barriers, he had better confess meekly, "I was drinking a bit too much, I guess," or incur risk of social ostracism.

There used to be an apocryphal psychologist's lecture-room anecdote, which ran as follows. In a bombing mission over Germany during World War II, following the dropping of the bombs, one member of the crew threw a monkey-wrench through the open bomb-bay doors, cursing homicidal personal threats against the German population in general. For this action, the other members of the crew ostracized the fellow who had thrown the wrench. The incident may have been simply fabricated by the psychologist who started the story, but the point illustrated is on the mark.

Thus does society legalize insanity, on condition that one's insanity is confined in expression to designated aspects of behavior, and expressed according to approved rules of the game.

The jock's paranoid rage is prompted by fear, the fear of leaving childhood, the fear of coping with a real adult world in real terms, rather than safe terms of a child's game and rules of the game. He is a Peter Pan.

The same paranoid syndrome is characteristic of the fans. Here lies the attraction of bodily contact spectator sports. The spectator wishes to enjoy the pleasure of experiencing rage. The spectacle of a brutal adversary relationship in competitive sports affords him a socially approved outlet for enjoying even virtually homicidal qualities of rage without guilt. If one of those spectators walked away from a football game, to kill an innocent citizen off the playing field, the barriers to homicidal paranoia would thus be demonstrated to have been broken.

The mechanisms of approved paranoid competitiveness are the model for the organization of Washington's policy-

shaping processes. This is displayed in those circumstances, as in other cases, by the hostile utterance of "Be practical!" as a means for rejecting demands for creative concentration-span in problem-solving. The emotion of creative concentration-span is the direct opposite of rage, and is thus a threat to the pleasurable enjoyment of controlled forms of rage.

It is to be observed that the psychological mechanisms which control the players in the Washington policy-shaping game are emotional. The player is controlled not by calculation of self-interest, but by gut-reaction "instinct." He may offer a rationalization to explain his gut-reaction, but the gut-

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reaction comes automatically, emotionally, without intervening calculation. The player senses, emotionally, that he is faced with the threat of playing outside the game, without the protection of the rules of the game. He is frightened by this with the same sort of emotional immediacy as being suddenly confronted, unarmed, by a nasty cobra about to strike him.

The Russian cultural type is pure paranoid killer. In the typical U.S. case, it is a matter of controlled paranoid pleasure-taking; in the Russian case, it is channeled paranoia. Russians nearly always lie to foreigners, even when they have no explicable interest in so doing. Their lying in diplomatic

negotiations is motivated by the pleasure of rage against the adopted choice of hated adversary. It is not necessary that they perceive a practical advantage in lying; they refuse to deny themselves the pleasure of lying. They will always violate solemn treaties in the extreme, even when they have no practical motive to do so but the compulsion to cheat all adversaries.

They are quite insane. Insanity of this form is a culturally determined condition of Raskolniki. So, they vacillate between a sullen, laziness-ridden, alcoholic passivity and the fanatical homicidal impulses of a berserker. When conventions prohibit their exhibiting homicidal impulses, they are very saddened, depressed, withdrawn. When they find themselves outside the confines of such conventions, they turn berserk.

In Western culture, rationality is controlled by certain emotional states akin to "tears of joy," which guide the mind to move along pathways corresponding to reason. The paranoid mood is intrinsically irrational, since it rejects the quality of emotion which guides the mind along rational pathways. The paranoiac's irrationalism takes the form of deep mysticism, associated with behavior controlled by an associative, nominalist mode of symbolic philosophy, rather than rational examination of cause and effect connections.

So, the Soviet mind is dominated by symbolic obsessions. What passes for reasoning among them, is simply a set of rules of the game which defend these symbolic obsessions as axioms which must be defended at all costs. This is expressed in a general way by the Russian's gnostic belief in a "blood and soil" definition of "national soul." His paranoiac game-playing is based on the assumption that the axioms and rules of the game are self-evident instincts of his peculiar "national soul." Hence, Soviet Russia is a state of collective homicidal paranoia.

Like all paranoiacs, the Russian recognizes reason and reality only when these express themselves in the form of superior force. Force is the quality which rage views as superiority, as a winning quality. Hence, the only form of state Soviet Russia could tolerate is a military dictatorship, such as that which has existed from the beginning of the Soviet state. Killing is the natural pleasure-taking of the Soviet Russian institutions, and mass-killing is the greatest of pleasures. The military orders of the Magis' Mithra cult are the form of society most agreeable to Russian culture.

Hence, a peace-loving Soviet people is so much a contradiction in terms as to be a far-fetched absurdity.

Much more could be said of this, but what has been identified thus far indicates the general drift of the matter. We now return to the matter of the coincidence of major impending developments.

### **Converging crises**

Under the domination of their respective oligarchies, the United States and the Soviet empire have unleashed policies

of practice in defiance of the laws of the universe. The most immediate and pervasive effects of this violation of natural law are in the domains of physical economy: the matter of generation and efficient assimilation of technological progress to the immediate purpose of increasing the physical productive powers of average labor.

The United States has done its part to this effect through both the adoption of a malthusian commitment to a "post-industrial" drift, and the replacement of industrial entrepreneurship by rentier usury. This has ruined the Western portion of the world, to the degree the world is now at a breaking-point like that of 1929-32, but much worse.

The Soviets have accomplished a kindred result in the manner indicated above.

These two economic conditions converge through the connections of world trade and credit-mechanisms, such that a monetary crisis in an economically declining West radiates chain-reactions into the internal processes of the Soviet empire. The interaction so catalyzed brings about a coincidence in timing of crises in every aspect of life touched by economic considerations.

This coincidence has been already nearly the cause for the personal doom of Mikhail Gorbachov. The crises on both sides of the divide thus reinforce one another, and bring world history to a point of convergence either as early as April of this year, or not many weeks later.

The *punctum saliens* of this global tragedy is, on the one side, the unwillingness of the U.S. establishment to recognize that the hitherto prevailing rules of the game are the cause of the crises, and must be abandoned for appropriate choices of new sets of rules and of changes in the definition of "institutions" and "channels." If the United States does not soon make that change, the United States, and civilization generally, are doomed to live out the final, fatal act of an unspeakable tragedy.

In the case of poor Ronald Reagan, everything for which he might imagine his synthetic persona to stand has turned out to be nothing better than the cause for the collapse of the U.S. economy rather soon. The paranoid composition of that idea of surrendering its economic and related ideology, even for the sake of saving the nation from doom. In effect, that synthetic personality would rather see the United States destroyed, than experience the loss of pleasure in competitive rage which U.S. rejection of the Reagan economic agenda would represent.

The predictable result is a deepening, paranoid depression in the synthetic persona of the President, and a deep cultural pessimism pervading the establishment.

As you turn the calendar's page to April, understand the reason for the awful sensation of a chill as from the tomb's crypt moving up around your spine. We are racing toward a time that will test men's nerves. In such a crisis, the temper of the leadership in Washington will determine whether civilization lives or dies.

# LaRouche backer now top Democrat in Houston

by Mel Klenetsky

Harris County, the most important electoral county in Texas, on March 8 was the site of a 9.999 Richter scale political earthquake, analogous to the political tremors that hit Illinois in March of 1986, when two LaRouche Democrats won their primary fights for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State.

Claude Jones, an associate of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, won the position of chairman of the Harris County Democratic Party from incumbent Larry Veselka. That victory may prove to be the most interesting and decisive development in the entirety of "Super Tuesday" electoral events, when 20 of the 50 U.S. states held party caucuses or primary elections to nominate the Democratic Party's candidates for the November 1988 U.S. general election. For the Republican Party, the number of states participating in such elections on "Super Tuesday" was 17.

At 11:00 p.m., the evening of Super Tuesday, Claude Jones, surrounded by supporters at his office, began to hear the news that he had taken the lead from his political opponent, incumbent party chairman Larry Veselka. The phones soon started to ring off the hook with reporters calling in for comments from Jones. Earlier votes showed Veselka with a slim margin, as the poorly turned out, wealthy white districts reported their results first. The black precincts and poorer white districts, where a high voter turnout came out for presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson, started to report their results later. Jones soon developed a decisive lead.

## **Jones: We have to beat Bush**

Almost 54,000 votes came in for Jones, allowing him to beat out Veselka handily, 51% to 49%. The next day, before

a packed press conference that included Houston's three major television networks, five radio stations, the *Houston Chronicle*, and the *Houston Post*, Jones outlined his strategy. "We have to beat George Bush," the Republican Party front-runner, Jones announced, "and I can help do that in two ways."

First, Jones explained how his association with LaRouche would help in this process, especially with the recent revelations that have come out in the Boston trial of LaRouche and several associates, who face politically motivated "obstruction of justice" and "credit card fraud" charges. Jones reported that documents released to the defense attorneys in that case show that Ollie North, Richard Secord, and other Irangate figures were involved in investigations and possible sting operations against LaRouche and his associates because of their opposition to the Contra policy. One of the defense attorneys, Dan Alcorn, also indicated possession of a document which shows that Bush headed up a special situations group for which North was the executive secretary (see article, page 61).

Next, Jones promised that he would embark on a voter registration drive for Harris County to ensure that 350,000 Democrats will vote in next November's election. Jones highlighted the success of the New Hampshire voter registration drive that LaRouche Democrats carried out, where more than 25,000 new voters were registered between December and February.

George Bush is from Houston and was chairman of the Harris County Republicans, amplifying the significance of Jones's remarks. Equally important is the political and dem-



ographic weight of Harris County, the county that includes the city of Houston and is the third-largest voting district in the country. Harris County turns out one of every four Democrats who vote in Texas. In simple terms, Texas is a "must" state for Democrats in the November presidential election, and Harris County is a "must" county. With so much at stake, it wasn't long before the howls and desperation tactics of the Harris County Democrats came to the fore.

## Shenanigans

As of this writing on March 10, certain sections of the Harris County Executive are planning to strip the chairman of his powers, effectively denying the voters the candidate of their choice, even before Jones assumes office. The moves that the Executive Committee appears to be planning are reminiscent of Adlai Stevenson III's actions in Illinois two years ago. Stevenson, the winner of the 1986 Democratic primary for governor, committed political suicide when he dropped off the Democratic ticket, refusing to run on the same ticket with LaRouche Democrats Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart. Stevenson formed a new party. He subsequently lost the general election by a landslide, and all accounts are that the Democratic Party of Illinois has yet to recover from the Stevenson debacle.

On Friday, March 11, the Harris County Executive will hold a meeting to canvass the vote. The Executive Committee is made up of about 540 precinct chairmen, from the State Senate Districts in the County. The executive director of Harris County, Bill Ramsey, and Barbara Stanley, the former chairwoman of the Harris County Democrats before Veselka, are planning to ram through a proposal at the Friday meeting, which would strip the elected chairman of his powers and place those powers in the hands of the secretary-treasurer, a position appointed by the Harris County Executive Committee. The plan is to give that position of secretary-treasurer back to the defeated Veselka!

Veselka, Stanley, and Ramsey are all part of former Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby's political machine. Not only would Jones and those that voted for him be disenfranchised, but the secretary-treasurer position, of late most often held by activists from the black community, would be summarily taken away from that constituency, merely to serve the whims of the defeated Harris County Democrats.

Harris County chairman-elect Jones approached the election in an entirely different way than Veselka. Veselka, according to Jones, prided himself on being a technocrat, not endorsing any of the 1986 congressional candidates, nor the 1988 presidential candidates. Jones identified himself with LaRouche, campaigned every day in the district, and constantly emphasized the issues of economic growth. Jones pushed the LaRouche emergency economic reconstruction program, including a call for a \$26 trigger-price oil tariff. This economic growth perspective also recognized the im-

portance of a Moon-Mars colonization program as a science-driver for the economy, an issue very important for the aerospace-rich Houston economy.

In terms of the potential efforts by the Harris County Democratic leadership to strip the chairman of his power, Jones revealed that there was a great deal of anger, on the streets, against those editorials and claims by various party officials that the voters only voted for Jones because of his "Anglo-Saxon" name. "The Democratic Party is courting disaster," Jones exclaimed, "This is one of the most economically stricken areas of the country. It's a turnkey county and a turnkey state. The Jackson victory, just like my own, was designed to stick it to the leadership. The talk on the street is of cheap Bull Connor and Dixie Democrat tactics when people hear of these attempts to steal back my chairmanship."

Jones said he will protect the mandate that he received from the voters, with legal action, if necessary, and cited both the Voter Registration Act and the civil rights laws as precedents for dealing with this type of autocratic "Bull Connor" tactics—named for the infamous sheriff in Selma, Alabama who brutalized the civil rights movement.

## Super Tuesday's inconclusive results

Regardless of the outcome of the Harris County chairmanship fight, LaRouche Democrats have once again emerged on the political scene, defining the most vital issues of our times, while every other candidate expresses more concern with contentless sloganeering.

George Bush was the big winner on the Republican side, winning 507 out of a possible 753 delegates. He now has 702 delegates toward the 1,139 needed for nomination. The minute that Bush's victory was apparent, polls immediately showed that he would do far worse than his chief rival, Sen. Robert Dole, running against the Democrats. Former Nixon speechwriter William Safire, when asked if Dole should resign from the race, noted that Irangate could quickly change what appears to be a Bush shoe-in for the Republican nomination for the presidency.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are clearly headed for a brokered convention. The three top winners on Super Tuesday were Dukakis, Jackson, and Gore, winning 382, 368, and 325 delegates, respectively. Dukakis now leads the pack with 456.5 delegates toward the 2,082 needed for victory. Jackson, Gore, and even Gephardt are not very far behind. Super Tuesday has made a brokered Democratic Party National Convention a certainty. The pattern of voter response continues to show major disenchantment with the choices that the Paul Kirk-Armand Hammer-controlled Democratic Party leadership is putting up. Only 30% of the Maryland voters turned out and 20% of the Virginia voters, a pattern of low voter turnout seen throughout the country.

Voters were unenthusiastic, and Democratic candidates had little recognition, since with the sole exception of La-

Rouche, they are all using bite-sized media slogans to capture votes, rather than developing and presenting the ideas and programs that the nation would need to follow, if it is to survive and flourish. Money spent on television media time paralleled the results, with the exception of Jackson. Dukakis spent \$3 million, Gore \$2 million, Gephardt \$1 million, and Jackson \$100,000 on Super Tuesday. Jackson's vote is clearly a "stick-it-to-the-leadership" vote and Gore's great breakthroughs, winning out over Gephardt, obviously came about because he was able to borrow \$1 million out of the \$2 million that he poured into television. His fundraising efforts thus did not represent an increased base of support. Days before the election, citizens did not even know who Gore was, let alone that he came from the South. The candidates themselves resorted to negative ads to discredit their opponents, never stopping long enough to develop any kind of policy for dealing with the multiple crises that face the country.

### **LaRouche takes issues to the nation**

Super Tuesday continued the same dog and pony show that has characterized the presidential race to date, with the exception of Lyndon H. LaRouche, the one candidate who has addressed the issues, with two major nationally televised half-hour broadcasts. LaRouche, in his first broadcast of Feb. 4, outlined a step-by-step policy for ending the depression, utilizing the best of the tried and tested methods that were applied during the FDR administration from 1939 to 1943. LaRouche developed the specifics on how \$2 trillion, at 1-2% bank lending rates, lent through the private sector, would rejuvenate industry, agriculture, infrastructure, and exports. LaRouche's second broadcast developed the importance of an Apollo-style Moon-Mars colonization project to establish a permanent human colony on Mars by 2027, both from the standpoint of the scientific and economic benefits, and reviving a sense of cultural optimism in the country.

For many years, LaRouche has attacked the post-industrial drift of the financial and economic policy of the Eastern Liberal Establishment. He has gone after Soviet agent-of-influence Armand Hammer and the grain cartels, while calling for a parity price for agricultural products. In his recent tours of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, LaRouche reiterated his several-year-old policy of a \$26 trigger-price tariff for oil. LaRouche, at Houston and Dallas political rallies in early February, developed the need for protecting our domestic oil supplies for national security purposes. He also emphasized the need for restructuring our oil imports to rely on Mexico, Venezuela, and the Caribbean Basin, rather than the Middle East, for any excess oil needs that domestic production cannot meet. These and other policies are part of a well-defined, clearly elaborated economic and debt restructuring policy of LaRouche, detailed in his first television show, with comprehensive documentation and elaboration in numerous campaign publications.

### **Echo effect**

Other presidential candidates, seeing the impact that these ideas have had on the population, started to sloganeer, using the sound of these concepts, not the content, to garner votes.

Starting with the first caucus, Arizona governor and presidential hopeful Bruce Babbitt suddenly started to attack the brutalizing policies of Armand Hammer and Iowa Beef, wholly owned by Hammer. Jesse Jackson also went after Hammer in Iowa. Picking up on the populist appeal of these issues, Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) came into Monroe, Louisiana, March 4, two days after LaRouche had had a two-and-a-half hour campaign rally at the local American Legion Hall, meetings with black ministers and farm leaders of the area, and extensive local press coverage. Two of his major points were an attack on the grain cartels and a call for an oil tariff. One day later, Jesse Jackson came into Monroe, attended a farm auction, and also attacked the grain cartels. When Jackson came into Texas, he called for Venezuela and Mexico to be exempted from an oil tariff and brought into a hemispheric oil partnership.

Gary Hart, early in his campaign, called for an oil tax, as part of a revenue generation plan and a national energy policy, rather than the domestic industry-stimulating and national security policy that LaRouche developed. Gephardt and Jackson, much later, developed aspects of the LaRouche policy, more as a slogan than a policy, to appeal to Southwest voters as the Super Tuesday races unfolded.

On March 3, LaRouche had a full half hour nationally televised broadcast on ABC-TV, entitled "The Woman on Mars." The broadcast developed the importance of a Mars colonization program for scientific, economic, and moral reasons. LaRouche had developed this policy in 1985 and has been publicizing his program ever since. Up until the Texas primary, no candidate had a space program. Gore claimed to be the only candidate with a space program, conveniently disregarding LaRouche's extensive writings in this area. Gore's proposal, however, called for replacing the NASA leadership and whittling down the program—hardly a space program. Days before Super Tuesday, Gephardt visited NASA headquarters in Houston and suddenly discovered space, calling for getting the space shuttle back on track and a Mars mission program.

More important than the parroting of LaRouche's programs by other candidates and the way his policies have shaped certain sloganeering by the so-called major candidates, is the content of LaRouche's policies, the only programs presented that can deal with the crises. LaRouche has been predicting that "the second shoe," after the Oct. 19 "Black Monday" stock market collapse, will soon drop, at which point his policies and candidacy will be more widely perceived as a viable and necessary option, that the Democratic Party's brokered convention in Atlanta, Georgia in August, will have to deal with.

# Judge orders Bush, White House files searched in trial against LaRouche

White House files, including those belonging to Vice President George Bush, will have to be searched for documents relevant to the LaRouche case, according to an order issued by Federal Judge Robert Keeton in a hearing in the Boston trial of *U.S.A. v. The LaRouche Campaign, et al.* on March 10. The judge also ordered an expanded search of CIA, FBI, and National Security Council files, over the protests of Prosecutor John Markham.

The order came after a week of dramatic courtroom fights over documents, which interrupted jury deliberations in the more than 60-day-old political trial against Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and 10 other individuals and organizations. At one point in the fight, Prosecutor Markham threatened to withdraw from representing the government due to a "conflict of interest" with the FBI.

The conflict appeared to have been resolved when the government agreed to declassify an FBI memorandum which showed that both the FBI and the CIA had sought to "penetrate" the LaRouche apparatus, using a group of dubious government agents. The memorandum was linked to a recently declassified telex message from Maj. Gen. Richard Secord to Lt. Col. Oliver North, which noted that "our man here" has learned that one Fred Lewis had collected "info against LaRouche." "Our man here" was identified by Markham as Oliver "Buck" Revell, a top official of the FBI.

At the same time that the FBI declassified the memorandum, however, the head of the FBI's Counter-Terrorism Global Unit showed up in the courtroom with three huge stacks of hitherto undisclosed and still classified FBI documents relevant to the defense.

Defense attorneys have argued that the trial cannot be continued until the government has carried out new and complete searches for documents relevant to LaRouche. Already, the recently declassified documents have shown that the government either consciously withheld documents, or was extraordinarily lax in its search, when confronted with defense demands before the trial began. In one whole area of documents relevant to national security, the defense itself found the documents through Freedom of Information Act procedures, while the government claimed they did not exist.

Defense attorneys have also argued that the withholding of documents up through the 55th day of trial, may have already prejudiced the proceeding beyond repair. Judge Keeton has several motions to dismiss pending before him.

## Where are the documents?

As a result of Judge Keeton's decision, Prosecutor Markham is now ordered to search for documents relevant to LaRouche that might be found under the names of individuals and companies listed in a two-and-one-half-page typewritten list submitted by the defense. Markham unsuccessfully complained that the list included Bush, Oliver North, Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner, and "some very sensitive" matters such as CIA spy satellites.

This is not the first time that the defense has requested such information, however. Back on Aug. 21, 1987 defense attorney Daniel Alcorn had submitted a lengthy proffer in compliance with the Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA), saying that such "sensitive" matters were at the very heart of the government's case. We quote:

"Defendants will introduce into evidence at trial the existence of a *top secret Cointelpro-type* investigation of Defendants previously revealed by the National Security Agency and the FBI. Defendants will additionally introduce specifics of said investigation as they may become known between now and the trial" (emphasis in original).

At that time the government, specifically the CIA, waived any classification concerns. The prosecution also denied that it had information on the defense relevant to Executive Order 12333, Oliver North, and other intelligence agencies.

Several months later, however, defense attorney Alcorn was informed that the FBI had accumulated over 4,700 pages of material on counterintelligence operations related to LaRouche which were authorized under E.O. 12333.

Judge Keeton twice demanded an explanation from Markham of why the defense had been able to discover documents through FOIA procedures which the prosecution had not been able to find. "I need an answer to the question: How are documents turned up through FOIA that are not turned up in searches resulting from prosecution requests?" Judge Keeton asked. "The U.S. is responsible for the conduct not only of the prosecution team, but also for the conduct of other agencies of the government."

The judge also overrode Markham's objections to his new expanded list of search areas with the following warning: "Your resistance increases the risk that something will turn up later which results in prejudice to the defendants. I am not giving you immunity from conducting a broader search than I am ordering. If something else shows up, I will hear argu-

ments with respect to the prejudice that results, and sanctions. I am not doing your job for you. You are taking whatever risk will result from it.”

### Case to be thrown out?

Defense lawyers have argued that the documents declassified the week of March 7, as well as others that have not yet been produced, are “exculpatory,” i.e., demonstrate the innocence of the defendants. Federal rules require that such evidence be provided to the defense before trial.

The two documents released that week, for example, suggest that an individual named Fred Lewis, working on behalf of Oliver North’s Project Democracy network of “private” companies and in coordination with top FBI official Oliver Revell, attempted to infiltrate the LaRouche apparatus. Such targeting might also indicate that illegalities being charged against LaRouche campaign committees and associates may have been the acts of government agents, as the defense charged in its opening statements.

In addition, two of the individuals identified in the FBI “cut and paste” document have a history of carrying out

“sting” operations on behalf of the federal government, including in the area of illegal arms shipments to Iran and elsewhere. Such a specialty could indicate that these individuals were also carrying out a “sting” against LaRouche.

In the hearing March 9, defense attorneys argued that the entire defense strategy in the case could be fundamentally altered on the basis of full disclosure of the documents. Attorney William Moffitt further argued that his case may have already been irreparably damaged. The prosecution has failed to adequately explain why it had not presented crucial exculpatory evidence showing that Ryan Quade Emerson, a long-time paid intelligence source for *Executive Intelligence Review*, had been an FBI informant.

### New dirty tricks?

The court proceedings were also highlighted by the startling news that the offices of a key defense attorney had been burglarized. Daniel Alcorn, from Fensterwald and Alcorn of Alexandria, Virginia, told the court March 10 that his papers on the LaRouche case had been “rearranged” during the night before.

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## Documentation

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*The following document is a composite “cut-and-paste” of FBI secret documents from a larger file. As released on March 8, it had no letterhead and no routing information or any other accompanying notations.*

On May 1, 1986, Lewis and two of his associates, identified as Ron Tucker and Gary S. Howard, were interviewed by FBI Agents from the San Antonio and El Paso Offices. Lewis advised that he is presently employed by Rhyolite Management Systems, Limited, in Dallas, Texas, and that in the interest of national security, his employer allows him to assist four or five other individuals in the fight against terrorism.

At the initiation of the meeting, Tucker stated he has had dealings with the FBI in the past and that the FBI has never taken any action on the information he has provided. Lewis, Tucker and Howard indicated they have a very high level source in the Federal Government who advises them regularly concerning cooperation or lack thereof between Lewis and his associates and the Federal Government.

A search of FBIHQ indices concerning Lewis, Tucker and Howard determined that during 1984, they were in contact with supporters of Lyndon LaRouche. During 1984, Lewis introduced Jeffrey Steinberg, an editor for the *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*, a LaRouche publication, to Howard. Steinberg told Howard that he wanted to hire Howard and others like him for possible covert action in foreign countries. Also, it was indicated that Steinberg had asked Lewis to rescue a LaRouche supporter who had been kid-

napped in Colombia by drug or terrorist groups.

During December, 1984, the FBI attempted to interview Lewis concerning his contacts with LaRouche. However, Lewis advised that all inquiries directed to him should be directed through his attorney pursuant to an alleged agreement his people made through the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the FBI.

The above FBIHQ indices information was provided to San Antonio and El Paso prior to their interview of Lewis, Howard and Tucker. When asked about their possible ties to LaRouche, they claimed they had previously been requested by the FBI and CIA to penetrate the LaRouche organization. They claimed they were agreeable to the tasking, however the FBI has failed to direct their operations against LaRouche.

FBIHQ indices also indicate that during late 1984, Tucker and Howard approached supporters and family members of Soviet dissidents Elena Bonner and Andrei Sakharov and alleged they could free Bonner and Sakharov for \$2,000,000. No further information was available concerning this matter.

It is the opinion of San Antonio that Lewis, Howard and Tucker will sell information to any and all United States agencies who will pay for such information. Once they have provided the information, they will then attempt to sell it to other agencies.

San Antonio is being instructed to polygraph Lewis in order to establish his credibility and conduct further investigation to confirm the validity of his information.

# How George Bush ran all U.S. intelligence operations

by an EIR Investigative Team

The greatest barrier to George Bush's presidential aspirations no longer lies in the Republican primaries. Indeed, with Bush's sweeping victory in the "Super Tuesday" primaries on March 8, and his projected victory in the Illinois primary, it would appear that he has just about sewn up the nomination, and could comfortably set his sights on the general election.

Instead, recent developments in the legal arena may present a barrier not only to his immediate aspirations, but to his entire political career. Indictments by independent Irangate special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, and revelations in the case of the *United States vs. LaRouche et al.* (see page 61), are expected to reopen the inquiry into Bush's role in the Iran-Contra affair.

That inquiry, according to a number of intelligence sources, threatens to go far beyond the narrow scope of the Iran-Contra affair to date, to reveal Bush's role as the executive managing all U.S. intelligence operations, since no later than mid-May 1982. In other words, not only was Bush knowledgeable about the operations that were involved in the Iran-Contra caper, but he, more than likely, was responsible for the development of the policy and programs that led to it in the first place.

While pinning that responsibility on George Bush has proved difficult in the past, documents currently in the possession of *EIR* point strongly in that direction. These documents, which detail Bush's role as the head of the Special Situations Group (SSG) of the White House, provide investigators with a roadmap to the actual history of the "secret government," which has run Reagan administration policy since the fall of 1983. Once the Pandora's Box is reopened by a combination of the Walsh indictments and the LaRouche case, a fuller investigation of Bush's role, and the cover-up of that role, may prove inescapable.

## Bush and the 'Old Boys'

The backdrop to Bush's role as chief executive of intelligence operations, dates to his 1980 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, according to intelligence community sources. At that time, as was widely publicized,

Bush's campaign was not only backed by a broad section of the "Old Boys" in the intelligence community, but was pretty much dependent upon that network. Among the intelligence professionals who played national roles in Bush's campaign were former CIA deputy directors such as Ray Cline and E. Henry Knoche, former top figures in the Defense Intelligence Agency such as Lt. Gen. Sam Wilson, Lt. Gen. Howard A. Aaron, and Gen. Richard Stillwell, once the CIA's chief of covert operations for the Far East. Many former intelligence officers also worked on Bush's research staff, and Robert Gambino, a former head of security for the agency, served as Bush's security director.

Moreover, while this group played a key role in the national campaign, many others worked at the state level. For example, Bruce Rounds ran Bush's New Hampshire campaign. He was a former CIA officer, as was Bush's Tennessee finance officer, Jon Thomas, his Virginia coordinator, Jack Coakley, and Harry Webster, a field coordinator in northern Florida who worked in CIA clandestine operations for 25 years.

Their commitment to Bush was no surprise. Bush was, in their eyes, the man who helped keep the CIA together after the dark days of Watergate and various congressional committee investigations. After it became clear that Ronald Reagan would be the nominee, this crowd offered to throw its support and capabilities behind Reagan if Bush became the vice presidential candidate.

There was an additional caveat to that agreement, however, according to intelligence sources. Bush, as vice president, was to be given responsibility for all intelligence community operations. That appointment assured these intelligence professionals that Bush would be in a position to rebuild the intelligence community, with the direct support of the White House, and away from the prying eyes of Congress. This, these sources say, was readily agreed to by the Reagan team.

## Intelligence in the Reagan era

The focus of the "revitalized" intelligence community

was being set during a series of meetings held prior to and during the transition period, under the sponsorship of Roy Godson's National Strategy Information Center. In summary, the perspective outlined was that the United States and Soviet Union are in a constant state of warfare through surrogate means, and that this would be the primary form of warfare for the foreseeable future. Thus, the United States, in order to combat the Soviets, had to adopt covert and paramilitary operations as the primary instrument of U.S. policy.

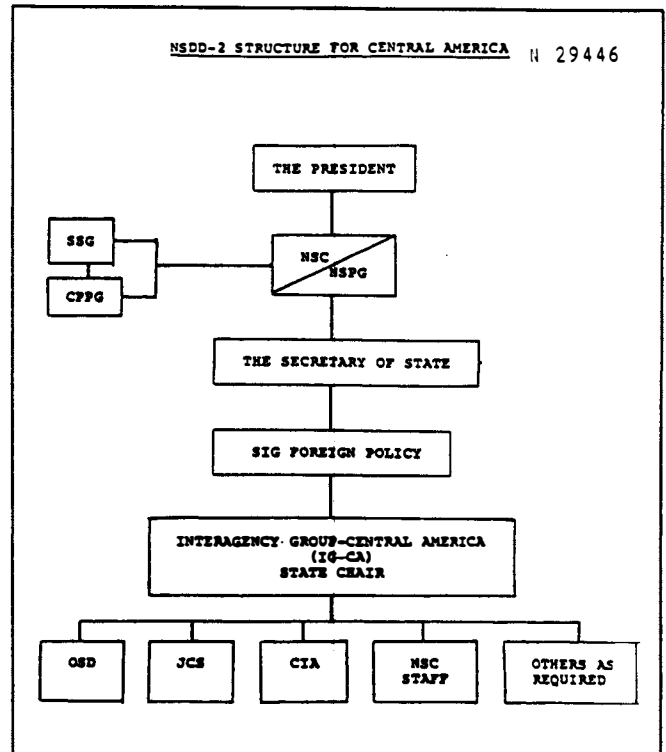
Domestically, the U.S. intelligence community had to once again be given unfettered powers to combat what they defined as their opponents. In this vein, what was essentially being called for was the reinstatement of counterintelligence operations or Cointelpro programs. The point man for this new policy was former high-ranking CIA official Theodore Shackley.

During the transition period, Shackley gave a briefing to Vice President-elect Bush and William Casey, summarizing this view and outlining an implementation plan which focused on the necessity of creating private or proprietary operations, and running these operations out of the White House.

It is important to note that not all of the people in the intelligence community who backed Bush supported the Shackley policy, nor was that approach locked in during the early days of the administration. Many of them passionately fought against that policy as bad and dangerous for the country. They hoped to use their enhanced position to develop a more comprehensive strategic and economic policy to rebuild the United States after the ravages of the Carter years. By being on the inside, they hoped to be in a position to prevent any excesses on the part of the Shackley crowd. As it turned out, despite a bitter fight, they lost.

What was accepted by all factions, was the necessity of running operations out of the White House, and the necessity to create proprietary operations to rebuild the intelligence community. To accomplish this, two unprecedented steps were taken. First, for the first time in history, the Director of Central Intelligence, William Casey, was given a cabinet-level post. As a cabinet officer, Casey was not simply responsible for coordination of intelligence and providing that information to the administration, but now had direct policy input.

The second step was the reorganization of the White House bureaucracy to allow efficient management of these operations out of the executive office. One early development, according to intelligence sources, was the hiring of Ted Shackley and his northern Virginia-based TGS Associates, as a special consultant to the White House on covert operations. The person who hired Shackley, these sources state, was a long time associate of his in the CIA, Donald Gregg, at the time special adviser on intelligence matters to National Security Adviser Richard Allen. After Allen left the White House, Gregg moved over to become the adviser on national security affairs to Vice President Bush. Gregg is currently a target of independent prosecutor Walsh's inves-



*The Special Situations Group (SSG), chaired by Vice President Bush, was given a virtual blank check for global "crisis management." (Released by congressional committee investigating Iran-Contra.)*

tigation.

As this was occurring, steps were taken to effect a significant "privatization" of the intelligence community. Shortly after the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, many intelligence professionals were quietly told to "go private," in preparation for the issuance of what became Executive Order 12333, which formalized the relationship between these private operations, and the official intelligence community.

That executive order permitted the hiring of private individuals and organizations for use in intelligence activities, both foreign and domestic, officially making them part of the intelligence community. An example was Peregrine International, created by two former Border Patrol and Customs agents, Gary Howard and Ron Tucker, and staffed by recently retired Special Forces operatives, among them former Staff Sergeant Fred Lewis. Lewis, Howard, and Tucker have recently emerged in the Boston LaRouche case, as key players in a systematic government harassment effort against LaRouche and his associates.

It is not insignificant that Lewis, Howard, and Tucker's activities against LaRouche began after Peregrine collapsed in 1984. These three then sold themselves to the highest bidder. Lewis ended up working for the networks that later came to light in the Iran-Contra affair. In particular, he is reported to have worked closely with former CIA operative Felix Rodriguez in counterinsurgency operations in El Salvador. Rodriguez at the time was working closely with Donald

Gregg, the national security adviser to Vice President Bush.

## The Special Situations Group

The key part of the reorganization of the White House bureaucracy to facilitate these operations was the early-1982 creation of the Special Situations Group (SSG) by National Security Decision Directive 3, Crisis Management. It was chaired by Vice President Bush, and was buttressed shortly thereafter by the May 14, 1982 creation of the Crisis Pre-Planning Group (CPPG) chaired by then National Security Adviser William Clark. In the memorandum issued by Clark announcing the creation of the CPPG, he states:

“National Security Decision Directive 3, Crisis Management, establishes the Special Situation Group (SSG), chaired by the Vice President. The SSG is charged, *inter alia*, with formulating plans in anticipation of crisis. In order to facilitate this crisis pre-planning responsibility, a Standing Crisis Pre-Planning Group (CPPG) is hereby established.

“The CPPG will be chaired by the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and will consist of senior representatives of your agencies [State, Treasury, Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and CIA—ed.] and of the Office of the Vice President. The CPPG will meet periodically in the White House Situation Room and will:

- “● Identify, to the extent possible, areas where U.S. interests are at stake in which rising tensions or other circumstances suggest the possible emergence of a crisis

- “● For each potential crisis, insure that an interagency group is established and developing contingency plans. Provide guidance to the group and task it with the preparation of preemptive policy options to prevent a crisis if possible as well as the preparation of politico-military options for dealing with the eventual crisis.

- “● Present such plans and policy options to the SSG.

- “● Devise procedural measures, draft executive instruments and identify resources essential to implement decisions by the President.

- “● Provide to the SSG, as crises develop, alternative plans of action/options and coordinated implementation plans that will permit successful resolution.

- “● Provide to the SSG recommended security, cover and media plans that will enhance the likelihood of successful execution.”

“The first meeting of the CPPG is scheduled for Thursday, May 20, 1982, in the White House Situation Room from 1000-1200. Agencies are requested to provide the name of their CPPG representative to Oliver North, NSC Staff. . . .”

Thus, the vice president was practically given a blank check to develop plans, policy and instruments, for every crisis area across the globe, crises which are virtually unlimited in number. Included among these were the responsibility for dealing with terrorism and drug crises. An organizational chart attached to a memorandum from the President to the Secretary of State concerning U.S. policy in Central America further underlines the role of the SSG as *primus inter parus*

in developing such plans and policy (see accompanying diagram).

In fact, many of the instrumentalities that were later used in the Iran-contra operations, were first developed as an outgrowth of Bush's SSG responsibilities. For example, Bush's various “War on Drugs” operations, the South Florida Task Force and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction Service, were in fact intelligence operations utilized to place operatives throughout Central America and the Caribbean, as well as other areas of the world. (No surprise, therefore, that DEA agents were later called on to play a role in the Iran-Contra operations.)

Bush's various task forces for the fight against terrorism gave institutional support to the extraordinary powers utilized by Poindexter, North, Secord, and others, including the FBI's representative on these groups, Oliver “Buck” Revell. Aside from legitimate operations, this group used these powers to “neutralize” political opponents, running Cointelpro disruption and harassment programs against private individuals and organizations, including Lyndon LaRouche and his supporters, under the guise of fighting terrorism. As has emerged in the LaRouche and other cases, this group used a mixture of formal government agencies and private intelligence organizations for that purpose.

The fact that Lt. Col. Oliver North's first job at the NSC was as its representative on the CPPG, may also explain why he became such a powerful figure in the intelligence operations run out of the White House.

## The role of Don Gregg

This provides the framework for explaining the much discussed role of Bush's national security adviser, Donald Gregg, in all aspects of the Iran-Contra affair. Once explained, the Gregg connection could prove to be George Bush's undoing. For example, Gregg, who was the author of the intelligence finding authorizing the expansion of the Contra program, was in fairly frequent contact with Felix Rodriguez, a key player in the Contra supply operations. Gregg also popped up as a point man in monitoring the progress of the Contra supply operation, and in fact, on at least one occasion, Sept. 18, 1984, wrote a memo informing Bush of the funding effort.

The question that has yet to be answered is, given his obviously deep involvement in the Contra supply operation, in what capacity was Gregg acting? Was he acting as Bush's representative on the CPPG, which in fact was one of his responsibilities? If so, this would explain his obviously unrestricted involvement in the matter.

Thus, institutionally, Vice President George Bush was on top of all intelligence plans and policies for the White House, including the plans and policies that later became known as the Iran-Contra affair. This circumstance provides the correct framework for finally solving the puzzle of Bush's role in that matter, and other matters that have yet to see the light of day.



## When Howard Baker became President

To those covering the White House on a routine basis, the recent spate of "shocking revelations" about the limited ruling powers of President Reagan is all old news. It's only noteworthy from the standpoint that controllers of certain powerful media outlets are now trying to make the case for an early departure of Reagan from office, in an effort to pass the mantle of power to Vice President Bush in a way that they hope can diminish the role of a presidential election in November.

To suddenly make big news out of the fact that, for example, Reagan uses cue cards for everything from speeches to cabinet meetings, is only explainable from this point of view. This has been a well-known feature of the President's behavior for many years. It is always amazing to discover that so many Americans still think that President Reagan writes his own speeches, or even more surprisingly, that he has them memorized because he delivers them without looking at notes. The role of the teleprompter is unknown to millions of Americans even now.

Reagan's limitations, exacerbated by poor health and advancing age, are nothing new. They date back to long before he entered politics in the first place, when he was a bad actor even by Hollywood standards. What is eerie about watching an old Reagan movie today is to see how the President's most familiar mannerisms were his acting stock in trade from the beginning.

What this demonstrates is that, in fact, Reagan never was an actor. That is, he could never play any role but

himself. Since his only role was himself, carrying that into politics was easy for him. Whether it was clear to him where his acting left off and his real self took over is debatable from the beginning.

Such limitations aside, the more important issue in Washington today is the growing impact of what is now more clearly recognized as a total change of government that occurred in the fall of 1986.

The impact of the November 1986 mid-term election, when control of the Senate shifted to the Democrats, set in motion a process that has transformed politics in the city. The unprecedented capitulation of the administration, especially on the issue of defense spending and the Strategic Defense Initiative, can be traced to this point.

This is because on Nov. 3, 1986, two crucial events occurred on the same day. First, the election put the Democrats in control of the Senate for the first time under the Reagan administration. Second, within hours after the election results were known, the Iran-Contra scandal broke with the first article on arms-for-hostages dealings by the administration in a Lebanese newspaper.

Despite the importance of prying open the can of worms known as the "invisible government" behind the Iran-Contra mess, its effect on the President was total paralysis. Within four months, by the end of February 1987, the White House underwent a complete transformation with the arrival of Sen. Howard Baker as the besieged President's new chief of staff.

Baker, the consummate political whore of the Eastern Establishment, was given the job by Nancy Reagan, the President's wife, on the promise that he knew how to prevent the Iran-Contra crisis from bringing down the President the way Watergate brought down Nixon.

Baker had played a central role from the Senate side in the demise of Nixon. Reagan, haunted by the specter of all his political accomplishments being wiped out by another Watergate scandal, was desperate. His one role in life and on the screen was as the epitome of all-American virtue.

The rude and bombastic Don Regan was no help. He behaved like the Merrill Lynch bull in a China shop. So, Nancy put in the call to Baker.

Baker's demand in exchange for getting the President off the hook was subtly put, but involved his effectively replacing Reagan as President of the United States. It took the form of saying, "I'll save you, but from now on, we do everything my way." Baker brought in two of his personal honchos, Tom Griscom and Ken Duberstein, to top White House posts as part of the transition.

For his part, President Reagan has never recovered from the deep existential trauma of the scandal. For his part, Baker by and large delivered on his promise.

But the key part of the package has been the Baker domestic and foreign policy agenda. The White House has done everything just the way Baker would have it done if he had been put there by popular vote of the masses, instead of installed there by Nancy in the midst of the Iran-Contra crisis.

Baker's Senate voting record and campaign issues in his earlier run for the President confirm this. Working with the State Department and Democratic Congress, Baker has run budget cutting and arms control "his way" from the Oval Office. It is, after all, Howard Baker who winds up Reagan every single morning with a half-hour meeting. So, in the final analysis, it's not merely Reagan's limitations, but Baker's treachery, which explains what's happening in Washington today.

## Bush's Super Tuesday a Pyrrhic victory?

George Bush's sweeping victory in the March 8 Super Tuesday primary elections—he won 16 out of the 17 Republican contests that day—could quickly turn to ashes, as the Irangate noose tightens around his neck.

It has now become common knowledge that Bush's protestations that he was "out of the loop" of the Iran-Contra decision-making were hogwash, and that, in fact, he personally ran the secret government apparatus responsible for this and other travesties.

Bush's Irangate problems skyrocketed on March 11, when special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh issued the first indictment in his investigation of the illicit operation. The indictee, former national security advisor Robert McFarlane, who currently serves as an adviser to the Bush campaign, immediately pled guilty to lying to Congress.

Washington is now rife with rumors that the McFarlane indictment is just the beginning of a long list of criminal charges that will soon be handed down against other members of Bush's inner circle, including, possibly, the vice president himself.

A few days earlier, *New York Times* columnist William Safire urged Bob Dole to stay in the race, on the grounds that Walsh's investigation could soon bring Bush's political career to a dead halt.

William Schneider, a political analyst with the Reagan administration-linked American Enterprise Institute, told NBC news, "George Bush can be stopped by . . . the special prosecutor, who's going to be heard from very

soon." And former Kennedy family operative Frank Mankiewicz, in another television interview, predicted that Bush himself, or members of his family, will soon be indicted.

The same week as McFarlane's indictment, Bush received another political blow, when his name came up in the trial of Democratic presidential hopeful Lyndon H. LaRouche and a number of his associates (see article, page 61). The judge ordered the prosecutor to search various government offices, including Bush's, for further evidence that LaRouche, as he and his fellow defendants have contested, were victims of an FBI-CIA dirty tricks operation.

Bush's office has been unavailable for comment on his role in the "get LaRouche" conspiracy.

## Dole gets the message

Bob Dole, who's adept at sniffing the prevailing political winds, has clearly gotten the message that Bush is in deep trouble. Following his trouncing on Super Tuesday, an obviously depressed Dole laid off half his campaign staff and canceled large chunks of his television ad campaign for the March 15 Illinois primary.

But all that changed following McFarlane's guilty plea on March 11. Dole issued an upbeat statement that day, asserting that he was in the race to stay, and expected to do extremely well in Illinois. Although the Kansas senator had obviously drawn some encouragement from the *Chicago Tribune's* endorsement of his candidacy that morning, sources report that his decision to stick it out was due principally to his expectations that Prosecutor Walsh was about to deep-six Bush's political career.

If Bush does get caught up in the Walsh investigation, Dole will have

the Republican field to himself. New York Congressman Jack Kemp withdrew from the race a few days after racking up another string of defeats in the March 8 contests. Pat Robertson's campaign is hurting badly, especially in the wake of his extremely poor showing Super Tuesday. Robertson, who has been collaborating informally with Dole during the course of the Republican campaign, had mooted in a television interview March 6 that if he dropped out of the race, he would throw his support to Dole.

## Dems move toward brokered convention

The results of the March 8 Democratic primaries make a brokered convention a foregone conclusion. Michael Dukakis, Al Gore, and Jesse Jackson are now nearly neck-and-neck in the race for delegates, and there is little chance that any one of them will emerge at the end of the primary process with a sufficient number to win the nomination.

This has led to a new round of speculation about whom party kingmakers will designate as their presidential standard-bearer. In addition to the standard roster—Sen. Sam Nunn, Sen. Bill Bradley, and Gov. Mario Cuomo—several other contenders have now emerged, among them Rep. Tom Foley of Washington, and Rep. Bill Gray of Pennsylvania.

The big problem is, however, that none of the "unofficial" candidates has anything substantially different to offer than the current gaggle, who have noticeably failed to elicit any enthusiasm on the part of the voters. Democratic Party officialdom seems dead set on repeating the same mistakes that have resulted in crushing defeat in four out of the last five presidential elections.

## Roll Call: LaRouche foes face tough races

The March 13 issue of *Roll Call*, dubbed the "newspaper of Congress," warns of heavy opposition in the Democratic congressional primary races in Illinois on March 15. The article goes on to list the congressional seats up for grabs. Congressman Gus Savage (D-Ill.), who has had heavy competition in the primaries since he was elected in 1980, is facing four opponents this time, including LaRouche supporter Ernest Washington.

Rep. Martin Russo in Chicago's 3rd District is being opposed by LaRouche Democrat Maurice Johnson. Russo is hysterically calling on Democrats statewide to keep LaRouche Democrats off the general election ballot. In the 4th District, George Sangmeister is facing off against LaRouche Democrat George Lawrence. Sangmeister had run for lieutenant governor in the Democratic primary in 1986 and was beaten by LaRouche Democrat Mark Fairchild in an upset that reverberated around the nation.

Fairchild is now running against Rep. Frank Annunzio, who was fired from his first political job by the late Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, Jr. Adlai Stevenson III, the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois in 1986, became a synonym for "wimp" when he quit the Democrats and formed his own party in order not to run with Fairchild—assuring a Republican victory in the Illinois elections.

In the 13th District, the Democrats are hard-pressed to meet what *Roll Call* depicts as the "vigorous campaign" of LaRouche Democrat Dominick Jeffreys. In order to try to stave off what could be an easy victory for Jeffreys in his district, Evelyn Craig, the ex-

ecutive director of a shelter for battered women, was persuaded by the party apparatus to run against Jeffreys.

## Contra aid maneuvers by House 'Mussolini' foiled

Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.), dubbed the "Mussolini of the House" by colleague Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) because of his manipulative methods of influencing votes, again tried to pull a fast one—but this time his clever moves backfired.

Wright, who had promised the Republican minority that the House would vote on their proposal for Contra aid (which provided some "nonlethal" logistical support for the Contra rebels), then turned around to establish ground rules that forced the House to vote first on a Democratic Contra aid plan, which limited itself to humanitarian aid. Only if the Democratic plan was defeated would the House have an opportunity to vote on the Republican plan.

The Republicans, already furious at Wright's machinations during the 1987 session, voted against the Democratic bill as insufficient, and were joined by some liberal Democrats who were opposed to all aid to the Contras. The bill was defeated 216-208.

This leaves the Contras high and dry, as their aid had run out on the previous Tuesday. The vote itself was a slap in the face to Speaker Wright, who has attempted to conduct his own foreign policy operations in Central America, and reconfirms what was already apparent during the budget debate in December—that this Congress is totally deadlocked in dealing with the most important questions facing this nation.

## INF treaty still faces obstacles

Everything is being geared up to to push the INF treaty through the Senate with a minimum of amendments and provisos. In agreements reached between Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) of the Select Committee on Intelligence, and Foreign Relations Committee chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), it was decided that only one amendment would be added to the treaty, thus barring anything but minor provisos being added in the floor debate.

The agreement was made in order to prevent the addition of any "killer" amendments, which would force the treaty to be sent back for renegotiation. Which particular amendment will be appended is still the subject of negotiations, although there seems to a consensus to attach some form of amendment barring any future reinterpretation of the treaty without consent of the Senate, and restricting the United States to the Soviets' "narrow interpretation" of the ABM treaty.

Such an amendment would, of course, raise an immediate outcry from Republican senators, and would threaten to set against the treaty even senators who have committed themselves to voting for it. Senator Byrd feels that if such an amendment were taken up on the floor rather than in committee, he would be able to steamroll it through.

The INF fight, however, is by no means over. Sen. Steven Symms (R-Ida.) is calling for a closed session of the Senate to establish exactly how many SS-20s the Soviets really have, as there are serious discrepancies between U.S. intelligence estimates and the numbers the Soviets have given as

the basis of the treaty agreements.

Another issue which could at least delay the ratification procedure is Senator Byrd's threat that he would not call up the treaty until he was satisfied that the administration was not in the process of selling the Afghans down the river in agreements with the Soviets.

But the real factor which could knock the whole INF treaty off the track is the growing threat to Mr. Gorbachov's power in the wake of the ethnic turmoil in the Soviet Union. As even one of the more pessimistic opponents to the treaty admitted to the author, "If Gorby goes, it's an entirely new ball game."

## **NAM makes a bid to repeal Glass-Steagall**

In a full-page ad in the latest issue of *Roll Call* newspaper, the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) called for the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933. Glass-Steagall, passed in the wake of the crash of 1929, made a clear demarcation between commercial and investment banking in order to shield the commercial banking system from the fluctuations of a volatile stock market.

Now, with "Black Monday" just behind us and the stock market again beginning to fluctuate in a crisis mode NAM pleads for deregulation. However, if the commercial banks are intertwined with investment banking, they will be the feel the direct impact of the next Wall Street crash—which is not far off. Next time around, it won't simply be a question of some downhearted investors licking their wounds and ex-stockbrokers looking for a job. If commercial banks are per-

mitted to deal on the stock markets, then the next big blow-out on Wall Street could very well send your local savings account down the tubes.

## **FBI's 'Buck' Revell on congressional hot seat**

After several days of interrogation by the Select Committee on Intelligence, Oliver "Buck" Revell of the FBI is being placed under scrutiny for various dirty Cointelpro operations conducted by the FBI against groups which were opposed to the Reagan administration's support for the Contra rebels. The description given by Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) of the *modus operandi* of the FBI operations sounds quite similar to the type of shenanigans practiced by the Bureau against Lyndon LaRouche, which are now coming to light in the Boston trial against LaRouche and his associates (see page 61).

Congressman Edwards describes how the FBI accumulates millions of allegations against targeted groups in order to frame them up for some crime or another, for purely political reasons. "None of the information," continues Edwards, "can be assumed to be true, as the FBI would be the first to admit. . . . Much of it is uncorroborated. Some of it comes from parties seeking to advance their own interests. Some of it was fabricated by the source in order to hurt someone. Some of it is just plain rumor and gossip.

"If the FBI says that an individual or group is suspected of terrorist or other criminal activity, that individual or group is forever so labeled. The FBI thereby becomes investigator, prosecutor, judge, and jury." Edwards found

it "deeply disturbing" when he read the public testimony of Buck Revell, who "tried to justify the nationwide scope of investigation, which involved surveillance of legitimate political activity by unions, campus groups, churches, and others" by revealing totally unsubstantiated file information.

## **Liberals hawk trade war on Mexico**

Kennedy minion Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) and his liberal colleague Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) have joined with Republican Senators Jay Rockefeller (W.Va.), John Heinz (Pa.), and Arlen Specter (Pa.) to beat the protectionist drums against Mexico. In response to the announcement of a \$400 million World Bank loan to Mexico—ostensibly earmarked for the steel industry—the honorable senators plunged into battle against a country that would dare to try to develop a steel industry while steel workers in the United States are jobless. These gentlemen, of course, have not lifted a finger to modernize the U.S. steel industry in the last 20 years.

The record was set straight by Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), who explained that the World Bank loan was a *quid pro quo* for the Mexicans to open up their industries to foreign competition and eliminate the restrictive tariffs which have been protecting their fledgling industries. In fact, the senator went on, the loan is not at all designed to increase Mexico's steel output.

After all, World Bank loans never increase anything but the misery of the recipients.

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# National News

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## Carlucci wants to divert R&D funds

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci wants to use R&D funds for Defense Department operating expenses. The Defense Secretary has asked Congress to give him the ability to transfer \$4 billion in R&D and weapons procurement funds into current operating expense accounts, the *Washington Times* reported March 7.

The Pentagon already has the ability to transfer \$1.5 billion into such accounts, but Carlucci says that he will need \$4 billion this year and as much as \$7 billion next year to cover the costs of implementing the INF treaty.

The armed services find it necessary to pay increased allowances to servicemen stationed overseas due to the drop in the value of the dollar, and also face escalating health and medical costs, the need to compensate personnel for foreign currency fluctuations, fuel price increases, and the Persian Gulf naval deployment.

In a luncheon address to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the U.S. Defense Secretary said that the \$33 billion cut in the FY89 defense budget was only the start. He said the Pentagon had agreed to submit a blueprint for the cuts.

Carlucci also referenced an alleged change in Soviet military doctrine: "What I gather is, or is claimed to be at least, a new military doctrine to replace the concept of military superiority over Western forces." He said he would talk with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov about this in their mid-March meeting. "I'm very interested in hearing what they have to say."

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## Court upholds contempt order against NBC

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston has upheld an order of contempt against the Na-

tional Broadcasting Company for its failure to comply with a subpoena issued by counsel for Jeffrey Steinberg, a defendant in the ongoing "LaRouche" trial there.

In October 1987, Steinberg's attorney subpoenaed NBC's "outtakes" (unused portions) of a taped interview with government witness Forrest Lee Fick. A one-minute portion of the one-hour-and-forty-minute interview with Fick was broadcast by NBC-TV in April 1986. When NBC refused to hand over the outtakes, U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton ordered the subpoena enforced, and then ordered a \$500-a-day fine for contempt of court against NBC. The imposition of the fines, however, was stayed so that NBC could appeal the ruling.

The Appeals Court ruled March 9 that the defendants' rights to a fair trial outweighed the claimed First Amendment rights of NBC. NBC's concerns "must be balanced against the defendants' interests," said the Appeals Court. "At stake on the defendants' side of the equation are their constitutional rights to a fair trial under the Fifth Amendment and to compulsory process and effective confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses [Fick] under the Sixth Amendment. No one or all of NBC's asserted First Amendment interests can be said to outweigh these very considerable interests of the defendants."

LaRouche and 10 associates, including Steinberg, face politically motivated "credit card fraud" and "obstruction of justice" charges.

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## Israeli-Soviet spy swap in the making

Press reports indicate that a swap of captured spies is the works between Israel and the Soviet Union.

The Soviets are said to be interested in the release of one of their spies, Professor Klinkberg, a Jew who emigrated to Israel in 1948 and who for 15 years held a sensitive job in the development of chemical and biological weapons at one of Israel's research institutes.

East German attorney Wolfgang Fogel recently met with Rabbi Roni Greenwald of New York in East Berlin to take action toward securing Klinkberg's release. Rabbi Greenwald has previously been involved in such swaps.

Several other swaps were considered in the course of the meetings. One of them involved Shabtai Kalmanowitch, a high-level Soviet spy who made a fortune through his activities inside Israel's Mossad intelligence agency. The Soviet Union promised to release people the United States and Israel would be interested in.

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## Masters and Johnson AIDS study raises uproar

Not since California's Proposition 64, popularly called the "LaRouche AIDS initiative," rocked the nation in 1986, has anything infuriated the people running U.S. AIDS policy like prepublication excerpts of the new book by sex researchers Masters and Johnson, appearing in the March 12 *Newsweek*.

The study warns that the American people are being misinformed about the AIDS danger. The doctors charge "deception by the scientific community" born of "the understandable wish to avoid mass panic," and "an alarming neglect of fundamental systematic research into the mode of transmission of the AIDS virus."

They continue: "Contrary to claims by various government agencies and public health experts that infection with the AIDS virus is still confined to the original 'high risk' groups, the epidemic has clearly broken out into the broader population. . . ."

"It seems strange to have to raise such an obvious point, but if there are lingering uncertainties about the transmission of a deadly infection, shouldn't we be adopting the worst-case possibility rather than making the most optimistic assumption?"

The report, while not pretending to offer a definitive study of the spread of AIDS or a sure pathway toward overcoming the crisis,

is a landmark in puncturing the fraud of the AIDS mafia. As such it is being subjected to international attack, partly out of fear that, in the words of an anonymous AIDS expert quoted in *Newsweek*, their opinions may "legitimize the kooks' who want to test everyone."

## Anti-drug report praises Panama

The State Department's *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, released March 1, cites Panama as exemplary of success in going after drug money launderers.

Using Panama as the *only* example of success in this arena, the report states, "For example, Operation Pisces, carried out with the cooperation of Panama, resulted in freezing of \$12 million in assets. This operation illustrates the type of productive cooperation which is possible between governments."

Later in the report, Panama is mentioned as having been so successful in its eradication program for marijuana that "manual eradication should suffice for the remaining cannabis crops in Panama."

The country summary section of the report, however, toes the line of the current administration's campaign against Gen. Manuel Noriega and Panamanian sovereignty.

"Panama continues to be the major Latin American center for laundering narcotics profits," it asserts. "U.S. agencies experienced mixed cooperation on money laundering investigations in 1987, ranging from good for DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] down to unsatisfactory for the FBI and others. Panama was successful last year in suppressing traffic in cocaine and precursor chemicals and is reducing its very small marijuana production. In February, Panama Defense Forces (PDF) Commander Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega was indicted on drug trafficking and drug-money laundering charges by federal grand juries sitting in Tampa and Miami. These cases are still

pending. Some U.S. law enforcement authorities believe that General Noriega and the Panamanian Defense Forces cooperate only when it is in their interest to do so, and that full cooperation with the current regime in Panama is simply not possible."

## Campaign launched on behalf of Pollards

"The greatest miscarriage of American justice," is how Harvard Law School Prof. Alan Dershowitz is describing the severity of the sentence meted out to Jonathan Jay Pollard. According to the March 1 *Jerusalem Post*, Dershowitz joined others in mid-February to launch a campaign in the United States to get President Reagan to pardon the Pollards.

Jonathan Jay Pollard, an employee of the Office of Naval Intelligence, and his wife Anne were arrested en route to the Israeli embassy in Washington in late 1985, in possession of classified material. The prosecution asked for, and received, a life sentence for the confessed Israeli spy, by suggesting that he may have been a "false flag" Soviet agent. The material he had smuggled to Israel was being passed on to the Soviets.

Dershowitz is representing Pollard, while his brother Nathan is defending Pollard's wife Anne.

Speaking at the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale in the Bronx, New York, Dershowitz said that Pollard's "disproportionate sentence" could be directly ascribed to Caspar Weinberger, who refused to produce an alleged "secret document" claiming that Pollard's actions had damaged American security. Dershowitz challenged Weinberger to a debate to prove that Pollard had hurt American security.

At the Bronx meeting, Rabbi Avraham Weiss, senior rabbi at the Hebrew Institute, said that the life sentence without parole levied against Pollard "clearly reflects strong elements of anti-Semitism in the Pentagon." A National Coalition for Justice for the Pollards has been set in New York, said the *Jerusalem Post*.

## Briefly

● AN AIDS bill that would permit doctors to alert the sexual partners of AIDS carriers that their mate is infected by the virus has a good chance of passing the New York State Legislature this session, reported the *New York Daily News* March 9.

● TEAMSTERS' PRESIDENT Jackie Presser's attorneys asked March 7 that a federal racketeering indictment against him be dismissed on grounds that his illegal acts had been authorized by the FBI, during the more than 10 years Presser functioned as a government informant inside the union, Presser is scheduled to stand trial on charges of diverting more than \$700,000 in union money for no-show jobs for organized-crime figures.

● A MINI-CIA was set up by the Pentagon in 1980, says a new book to be released in April, *Secret Warriors* by Steven Emerson, According to John Elvin in the March 10 *Washington Times*, "A leak about the project in 1983 led to an investigation by certain Army officials and the Justice Department," secret courts martial and convictions of several Army officers.

● NUCLEAR ARMS may soon no longer be produced in the U.S., says Frank Gaffney in the *Wall Street Journal* March 11. The U.S. has two 30-year-old reactors producing tritium at Savannah River, South Carolina. "The nuclear weapons infrastructure upon which Western deterrence ultimately relies is essentially a pipeline without a backup. A failure at any one of a number of critical points will shut it down. . . . Today the U.S. is one crippling breakdown away from incipient structural nuclear disarmament."

● PRESIDENT REAGAN will veto any bill requiring notification of Congress of covert operations within 48 hours, according to Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci in congressional testimony March 10.

## Editorial

# Democracy in Harris County

The national media have thus far blacked out the fact that in Harris County, Texas, the third largest electoral county in the United States, a "LaRouche Democrat," Claude Jones, was elected Democratic Party chairman on March 8. In contrast to what happened exactly two years ago, when LaRouche Democrats Janice Hart and Mark Fairchild were nominated to statewide office for the Illinois Democratic Party and the news flashed around the world, reports of the battle over whether the voters' mandate will be fulfilled have been stifled nearly everywhere but in Houston itself.

Jones campaigned vigorously on behalf of the programs of Democratic presidential hopeful Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and was "exposed" as a LaRouche backer by Houston newspapers on the eve of the election. No one could possibly pretend that the voters "did not know" for whom they were voting, as was claimed (desperately) by Democratic Party functionaries in the 1986 Illinois election.

Hand in hand with the global press black-out, the local "limousine liberals" who control the incumbent Democratic Party machine are taking steps to suppress the vote. The Harris County Democratic Executive Committee has started to move to strip Claude Jones of his mandate. On March 11, the Committee set into motion a "rule change" for the county's Democratic Party, to set up a steering committee and a party secretary which would have control over party funds, party records, and effectively all party functions. The chairman, who had these powers before, would become a member of this steering committee, with only one vote!

Earlier in the day, chairman-elect Jones (who will take office on May 2) had obtained a ruling in state court from Judge Ruby Sondock, setting a hearing for April 11. The judge will hear arguments to overturn any attempted rule change, which results in modification of the legal or traditional statutory rights of the party chairman, that threatens to disenfranchise voters. This is precisely what the clique around the defeated incumbent chairman, Larry Veselka, did.

*The proposed rule change, if maintained by the vote*

*of a full executive committee meeting, will slap down the voters who elected Jones, and give his mandate to Veselka, whom the voters have just rejected!*

One of the most famous moments of the great Apollo Mission of the 1960s is embodied in the quotation, "Houston, we've got a problem." The Apollo 13 space capsule reported back to the Manned Space Flight Center in Houston that an oxygen tank had exploded. Thanks to the built-in redundancies of the U.S. space program at that time and the skill and dedication of the people operating it, the endangered Apollo 13 was brought safely back to earth.

No doubt, it was not only because Texas Democrats are bearing the brunt of the economic collapse, that they voted to bring in a LaRouche Democrat to replace the old party machine. A similar mandate was received in 1984 in San Antonio, when a LaRouche Democrat won the largest number of votes in the first round of elections for the Democratic Party county chairmanship. The foolish post-industrial policies of the Reagan administration have littered the landscape of the U.S. Southwest with failed banks, shut-down industries, empty office buildings.

Yet the Jones vote also reflects a will for optimism, related to the large aerospace industry located in Houston and the presence of the Johnson Space Center there. Five days before Claude Jones defeated Larry Veselka on March 8, Lyndon LaRouche in a nationally televised program proposed a Mars colonization project by the year 2027, as the key to U.S. economic recovery.

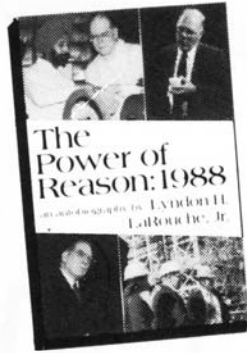
In the wake of Claude Jones's victory, Houston could spark a renaissance of scientific progress around that program. If the Harris County Democratic Party "rule change" is allowed to prevail, it must become an international embarrassment to the United States, which pretends to impose "democracy" on Panama. Like the 1986 machinations of Adlai Stevenson III in Illinois, the Harris County liberals' fascist-like moves against the voters who elected a LaRouche associate are ludicrous—but the threat they imply for the survival of Western civilization is tragically immense.



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